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For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I WAS pleased on reading the productions of Amicus in your paper of the last week: To foster the heart and inform the head of the rising generation must be the ardent wish of every friend to the community. His attempt, therefore, to effect these valuable purposes justly merits the approbation of the public: But as the plan pointed out by him is not, in my opinion, a very eligible one, I will endeavour to *improve* upon it by *lowering it to the abilities, and the present learning*, of that class of young persons for whose benefit it was designed. And my wish is, that Amicus may rise upon my sketch more than I have upon his—There will, I doubt not, be room enough: For I have not the vanity to suppose, that my scheme of improvement will even tread on the heels of perfection.

Amicus takes it for granted, that the youth for whose welfare he writes, have received no other than a common town-school education.—And with this education only, he advises them to associate for the purpose of converting *familiarly* on some of the most important, learned and abstruse sciences. Would not this be too great a leap? Such topicks might quadrate with the genius and erudition of Amicus and his learned friends. For he, and they, are, undoubtedly, perfectly well read in the profound labours of a Grotius and a Puffendorf—a Boyle and a Newton—a Montesquieu—a Locke—a Headley—a Mosheim, &c. &c.—but to advise the youth he addresses (who have been sipping only at the dewy drops of Perry and Webber) to drink full draughts at the boundless ocean of science, is in my humble opinion, an extreme devoutly to be avoided! This, indeed, is an age, *the age*, for improvement; but it is not the age of miracles—and one might now with equal success, say to the sick "take up thy bed and walk," as to the youth in question, throw away the Spelling Book, and converse familiarly and understandingly, on the works of Newton, Locke, &c.

I would, therefore, propose, an improvement of the plan of Amicus, that the youth who have left their town-schools, and are conveniently situated, should associate in their respective towns, and hire the grammar-school-master thereof, or some other person equally well versed in useful learning, to instruct them, two evenings in a week, to read with propriety—the Art of speaking—Select pieces in the Preceptor—the Orations of Cicero and Demosthenes in English—Xenophon in English—Plutarch on the sublime and beautiful of Scripture—and such other Books as their instructor shall find best adapted to their age and genius.—To instruct them in English composition; and especially in the most letter writing—To perfect them (if not already perfected) in the common rules of arithmetick—and, if they have time, to give them some lessons in geography—and, particularly, to teach them the use of maps and charts; and, if they can procure a globe, how to solve geographical problems with it.

A transition from their school education to these branches of learning would be easy, pleasing and useful to them in every occupation in life—And if to this expense they could afford no subscription should be wanting to purchase a few well chosen Books for mutual use, it would be a very happy circumstance: Because with such Books at command they could, by perusing them, furnish their minds whenever a leisure moment occured. Amicus, what sayest thou to these things?

SENEX.

Dec. 29, 1793.

The following authentic Letter is taken from the Papers relative to France, communicated to the House of Representatives in a message from the President of the United States, of December 5th 1793.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State, to Mr. MORRIS, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Philadelphia, August 16th. 1793.

SIR,

In my letter of June 19th, I enclosed to you the copies of several letters, which had passed between Mr. Ternant, Mr. Genet, and myself, on the occurrences to which the present war had given rise within our ports. The object of this communication was, to enable you to explain the principles on which our government was conducting itself towards the belligerent parties; principles which might not in all cases be satisfactory to all, but were meant to be just and impartial to all. Mr. Genet had been then but a little time with us; and but a little more was necessary to develope in him a character and conduct, so unexpected, and so extraordinary, as to place us in the most distressing dilemma, between our regard for his nation, which is constant and sincere, and a regard for our laws, the authority of which must be maintained; for the peace of our country, which the Executive Magistrate is charged to preserve; for its honor, offended in the person of that Magistrate; and for its character grossly traduced in the conversations and letters of this gentleman. In the course of these transactions, it has been a great comfort to us to believe that none of them were within the intentions or expectations of his employers. These had been too recently expressed in acts which nothing could discolour, in the letters of the Executive Council, in the letter and decrees of the National Assembly, and in the general demeanor of the Nation towards us, to ascribe to them things of so contrary a character. Our first duty, therefore, was to draw a strong line between their intentions, and the proceedings of their minister: our second, to lay those proceedings faithfully before them.

On the Declaration of war between France and England, the United States, being at peace with both, their situation was so new and unexperienced by themselves, that their citizens were not, in the first instant, sensible of the new duties resulting therefrom, and of the restraints it would impose even *on their dispositions* towards the belligerent powers. Some of them slunghned [and chiefly their truhient seafaring citizens] that they were free to indulge those dispositions, to take side with either party, and enrich themselves by depredations on the commerce of the other, and were undertaking enterprizes of this nature, as there was reason to believe. In this state of the public mind, and before it should take an erroneous direction, difficult to be set right, and dangerous to themselves and their country, the President thought it expedient, through the channel of a Proclamation, to remind our fellow citizens that we were in a state of peace with all the belligerent powers, that in that state it was our duty neither to aid nor injure any, to exhort and warn them against acts which might contravene that duty and particularly those of positive hostility, for the punishment of which the laws would be appealed to; and to put them on their guard also as to the risks they would run, if they should attempt to carry articles of contraband to any. This Proclamation, ordered on the 19th & signed the 22d day of April, was sent to you in my letter of the 26th of the same month.

On the day of its publication, we received through the channel of the newspapers the first intimation that Mr. Genet had arrived on the 8th of the month at Charleston, in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary from his nation to the United States, and soon after that he had sent on to Philadelphia the vessel in which he came, and would himself perform the journey by land. His landing at one of the most distant parts of the Union from his point, both of departure and destination, was calculated to excite attention, and very soon afterwards we learnt, that he was undertaking to authorize the fitting and arming of vessels in that port, enlisting men, foreigners and citizens, and giving them commissions to cruize and commit hostilities on nations at peace with us, that these vessels were taking and bringing prizes into our ports, that the consuls of France were assuming to hold courts of admiralty on them, to try, condemn, and authorize their sale as legal prize, and all this before Mr. Genet had presented himself, or his credentials to the President, before he was received by him, without his consent or consultation, and directly in contravention of the state of peace existing, and declared to exist in the President's Proclamation, and incumbent on him to preserve till the constitutional authority should otherwise declare. These proceedings became immediately, as was naturally to be expected, the subject of complaint by the representative here of that power against whom they would chiefly operate. The British minister presented several memorials thereon, to which we gave the answer of May 15th heretofore enclosed to you, corresponding in substance with a letter of the same date written to Mr. Ternant, the minister of France then residing here, a copy of which I send herewith. On the next day Mr. Genet reached this place, about five or six weeks after he had arrived at Charleston, and might have been at Philadelphia, if he had steered for it directly. He was immediately presented to the President, and received by him as the minister of the Republic; and as the conduct before stated seemed to bespeak a design of forcing us into the war, without allowing us the exercise of any free will in the case, nothing could be more alarming than his assurances to the President at his reception, which he repeated to me afterwards in conversation, and in public to the Citizens of Philadelphia, in answer to an address from them, that, on account of our remote situation and other circumstances, France did not expect that we should become a party to the war, but wished to see us in the peaceable enjoyment of our prosperity and happiness in peace. In a conversation a few days after Mr. Genet told me that M. de Ternant had delivered him my letter of May 15th, he spoke something of the case of the Grange, and then of the armament at Charleston, explained the circumstances which had led him (so it before he had been received by the Government, & consulted us will, expressed a hope that the President had not so absolutely decided against the measure, but that he would hear what *was to be* said in support of it, that he would write me a letter on the subject, to which he thought he could justify as under our treaty; but that if the President should finally determine otherwise, he must submit: for that assuredly his instructions were to do what would be agreeable to us. He accordingly wrote the letter of May 27. The President took the case again into consideration, and found nothing in that letter which could shake the grounds of his former decision. My letter of June 5th notifying this to him, his of June 8 and 14, mine of the 17th and his again of the 22d, will shew what further passed on this subject, and that he was far from retaining his disposition to acquiesce in the ultimate will of the President. It would be tedious to pursue this and our subsequent correspondencies thro' all their details. Referring therefore for these to the letters themselves, which shall accompany this, I will present a summary view only of the points of difference which have arisen, and the grounds on which they rest.

1st. Mr. Genet asserts his right of arming in our ports, and of enlisting our citizens, and that we have no right to restrain him or punish them. Examining this question under the law of nations, founded on the general sense and usage of mankind, we have produced proofs from the most enlightened and approved writers on the subject, that a neutral nation must, in all things relating to the war, observe an exact impartiality towards the parties; that favors to one to the prejudice of the other would import a fraudulent neutrality, of which no nation would be the dupe; that no succour should be given to either, unless stipulated by treaty, in men, arms, or any thing else directly serving for war; that the right of raising troops, being one of the rights of sovereignty, and consequently appertaining exclusively to the nation itself, no foreign power or person can levy men within its territory, without its consent; and he who does, may be rightfully and severely punished, that if the United States have a right to refuse the permission to arm vessels and raise men within their ports and territories, they are bound by the laws of neutrality to exercise that right, and to prohibit such armaments and enlistments. To these principles of the law of nations, Mr. Genet answers by calling them 'diplomatic subtleties' and 'aphorisms of Vattel and others. But something more than this is necessary to disprove them: and till they are disproved, we hold it certain that the law of nations, and the rules of neutrality forbid our permitting either party to arm in our ports.

But Mr. Genet says, that the 22d article of our treaty, allows him *expressly* to arm in our ports. Why has he not quoted, the very words of that article *expressly* allowing it. For that would have put an end to all further question. The words of the article are? 'it shall not be lawful for any foreign privateer not belonging to subjects of the most Christian King, nor citizens of the said United States who have commissions from any prince or state, in enmity with either nation, to fit their ships in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid parties.' Transfuse this from the general terms in which it now stands into the special case produced by the present war. 'Privateers not belonging to France or the United States, and having commissions from the enemies of one of them viz. in the present state of things, British, Dutch and Spanish privateers.' Substituting these then for the equivalent terms, it will stand thus, 'It shall not be lawful for British, Dutch or Spanish privateers to fit their ships in the ports of the United States.' Is this an *express* permission to France to do it? Does the negative to the enemies of France, add silence as to France herself, imply an affirmative to France? certainly not: it leaves the question as to France open and free to be decided according to circumstances; and if the parties had meant an affirmative stipulation, they would have provided for it expressly; they would never have left to important a point to be inferred from mere silence, or implication. Suppose they had desired to stipulate a refusal to their enemies, but nothing as to themselves, what form of expression would they have used? Certainly, the one they have used: an express stipulation as to their enemies, and silence as to themselves.' And such an interpretation corresponds not only with the words, but with the circumstances of the times. It was of value to each party to exclude its enemies from arming in the ports of the other, and could in no case embarrass them. They therefore stipulated so far mutually. But each might be embarrassed, by permitting the other to arm in its ports. They therefore would not stipulate to permit that. Let us go back to the state of things in France, when this treaty was made, and we shall find several reasons why the French could not have permitted us to arm in her ports. Suppose a war between these states and Spain. We know that, by the treaties between France and Spain, the former could not permit the enemies of the latter to arm in her ports. It was honest in her, therefore, not to declare us by such a stipulation. Suppose a war between these states and Great Britain. By the treaties between France and Great Britain, in force at the signature of ours, we could not have been permitted to arm in the ports of France. She could not then have meant in this article to give us such a right. She has manifested the same scale of it again in her subsequent treaty with England, made eight years after the date of ours, stipulating in the 16th article of it, as in our 22d, that foreign privateers *not being subjects of either crown*, should not arm against either in the ports of the other. If this had amounted to an affirmative stipulation, that the subjects of the other crown might arm in her ports *against us*, it would have been in direct contradiction to her 22d article with us. So that to give to these negative stipulations an affirmative effect, is to render them inconsistent with each other, and with good faith: to give them only their negative and natural effect, is to reconcile them to one another, and to good faith, and is clearly to adopt the sense in which France herself has expounded them. We may justly conclude, then, that the article only obliges us to refuse this right, in the present case, to Great Britain, and the other enemies of France. It does not go on to give it to France, either expressly, or by implication. We may then refuse it, and since we are bound by treaty to refuse it to the one party, and are free to refuse it to the other, we are bound by the

laws of neutrality to refuse it to that other. The aiding either party then with vessels, arms or men, being unlawful by the Law of nations, and not rendered lawful by the treaty, it is made a question whether our citizens, joining in these unlawful enterprises may be punished? The United States being in a state of Peace with most of the belligerent powers by treaty, and with all of them by the laws of nature, murders and robberies committed by our citizens, within our territory, or on the high seas, on those with whom we are so at peace, are punishable, equally as if committed on our own inhabitants. It I might venture to reason a little formally, without being charged with running into subtleties and aphorisms', I would say that if one citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority, every citizen has the same. If every citizen has that right, then the nation (which is composed of all its citizens,) has a right to go to war by the authority of its individual citizens. But this is not true, either on the general principles of society, or by our constitution, which gives that power to Congress alone, and not to the citizens individually. Then the first position was not true; and no citizen has a right to go to war of his own authority: and for what he does without right, he ought to be punished. Indeed, nothing can be more obviously absurd, than to say that all the citizens may be at war, and yet the nation at peace. It has been pretended, indeed, that the engagement of a citizen in an enterprise of this nature was a divestment of the character of citizen, and a transfer of jurisdiction over him to another sovereign. Our Citizens are certainly free to divest themselves of that character, by emigration, and other acts manifesting their attention, and may then become the subjects of another power, and free to do whatever the subject of that power may do. But the laws do not admit that the bare commission of a crime amounts of itself to a divestment of the character of citizen, and withdraws the criminal from their coercion. They would never prescribe an illegal act among the legal modes by which a citizen might disfranchise himself; nor render treason, for instance, innocent by giving it the force of a dissolution of the obligations of the criminal to his country. Accordingly, in the case of Henfield, a citizen of these States, charged with having engaged in the port of Charleston, in an enterprise against nations at peace with us, and with having joined in the actual commission of hostilities, the attorney general of the United State, in the official opinion declared that the act with which he was charged was punishable by law. The same thing has been unanimously declared by two of the Circuit Courts of the United States, as you will see in the charges of chief justice Jay, delivered at Richmond, and judge Wilson, delivered at Philadelphia, both of which are herewith sent. Yet Mr. Genet, in the moment he lands at Charleston, is able to tell the governor, and continues to affirm in his correspondence here, that no law of the United States authorizes their governor to restrain either its own citizens or the foreigners inhabiting its territory, from warring against the enemies of France. It is true indeed, that, in the case of Henfield, the jury which tried, absolved him. But it appeared on the trial that the crime was not knowingly and wilfully committed; that Henfield was ignorant of the unlawfulness of his undertaking; that in the moment he was apprised of it, he shewed real contrition; that he had rendered meritorious services during the late war, and declared he would live and die an American. The jury therefore, in absolving him, did no more than the constitutional authority might have done, had they found him guilty: the constitution having provided for the pardon of offences in certain cases, and there being no case where it could have been more proper than where no offence was contemplated. Henfield therefore was still an American citizen, and Mr. Genet's reclamation of him was as unauthorised as the first enlistment of him.

2d. Another doctrine advanced by Mr. Genet, is that our courts can take no cognisance of questions whether vessels, *held by theirs* as prizes, are lawful prizes or not; that this jurisdiction belongs exclusively to their consulates here, which have been lately erected by the national assembly into complete courts of admiralty.

Let us consider, first, what is the extent of the jurisdiction, which the consulates of France may rightfully exercise here. Every nation has of natural right, entirely & exclusively, all the jurisdiction which may be rightfully exercised in the territory it occupies. If it cedes any portion of that jurisdiction to judges appointed by another nation, the limits of their power must depend on the instrument of cession. The United States and France have by their consular convention, given mutually to their consuls jurisdiction in certain cases especially enumerated. Further than this convention gives it neither the power of establishing complete courts of admiralty within the territory of the other, nor even of deciding the particular question of prize, or not prize. The consulates of France, then, cannot take judicial cognisance of those questions here. Of this opinion Mr. Genet was, when he wrote his letter of May 27, wherein he promises to correct the error of the consul at Charleston, of whom, in my letter of the 15th, I had complained, as arrogating to himself that jurisdiction; tho' in his subsequent letters he has thought proper to embark in the errors of his consuls.

But the United States, at the same time, do not pretend any right to try the validity of captures made *on the high seas*, by France, or any other nation, over its enemies. These questions belong, of common usage, to the sovereign of the captor, and when ever it is necessary to determine them, resort must be had to his court. This is the case provided for in the 17th article of the treaty, which says, that such prizes shall not be arrested, nor cognizance taken of the validity thereof; a stipulation much insisted on by Mr. Genet, and the Consuls, and which we never thought of infringing or questioning. As the validity of captures then, made *on the high seas* by France over its enemies, cannot be tried within the United States by their Consuls, so neither can it by our own Courts. Nor is this the question between us, though we have been misled into it.

The real question is, whether the United States have not a right to protect vessels within their waters, and on their coasts. The Grange was taken within the Delaware, between the shores of Jersey and of the Delaware state, and several miles above its mouth. The seizing her was a flagrant violation of the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Genet, however, instead of apologising, takes great merit in his letters for giving her up. The William is said to have been taken within two miles of the shores of the United States. When the admiralty declined cognizance of the case, she was delivered to the French Consul, according to my letter of June 27th, to be kept till the Executive of the United States should examine into the case; and Mr. Genet was desired by my letter of June 29th, to have them furnished with the evidence, on behalf of the captors, as to the place of the capture. Yet, to this day, it has never been done. The brig Fanny was alledged to be taken within five miles from our shore. The Catharine within two miles and a half. It is an essential attribute of the jurisdiction of every country to preserve peace, to punish acts in breach of it, and to restore property taken by force within its limits. Were the armed vessels of any nation to cut away one of our own from the wharves of Philadelphia, and to chuse to call it a prize, would this exclude us from the right of redressing the wrong? Were it the vessel of another nation, are we not equally bound to protect it, while within our limits? were it seized in any other waters, or on the shores of the United States, the right of redressing is still the same: and humble indeed, would be our condition, were we obliged to depend for that on the will of a foreign Consul, or on negociation with diplomatic Agents. Accordingly, this right of protection, within its waters, and to a reasonable distance on its Coasts, has been acknowledged by every nation, and denied to none: and if the property seized be yet within their power, it is their right and duty, to redress the wrong themselves.—France herself has asserted the right in herself, and recognised it in us, in the 6th article of our Treaty, where we mutually stipulate that we will, *by all the means in our power*, (not by negociation) protect and defend each others vessels and effects, in our ports or roads, or on the seas near our countries, and recover and restore the same to the right owners. The United Netherlands, Prussia, and Sweden, have recognised it also in Treaties with us; and indeed it is a standing formula, inserted in almost all the Treaties of all nations, and proving the principle to be acknowledged by all nations.

How, and by what organ of the government, whether judiciary or executive, it shall be redressed, is not yet perfectly settled with us. One of the subordinate Courts of Admiralty has been of opinion, in the first instance, in the case of the ship William, that it does not belong to the judiciary. Another, perhaps, may be of a contrary opinion. The question is still subjudice, and an appeal to the Court, of last resort, will decide it finally. If, finally, the judiciary shall declare that it does not belong to the *civil* authority, it then refuses to the Executive, charged with the direction of *military* force of the Union, and the conduct of it's affairs with foreign nations. But this is a mere question of internal arrangement between the different departments of the government, depending on the particular division of the Laws and Constitution; and it can, in no wise, concern a foreign nation to which department these have delegated it.

3d. Mr. Genet, in his letter of July 9th, requires that the ship Jane, which he calls an English privateer, shall be immediately ordered to depart; to justify this, he appeals to the 22d article of our Treaty, which provides that it shall not be lawful for any foreign *privateer* to fit their ships in our ports, to sell *what they have taken*, or purchase victuals, &c. The ship Jane is an English merchant vessel, which has been many years employed in the commerce between Jamaica and these states. She brought here a cargo of produce from that island, and was to take away a cargo of flour. Knowing of the war when she left Jamaica, and that our Coast was lined with small French privateers, she armed for her defence, and took one of those Commissions, usually called Letters of Marque. She arrived here safely without having had any rencounter of any sort. Can it be necessary to say that a merchant-vessel is not a privateer? That though she has arms to defend herself in time of war, in the course of her regular commerce, this no more makes her a privateer, than a husbandman following his plough, in time of war, with a knife or pistol in his pocket, is thereby made a soldier? The occupation of a privateer is attack and plunder, that of a merchant vessel is commerce and self-preservation. The article excludes the former from our ports, and from selling *what she has taken*; that is, what she has acquired by war, is there it did not mean the merchant-vessel and what she had acquired by commerce. Were the merchant-vessels coming for our produce, forbidden to have any arms for their defence, every adventurer who has a boat, or money enough to buy one, would make her a privateer; our Coasts would swarm with them, foreign vessels must cease to come; our commerce must be suppressed, our produce remain on our hands, or at least that great portion of it, which we have not vessels to carry away, our ploughs must be laid aside, and agriculture suspended. This is a sacrifice no Treaty could ever contemplate, and which we are not disposed to make out of mere complaisance to a false definition of the term *privateer*. Finding that the Jane had purchased new carriages to mount two or three additional guns, which she had brought in her hold, and that she had opened additional port-holes for them, the carriages were ordered to be re-landed, the additional port-holes stopped, and her means of defence reduced to exactly the same at her departure, as at her arrival. This was done on the general principle of allowing no party to wage within our ports.

(To be concluded in our next.)

At a meeting held at the town of Canadaqua, *in the county of* Ontario, *and state of* New-York, *on Friday, Nov. 6, 1793. immediately after the adjournment of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace; at which all the Judges and assistant Justices, and a large majority of the Justices of the Peace, together with all the inhabitants, convened from different parts of the county upon that occasion, were present.*

The Hon. TIMOTHY HOSMER, Esq. first Judge of the County, in the chair.

NATHANIEL GORHAM, jun. Clerk.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

WHEREAS certain restless and turbulent characters, from the eastern district of this state, evilly disposed towards the welfare of this county, have, for some time past, endeavoured to stir up sedition among the peaceable inhabitants thereof, and excite them to acts both treasonable and improper.

And whereas they have proposed to many individuals in this county, that the county of Ontario, in conjunction with that of Onfego, and part of Tioga and Herkemer, should immediately shake off all dependence from the state of New-York, and support their independence by force of arms, in case that state should be unwilling to ratify and confirm the same.

And whereas the passions of the dishonest and disorderly, of the ambitious and timed, have been flattered by the expectation of having laws passed for the screening individuals from the payment of their just debts for six years, and they have been fally told that all the Indian lands, as well those belonging to the state of New-York, and those which this state, together with Massachusetts, have gauranteed to individuals, should become a prey to the rapacity of their hungry followers—and have engaged to support their measures by a number of armed troops, collected from Vermont and elsewhere, in case of opposition.

And whereas also the said persons have called a meeting of the inhabitants of this county, to be convened at Geneva, in the town of Seneca, on the 25th day of the present month; which meeting is to be attended by said gentlemen, and sundry others, not inhabitants of this county.

Therefore resolved, That the inhabitants of the County of Ontario, sensible of the many advantages that have been derived from their connection with one of the most respectable states in the union, and desirous of the continuation of the same advantages, highly resent the ill-timed and improper attempt made by the characters above alluded to, to disturb their peace and harmony—that they conceive their measures as pregnant with danger and such, if carried into effect, would introduce into our infant country, all the complicated evils which anarchy and confusion can create.

Resolved, that this meeting highly resent the threats made use of by the said persons, and conceive that under the protection of the state of New-York, they have nothing to fear from any bandits they can collect, for the purpose of forcing them into measures which they heartily disapprove of.

Resolved, that this meeting, fully impressed with the impossibility of this proposed state's defraying the necessary expences of the most moderate government that can be devised, and aware of the impolicy as well as the injustice of raising by enormous taxes on uncultivated lands such a revenue, or devoting to those expences, property purchased under the faith of the state of New-York and Massachusetts, and withdrawing into our flourishing country, people, that such iniquitous measures would astray, recommend to the persons above alluded to, to pursue some more laudable mode of gratifying their ambition, and to desist from proceedings altogether hostile to our interest and welfare.

Resolved also, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed meeting at Geneva, ought not to be attended, as it was called by strangers to the county, and that we will consider as inimical to the county, such persons belonging to it who at said meeting shall consent to any of the proposals before reprobated.

Resolved, That this meeting expect after having made this public declaration of their sitnation, that those intrusted with the administration of the state, will take the most vigorous measures to suppress any of the attempts made to destroy the peace and quiet of this county.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting, together with the clerk thereof, be requested to sign the above resolutions, and cause them to be printed in the different newspapers, printed in this state.

By order of the meeting,

(Sign.) TIMOTHY HOSMER, Chair.

A true copy,

NATH. GORHAM, jun. Clerk.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 9.

THE clerk proceeded to read the remainder of the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Genet.

In one of the letters of this last gentleman, he occasionally observes, that the French privateers on the coast of America, had captured fifty English vessels. He complains bitterly of the "emigrant aristocrats from Europe," whose influence, he seems to think, preponderant in the Councils of America. He ventures to affirm from his personal knowledge, acquired by a long residence in different capitals of Europe, that where ever there is a throne the United States have an enemy; that they are secretly regarded as rebels, that the European sovereigns would rejoice in the destruction. He adds, that the Americans are considered as the precursors of the French in the doctrines of freedom; he mentions the King of England, as "your ancient tyrant."

The clerk then began the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond, since the arrival of that gentleman in America, in the latter part of the year 1791.—It consisted chiefly of heavy complaints of the American Secretary of the British government had not fulfilled the articles of the treaty of peace. Mr. Hammond replies, at very great length. He complains of the Congress of 1783, for not having enforced the execution of the articles of the peace, in favor of the loyalists; and of the British creditors. Then on these heads he enters into a very particular detail, of which it is incompatible with the limits to give an analysis. To expatiate on this subject, would serve only to renew the memory of mutual injuries that are reparable, and of mutual animosities, that had much better be forgotten.

TUESDAY, December 10.

Towards the close of the reading of this day, the correspondence between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Hammond, became interesting and melancholy. Mr. Hammond in an elaborate letter to Mr. Jefferson, grants to vindicate the instructions of George the Third to his officers, to seize every ship sailing from America to France, laden with provisions. He endeavours to prove this conduct is consistent with the law of nations. Mr. Jefferson states the hardships that must result to America, by being thus deprived of an opportunity of purchasing those articles of convenience, which the citizens of the United States did not hitherto manufacture for themselves. Mr. Hammond, on the other hand, observed that the war now carried on against France, differs in its principles from any other modern contest. Personal application was likewise made to Lord Grenville on this head, and two letters describing the refusal of it, were read. He also delivered by a variety of professions of regard for the United States, and mentioned the sincere friendship entertained for them by the king of England. But he at the same time stated the impossibility of any relaxations of the orders of his majesty. He added that the king of Spain would follow exactly the same line of conduct. He was interrogated as to the meaning of the late convention between Russia and the court of England. He replied, that America was to expect the same treatment from Russia as from Britain, and from Spain, because a reference in her was implied, tho' not expressed in the treaty.

The reading was interrupted by a conversation between the speaker and several members, concerning a petition from a person in the state of Delaware as to a contested election, but as this took place only a few minutes before 3 o'clock, the house soon after adjourned.

On the 10th Dec. the following Address from the Senate, was presented the President, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session.

To the President of the United States.

ACCEPT, Sir, the thanks of the Senate, for your Speech delivered to both Houses of Congress, at the opening of the Session. Your re-election to the chief magistracy of the United States, gives us sincere pleasure. We consider it as an event every way propitious to the happiness of our country; and your compliance with the call, as a fresh instance of the patriotism which has so frequently led you to sacrifice private inclination to the publick good. In the unanimity which a second time marks this important national act, we trace with particular satisfaction, besides the distinguished tribute paid to the virtues and abilities which it recognizes, another proof of that just discernment, and consistency of sentiments and views, which have hitherto characterized the citizens of the United States.

As the European powers with whom the United States have the most extensive relations, were involved in war, in which we had taken no part—it seemed necessary that the disposition of the nation for peace should be promulgated to the world, as well for the purpose of admonishing our citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of acts hostile to any of the belligerent parties, as to obtain by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities of our situation, we therefore contemplate with pleasure, the Proclamation by you issued, and give it our hearty approbation.

We deem it a measure well-timed, and wise; manifesting a watchful solicitude for the welfare of the nation, and calculated to promote it. The several important matters presented to our consideration, and in the course of the session, engage all the attention to which they are respectively entitled; and as the publick happiness will be the sole guide of our deliberations, we are perfectly assured of receiving frendly, and most zealous co-operation.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice President, of the United States, and President of the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Gentlemen

The pleasure, expressed by the Senate, on my re-election to the station which I fill, commands my sincere and warmest acknowledgments—It this be an event, which promises the smallest addition to the happiness of our country, as it is my duty, so shall it be my study to realize the expectation.

The decided approbation, which the proclamation now receives from your house, by manifesting the proof, that this measure is considered as manifesting a vigilant attention to the welfare of the United States, engages with a peculiar gratification to my mind.

The other important subjects which are been communicated to you, will, I am confident, receive a due discussion; and the result will, I trust, prove fortunate to the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

List of the MEMBERS *of the* SENATE, *of the* UNITED STATES.

Newhampshire.
John Langdon. Samuel Livermore.

Massachusetts.
Caleb Strong, George Cabot.

Vermont.
Moses Robinson, Stephen R. Bradley

Rhode-Island.
Theodore Foster, William Bradford.

Connecticut.
Oliver Ellsworth, Stephen M. Mitchell.

Newyork.
Rufus King, Aaron Burr.

Newjersey.
John Rutherford, Frederick Freisnghuysen.

Pennsylvania.
Robert Morris, Albert Gallatin.

Delaware.
George Read, John Vining.

Maryland.
John Henry, Richard Potts.

Virginia.
James Monro, John Taylor.

Kentucky
John Brown, John Edwards.

North Carolina.
Benjamin Hawkins, Alexander Martin.

South Carolina.
Ralph Izard, Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
James Gunn, James Jackson.

List of the Members of the House of Representatives, returned to serve in the THIRD CONGRESS *of the United States:*

New Hampshire.—Nicholas Gilman, John S. Sherburne, Jeremiah Smith, Paine Wingate.

Massachusetts.—Fisher Ames, Shearjashub Bourne, David Cobb, Peleg Coffin, Henry Dearborn, Samuel Dexter, Dwight Foster, Benjamin Goodhue, Samuel Holton, William Lyman, Theodore Sedgwick, George Thatcher, Peleg Wadsworth, Artemas Ward.

Rhode-Island.—Benjamin Bourne, Francis Malbone.

Connecticut.—James Hillhouse, Benjamin Huntington, A. Latimer, Zephaniah Swift, Uriah Tracy, Jonathan Trumbull, Jeremiah Wadsworth.

Vermont.—Nathaniel Niles, Israel Smith.

New-York.—Theodorus Bailey, Ezekiel Gilbert, Henry Glenn, James Gordon, Elias Talbot, Thomas Tredwell, J. E. Van Allen, Philip Van Cortland, Peter Van Gaasbeck, John Watts.

New-Jersey.—John Beatty, Elias Boudinot, Lambert Cadwallader, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania.—James Armstrong, William Finley, Thomas Fitzsimons, Andrew Gregg, Thomas Hartley, Daniel Heister, William Irvine, John Wilkes Kittera, William Montgomery, Fred. A. Muhlenberg, Peter Muehlenberg, Thomas Scott, John Smile.

Delaware.—John Patton.

Maryland.—Gabriel Christie, George Dent, Uriah Forest, William Hindman, John Francis Mercer, William Vans Murray, Samuel Smith, Thomas Sprigg.

Virginia.—Thomas Claiborne, Isaac Coles, William B. Giles, Samuel Griffin, George Hancock, Carter B. Harrison, J. Heath, Richard Bland Lee, James Madison, Andrew Moore, Joseph Neville, Anthony New, John Nicholas, John Page, Josiah Parker, Francis Preston, Robert Rutherford, Abraham Venable, Francis Walker.

Kentucky.—Christopher Greenup, Alexander D'Orr.

North Carolina.—Thomas Blount, William Johnson Dawson, James Gillespie, William Barry Grove, Mathew Locke, Nathaniel Macon, Joseph M'Dowel, Alexander Mebane, Benjamin Williams, Joseph Winston.

South Carolina.—Lemuel Benton, Alexander Gillon, John Hunter, Andrew Pickens, William Smith, Richard Winn.

Georgia.—Abraham Baldwin, Thomas P. Carnes.

FALMOUTH, (Jamaica) Oct. 24.

It is with unfeigned sorrow the printer communicates to the public the following melancholy scene which took place at Montego Bay, on Monday last, occasioned by a most tremendous swell of the sea, which set in suddenly the preceding day, and continued to increase to a degree unknown to the oldest inhabitant. The particulars were received last night by a letter from a gentleman who was a sufferer in this dreadful calamity which beggars description.

[*Five ships, 3 brigs, a sloop, 2 schooners, 3 sloops, and seven small vessels, went on shore, and mostly gone to pieces; many lives were lost; a number of buildings.*]

Amidst the foregoing painful scene of distress, which the Printer has occasion to relate, it is a pleasure to mention the brave and humane conduct of a sailor on board the Langrishe who, when she struck, threw a small line to the people on shore, who were drawn there by the cries of the crew; to afford what relief they could; a large rope was fastened by them to it, which he drew to the vessel and secured by means of this conveyance, upwards of twenty people got on shore; the others who remained were by this man, lashed to a second rope, and by this means saved: he lastly came on shore himself, when recollecting an old foreigner, whose life had been preserved by a dog on board the Langrishe, jumped overboard before the parted, he swam off, secured him: his last care was directed to the faithful animal just mentioned, whom this worthy tar swore should not go to wreck after saving the life of a human creature.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

By the ship Stadtholder, arrived on Saturday last from Lisbon, an important letter was received from EDWARD CHURCH Esq. to P. S. LIVINGSTON, Esq. of this city, dated October 22, of which the following is a copy:

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to inform you that I have this day obtained a promise from this Court, of a Convoy for our ships, about fifteen in number, to be provided, as soon as they shall be ready to sail: My letter and the very polite and friendly answer from the Portuguese Minister go by this conveyance, to the secretary of state, the vessel sails to-morrow. I pray you to communicate this pleasing and very important intelligence to the merchants of your city.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Charleston, to his friend in this city dated the 12th instant.

"The general Assembly for this state met a few days ago? the first business that attracted their attention, was the ARRESTING of Major Hamilton and a Mr. Drayton (the latter is Secretary to our Governor.) They are to be tried for HIGH TREASON, having accepted a Commission from Mr. Genet, for the purpose of raising FIVE THOUSAND MEN in the back country to ASSIST the French; they have actually received a large sum of money, and were sent about enlisting men: several members of the assembly declare, that they are possessed of proof sufficient to convict them. One of our chief judges, Mr. Grimke, is impeached for neglect of duty, and it is also thought that our Governor will be impeached in a few days, for aiding and assisting the French privateers contrary to law."

VARIETY STORE, in ASHFIELD.

New Goods! Cheap Goods! Fashionable Goods!

JUST come to hand, an assortment of HARD WARE, such as Saddler's Ware, Tools for Joiner's, Carpenter's Blacksmith's and Shoe-Maker's—also Frying Pans, Flat-Irons, Bellows, Brushes, H and HL's, Butts and Screws, Brass Handles and Escutcheons—an assortment of Pewter, and Cutlery, Table Steels, Snuffers, Combs, Pins, Single and Doublehow Spectacles, Great assortment of Fashionable Buttons, Hatt Buckles, Brass Table Locks, Box Ends, Sconce Boxes, Slates and Pencils, Inkpots, Inkpowder, Cayenne, Silver'd Spurs, Also, Looking Glasses, Crimson Plush, Swanskin and Turkey Stripe for Saddle Cloths,—also, Pepper, Indigo, Caston Wool, Chocolate, 6 by 8 crown Glass, &c. which with the fine assortment of fashionable Goods I had on hand before, am selling, (some say) cheaper than ever, am paying half cash and half goods, at cash price, for Beef, Pork, Butter and Grain, or all cash, if I can have them worth the money.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Gratitude obliges me to thank the people in Ashfield, and the towns adjacent, for the particular attention, good custom and good pay they have afforded me, I am much pleas'd with the stand I have taken for mercantile business, find myself among a kind, prudent, industrious, economical, thriving people, who are careful not to promise more than they are able to perform, but must inform those who have not made full pay according to contract, that I cannot sell Goods at the rate I do, unless I am paid punctually according to contract, will thank them to settle up immediately if they wish for further favours from their humble servant, S. N.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, &c. *four SHEEP, marked with a crop on the right ear, half crop and a half penny the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.*

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

Westhampton, Dec. 23, 1793.

TAKEN *up by the subscriber, a red Cow, coming four years old, has horned, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.* EBENEZER DWIGHT.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1793.

NEW-GOODS.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to the Store of

Arad Brown, & Co.

In Easthampton, where they have just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, which are now ready for sale, and may be purchased at the lowest rate for cash or country produce.—A great variety of English and Hard Ware Goods, consisting of, Scarlet, Drab and Blue Broadcloths, Forrest do. Elastick, Cassimere, Coating of all kinds, Lambskins, Crimson, Green, Yellow, and White Baizes and Flannels, Duffil and Rose Blankets, Camblets, Wildbores, Shalloons, Durants, Calimancoes, Silk Crape, Scarlet, Blue and Plumb colour'd Moreen, Chintzes—and Calicoes of the newest fashions, Pocket Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Chintz and Purple Shawls of all prices. English and India Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Buffalous do. Sattin and Mode of all kinds, Lawn and Cambrick, Lawn Aprons of all kinds, Strip'd and Plain Muslin, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Plain and Striped Velvet, Olive, Thickset, Vest Shapes of all kinds, Pins by the Bundle, Needles, Chappel and Common, by the Paper, Ribbons, by the piece, Scarlet and Crimson Snale, Writing Paper, Bucksaw, Buckle Brushes, Tooth do. Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, Worsted and Silk Mits, Webber's Spelling Books, Qualities and Shoe-Binding, Striped and Plain Nankeen, Paste Board, Millinett, Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, Japanned and Paper Inkstands, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silk and Twist, Morocco Pocket Books, Bellows, Offrich Feathers, Sattinet and Everlasting, Scarlet, Green, and White Sarcenet, 7-8ths, and 4-4ths Irish Linens, Taffe, Thread, from No. 8 to 64. Imperial Buttons, Chip Hats, Black Gauze, Russian and Jane.

HARD WARE.

Knives and Forks of all kinds, Shoe Hammars and Pincers, Shoe Knives, Tacks and Awls, Large and Small Sheers, Scissears, Bots and Screws, Iron Candlesticks, Brass Ball do. Table and Tea Spoons, Large and Small Thumb Latches, Razors, and Penknives of all prizes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Plated and Steel Spurs, Hand HL Hinges, Large and Small Gimblets, Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Brass Knobs, Steel and Japanned Tobacco Boxes, Snuff do, Snuffers, Chest Locks, Hair Sorings, Nitting Pins and Wire, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Snuff. They have as usual, a large assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware. They expect in a few days, most kinds of West-India Goods.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Flax, Butter, Cheese, Tow Cloth, Best Wax, Beef, Pork, Ashes, Rags, Shingles, will be received in payment, for any of the above Goods—Also, short and approved credit if desired—Constant attendance given, and all favours acknowledged.

Easthampton, Dec. 20, 1793.

Silas Brown, jun'r.

HAS just opened for Sale, at his Store opposite his dwelling-house in Easthampton, a general assortment of

English Goods.

HE invites all those that have demands on him to call and receive their pay.—Those indebted to him, by book or note, are desired to call and settle the same.

Easthampton, Dec. 30, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th of October last, a black yearling STEER, with a white spot in the forehead, the flank and the belly white, and of the tail white, marked with a half penny the under side of the left ear, and a swallow tail on the right ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ELEAZER H. ALLEN.

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1793.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 25th instant, an apprentice Boy, named LARKIN GREEN. Said boy has long hair, a red face and grey eyes, in the 19th year of his age. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said boy on my account. Whoever will return him to his master, shall have one Copper rewarded.

LUCIUS WAIT.

Hatfield, Dec. 26, 1793.

STRAYED out of Northampton, Meadow, sometime in the month of Nov. last, a yearling HEIFER, without any artificial mark, she is chiefly white, but has some red on her neck, and a few red spots on her body. Whoever will give information to the subscriber where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded. AARON WRIGHT.

Northampton, Dec. 24, 1793.

*** Advertisements omitted will appear in our next.

OFFICIAL PAPERS, &c.
READ IN THE
NATIONAL CONVENTION
SEPT. 22—23—25.

A LETTER was read from commissioner DALBITZ, with the army of the Alps, stating, that the Piedmontese army made a general movement on the 7th, to attack the French at Santosce: and on the 9th the Sardinian King went to Saergio to harrangue his troops—He displayed his eloquence in a pompous discourse, the subject was the miracle of the *Santissimia Madona*, (Virgin MARY) who on the 8th of Sept. 1707, saved Turin, from the attack of the French; he did not forget to bring with him the reliefs of the bones of all the Saints who protect his kingdom; especially the shirt of St. SECOND, which has preserved its whiteness, unsullied, for so many centuries —*the holy cloth* of St. SUAIRE, which was sent to him from Heaven, through the *milky way*. In fine, the deluded Piedmontese, who had, perhaps, some miscreants among them, thinking to run to certain victory, met the French bayonets which proved to them, that the Madona, tired of supporting the cause of tyrants, had taken the part of the Republicans. They left 1200 dead and wounded on the spot, and as many were taken prisoners, who heartily cursed the authors of so unfortunate a delusion.

Letter from Citizen ANDRE DUMONNY, *Commissioner of the department of the Somme, dated Amiens, Sept.* 20.

Citizen President,

"I WRITE you often; but if I wrote an hundred times a day, I should always announce to you some agreeable information. Having spread my net into the Bonnoile, I have caught a member of the English Parliament——the brother-in-law of the Duke of Cumberland—a Page of the Queen —some Knights of St. LOUIS—a Marshal of Camp—a number of English gentlemen —some Priests, &c. all are in my bag. Do order me a cage immediately, sufficient for about six dozen of these pretty birds, which I shall send you under a good escort. The inclosed billet will acquaint the President of a considerable deposit of gold and silver. I am going to furnish another expedition, which I have entrusted to an intimate friend of mine, who I am sure will be as successful as I have been."

Gen. LANDREMONT, informs the Convention, that he has taken and destroyed the Fort Kell. The insurgents of La Vendee have been driven from Chataignerais, and are flying every where before the patriotic army; there last resource is flight, and that also they will soon be deprived of.

NEWYORK, Dec. 20.

Copy of a letter from Col. Humphreys, Minister, resident at the Court of Portugal, to the Secretary of State of the United States, dated Gibraltar, October 6, 1793.

SIR,

A dispatch boat has just arrived from Algiers, which brings authentic intelligence, that a truce for twelve months, is concluded between Portugal and that Regency. In consequence of which eight Algerine cruisers, viz. four frigates, one brig and three Xebeques has just passed through the Streights into the Atlantic. Our vessels will now be exposed to the most imminent hazard of capture, as it was the Portuguese squadron alone which hitherto prevented the Algerines from cruising in the Atlantic against them. I have thought it of so much importance to put our countrymen immediately upon their guard, as to justify me in dispatching expresses with the news to our Consuls at Cadiz, Malaga and Lisbon. And I lose not a single instant in communicating it to you, in order that such use shall be made of it, as may be deemed expedient in the United States.

With sentiments of perfect
respect and esteem, I have
the honor to be, &c.
D. HUMPHREYS.

TO be sold, a piece of Wood Land, lying in Eastampton, it being the highway that lies between Lovefield and Hatfield Division, now the property of Eastampton. All persons are forbid cutting timber or wood on said land, before it is sold, or expect to suffer the penalty of the law. For farther particulars enquire of

DAVID LYMAN,
ASAHEL CLARK,
OLIVER CLARK. } Committee

Eastampton, Dec. 24. 1793.

The Partnership of
JOSIAH and JOHN BOND,
is this day dissolved. All persons indebted, are requested to make payment to JOSIAH BOND, before the first of March next, at which time the Books will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

JOSIAH and JOHN BOND.

Conway, Dec. 2, 1793.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Best Conisc Brandy, by the Pipe or bbl.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Case,
Sherry and best Lisbon Wine in qr. Cask, and excellent.
Best London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Linseed and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Best Brown Sugar, by the bbl. cwt. or less.
East-India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or less.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or less.
Best Green Coffee, by the bbl. cwt. or doz.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allspice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyson and Bohea Teas, by the chest, doz. or single lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or less.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raisins in Jars.
Best Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt.
Rice by the bbl. or cask.
Jersey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—English Mustard—Capers.
Cod Fish—Dutch Quils—Oil, Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or most kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Constant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers, whose accounts are more than one year's standing are desired to call and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, or they will be called upon in a more disagreeable way.

ELIPHALET and PARSONS MARSH.

Hadl-y, Dec. 23, 1793.

CHEAP GOODS.

Sherman and Peck,

HAVE just received a handsome assortment suitable for the season; Among which are,

Drab, Navy Blue, and Mix'd Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Velvets, Thickletts, Velveteens, Tammys, Calimancoes, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Needle work'd, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Bandanno do. Cotton Mock do. Pocket do, Barcelona do. a great variety of Shawls, Furniture Calicoes, Corduroys, Wildbores, Sattins, Modes, India Lutestring, Persians, Laces, Kerseymere Vest Patterns, Toilanett do. Russell, Lasting and Florentine Shoes, Sattinetts, Ribbons, Cambricks, Table Cloths, Irish Linens, Twill'd Coatings, Worsted Hose, Cotton do. Patent do. a large assortment of neat Trimings, Brown Holland, Pink, Green, Blue and White Sarcenetts, For for Muffs, and Ermine for Cloaks—Rum, Wine, Brandy by the bbl. or less quantity. Tea, Brown Sugars, Loaf and Lump do. Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cinnamon, Verdegrise, Logwood, Smoaking, Pigtail, and Twist Tobacco; Cotton Wool of Superior quality and very low; and many articles of Hard-Ware, Shovels, Spades, Frying Pans, Screw Augers, Skates, Pencils, Handsaw Files, Slates, Cornfans, Knives and Forks, Jack Knives, Penknives, Scissars, Razors, Cases for do. Shaving-Boxes, Soap, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gimblets, Dutch Quills, Snuff-Boxes, Tobacco do. Ink Stands, Table and Tea Spoons, Coat and Vest Buttons, a quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Felt and Fur Hats, warranted; and many other articles, which it is unnecessary to inform those with whom they have dealt, will be afforded on the lowest terms for Cash, Country Produce or approved credit.

Northampton, Dec. 18. 1793.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has erected MALT WORKS, in the town of Windsor, on the County road leading from Cummington, to Chesh're—and that he is now ready to receive BARLEY, at said works, and that the public may depend on good usage.

He flatters himself, that as the Malt Manufactory is so much wanted in this place, and as he has a workman from Europe, who served 7 years for the art in this business—who is recommended not only as one of the best of Masters, but as an honest upright man. His townsmen, and the towns adjacent, that favor him with their custom, will be duly attended to, and the least favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble servant,

AMOS HALBROOK.

Windsor, December 10, 1793.

Wright & Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received at their Store in Northampton and Westampton, a large and elegant assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present season, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, and treat those who shall oblige them with their custom with such attention, as shall merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. THEY once more earnestly request those who have been indebted more than one year, to make immediate payment, otherwise their Notes and Accounts will be put in suit after the 15th of January next.

Northampton, Dec. 24. 1793.

I *THE subscriber, having been appointed Executor of the last will and testament, of Mr.* JOSIAH PHELPS, *late of Eastampton, in the County of Hampshire, deceased; and having accepted said trust, do hereby call on all persons indebted to said estate, to settle their debts with me; and those to whom the estate is indebted, are also requested to present their demands for payment.*

JONATHAN BARTLET.

Eastampton, Dec. 13. 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a large white SOW, no artificial mark—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charge, and take her away. J. BROWN.

Whately, Dec. 12. 1793.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has a variety of changeable and other coloured LUTESTINGS, such as Pink, Black, White, &c. for sale very cheap. He will pay cash, for BUCK WHEAT, at the Still House, Hatfield, or at his Store in Northampton. Dec. 16. 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Robert Dawes, late of Cummington, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement. Also those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment. ROBERT DAWES, Admr's.

Cummington, Dec. 10, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, *some time in the month of Sept. last a light red yearling HEIFER, with a bulp crop on the right ear, white face, some white under her belly. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.*

J. REMINGTON.

Cheshire, Dec. 10, 1793.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.	Cinnamon,
Brandy,	Raisins,
Ginn,	Rice,
Wine,	Cornfans,
Loaf and Brown Sugars.	Sugar Kettles,
Molasses,	Brass Kettles,
Bohea and Souchong Teas	Warming Pans
Coffee,	Frying, do.
Chocolate,	Nova Scotia Grindstones.
Pepper,	Salmon 1 by bbl.
Allspice,	Mackrell 3 or less.
Ginger,	Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
Paper Hangings,	4d & 10d, Nails,
Looking Glasses,	6 by 8, 7 by 9, Window Glass,
Excellent Furr Muffs	Powder and Shot.
Cotton Wool,	

Crosscut, Tenant, Figtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Swedes and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time the summer past, a two year old, black, white face'd STEER, marked with a half penny cut the upper side of the near ear. Whoever has taken up said Steer, or will given information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by applying to

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Northampton, Dec. 24. 1793.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

SIMEON BUTLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public *that he continues the business of*

Book-Binding,

Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Pleain Books, Webster's 1. 2, *and* 3*d parts, Perry's Spelling Books, by the gross, dozen or single, as cheap as can be bought in Boston or Hartford, Bibles, Testaments, Dowdy's Spelling mant, Pike's Arithmetic, Baron Trenck, Life of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lancaster's advantages of Modern Foresters, Bennett's Letters, Friend of Youth, Stephen's Manual Exercise, History of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, History of Fair Rosamond, Perry's Dictionary, Entick's, &c. Young Ladies Accidente, Primers, Dying Songs, History of Joseph. A variety of Books for children, Blank Books of all kinds, Morocco Leather, Copperplate, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Sealing Wax. Any of the above articles or Cash, given in exchange for TANNED SHEEP SKINS or RAGS.*

He has also for sale, ALMANACKS for 1794, by the gross, dozen, or single.

A Wet Nurse,

Is wanted during the ensuing Winter. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 27. 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, among which is a great variety of fancy GOODS, also a quantity of Chintzes, Calicoes, Sattins, Modes, together with a great variety of Woollen. Likewise a general assortment of HARD WARE, among which is a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, &c. Also a general assortment of West-India Goods as usual, also Sweedish and Russia Iron, German and Bilister Steel, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, and a quantity of Liver Oil, which will be sold by the barrel as low as can be purchase in Boston, except transportation.

Northampton, Dec. 18. 1793.

CASH paid for

Shipping-Furr & Bees Wax,

By LEVI SHEPHARD.

Northampton, Dec. 1793.

WANTED—Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN

HAIR Dresser:

To whom generous wages will be given.

JAMES INGOLS.

☞ AN Apprentice to the above business is wanted *immediately.*

Northampton, Nov. 27. 1793.

TO BE SOLD, a most delightful situation, in the town of Amherst, in the County of Hampshire—the principal part of said Farm, adjoins a great street road leading through said town to Hadley—the buildings stand on the same road—very commodious for a Farmer, or Retailer; a large Store is adjoining the house, which is now improved by Messrs. [illegible] of Hadley, a good Orchard, and a never failing well of water, with conveniences about the house—said Farm contains about 80 acres—and is without exception as pleasant a situation as any in the town; and on reasonable terms of sale, and further particulars enquire of E. B. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, Nov. 26. 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the left of September, a [illegible] STEER, one year old, marked with a half penny cut the under side of the left ear. The is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS MIGHELS.

Conway, Nov. 27. 1793.

TO be sold very cheap for pay in hand or short approved credit, about [illegible] acres of land, with a small house (called a cottage) and very convenient) and barn on the same; which are very well situated for a mechanic, which is much wanted, as well as a Clothier, Sadler, or Shoe-Maker. For terms of sale inquire of FRANCIS HAWOOD, on the premises.

Said HARWOOD, has, in order to make a settlement with his creditors, left his Book accounts, that were due previous to the first of this month, with Mr. Hinsley, of Northampton, to be collected for sale, unless settled with him before the first day of January next.

Westampton, Dec. 16. 1793.

Beer's Almanack, to be sold at this office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1794. [NUMB. 384.

Wright & Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have just received at their Store in Northampton and Westampton, a large and elegant assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the present season, which they are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, and treat those who shall oblige them with their custom with such attention, as shall merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. THEY once more earnestly request those who have been indebted more than one year, to make immediate payment, otherwise their Notes and Accounts will be put in suit after the 15th of January next.

Northampton, Dec. 24. 1793.

NEW GOODS.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to the Store of

Brad Brown, & Co.

Eastampton, where they have just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, private now ready for sale, and may be had at the lowest rate for cash or country produce—A great variety of English Hard Ware Goods, consisting of, Best Drab and Blue Broadcloths, Do. Blacktick, Cassimere, Coating, Scotch, Lamb-skins, Crimson, Green, Blue and White Baizes and Flannels, Scarlet and Rose Blankets, Cambletts, Wildbores, Durants, Calimancoes, Scarlet, Blue and Pinchbeck Buttons, Chintzes and Calicoes, Fashionable Cotton Handkerchiefs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Chintz and Pelongs, Chintzes and Calicoes, Handkerchiefs, English and Bandanno do. Muslin, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Lawn Aprons of all kinds, Cambricks, Jaconet, Muslin, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Plain and Striped Velvet Olive, Thicketts, Shades of all kinds, Pins of the Best Sort, Needles, Crappel and Knitting Needles, Paper, Ribbons, by the piece, Sattin and Crimson Snale, Writing Paper, Pocket Brushes, Tooth do. Gentlemen's and Ladies Gloves, Worsted and Cotton, Watts's Spelling Books, Quarto and Shoe Binding, Striped and Plain Nankeen, Pelt Board, Millinary, Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, Japanned and Paper Inkstands, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silk and Twill, Morocco Pocket Books, Bellows, Ostrich Feathers, Bonnet and Everlasting, Scarlet, Green, and White Sarcenet, Ribbons and Laces, Irish Linens, Tape, Thread, from No. 8 to 16, Imperial Buttons, Chip Hats, Black Serge, Fustian and Jane.

HARD WARE.

Knives and Forks of all kinds, Shoemakers and Pincers, Shoe Knives, Racks and Awls, Large and Small Shears, Scissors, Bits and Screws, Iron Candlesticks, Pad Bolts, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and Small Thumb Latches, Razors, and Penknives of all prizes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Plated and Steel Spurs, Tea and HL Hinges, Large and Small Gimblets, Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Brass Sticks, Steel and Tappaned Tobacco Box, Snuff do, Snuffers, Chest Locks, Hair Combings, Nitting Pins and Wire, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Snuff. They have as usual, a large assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware. They expect in a few days, most kinds of West-India Goods.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Flax, Butter, Cheese, Tow Cloth, Bees-Wax, Beef, Pork, Ashes, Rags, Shingles, will be received in payment, for any of the above Goods—Also, short and approved credit if desired—Constant attendance given, and all favors acknowledged.

Eastampton, Dec. 20, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Robert Dawes, late of Cummington, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement. Also those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment. ROBERT DAWES, Admr's.

Cummington, Dec. 10, 1793.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Best Conisc Brandy, by the Pipe or bbl.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Case,
Sherry and best Lisbon Wine in qr. Cask, and excellent.
Best London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Linseed and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Best Brown Sugar, by the bbl. cwt. or less.
East-India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or less.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or less.
Best Green Coffee, by the bbl. cwt. or doz.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allspice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyson and Bohea Teas, by the chest, doz. or single lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or less.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raisins in Jars.
Best Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt.
Rice by the bbl. or cask.
Jersey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—English Mustard—Capers.
Cod Fish—Dutch Quils—Oil, Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or most kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Constant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6, 1793.

CHEAP GOODS.

Sherman and Peck,

HAVE just received a handsome assortment suitable for the season;

Among which are,

Drab, Navy Blue, and Mix'd Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Velvets, Thickletts, Velveteens, Tammys, Calimancoes, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns, Lawn Aprons, Needle work'd, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Bandanno do. Cotton Mock do. Pocket do, Barcelona do. a great variety of Shawls, Furniture Calicoes, Corduroys, Wildbores, Sattins, Modes, India Lutestring, Persians, Laces, Kerseymere Vest Patterns, Toilanett do. Russell, Lasting and Florentine Shoes, Sattinetts, Ribbons, Cambricks, Table Cloths, Irish Linens, Twill'd Coatings, Worsted Hose, Cotton do. Patent do. a large assortment of neat Trimings, Brown Holland, Pink, Green, Blue and White Sarcenetts, For for Muffs, and Ermine for Cloaks—Rum, Wine, Brandy by the bbl. or less quantity. Tea, Brown Sugars, Loaf and Lump do. Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Cinnamon, Verdegrise, Logwood, Smoaking, Pigtail, and Twist Tobacco; Cotton Wool of Superior quality and very low; and many articles of Hard-Ware, Shovels, Spades, Frying Pans, Screw Augers, Skates, Pencils, Handsaw Files, Slates, Cornfans, Knives and Forks, Jack Knives, Penknives, Scissars, Razors, Cases for do. Shaving-Boxes, Soap, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gimblets, Dutch Quills, Snuff-Boxes, Tobacco do. Ink Stands, Table and Tea Spoons, Coat and Vest Buttons, a quantity of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Felt and Fur Hats, warranted; and many other articles, which it is unnecessary to inform those with whom they have dealt, will be afforded on the lowest terms for Cash, Country Produce or approved credit.

N. B. They expect immediately a sufficient quantity of common and superfine FLOUR, to supply their customers thro' the year, for cash only.

Northampton, Dec. 18. 1793.

I TO be sold, a piece of Wood Land, lying in Eastampton, it being the highway that lies between Lovefield and Hatfield Division, now the property of Eastampton. All persons are forbid cutting timber or wood on said land, before it is sold, or expect to suffer the penalty of the law. For farther particulars enquire of

DAVID LYMAN,
ASAHEL CLARK,
OLIVER CLARK. } Committee

Eastampton, Dec. 24. 1793.

[Those who feel a pleasure, in relieving the wants of the Widow and Orphan, will experience a satisfaction in extending their charity to the subjects of the following Address:]

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE, printed at Philadelphia.

"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto me."
Matt. xxv. 45.

YE rich! who bask in the sun-shine of ease and affluence, whose splendid carriages wait, at your command, to roll you to the *levee*, the *theatre*, to scenes of pleasure and gay festivity, look round you, and consider the situation of helpless widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers have been torn from them by the destructive pestilence—

—To *you* they call,

And with a *pleading* voice—

to save them from hunger, cold, and nakedness! Pity, Oh pity the distresses of many of our fellow creatures, who have now no friends, no relations to assist and protect them—spare a little of your superfluous expences in dress and equipage, and at least suffer them to pick up the crumbs that fall from your tables—Find out objects worthy of your compassion, and relieve them—they will, with love and gratitude to you, accept your charitable donations, and bless their generous benefactors. Remember that you can do nothing which can so truly eminently exalt you, and the happiness you will feel from benevolent actions will be a sufficient reward—For *here* is it

The greatest pleasure that the heart can know

To ease the widow's and the orphan's woe.

Let not the precarious pittance bestowed on those indigent creatures by those who can hardly afford to *give* at all, satisfy you—Be among the number, for your own sakes, that condescend to enquire into the circumstances of the poor: not to insult their poverty, but to shelter them from distress, and let them not say of you, that they were hungry, and ye gave them no meat, they were thirsty, and ye gave them no drink, strangers and ye took them not in, naked, and ye cloathed them not, sick and in prison, and ye came not unto them. But if regardless, of all humane considerations, you refuse to exercise the noblest privilege of your station in life, reflect what may happen to yourselves, notwithstanding the *present* security you seem to have of a long enjoyment of your wealth, for such is the uncertain condition of things, that your children, the dear pledges of your fondest affection, may one day stand shivering with cold and hunger at the doors of others, begging for a morsel of bread.

Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State to Mr. MORRIS, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

(Concluded from our last.)

THE 17th article of our Treaty leaves armed vessels free to *conduct* with these others they please, the ships and goods taken from their enemies, without paying any duty, and to depart and be conducted freely to the places expressed in their Commissions, which the Captain shall be obliged to shew. It is evident that this article does not contemplate a freedom to *fell their prizes here*, but on the contrary, *a departure* to some other place, always to be expressed in their Commission, where their validity is to be finally adjudged. In such case it would be as unreasonable to demand duties on the goods they had taken from an enemy, as it would be on the cargo of a merchant vessel touching in our ports for refreshment or stores, and against this article provides. But the armed vessels of France have been also admitted to land and sell their prize goods here for consumption; in which case it is as reasonable that they should pay duties, as the goods of a neutral nation landed and sold for consumption. They have, however, demanded, and a moment of right, to sell them free of duty, by the very words of the article, which says they shall be free to carry them whither they please, without paying any duties. Where does one find in this article the principle, that a Treaty of Commerce is the usual one of selling, and not a cash one? Where does one find in this article the principle, that a Treaty of Commerce is the usual one of selling, and not a cash one? Where does one find in this article the principle, that a Treaty of Commerce is the usual one of selling, and not a cash one?

5th. Another source of complaint with Mr. Genet, has been, that the English take French goods out of American vessels, which he says is against the law of nations, and ought to be prevented by us. On the contrary, we suppose it to have been long an established principle of the law of nations, that the goods of a friend are free in an enemy's vessel, and an enemy's goods lawful prize in the vessel of a friend. The inconvenience of this principle, which subjects merchant vessels to be stopped at sea, searched, ransacked, let out of their course, has induced several nations latterly to stipulate against it by treaty, and to substitute another in its stead, that free bottoms shall make free goods, and enemy bottoms, enemy goods; a rule equal to the other in point of loss and gain, but less oppressive to commerce. As far as it has been introduced, it depends on the treaties stipulating it, and forms exceptions in special cases to the general operation of the law of nations. We have introduced it into our treaties with France, Holland and Prussia; and French goods found by the two latter nations in American bottoms, are not made prize of. It is our with to establish it with other nations. But this requires their consent also, is a work of time, and to the mean while they have a right to act on the general principle, without giving to us, or to France, cause of complaint. Nor do I see that France can lose by it on the whole. For though the loses *her* goods when found in our vessels by the nations with whom we have no treaties, yet she gains our goods, when found in the vessels of the same, and all other nations; and we believe the latter mass to be greater than the former. It is to be lamented, indeed, that the general principle has operated so cruelly in the dreadful calamity which has lately happened in St. Domingo. The miserable fugitives, who, to save their lives, had taken asylum in our vessels, with such valuable and portable things as could be gathered in the moment, out of the ashes of their houses, and wrecks of their fortunes, have been plundered of these remains by the licensed sea rovers of their enemies. This has swelled, on this occasion, the disadvantages of the general principle, that "An enemy's goods are free prize in the vessels of a friend." But it is one of those deplorable and unforseen calamities to which they expose themselves who enter into a state of war, furnishing to us an awful lesson to avoid it by justice and moderation, and not a cause or encouragement to expose our own towns to the same horrors and butcheries, nor of complaint, because we do not.

6th. In a case like the present, where the missionary of one government confirms differently from that to which he is sent, the treaties and laws which are to form a common rule of action for both, it would be unjust in either to claim an exclusive right of construction. Each nation has an equal right to expound the meaning of their common rules; and reason and usage have established, in such cases, a consultation and well understood train of proceeding. It is the right and duty of the foreign missionary to urge his own conclusions, to support them with reasons which may convince, and to terms of decency and respect which may accelerate the government of the country to a concurrence. It is the duty of that government to listen to his proposals with attention, and candor, and to yield to them when just. But it shall still appear to them, the reasons

right are on their side, it follows of neceſſity, that, exerciſing the ſovereign powers of the country, they have a right to proceed on their own conſtructions and concluſions as to whatever is to be done within their limits. The miniſter then refers the caſe to his own government, aſks new inſtructions, abandons them, if wrong, inſiſts on them, if right, and the caſe then becomes a matter of negociation between the two nations. Mr. Genet, however, aſſumes a new and a bolder line of conduct. After deciding for himſelf ultimately, and without reſpect to the authority of the country, he proceeds to do, what even his ſovereign could not authorize, to put himſelf, within the country, on a line with its government, aſks as co-ſovereign of the territory, arms veſſels, levies men, gives commiſſions of war, independently of them, and in direct oppoſition to their orders and efforts. When the government forbids their citizens to arm and engage in the war; he undertakes to arm and engage them. When they forbid veſſels to be fitted in their ports for cruiſing on nations with whom they are at peace, he commiſſions to fit and cruize. When they forbid an unceded juriſdiction to be exerciſed within their territory by foreign agents, he undertakes to uphold that exerciſe, and to avow it openly. The privateers Citoyen Genet and Sans Culottes, having been fitted out at Charleſton (though without the permiſſion of the government, yet before it was forbidden) the Preſident only required they might leave our ports, and did not interfere with their prizes. Inſtead, however, of their quitting our ports, the Sans Culottes remains ſtill, ſtrengthening & equipping herſelf, and the Citoyen Genet went out only to cruize on our coaſt, and to brave the authority of the country, by returning into port again with her prize. Though in my letter of June 5th, the final determination of the Preſident was communicated, that no future armaments in our ports ſhould be permitted, the Vainqueur de la Baſtile was afterwards equipped & commiſſioned in Charleſton, the Anti-George in Savannah, the Carmagnole in Delaware, a ſchooner and a ſloop in Boſton, and the Petly, or Republican, was attempted to be equipped in New York, and was the ſubject of reclamation by Mr. Genet, in a ſtile which certainly did not look like relinquiſhing the practice. The Little Sarah, or Little Democrat, was armed, equipped, and manned in the port of Philadelphia, under the very eye of the government, and as if meant to inſult it. Having ſallen down the river, and being evidently on the point of departure for a cruize, Mr. Genet was deſired, in my letter of July 12th, on the part of the Preſident, to detain her until ſome enquiry and determination on the caſe ſhould be had. Yet within three or four days after this was ſent out by orders from Mr. Genet himſelf, and is at this time cruiſing on our coaſts, as appears by the proteſt of the maſter of one of our veſſels maltreated by her.

The government, thus inſulted and ſet at defiance by Mr. Genet, committed in its duties and engagements to others, determined ſtill to ſee in theſe proceedings but the character of the individual, and not to believe, and it does not believe, that they are by inſtructions from his employers. They had alarmed the Britiſh miniſter here, that the veſſels already armed in their ports ſhould be obliged to leave them, and that no more ſhould be armed in them. Yet more had been armed, and thoſe before armed, had either not gone away, or gone only to return with new prizes. They now informed him, that the order for departure ſhould be enforced, and the prizes made contrary to it, ſhould be reſtored or compenſated. The ſame thing was notified to Mr. Genet, in my letter of Auguſt 7th, and, that he might not conclude the promiſe of compenſation to be of no concern to him, and go on in his courſes, he was reminded, that it would be a fair article of account againſt his nation.

Mr. Genet, not content with uſing our force, whether we will or not, in the military line, againſt nations with whom we are at peace, undertakes alſo to direct the civil government; and particularly for the executive and legiſlative bodies, to pronounce what powers may, or may not be exerciſed by the one or the other. Thus in his letter of June 8th, he promiſes to reſpect the political opinions of the Preſident *until the Repreſentatives ſhall have confirmed or rejected them*; as if the Preſident had undertaken to decide what belonged to the deciſion of Congreſs. In his letter of June 14th, he ſays more openly, that the Preſident ought not to have taken on himſelf to decide on the ſubject of my letter, but that it was of importance enough to have conſulted Congreſs thereon: and in that of June 22d, he tells the Preſident, in direct terms, that Congreſs ought already to have been occupied on certain queſtions which he had been too haſty in deciding: thus aſſuming himſelf, and to the Preſident, the judge of the powers aſcribed by the conſtitution to the executive, and dictating to him the occaſion when he ſhould exerciſe the power of convening Congreſs at an earlier day than their own act had preſcribed.

On the following expreſſions, no commentary ſhall be made.

"Philoſophical principles proclaimed by the Preſident."

"The opinions private or public, of the Preſident, and this Egis not appearing to you ſufficient."

"The federal government has been eager, urged by I know not what influence."

"I cannot aſcribe meaſures of this nature, but to extraneous impreſſions, over which time and truth will triumph."

"They purſue, with rage, the French privateers, by the orders of the Preſident."

"This refuſal tends to accompliſh the infernal ſyſtem of the King of England, and of the other kings, his accomplices, to deſtroy, by famine, French freemen and freedom."

"The cowardly abandonment of their friends."

"In vain the deſire to preſerve peace, bids you to ſacrifice the intereſts of France to this intereſt of the moment; in vain the thirſt of riches preponderates againſt honor in the political balance of America—all this management—all theſe conſiderations—all this humiliation—end in nothing. Our enemies laugh at it, and the French, too confident, are puniſhed for having believed, that the American nation had a ſoul; that it had ſome reſpect for its laws, ſome conviction of its force, and that it had ſome ſentiment of its dignity. It is not poſſible for me to point to you all my ſenſibility at this ſcandal, which tends to the diminution of your commerce, to the oppreſſion of ours, and to the debaſement and vilification of republics.

"If our fellow-citizens have been deceived, if you are not in a condition to maintain the ſovereignty of our people, ſpeak: We have guaranteed it when we were ſlaves, we know how to render it reſpectable being become free."

We draw a veil over the ſenſations which theſe expreſſions excite. No words can render them; but they will not eſcape the ſenſibility of a friendly and magnanimous nation, who will do us juſtice. We ſee in them neither the portrait of conſolves, nor the pencil of our friends; but an attempt to embroil both; to add ſtill another nation to the enemies of his country, and to draw on both a reproach, which, it is hoped, will never ſtain the hiſtory of either. The written proofs, of which, Mr. Genet was himſelf the bearer, were too unequivocal to leave a doubt, that the French nation are conſtant in their friendſhip to us. The reſolves of their National Convention, the letters of their executive council atteſt this truth in terms which render it neceſſary to ſeek, in ſome other hypotheſis, the ſolution of Mr. Genet's machinations againſt our peace & friendſhip.

Conſcious, on our part, of the ſame friendly and ſincere diſpoſitions, we can with truth affirm, both for our nation and government, that we have never omitted a reaſonable occaſion of manifeſting them. For I will not conſider as of that character, opportunities of ſallying forth from our ports to way-lay, rob and murder defenceleſs merchants, and others, who have done us no injury, and who were coming to trade, in the confidence of our peace and amity. The violation of all the laws of order and morality, which bind mankind together, would be an unacceptable offering to a juſt nation. Recurring, then, only to recent things, after ſo afflicting a libel, we recollect with ſatisfaction, that in the courſe of two years, by unceaſing exertions, we paid up ſeven years arrearages and inſtalments of our debt to France, which the inefficiency of our firſt form of government had ſuffered to be accumulating; that preſſing on ſtill to the entire fulfilment of our engagements, we have facilitated to Mr. Genet the effect of the inſtalments of the preſent year, to enable him to ſend relief to his fellow citizens in France, threatened with famine: That in the firſt moment of the inſurrection which threatened the Colony of St. Domingo, we ſtepped forward to their relief with arms and money, taking freely on ourſelves the riſque of an unauthoriſed aid, when deſpair would have been denial: That we lay would have been denial: That we have received, according to our beſt abilities, the wretched fugitives from their ſtaſtrophe of the principal town of that colony, who, eſcaping from the ſword and flames of civil war, threw themſelves on us naked and houſeleſs, without food, friends, money or other means, their faculties loſt and abſorbed in the debaſe of their diſtreſſes: That the exceſſive application to ſell here the prizes made by France on her enemies, in the preſent war, though unſtipulated in our treaties, and unfounded in her own practice, [illegible] of other nations, as we believe; the ſpirit manifeſted by the late grand jury in their proceedings againſt thoſe who have aided the enemies of France with arms and implements of war, the expreſſions of attachment to his nation with which Mr. Genet was welcomed on his arrival and journey from thence to this, and our long forbearance under bitter proſ[illegible] outrages of the laws and authority of our country, do not beſpeak the partialities intimated in his letters. And for theſe things he rewards us by endeavors to excite diſcord and diſtruſt between our citizens and thoſe whom they have intruſted with their government, between the different branches of our government, between our nation and his. But none of theſe things, we hope, will be found in his power. That friendſhip which diſtates to us to bear with his conduct yet a while, leſt the intereſts of his nation here ſhould ſuffer injury, will paſten them to replace on a good whole diſpoſitions are ſuch as will repreſentation of theirs, and whoſe continuance here is inconſiſtent with order, peace, reſpect, and that friendly correſpondence which we hope will ever ſubſiſt between the two nations. His government will ſee, too, that the caſe is preſſing: That it is impoſſible for two ſovereign and independent authorities to be going on with their territory at the ſame time, without collision. They will foreſee, that if Mr. Genet perſeveres in his proceedings, the conſequences would be ſo hazardous to us, the example ſo humiliating and pernicious, that we may be forced even to ſuſpend his functions before a ſucceſſor can arrive to contain them. If our citizens have not already run ſhedding each others blood, it is not owing to the moderation of Mr. Genet, but to the forbearance of the government. It is well known, that if the authority of the laws had been reſorted to, to ſtop the Little Democrat, its officers and agents were to have been reſiſted by the crew of the veſſel, aſſiſting parties of American citizens. Such events are too ſerious, too poſſible, to be left to hazard, or to what is worſe than hazard, the will of an agent whoſe deſigns are ſo myſterious. Lay the caſe, then, immediately before the government; accompany it with aſſurances, which cannot be ſtronger than true, that our friendſhip for the nation is conſtant and unabating; that faithful to our treaties, we have fulfilled them in every point to the beſt of our underſtanding; that if, in any thing, however, we have conſtrued them amiſs, we are ready to enter into candid explanations, and to do whatever we can be convinced is right; that in oppoſing the extravagancies of an agent, whoſe character they have not ſufficiently to have known, we have been urged, by motives of duty to ourſelves and juſtice to others, which cannot but be approved by thoſe who are juſt themſelves; and finally, that after independence and ſelf government, there is nothing we more ſincerely with than perpetual friendſhip with them.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect and eſteem,
Dear ſir, &c.
(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON,

NOTE.—*A copy of the preceding letter was ſent incloſed by the ſecretary of ſtate, to Mr. Genet.*

NEW-YORK, December 28.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1793, 2d Year of the French Republic.

Citizen Genet Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State:

SIR,

I REQUEST of you to lay before the Preſident the annexed requiſition, which I have ſent to the Attorney General of the United States, and to be [illegible] vail on him to direct the proſecution to commence, as ſpeedily as poſſible, a ſuit, in which the honor of France as well as my own are eſſentially concerned.

Accept my reſpects. GENET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1793, 2d Year of the French Republic.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. Randolph, Attorney General of the United States:

SIR,

A new publication of Meſſrs. Jay and King of which I ſend you a copy, obliges me once more to have recourſe to your official capacity. You will there ſee, that thoſe gentlemen have greatly aggravated their offence to France and to her delegate, firſt, by their coalition with Meſſrs. Knox and Hamilton, the former ſecretary at war, the latter ſecretary of the treaſury, for the purpoſe of ſupporting their firſt libel againſt me: ſecond, by giving the public to underſtand, that we endeavoured to interfere in the interior concerns of the United States, which is abſolutely falſe. Such aſſertions from private citizens would not attract my attention, but proceeding from the chief juſtice, and from a ſenator of the United States, they deſerve public cenſure, and I hope they will make of the accuſation which I again refer you to bring before the ſupreme court of the United States, againſt Meſſrs. Jay and King, as alſo againſt all thoſe who have participated in the calumnies which have been peſtidiouſly diſſeminated ſolely with view of injuring the intereſt of France under a republican government, by attacking the perſon whoſe duty, and I will ſay whoſe glory, it is to defend them, in ſpite of all the diſguſting circumſtances which are daily preſſed upon him. You will oblige me, ſir, by communicating to me, in writing, your intentions relative to my different requiſitions, and by directing me by your profeſſional knowledge in the courſe of this important proſecution. It is my intention to apply to the head of the executive power of the United States, through the intervention of the ſecretary of ſtate, to recommend to you to carry on this buſineſs with all poſſible activity, as the honor of both our Republics requires that it be ſpeedily decided.

Accept, ſir, my reſpects.

GENET.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1793.

SIR,

I have laid before the Preſident your letter of the 16th inſt. and, in conſequence thereof, have written to the attorney general of the United States a letter, of which I have the honor to incloſe a copy, and to add aſſurances of the reſpect with which I am, ſir,

Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1793.

SIR,

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France has incloſed to me the copy of a letter of the 16th inſt. which he addreſſed to you, ſtating, that ſome libelous publications had been made againſt him by Mr. Jay, and juſtice of the United States, and King, one of the ſenators for the ſtate of New-York, and deſiring that they be proſecuted. This letter has been laid before the Preſident, never doubting but your readineſs on all occaſions to perform the functions of your office; yet thinks it his duty to recommend it to your attention on the preſent occaſion, as it concerns a public character, peculiarly entitled to the protection of the laws. Of [illegible] the other hand, as our citizens ought not to be expoſed to groundleſs proſecutions, duty to them requires it to be added, that if you ſhall judge a proſecution in the preſent inſtance to have, you conſider this recommendation as not extending to [illegible] this only object being to engage you to proceed in the caſe according to the [illegible] of your office, the laws of the land, and the principles of the parties concerned.

I have the honor to be,
With great reſpect and eſteem, ſir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

The Attorney General of the United States.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1793, 2d Year of the French Republic.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State of the United States.

I have juſt received your letter of the 18th of this month, and have the honor to thank the Preſident of the United States through your channel, for the intention he manifeſts, by bringing to light an inſult the deſign of which was, to lead him into an error, to engage him in precipitate meaſures againſt the executors of the orders of the French nation, and, by this means, to deſtroy the good underſtanding which happily ſubſiſts between our two Republics.

I cannot expreſs to you the profound grief with which I ſee daily unraveled a thread of ſo black a plot, and I owe to you that in qualifying my juſt proſecutions with the epithet, "groundleſs," you ſeem to me to have forgotten, that it is intirely bent on me to arrange my ſovereign of the injury done to their intereſts by that war from a ſeries of lies; of fallacious ſtatements and of abſurd rumours, by which the public mind was, for ſome time, ſeparated, and which have, perhaps, ſtifled the alliance of two nations, whoſe exiſtence invites to mutual love and union.

If there exiſts, ſir, a crime of leſe nation, it is certainly this of which complaint is made, of which the perpetrators ought to be puniſhed upon the law, in whoſe eyes, I imagine, that with you, as with us, all men are equal.

GENET.

Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1793.

SIR,

I HAD the honor of receiving, yeſterday, the ſecond communication which you propoſed to make to me. When we converſed together on the evening of the 15th inſtant, I doubted for a moment whether you did not mean that I ſhould apply for the inſtructions intended to be aſked for me, from the Preſident of the United States; but as I want no ſpecial order for the diſcharge of my real duty, and the opinion which you requeſt, muſt be the reſult of my own conviction, I do not think it proper to delay my anſwer.

You apply, ſir, to me, as the attorney general of the United States, to proſecute Mr. Jay and Mr. King, for their publications on the 12th of Auguſt, and 16th November, 1793. The act conſtituting my office, declares my duty to be, "to proſecute and conduct all ſuits in the ſupreme court, in which the United States ſhall be concerned," and I have been ſworn to its faithful execution: But while I admit it to be incumbent on me to proſecute, without diſtinction of perſons, when the law will ſupport me, I do not hold myſelf bound, nor do I conceive that I ought to proceed againſt any man in oppoſition to my decided judgment. With theſe impreſſions, I muſt beg leave to decline the meaſures which you deſire, perſuaded, as I am, that the caſe will not ſuſtain the proſecution which you meditate.

But, ſir, if it would not ſeem fortifying with an apology this determination of mine, founded upon principles which need none, I would take the liberty of adding, that a my other gentleman of the profeſſion, who may approve & adviſe the attempt, will be at no loſs to point out a mode which does not require my intervention.

I have the honor, ſir, to be, with ſincere eſteem and attachment for the nation which you repreſent,

Your moſt obedient ſervant.
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

P. S. December 20, 1793.

Since I wrote the above, I have received, ſir, a letter from the ſecretary of ſtate, on the ſubject of your requeſt. As no change is rendered neceſſary in the foregoing ſentiments, I do myſelf the honor of ſending my letter as it originally ſtood.

Philadelphia, 21ſt December, 1793. 2d year of the French Republic.

Citizen Genet, &c. to Mr. Randolph, Attorney General of the United States.

SIR,

SINCE you refuſe to cauſe to be rendered to my nation, the ally of yours, the juſtice claimed by its repreſentative, I will apply immediately to the judges; and ſhould they refuſe to admit my complaint, I will cover myſelf with the mantle of mourning, and will ſay, America is no longer free.

Accept, ſir, my profound reſpect for, & my attachment to the United States, of which you are attorney-general.

GENET.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

The clerk proceeded to the reading of the official correſpondence mentioned in our laſt. After he had read for ſome time, it was moved and agreed to, that the houſe ſhould go into a committee of the whole houſe, on the ſpeech of the Preſident. At the ſame time the houſe agreed, that when the Congreſs were to break up this afternoon, they ſhould adjourn till Friday, on account of the thankſgiving.

The Clerk read the ſpeech.

It was moved, that a ſpecial committee be appointed to take into conſideration, and report upon that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which relates to the internal defence of the United States, with directions to report their opinion, what farther meaſures of defence are neceſſary.

Mr. Smith of S. Carolina, preſſed the propriety of entering immediately into the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs. He inſiſted that no time whatever ought to be loſt.

Mr. Giles of Virginia, objected to entering into a committee. He ſaid, that the Preſident in his ſpeech had promiſed to lay before the houſe documents relative to the preſent ſituation of the United States and of abſurd rumours, by which in that reſpect. The motion was ordered to lie on the table.

It was alſo moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what amendments are neceſſary in the militia laws of the United States. Agreed.

It was next moved, that a more effectual proviſion be made for augmenting the number of troops deſtined for defence of the weſtern frontiers of the United States, ſo far as to complete the number granted.

This motion produced another, of which the object was to augment the pay of the ſoldiers in the ſervice.—It was remarked by ſeveral members, that the preſent pay of the ſoldiers, viz. three dollars per month, was inſufficient. Mr. Clark, of New Jerſey, obſerved that it might be augmented to four dollars. It was remarked, that the United States never could depend upon that kind of recruits whom they commonly raiſed, when the pay was ſo ſmall, and that an augmentation of pay would be requiſite, to induce perſons of a better condition to engage in the ſervice. At laſt, after a converſation of ſome length, it was agreed, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment. It was underſtood that the title of the bill would comprehend the particular motion for advancing the pay of the ſoldiers. Accordingly the two former motions were withdrawn.

It was likewiſe moved and agreed to, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and what amendments are in their opinion neceſſary in the act to eſtabliſh the poſt-office and poſt roads within the United States.

A motion was alſo made and paſſed for bringing in a bill to eſtabliſh an uniform militia in the United States.

The ſpeaker reſumed his ſeat, and Mr. Trumbull the chairman of the committee reported progreſs. The reſolutions were agreed to by the houſe, and ſpecial committees were accordingly appointed for that effect.

A letter from the Preſident to the Houſe of Repreſentatives incluſing certain communications was read. It was moved that the accounts of the Treaſurer of the United States be printed;—agreed.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to report on ſuch laws as have expired or may expire during the ſeſſion—agreed.

Mr. Clark gave notice that on Friday, he intended to make a motion for leave to bring in a bill for a new ſyſtem of bankrupt laws of the United States. Adjourned till Friday next.

From the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER

The Printer of the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER have received the following ſtatement from an authentic ſource, with permiſſion to make the ſource known to any party concerned, who may deſire it:

MR. DALLAS having lately made a ſtatement differing from that of Mr. Jay and Mr King, with regard to the declaration alleged to have been made by Mr. Genet, namely, "*that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People,*" the following circumſtances may ſerve to aſſiſt the public judgment, concerning the real nature of the tranſaction.

The information, which was certified by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Knox to have been received from governor Miffiin, was communicated by the governor to thoſe gentlemen *ſeparately*; to the latter, *the day after the evening of the interview* between Mr. Genet and Mr. Dallas, at which the declaration is underſtood to have been made (being Saturday, the 6th of July laſt) to the former, *the day follow ing.* (that is the *ſecond day after the interview*) thoſe gentlemen, deeming it a matter of public importance, immediately connected with an object upon which they had to act officially, *compared notes with each other at the time*, the information they had *ſeverally* received from the governor, and found it to agree as to the point in queſtion, being preciſely this, that Mr. Genet had ſaid to Mr. Dallas, "*that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People.*"

The ſame *ſecond day after the interview between a Mr. Genet and Mr. Dallas*, in an official converſation between Mr. Jefferſon, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Knox, *having relation to the affair which gave riſe to the above mentioned declaration*, Mr. Jefferſon ſtated that Mr. Dallas had told him likewiſe, that Mr. Genet had ſaid "*he would appeal from the Preſident to the People*"——the terms correſponding with thoſe which had before been uſed by governor Miffiin in his ſeperate communications to Mr. Knox and Mr. Hamilton.

The two laſt mentioned gentlemen, in an official paper, drawn up and ſigned by them the 9th of the ſame July, a copy of which was then delivered to Mr. Jefferſon, recited the information they had received in the following words—" The declaration of the miniſter of France to Mr. Dallas, *Secretary of the Commonwealth of Penſylvania*, as related by him *to the governor of that commonwealth and to the Secretary of State*, is a further confirmation of the ſame ſyſtem. That declaration, among other exceptionable things, expreſſed that he (the French Miniſter) *would appeal from the Preſident to the People.*"——

Mr. Jefferſon, in an official paper under his ſignature, dated the 10th of the ſame July, ſtated the ſame tranſaction in the following words—*On reporting to him (the Governor) and Mr. Dallas what Mr. Genet had ſaid, we found that it agreed in many particulars with what he had ſaid to Mr. Dallas; but Mr. Dallas mentioned ſome things, which he had not ſaid to us, and, particularly, his declaration that he would appeal from the Preſident to the People.*"

The converſation between governor Miffiin, Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Dallas, at which this paſſed, is ſtated in the ſame paper, to have happened on Sunday, the 7th of July, the day after the evening of the interview between Mr. Genet and Mr. Dallas.

No comments will be made on theſe particulars. The public is left to draw its own inferences.

NEW-YORK, December 28.

An account has been handed the public, ſaid to have been received in a letter from Charleſton, dated December 12, purporting, that the firſt buſineſs of the General Aſſembly was, arreſting ſeveral gentlemen to be tried for having accepted commiſſions from Mr. Genet, for the purpoſe of raiſing 5000 men, in the back country, to aſſiſt the French! That they had a large ſum of money, &c. &c.

By the late arrival from Charleſton we received two diſtinct files of papers to the 11th December. In theſe are inſerted the proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, whoſe ſeſſion commenced Nov. 25. After a careful peruſal of theſe proceedings, we do not find, that any thing of this kind was debated before them until December 2, when the following was adopted:

"On motion, reſolved, unanimouſly, That a committee be appointed with full powers to ſend for perſons, papers and records, to examine into and aſcertain the truth of a report, that an armed force is now levying within this ſtate by perſons under a foreign authority, without the permiſſion, and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate. The following gentlemen were appointed—Col. Anderſon, Mr. Deſauſſure, Mr. J. Rutledge, Capt. Butler, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hunt."

The proceedings of the 5th, as inſerted in the State Gazette of December 10, are comprized in theſe words——

"Read the journals of yeſterday's proceedings: After which the doors were cloſed for buſineſs of a private nature, and the houſe was adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock in the morning.

What this ſecret buſineſs might have been, is a matter of doubt—nor are we warned (from theſe proceedings) in ſuppoſing, that arreſts had taken place—but only, that ſuſpicions were in circulation, and that inquiry was to be made. Theſe extraordinary reports will doubtleſs ſoon be explained.

Accounts from Plymouth (England) of October 14, are ſaid to have been received by the ſhip Cato, arrived in Hampton Road (Virginia) purporting, that news was received there, by the Liſbon packet, of 6000 troops having arrived at Toulon from Gibralter, and many others from the coaſts of Rouſſillon. That in an engagement with the Sans Culottes, near Toulon, the latter were cut to pieces. That Queſnoy (in the north) had ſurrendered, with 3000 priſoners of war.—That the combined armies had had an engagement, in which the French were defeated, with the loſs of 1500 killed and 1400 priſoners. That the Engliſh value what was taken at Toulon at five millions ſterling.

HARTFORD, December 30.

On Friday laſt was committed to goal in Middletown, for murder, *Toby*, an Indian man, who for ſome time paſt has reſided in Eaſt-Hartford. The circumſtances ſo far as we have been able to learn, are, that on Wedneſday laſt, Toby and his wife, together with an Indian, who was on a viſit to them from Providence, went to a tavern in Eaſt-Hartford, to keep Chriſtmas; on their return next day the viſiting Indian and Toby's ſquaw being a head of Toby (all of whom it is ſaid were intoxicated) went into a barn, where on Toby's coming he found them *cloſed in each others arms.* He immediately killed the Indian with a Pitchfork, and ſo wounded his ſquaw that there is little proſpect of her recovery.

The Kentucky Volunteers have returned home; they ſuſtained no further damage on the expedition than the loſs of a few horſes, and one man killed. The Federal army have gone into winter quarters, on the S. W. branch of Miami, ſix miles in advance of Fort Jefferſon.

(Virg. Paper.

A Norfolk (Virginia) paper, of December 11, contains the following intereſting paragraph, ſaid to be brought by the brig Commerce, Capt. Small arrived at Charleſton Nov. 30, in a ſhort paſſage from Rotterdam.

"Mr. Pinckney, an American Ambaſſador, has made the following requiſitions to the Britiſh court, which, it is ſaid, has been agreed to—That the weſtern poſts ſhould be delivered up to the United States:—That the Britiſh ſhall not ſupply the Indians, who are hoſtile to the Americans, with goods or ammunition: That American ſeamen ſhall not be ſubject to impreſs into the Britiſh ſervice; and that American veſſels, on the high ſeas, ſhall not be moleſted by Britiſh cruizers. It was further reported, that an embaſſy had been appointed by the Britiſh court to be ſent to America, for the purpoſe of adjuſting with Congreſs ſome points relative to a commercial treaty."

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 8.

The following is a liſt of Deaths and Baptiſms, within this town, from January, 1, 1786, to January 1st, 1794, viz.

	Deaths.	Baptiſms.
1786	21	42
1787	26	31
1788	13	36
1789	9	34
1790	23	49
1791	17	34
1792	17	55
1793	15	47
	141	328

The abovementioned Deaths, were within the ſeveral periods following: viz. from the birth to 2 years 50, from 2 to 10 10, 10 to 20 10, 20 to 30 12, 30 to 40 9, 40 to 50 4, 50 to 60 6, 60 to 70 15, 70 to 80 16, 80 to 90 8, 90 to 100 1 — 141

☞ *THE Society in Northampton for Detecting Thieves and bringing them to puniſhment, are hereby notified, that a Meeting of ſaid Society, will be holden at the houſe of Capt. Samuel Clark, on Thurſday the 16th day of January inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe of chuſing officers to manage their affairs the year enſuing, and a thing and determining upon any matters that may there be propoſed.*

Northampton, Jan. 15th. 1794.

NATHAN STORRS,

INFORMS his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues the buſineſs of

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING,

Nearly oppoſite the meeting houſe, where may be had on ſhort notice, almoſt every kind of CLOCKS and WATCHES, as cheap as can be had in the State—Alſo,

GOLD AND SILVER-SMITHING,

Performed in the neateſt manner.

Lately received from New-York, a few warranted Silver Watches, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for cash.—He has likewiſe a ſmall but very beautiful aſſortment of Watch-Furniture, &c. &c.

A generous price in Caſh, given for old Silver, Copper or Braſs.

The Partnerſhip of

Baldwin and Storrs,

Being by mutual conſent diſſolved, all perſons having accounts with ſaid Co. are requeſted to call and ſettle with ſaid Storrs.

Northampton, Jan. 8. 1794.

For ſale, a good Stand,

for trade or a tavern, in Worthington, one mile from the meeting-houſe, on the ſtage road from Northampton to Albany, with a convenient houſe and barn, together with a good Pot-Aſh, and a new Store—it is the beſt Stand in ſaid Town for any kind of buſineſs.—Said place was formerly occupied by Jeſſe Smith.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Smith, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with Mr. Jonathan Woodbridge, immediately, as their accounts are lodged in his hands to collect.

JESSE SMITH.

Worthington, Jan. 6, 1794.

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS juſt received, at his ſhop in Northampton, and Williamſburgh, a freſh ſupply of GOODS, ſuited to the ſeaſon, which he offers for ſale, on as good terms as his neighbours—for Caſh, or any kind of produce.

He wants a quantity of FLAX-SEED.

Northampton, Jan. 8, 1794.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, *laſt Summer, a two year old red and white STEER, marked with a ſlit the under ſide of the near ear, and a ſlit the upper ſide of the off ear. Whoever will give information where ſaid Steer may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by*

ELIJAH WRIGHT.

Boſtampton, Dec. 30. 1793.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of his HORSE, are deſired to make payment by the 10th of January next, thoſe that refuſe or neglect to make payment by the above time, will oblige the ſubſcriber to call on them in ſome other way.*

DAVID PHINNEY.

Williamſburgh, December 23, 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from EUROPE, together with AMERICAN Publications, a general assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following,

DIVINITY.

ABERNETHY's Discourses.
Afflicted Man's Companion,
American Preacher,
Allen's Alarm to the unconverted.
Bibles of various sizes,
Baxter's Saints Rest,
——— call to the unconverted,
Boston's Fourfold State,
——Crook in the Lot,
Burke's Self enjoyment,
Burnet's life of God, in the soul of Man.
Butler's Analogy,
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Barclay's Catechism and Confession of Faith.
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
——— Lectures, 2 vol.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Chauncey on Salvation,
——— on Benevolence of the Deity.
Chillingworth's Works,
Christian World unmasked,
Confession of Faith,
Christian Oeconomy,
Cennic and Welcome to Christ,
Clarke on the promises,
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Doddridge's Family Expositor, 6 vol.
——— Sermons,
——— Rise and Progress,
Death of Abel & Cain,
——— of Cain,
Dutton on Justification,
Edward's History of Redemption.
——— Freedom of the Will,
——— Concerning the end for which God created the World.
——— Enquiry into the rules of the word of God.
——— on the Affections,
——— against Chauncey,
——— Evidence of the Christian Religion.
Elavel's Token for Mourners,
Fordyce's Addresses to the Deity
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Fruits of Retirement,
French Convert,
Gibs's sacred contemplations,
Hopkins's System of Divinity, 2 vol.
Hervey's Meditations,
——— Dialogues, 2 vol.
Hemmingway's Discourse to Children.
Hale's Epistle to Children,
History of the Bible,
Harris's Natural History,
Jenyn's Lectures,
——View of the Christian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Langdon on the Revelation.
Lathrop's Sermons,
——on Christian Baptism,
Lives and Experience of the Preachers,
Lives of Drs. Watts & Doddridge
Linn's Sermons,
Life of Joseph,
Mall's History of the Martyrs.
Manual of Devotion,
Mason on Self knowledge.
M'Ewen on the Types.
Methods on the Sublime and Beautiful of the Scriptures.
Miller's Ecclesiastical History,
Milton's Paradise Lost,
——— Regain'd,
Newton's Works, 6 vol. Complete.
——— on the Prophecies, 2 vol.
Nature and Design of Christianity.
Otherwald's Christian Theology,
Owen on the Prevalency of sin,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Price's Sermons,
Pike and Haywood's Cases of Conscience.
Priestly's Appeal,
Poor Man's Catechism,
Religion of the fashionable world.
Rowe's Letters,
——Devout Exercises of the Heart.
Reasonable Communicant,
Stackhouse's history of the Bible, 6 vol.
——Body of Divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 2 vol.
Seraphical Young Shepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sacred Dramas,
Sherlock on Death,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualised.
Tillotson's Works,
View of Religion by Hannah Adams.
Watts on the mind,
——Lyric Poems.
——Catechism,
White's Sermons,
Willis on the Sacrament,
Williams on Christian Baptism,
Young's Night thoughts.

LAW, PHYSIC, &c.

BELL's Surgery, 4 vol.
——— on Ulcers,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooks's Practice of Physic, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements of Medicine,
Burne's Justice,
Burlamaqui on law,
Buchan's domestic Medicine,
Conductor Generalis,
Constitution of the United States.
——— of Massachusetts,
Callen's Materia Medica 2 vol.
——Practice of Physic, with his life, 2 vol.
Delome on the Constitution of England.
Edinburgh New Dispensatory,
Essay on Consumption,
Espinasse's Nisi Prius, 2 vol.
Hamilton's Works.
——— Female Complaints.
Huxham on Fevers,
Jackson on do.
London Practice of Physic,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rush on spiritous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables.
White on Female Complaints.

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

Abbe Raynal's America,
Anson's Voyage,
Boyle's do.
Brydone's travels thro' Sicily and Malta.
Bruce's Travels,
Carver's Travels,
Crawford's History of Ireland, 2 vol.
Cooke's last Voyage,
Life of Dr. Franklin, 2 vol.
Letters from France, by Helen M. Williams.
Life of Baron Trenck,
——— of Gen. Putnam,
——— of Col. Gardiner,
——— of, and Travels of Edward Montague.
Millot's Elements of History, 5 vol.
Modern History of Ireland,
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
——Rome, 2 vol.
——Abridg'd,
Gustavus Vasis,
History of Connecticut.
——— of the Revolution in France.
——— of Queen Elizabeth,
Indian Wars of New-England,
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
——— thro' France, Switzerland, &c. 2 vol.
——Zeluco,
Paine's Political Crisis,
Rollin's Antient History, 10 vol.
Ramsey's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution of Sweden.
Travels thro' North-America,

MISCELLANIES.

ADDISON's Works, 3 vol.
Adventures of Pierre Vaiod,
Andrew's Remarks of the French and English Ladies.
Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick,
Bonnet's Letters,
British Album,
Boyse's Pantheon,
Briggs's new art of Cookery,
Baton Stuben's Exercise,
Book of Knowledge,
Cowper's Task,
Carpenter's Pocket Directory,
Citizen of the World, 2 vol.
Complete Letter Writer,
Chesterfield's Letters, 2 vol.
Cozzill's Fables,
Cozen's do.
Cooper's Thanksgiving Anthem.
Catechism of nature,
Cæsars of Rome,
Columbia's Glory,
Deane's New-England Farmer,
Dana's Selected Lessons,
Enfield's Philosophy, 2 vol.
Eulogy on Franklin,
Free masonry Constitution,
Female Favourite,
Fisher's Instructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vol.
Fathers Legacy,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Goldsmith's Essays and Poems,
Gent. and Ladies Monitor.
Holden's Collection of Musick, 2 vol.
——— one,
——— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Hans Gam's Thanksgiving Anthem.
Hutchinson's Philosophy,
Kimball's collection of Music, a new work.
Keate's Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Monitor,
——— Preceptor,
——— Library,
——— Advice to her Children,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man,
Memoirs of Gen. Lee,
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c.

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
——— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives 3 vol.
American Jest Book,
——Jester, 2 vol.
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
Beauty and the Monster,
Bock's Delight,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Cato's Tragedy,
Disparbus,
Devil on two sticks,
Dangerous Vice,
Funny Jester,
Governess, a Comedy,
Gill Blas,
Helpless Orphan,
Julia de Roubigne,
Joseph Andrews,
Jocky Club,
Just in time, a comedy,
Love a la mode,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Pamelia, 4 vol.
Philip Quarl,
Religious Courtship,
Rhoderick Random, 2 vol.
Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia,
Robinson Crusoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy,
Shakespeare's Tempest,
Tom Jones,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a Tragedy.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

American Latin Grammar,
Accidence,
Alexander's Grammar,
——Grammatical Elements,
Art of Speaking,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clark's Introduction,
Corderius,
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Dialogues, Latin and English,
Davidson's Virgil,
Estick's Dictionary,
Entropius,
Æsop's Fables, Latin and English.
Fisher's Youngman's Companion.
Greek Testaments,
Johnson's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Perry's Dictionary,
——Spelling Book,
Pike's Arithmetick,
Ready Reckoner,
Reading made Easy,
School Dialogues,
Vinal's Arithmetick,
Workman's do.
Ward's Latin Grammar,
Youngman's best Companion,
Watts' Psalms and Hymns,
Worcester Collection of Mu-
Perry's Dictionaries and
Spelling Books, by the doz. or single, as low as they can be obtained at Boston, or Worcester.
Also Webster's Institute, 1, 2, 3d. part, by the doz. or single, at the same price they can be obtained in Hartford.
Thomas's, Bickerstaff's & Weatherwise's Almanack.
Likewise a great variety of Children's Books.
Pocket do.
Account books of various sizes.
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Public and Private Libraries will be supplied on as reasonable terms as at any Bookstore whatever.

Northampton, December 20, 1793.

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the gross, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy; an original receipt to cure Cancers; to prevent the swelling from a bruise—A Paradoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, whereshe was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Cloni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweet heart in the army—Curious Courtship—The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester—Anecdotes of Gen. Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant & Deacon.—Courts of Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Interest, &c. &c.

VARIETY STORE, in ASHFIELD.

New Goods! Cheap Goods! Fashionable Goods!

JUST come to hand, an assortment of HARD WARE, such as Saddler's Ware, Tools for Joiner's, Carpenter's, Blacksmith's and Shoe-Maker's—also Frying Pans; Flat-Irons, Bellows, Bushing and H. L's, Bolts and Screws, Brass Hinges and Escutcheons—an assortment of Pewter, and Cutlery, Table Steel's, Coffers, Combs, Pins, Single and Double Spectacles; Great assortment of Fashionable Buttons, Hatt Buckles, Brass Thumb Locks, Box Rules, Snuff Boxes, Stumps and Pencils, Inkpotts, Inkpowder, Curry Combs, Silver'd Spurrs,—Also, Looking Glasses, Crimson Plush, Swanking and Turkey Stripe for Saddle Cloths,—also Pepper, Indigo, Cotton Wool, Chocolate 6 by 8 crown Glass, &c. which with the fine assortment of fashionable Goods I have on hand before, am selling, (some sorts cheaper than ever, am paying half cash and half goods, at cash price, for Beef, Pork, Butter and Grain, or all cash, if I can have them worth the money.

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Gratitude obliges me to thank the people in Ashfield, and the towns adjacent, for the particular attention, confidence and good pay they have afforded me, I am much pleas'd with the hand I have taken for mercantile business, find myself among a kind, prudent, industrious, economical, thriving people, who are careful not to promise more than they are able to perform, but must inform those who have not made full pay according to contract, that I cannot sell Goods at the rate I do, unless I am paid punctually according to contract, will thank them to settle up immediately if they wish for further supplies from their humble servant, S. N.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, *from* SHEEP, *marked with a crop on the right ear, half crop and a half penny the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.*

JOSEPH KINGSLEY.

Westampton, Dec. 29, 1793.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a red Cow, *coming four years old, hay bound, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.*

EBENEZER DWIGHT.

Hatfield, Dec. 30, 1793.

The Partnership of JOSIAH and JOHN BOND, is this day dissolved. All persons indebted, are requested to make payment to JOSIAH BOND, before the first of March next, at which time the Books will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to be collected.

JOSIAH and JOHN BOND.

Conway, Dec. 2, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th of October last, a bay *yearling STEER, with a white spot in the forehead, the flank and the belly white, the tail white, marked with a half penny the under side of the left ear, and a swallow tail on the right ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.* ELEAZER H. ALLEN.

Ashfield, Dec. 24, 1793.

RUN away from the subscriber on the 25th instant, an apprentice Boy, named LARKIN GREEN. *Said boy has long hair, a red face and grey eyes, is in the 19th year of his age. All persons are forbid trusting or harbouring said boy as my account. Whoever will return him to his master, shall have one Copper reward.*

LUCIUS WAIT.

Hatfield, Dec. 26, 1793.

Silas Brown, jun'r.

HAS just opened for Sale, at his store opposite his dwelling-house in Easthampton, a general assortment of

English Goods.

HE invites all those that have demands on him to call and receive their pay. Those indebted to him, by book or note are desired to call and settle the same.

Easthampton, Dec. 30, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1794. [NUMB. 385.

NEWYORK, September 18th, 1793.

2d, year of the French Republick, one and indivisible.

Citizen GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republick, within the United States, to Mr.* JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State of the United States.*

SIR,

PERSUADED that the sovereignty of the United States resides essentially in the People, and its Representatives in the Congress: Persuaded that the Executive Power is the only one which has been confided to the President of the United States: Persuaded that this Magistrate has not the right to decide questions, the discussion of which the constitution reserves particularly to the Congress: Persuaded that he has not the power, to bend existing treaties to circumstances, and to change their sense: Persuaded that the league formed by all the Tyrants, to annihilate republican principles, founded on the rights of man, will be the object of the most serious deliberations of Congress, I had deferred, in the view of obtaining good harmony, between the free people of America and their power, communicating to my government, before the epoch at which the Representatives of the people were to assemble, the original correspondence which has taken place, in writing, between you and myself, on the political rights of France in particular; on the interest of general liberty; and on the acts, proclamations, and decisions of the President of the United States, relative to objects which require, from their nature, the function of the legislative body; however, informed that the gentlemen who have been painted to you so often as aristocrats, partizans of monarchy, partizans of England, of her constitution, and consequently, enemies of the principles which all good Frenchmen have embraced, with a religious enthusiasm; alarmed at the popularity which was excited on the Minister of France, by the affection of the American People for the French Republick, and for the glorious cause which it defends; equally alarmed at my ardent and incorruptible attachment to the severe maxims of democracy, were labouring to ruin me in my country, after having reunited all their efforts to calumniate me in the view of their fellow citizens, I was going to begin to collect these conflicting materials, &I was taking measures to transmit them to France with my reflections, when the denunciation which these men have excited the President to exhibit against me, through Mr. Morris, came to my hands. Strong in the principles which have directed my conduct; sheltered from every well founded reproach; I expected, nevertheless, to have found in it some serious allegations. But what has been my astonishment, on finding, that the American people were more occupied in it, than myself: That it was supposed, that I exercised over them a *sovereign influence*: That it was pretended that I was taking them take a part in the quarrel of kings, for the defence of their tyrants, or their allies, against the intention of their government: That judgments favourable to our interests, rendered in the Court of the reclamations of the citizens of Philadelphia, by juries, and by independent tribunals, have not been the execution of a severe justice; in short, that I was a power within another power. Such strange accusations, proving only that the American People loves and supports our principles and our cause, in spite of its numerous enemies, and that its power, which they do me the honour to estimate to me, is only that of gratitude struggling against ingratitude; of truth combating error. I will send no publication of my conduct: I will join my plea in support of the opinions which seem to profess, some writings which have been published here, such as those of *Publicola*, and of *Heloidine*, &c. As to the criminal outrages, as to the doubts which have intimate on my devotion to the union of the People, I have reason to believe they will not make a great impression, when the facts shall be recurred to, which I made in the numerous addresses which your fellow citizens deigned to present me: When they shall be recollected, that placed, at the end of twelve years, in the bureau of foreign affairs, it was I who had the advantage of contributing to penetrate the French with the spirit of 1776 and 1777, by cranslating into our tongue, under the direction of my father, then head of the bureau, the greater part of your laws, and of your publications: That since that epoch, always faithful to the cause of liberty, I have rendered to the Americans, in the different employments I have had, all the services which depended on me; and that, we find, charged to represent the French People, with the first People who have proclaimed the rights of man, knowing how far our ancient government had put liberticide shackles on the commerce and legislacy of our two nations, I have neglected nothing to obtain, on the one hand, the liberal basis on which the new bands which the French People desire to contract with the United States, were to be negociated, in order, that on the other, the Federal government might be sensible, how urgent it was to occupy themselves promptly on the conclusion of this family compact, which was forever to unite the political and commercial interests of two people, equally objects of the hatred of all tyrants. Besides, Sir, whatever may be the result of the atchievement, of which you have rendered yourself the generous instrument, after having made me believe that you were my friend; after having initiated me into myfteries, which have inflamed my hatred against all those who aspire to an absolute power, there is no act of justice, which the American People, which the French People, which all free People are interested to reclaim; that is, that there be made a particular inquiry, in the next Congress, of the motives, on which the head of the Executive Power of the United States, has taken on himself to demand the recall of a public Minister, whom the the Sovereign People of the United States had received fraternally, and recognised, before the diplomatick forms had been fulfilled, with respect to him at Philadelphia.

It is in the name of the French People, that I am seat to their brethren; to free and sovereign men: It is then for the Representatives of the American People, and not for a single man, to exhibit against me an act of accusation, if I have merited it. A despot may singly permit himself to demand from another despot, the recall of his Representative, and to order his expulsion in case of refusal. This is what the Empress of Russia did, with respect to myself, from Louis XVI. but in a free state, it cannot be so, unless order be entirely subverted; unless the People in a moment of blindness, choosing to rivet their fetters, in making, to a single individual, the abandonment of their most precious rights.

I pray you, then, Sir, to place under the eyes of the President of the United States, the demand which I make in the name of equity, to lay before Congress, for their discussion, at the epoch when they shall be assembled by the law, if the great events which occupy the universe, do not appear yet sufficient to hasten their convocation, 1st. All the questions relative to the political rights of France, and the United States. 2d. The different cases resulting from our state of war with the powers, of whose acts of aggression I have informed you. 3d. The heads of accusation, which the minister of the United States, with the French Republick is charged to exhibit against me, and against the Consul, whose character is compromitted and outraged in the most scandalous manner, for having obeyed superiour orders, which it was neither in their power nor in mine to revoke. In this expectation, Sir, I do not consider the dignity of the French Nation as compromitted by the extraordinary position in which I find myself, as well as the Consul; and I have to complain only of the forms you have employed.

The Executive Council of the French Republick had also complaints, of a very different nature from those alleged against me, to exhibit against Mr. Morris, your Ambassador at Paris; but, penetrated with a just sentiment of respect for the sovereignty of the American People, it recommended to me only to make confidential observations to you on the necessity of recalling this Minister Plenipotentiary, accused by the publick voice of facts established, but not by the Representatives of the people after a regular inquiry, of having favoured as much as he could, the counter-revolutionary projects of Louis XVI. of communicating to him, memoirs, in which he advised him not to accept the constitution, of having had no connections but with suspected persons; of having affected the greatest contempt for all those who (owed faith fully the cause of the people; of having been the channel of the counsels which conducted La Fayette into the prisons of Prussia; of having abused the respect of the French People, for the Envoy of the American people, to facilitate more freely the correspondence and the conspiracies of all its enemies; of having shewn nothing but ill humour in his relations with the Ministers of the French Republick; of having affected, in writing to them to employ, in speaking of the Executive of the United States, only in the words "in the name of my court." In shocking to republican ears; of having demanded a passport the 10th of Aug. 1792, to go into England with the Ambassador of George III; and of having said publickly, with a confidence which the present event justifies, that if the embassy of the Republick should be received at Philadelphia, its existence and that of the Republican Constitution America, would not be of long duration there.

I have already mentioned to you, Sir, some of these imputations; but, as I have already told you, out of respect for the sovereignty of the United States, I thought I should leave to their wisdom, the care of taking measures, the most suitable to reconcile their dignity with what their prudence might require.

Notwithstanding, Sir, that the justice which I require will be done me, as well as my co-operators, I ought to inform you, that I am about to have printed all my correspondence with you, all my instructions, and all those of the consuls, in order that the American People, whose esteem is dearer to me than life, may judge whether I have been worthy or not of the fraternal reception which it deigned to give me; if, in all my official papers, I have not expressed my respect for that virtuous nation, and my confidence in the purity of their sentiments; if I have insulted on a single principle, which has not been supported since by decisions of the Juries or Tribunals of the country; if, in taking and expressing myself with the frankness and the energy of a Republican, I have attacked the constitution; if I have refused respect to a single law; in fine, if, in reclaiming with all the firmness which was prescribed to me, the faithful execution of our treaties, I have not endeavoured to encourage the federal government to employ the only means worthy of a great people, to preserve peace and to enjoy the advantages of neutrality? An useful object, not to be obtained by timid and uncertain measures, by premature proclamations, which seem extorted by fear, by a partial impartiality, which loosts your friends without satisfying your enemies; but by an attitude firm and pronounced, which appriscs all the powers that the very legitimate desire of enjoying the sweets of peace, has not made you forget what is due to justice, to gratitude, and that without ceasing to be neutral, you may fulfil publick engagements, contracted with your friends, in a moment when you were yourselves in danger.

I will answer more in detail, Sir, at a proper time, to your violent diatribe. But it contains one fact, on which I must now give you explanations. You are made to reproach me with giving indiscreetly to my official proceedings, a tone of colour, which has indeed a belief, that they did not know in France, either my character or my manners. I will tell you the reason Sir; it is that a pure & warm blood runs with rapidity in my veins; that I love passionately my country; that I adore the cause of liberty; that I am always ready to sacrifice my life to it; that to me it appears inconceivable, that all the enemies of tyranny, that all virtuous men, do not march with us to the combat; and that, when I find, an injustice is done to my fellow citizens, that their interests are not espoused with the zeal which they merit, no consideration in the world, would hinder either my pen or my tongue from tracing from expressing my pain. I will tell you, then, without ceremony, that I have been extremely wounded, Sir, 1st. That the President of the United States was in a hurry, before knowing what I had to transmit to him on the part of the French Republick, to proclaim sentiments, on which decency and friendship should at least have drawn a veil. 2d. That he did not speak to me at my first audience, but of the friendship of the United States towards France, without saying a word to me, without announcing a single sentiment on our revolution: While all the towns from Charleston to Philadelphia, had made the air resound with their most ardent wishes for the French Republick. 3d. That he had received and admitted to a private audience, before my arrival, Noailles and Talon, known agents of the French Counterrevolutionists, who have since had intimate relations with two members of the Federal Government. 4th. That this first Magistrate of a free people, decorated his parlour with certain medallions of Caper, and of his family, which served at Paris as signals of rallying. 5th. That the first complaints which were made to my predecessor on the armaments and prizes which took place at Charleston on my arrival, were in fact but a paraphrase of the notes of the English Minister. 6th. That the Secretary of War, to whom I communicated the wish of our governours of the windward Islands to receive promptly some fine arms, and some cannon, which might put into a state of defence, possessions guaranteed by the United States, had the front, to answer me with an ironical carelessness, that the principles established by the President, did not permit him so lend us so much as a pistol. 7th. That the Secretary of the Treasury, with whom I had a conversation on the proposition which I had made to convert almost the whole American debt, by means of an operation of finance, authorised by the law, into flour, rice, grain, salted provisions, and other objects of which France had the most pressing need, added to the refusal, which he had already made officially, of favouring this arrangement, the positive declaration, that even if it were practicable the United States could not consent to it, because England would not fail to consider this extraordinary reimbursement furnished, to a nation with whom she was at war, as an act of hostility. 8th. That by instructions from the President of the United States, the American citizens, who ranged themselves under the banners of France, have been prosecuted and arrested; a crime against liberty unheard of, of which a virtuous and popular jury avenged with echat, the defenders of the lack of causes. 9th. That incompetent tribunals were suffered to take cognizance of facts relative to prizes, which treaties interdict them especially from doing; that on the acknowledgement of their incompetence, this property, acquired by the right of war, was taken from us; that it was thought ill of that our consuls protested against these arbitrary acts; and that as a reward for his devotion to his duty, the one of Boston was imprisoned as a malefactor. 10th. That the President of the United States took on himself to give to our treaties arbitrary interpretations, absolutely contrary to their true sense; and that without ceasing to be neutral, you may fulfil publick engagements, contracted with your friends, in a moment when you were yourselves in danger.

I will answer more in detail, Sir, at a proper time, to your violent diatribe. But it contains one fact, on which I must now give you explanations. You are made to reproach me with giving indiscreetly to my official proceedings, a tone of colour, which has indeed a belief, that they did not know in France, either my character or my manners. I will tell you the reason Sir; it is that a pure & warm blood runs with rapidity in my veins; that I love passionately my country; that I adore the cause of liberty; that I am always ready to sacrifice my life to it; that to me it appears inconceivable, that all the enemies of tyranny, that all virtuous men, do not march with us to the combat; and that, when I find, an injustice is done to my fellow citizens, that their interests are not espoused with the zeal which they merit, no consideration in the world, would hinder either my pen or

pain and Affgnd; to the local governments, embarrassments, so much the greater, as they found themselves placed between treaties, which are laws, and decisions of the Federal Government, which are not; in fine, to the tribunals, duties so much the more painful to fulfil, as they have been often under the necessity of giving judgments contrary to the intentions of the governments.

It results from all these facts, Sir, that I could not but be profoundly affected with the conduct of the Federal Government towards my country, a conduct so contrary to what the will of their sovereign, to what the proceedings of mine, gave me reason to expect; and that if I have shewn firmness, it is because it was indispensable that my resistance should be equal to the oppression—to the injustice—which were in opposition to the interests confided to me; it is that it was not in my character to speak, as many people do, in one day, and act in another; to have an official language and a language confidential. I have done strictly my duty, I have defended my ground, and I will suffer no precedent against the rights of the French people, while there remains in me a breath of life; while our two Republicks shall not have changed the basis of political and commercial relations; while they shall not have persuaded the American people that it is more advantageous for them to become insensibly the slaves of England, the passive tributaries of their commerce, the sport of their politicks, than to remain the allies of the only power who may be interested to defend their sovereignty and their independence; to open to them their colonies, and to their riches those markets which double their value. If it be to this that tend all the machinations set in motion against the French Republicans, and against their friends in the United States; if it be to attain this more conveniently, that they wish to have here, instead of a democratick Ambassador, a Minister of the ancient regimen, very complaisant, very mild, well disposed to pay his court to people in place, to conform himself blindly to whatsoever may flatter their views and their projects, and to prefer above all, to the modest and sure society of good farmers, plain citizens, honest artisans, that of distinguished personages, who speculate so patriotically on the public funds, on the lands and paper of the state: I know not if the French Republick can find for you, at this day, such a man in their bosom—but in all events, Sir, I can assure you that I will press very strongly its government to *sacrifice me without hesitation*, if this injustice offers the least utility.

Accept my respects,

GENET.

NOTE.—*This letter was one, among several others, which were retained at the Secretary of State's office, in Philadelphia, there formed into a packet, September* 30, *addressed to him, and forwarded by post to Virginia. By some accident of the post, they did not get on to him in Virginia, were returned to Philadelphia, and there received by him, only the* 22*d day of December.*

REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY of STATE,
On the PRIVILEGES and RESTRICTIONS on the COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES, in FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Published by order of the HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 16, 1793.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the pleasure of the House of Representatives, expressed in their resolution of February 23, 1791, I now lay before them, a REPORT on the PRIVILEGES and RESTRICTIONS on the COMMERCE of the United States in Foreign Countries. In order to keep the subject within their bounds, which I supposed to be under the contemplation of the House, I have restrained my statements to those countries only, with which we carry on a commerce of some importance, and to those articles also of our produce, which are of sensible weight in the scale of our exports; and even these articles are sometimes grouped together, according to the degree of favor or instruction, with which they are received in each country, and that degree expressed in general terms, without detailing the exact duty levied on each article.

To have gone fully into these minutiæ, would have been to copy the tariffs and books of rates of the different countries, and to have hidden under a mass of detail, those general and important truths, the extraction of which in a simple form, I conceived, would best answer the enquiries of the House, by condensing material information within those limits of time and attention, which this portion of their duties may justly claim. The plan, indeed, of minute details, would have been impracticable with some countries, for want of information.

Since preparing this Report, which was put into its present form, in time to have been given in to the last session of Congress, alterations of the conditions of our commerce with some foreign nations have taken place, some of them independent of the war, some arising out of it. France has proposed to enter into a new treaty of commerce with us, on liberal principles; and has, in the mean time, relaxed some of the restraints mentioned in the report. Spain has, by an ordinance of June last, established New-Orleans, Pensacola, and Saint Augustine into free ports, for the use of all friendly nations *having treaties of commerce* with her, provided they touch for a permit, at Corcubion in Gallicia, or at Alicant; and our rice is by the same ordinance, excluded from that country.—The circumstances of the war have necessarily given us free access to the West-Indian islands, whilst they have also drawn on our navigation, vexations and depredations of the most serious nature.

To have endeavored to describe all these, would have been as impracticable as useless, since the scenes would have been shifting, while under description. I, therefore, think it best to leave the report, as it was formed, being adapted to a particular point of time, when things were in their settled order, that is to say, to the summer of 1792.

I have the honor to be,
With the most profound respect,
SIR,
Your most obedient, and
Most humble servant,
TH: JEFFERSON.

To the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

The SECRETARY of STATE, *to whom was referred by the* HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, *the* REPORT *of a* COMMITTEE *on the earillen* MESSAGE *of the* PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES, *of the* 14*th of February*, 1791, *with instruction to report to Congress the nature and extent of the* PRIVILEGES *and* RESTRICTIONS *of the* COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE *of the United States with Foreign Nations, and the measures which he should think proper to be adopted, for the improvement of the Commerce and Navigation of the same, has had the same under consideration, and thereupon makes the following*

REPORT:

THE countries with which the United States have their chief commercial intercourse, are, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, FRANCE, GREAT-BRITAIN, the UNITED NETHERLANDS, DENMARK, and SWEDEN, and their American possessions: and the articles of export which constitute the basis of that commerce, with their respective amounts, are—

	Dollars.
Bread stuff, that is to say, bread grains, meals, & bread to the annual amount of	7,649,887
Tobacco	4,249,567
Rice	1,752,796
Wood	1,265,554
Salted fish	941,666
Pot and pearl ash	839,093
Salted meats	599,130
Indigo	537,379
Horses and mules	339,753
Whale oil	257,591
Flax seed	236,072
Tar, pitch and turpentine	217,177
Live provisions	137,743
Ships	
Foreign goods	620,274

To descend to articles of smaller value than these, would lead into minuteness of detail neither necessary nor useful to the present object.

The proportions of our EXPORTS, which go to the nations before mentioned, and to their dominions, respectively, are as follows:

	Dollars.
To Spain and its dominions	2,005,907
Portugal and its dominions	1,283,462
France and its dominions	4,698,735
Great-Britain and its dominions	9,363,416
The United Netherlands and their dominions	1,963,880
Denmark and its dominions	224,415
Sweden and its dominions	47,240

Our IMPORTS from the same countries, are—

Spain and its dominions	335,110
Portugal and its dominions	595,763
France and its dominions	2,068,348
Great-Britain and its dominions	15,285,428
United Netherlands and their dominions	1,172,692
Denmark and its dominions	351,364
Sweden and its dominions	14,325

These imports consist mostly of articles on which industry has been exhausted.

Our NAVIGATION depending, on the same commerce, will appear by the following statement of the tonnage of our own vessels, entering in our ports, from those several nations, and their possessions, in one year, that is to say, from October 1789, to September 1790, inclusive, as follows:—

	Tons.
Spain	19,695
Portugal	23,576
France	116,410
Great-Britain	43,580
United Netherlands	58,868
Denmark	14,655
Sweden	750

Of our commercial objects, SPAIN receives favourably, our bread stuff, salted fish, wood, ships, tar, pitch, and turpentine. On our meals, however, as well as on those of other foreign countries, when re-exported to their colonies, they have lately imposed duties, of from half a dollar, to two dollars the barrel, the duties being so proportioned to the current price of their own flour, as that both together, are to make the constant sum of nine dollars per barrel.

They do not discourage our rice, pot and pearl ash, salted provisions, or whale oil: but these articles, being in small demand at their markets, are carried thither but in a small degree. Their demand for rice, however, is increasing. Neither tobacco, nor indigo are received there. Our commerce is permitted with their Canary Islands, under the same conditions.

Themselves, and their colonies are the actual consumers of what they receive from us.

Our navigation is free with the kingdom of Spain; foreign goods being received there in our ships, on the same conditions as if carried in their own, or in the vessels of the country of which such goods are the manufacture or produce.

PORTUGAL receives favourably our grain, and bread, salted fish and other salted provisions, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

For flaxseed, pot, and pearl ash, though not discouraged, there is little demand.

Our ships pay twenty per cent. on being sold to their subjects, and are then free bottoms.

Foreign goods (except those of the East-Indies) are received on the same footing in our vessels, as in their own, or any others; that is to say, on general duties of from twenty to twenty-eight per cent. and, consequently, our navigation is unobstructed by them. Tobacco, rice and meals, are prohibited.

Themselves and their colonies consume what they receive from us.

The regulations extend to the AZORES, MADEIRA, and the Cape de Verd Islands, except, that in these, meals and rice are received freely.

FRANCE receives favourably our bread stuff, rice, wood, pot and pearl ashes.

A duty of five four the kental, or nearly four and an half cents, is paid on our tar, pitch and turpentine. Our whale-oils pay six livres the kental, and are the only foreign whale oils admitted. Our indigo pays five livres the kental; their own two and an half: but a difference of quality, still more than a difference of duty, prevents its seeking that market.

Salted beef is received freely for re-exportation; but if for home-consumption, it pays five livres the kental. Other salted provisions pay that duty in all cases, and salted fish is made lately to pay the prohibitory one of twenty livres the kental.

Our ships are free to carry thither all foreign goods, which may be carried in their own, or any other vessels, except tobaccos not of our own growth: and they participate with theirs the exclusive carriage of our whale-oils, and tobaccos.

During their former government, our tobacco was under a monopoly, but paid no duties; and our ships were freely sold in their ports, and converted into national bottoms. The first national assembly took from our ships this privilege. They emancipated tobacco from its monopoly, but subjected it to duties of eighteen livres fifteen sous the kental, carried in their own vessels, and twenty-five livres, carried in ours; a difference more than equal to the freight of the article.

They and their colonies consume what they receive from us.

GREAT-BRITAIN receives our pot and pearl ashes, free, while those of other nations pay a duty of two shillings and three pence the kental. There is an equal distinction in favour of our bar iron; of which article, however we do not produce enough for our own use. Woods are free, from us, whilst they pay some small duty from other countries. Indigo and flaxseed, are free from all countries. Our tar and pitch pay eleven pence sterling the barrel. From other alien countries, they pay about a penny and a third more.

Our tobacco, for their own consumption, pays 1/3 sterling the pound, custom and excise, besides heavy expenses of collection. And rice, in the same case, pays 7/4 sterling the hundred weight: which rendered it too dear, as an article of common food, it is consequently, used in very small quantity.

Our salted fish, and other salted provisions, except bacon, are prohibited. Bacon and whale-oils are under prohibitory duties: so are our grains, meals, and bread, as to internal consumption: unless in time of such scarcity as may raise the price of wheat to 50*s* sterling the quarter, and rye, et grains and meals in proportion.

Our ships, though purchased and navigated by their own subjects, are not permitted to be used, even in their trade with us.

While the vessels of other nations are secured by standing laws, which cannot be altered, but by the concurrent will of the three branches of the British legislature, carrying thither any produce or manufacture of the country to which they belong, which may be lawfully carried in any vessels, ours, with the same prohibition by standing law (12. Car. 2. 18. §3.) from carrying thither all and any of our own domestic productions and manufactures. A subsequent act, indeed, has authorized their executive to permit the carriage of our own productions in our own bottoms, at its sole discretion: and the permission has been given from year to year by proclamation; but subject every moment to be withdrawn on that single will, in which event, our vessels having any thing on board, stand interdicted from the entry of all British ports. The disadvantage of a measure which may be so suddenly discontinued, was experienced, by our merchants on a late occasion*, when an official notification that this law would be strictly enforced, gave them just apprehensions for the fate of their vessels and cargoes dispatched or destined to the ports of Great-Britain. The minister of that country indeed frankly expressed his personal conviction that the words of the order would farther than was intended, and so he afterwards officially informed us: but the embarrassments of the moment were real, and great and the possibility of their renewal, lays our commerce to that country under the same species of discouragement as to other countries, where it is regulated by a single legislator: and the definition is too remarkable not to be noticed, that our navigation is excluded from the security of fixed laws, while that security is given to the navigation of others.

Our vessels pay in their ports 1/9 sterling per ton, light and trinity dues, more than is paid by British ships, except in the port of London, where they pay the same as British.

The greater part of what they receive from us is re-exported to other countries under the useless charges of an intermediate deposite, and double voyage. From tables published in England; and compared as is said, from the books of their custom-houses, it appears that of the tobacco imported there in the years 1773.—4. one third was re-exported; and from a document of authority, we learn, that of the rice and tobacco imported there, before the war, four fifths were re-exported. We are assured indeed, that the quantity sent thither for re-exportation, since the war, are considerably diminished, yet not so than reason and national interest would dictate. The whole of our grain is exported when wheat is below 50*s* the quarter, and other grains in proportion.

The UNITED NETHERLANDS prohibit our pickled beef and pork, and bread of all sorts, and lay a prohibitory duty on spirits distilled from grain.

All other of our productions are received on varied duties, which may be reduced on a medium at about three per cent.

They consume but a small proportion of what they receive. The residue, partly forwarded for consumption to the inland parts of Europe, and partly re-exported to other maritime countries. Of the latter portion they intercept, between the consumer so much of the value as is absorbed by the charges attending an intermediate deposite.

Foreign goods, except some East-India articles, are received in vessels of any nation.

Our ships may be sold and naturalized there, with exceptions of one or two privileges, which somewhat lessen their value.

DENMARK lays considerable duties on our tobacco and rice, carried in their own vessels, and half as much more, if carried in ours; but the exact amount of these duties is not perfectly known to us. They lay such as amount to prohibition on our indigo and corn.

* *April* 12, 1792.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Deerfield, Jan. 1, 1794.

THE Gentlemen Proprietors of Locks and Canals, are desired to form us fishermen in Deerfield and

declared, whether it appears to them expedient for us to use our flax for fish nets the present year. Much has been said about the Dam, as being a final obstruction to the passing of the fish—their opinion is requested.

A FISH-MONGER.

MR. PRINTER,

PLEASE to inform the public, that in Sunderland there has been, in the course of one year, one Minister regularly settled, and regularly dismissed—one Meeting-house pulled down and regularly dismissed, and one raised and handsomely finished. It is a fact that no Minister ever died in the town since its first settlement—but they have this to boast of, that one is made blind.

N. B. No Guillotine has yet been used in the town.

Sunderland, Jan. 1, 1794.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 18.

MR. Smith (S. C.) from the committee of elections, brought in a report, which ends with declaring, that the election of John E. Van Allen was proper, and that he was justly entitled to his seat: Read a second time, by special order, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The Speaker informed the house, that he received a letter from A. G. Frances, covering sundry documents and papers tending to originate the conduct of the secretary of the treasury; and submitted to the house whether the letters and papers should be read. Mr. Fitzsimons opposed that mode of arraigning the conduct of officers, and moved to have the papers laid on the table, subject to the inspection of any member; and added, that any member might, at any time, call them up.—Agreed to.

Mr. Smith (Mar.) observed, that the secretary of State had put sundry papers into his hands, for the purpose of laying them before the house.—These, he observed, were representations from the captains and owners of the French merchantmen who arrived here last summer from Cape Francois, and complained, that they were obliged to pay foreign tonnage. Mr. Smith concluded by offering a resolution, that a committee be appointed to take the state of these people into consideration, and to report the propriety of remiting the foreign tonnage. The resolution and papers were laid on the table.

A motion was made for reading confidential communications, whereupon the galleries were shut.

THURSDAY, December 19.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, covering his account of the receipts and expenditures of publick money for the year 1792—200 copies of these documents were ordered to be printed, and they were referred back to the same department, in order to be correctly printed, and to be afterwards laid before the house.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of State, on the restrictions and privileges of the United States. This report was not read, but laid on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) called up the report of the secretary of state, on the restrictions and privileges of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries; it consisted chiefly of accounts of the exports and imports to and from the different countries with which the United States have any trade. 300 copies to be printed, and ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom are referred the papers from Morocco and Algiers.

Mr. Smith, (M.) called up his resolution, laid on the table yesterday, respecting the French merchantmen who put into Chesapeake bay last summer. The motion was agreed to, and a committee of three members were appointed.

Mr. Giles gave notice, that he would, on Monday next, call up his resolution respecting an inquiry into the conduct of the officer at the head of the treasury.

A motion was made and agreed to, that the galleries should be closed.

FRIDAY, December 20.

Mr. Hindman from Maryland, and Mr. Gillis from Virginia, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

The house agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the committees of elections, respecting the election of Mr. John E. Van Allen, from the State of Newyork. The petition of Mr. Henry Van Rauffelaer, the two reports of the committee of elections, and the election law of the State of Newyork, were read by the clerk.

Mr. Lee rose and stated a number of facts connected with this business, and added the following questions, viz.

1. Whether irregularities not deemed by the law of Newyork, sufficient to nullify the votes given, shall be regarded by the House of Representatives, as having that effect. If the law of Newyork is to be adhered as a sovereign rule on this occasion, the allegations do not state any facts to matter al as to require the interference of the House of Representatives.

2. Whether setting aside this first principle, mere irregularities not alleged to have the returns of sworn officers; and whether the House of Representatives ought to countenance and inquire into the mere implications of such serious crimes, perjury and corruption; or should require such charges to be expressly and specifically made.

3. Whether it is not indispensably requisite to the existence of a representative government, that at every election a choice, should be made.

4. Whether to inform such choice, it be not necessary that this principle should be established—that a majority of legal votes legally given should decide the issue of an election.

5. Whether, therefore partial corruption to any extent should be deemed sufficient to nullify an election, or only sufficient to vitiate the votes given under such corruption, leaving the election to be decided by the sound votes, however few.

6. Whether, if partial corruption should be deemed sufficient to nullify an election, such corruption should not extend to the major part of the votes given, and if the major part of the votes be deemed sound, the fate of election should not depend on the plurality of votes in such major part?

Mr. Lee observed, that this last was the opinion of the committee, and they have stated facts accordingly to this opinion, and stading a major part of the votes duly given and canvassed, and that J. E. Van Allen, had a plurality of such major part, they have determined that he was duly returned to serve in the present Congress.

Several members spoke on this subject, and after a considerable time spent in the business, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again; which was not granted; and the committee of the whole was discharged from further consideration on this business.

A motion was made to have the report recommitted to the committee of elections; this brought on a debate, and was superseded by a motion for adjournment, until Monday next, which was agreed.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.

By the ship Cato, Captain Wardrop, arrived in Hampton Roads, after a passage of 49 *days from Plymouth, we have received the following*

FRANCE.—NATIONAL CONVENTION.

September 20.

The Convention, after hearing a report of the committee of public information, respecting a new division of the year, decreed:

1. The æra of the French shall be reckoned from the day of the foundation of the Republic, which took place September 22d, 1792, at the moment when the sun entered the equinoxial line in the sign of the balance.

2. The common or vulgar æra is abolished; the year is divided into 12 months each of 30 days, after which 5 days shall ensue which shall make part of no month whatever.

3. Each month shall be divided into 3 parts, of 10 days each.

4. The months shall bear the names of the Liberty and Equality of the People, of the Regeneration, of the Mountain, of the Republic, of the Tennis, on the Tennis Court, of Unity, Fraternity, of the Pikes, and the Sans Culottes, &c.

5. The days shall bear the names of the Level of the Cap of Liberty, of the National Cockade, of the Plough, of the Compass, of the Fasces, of Cannon, of Oak, of Reft, &c.

6. Every four years, Olympic Games shall be celebrated in honor and rejoicing of the French Revolution.

This report the result of the observations of the first French astronomers, was crowned with the loudest bursts of applause.

LONDON, October 5.

The French committee of public welfare has presented the plan of a decree to the convention, by which the troops of the Republic are forbid to enter into winter quarters before they have expelled from the land of liberty all the hordes of foreigners who profane it.

The French executive council have raised the siege of Lyons, and with a large train of artillery marched the whole army that had invested that place to the attack of Toulon.

We learn from Rome, that intelligence has been received there by a courier who was dispatched to Spain, that the King of both Sicilies has signified to the French minister resident at Naples, that it would not be advisable for him to remain any longer in that capital, and that eight days were allowed him & his retinue for their departure, for which they should be provided with passports.

The duke of York's army has been reinforced with 6500 Hessians. It continues encamped near Menin, supported on his right by the corps of Austrians under general Beaulieu. The French army, which used to annoy his advanced posts has disappeared.

Some decisive actions must be fought in Flanders, before the combined armies can secure to themselves safe winter cantonments.

Letters received at Paris on the 29th ultimo, mention the surrender of Perpignan and Toulouse.

Luckner is arrested, and general Quotineau is in the prison of St. Pelagie.

It is not expected the campaign will last much longer. Orders have been given at Ostend, to prepare there, and in the neighbourhood, quarters for 16,000 men.

" " NEW-YORK, *Jan.* 8.

By a statement of the Orphan Committee in Philadelphia, it appears that 194 children had come under their care, of whom 82 are delivered to surviving friends, 19 are dead, and 93 remain under the committee's care, of whom 38 are suckling infants.

A vote has passed the house of Representatives in Congress, by a majority of ten, for raising a small navy of frigates for the protection of our commerce.

A Philadelphia paper says,

"We are authorised to inform the public, that THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. has resigned, and EDMOND RANDOLPH, Esq. late Attorney General of the United States, is appointed to the office of Secretary of State for the United States.

By the way of Philadelphia we learn that the Spaniards have taken possession of Cape Francois.

We have it from very good authority, that a peace is on the tapis between all the Belligerent powers of Europe, except France, Austria and Spain.

IMPORTANT NEWS,
From FRANCE.

BOSTON, Friday Morning, January 10.

[Capt. HALLET arrived last Evening, from Ostend, in 75 days. He brings some very important and highly interesting intelligence—the expectation of an auspicious public being greatly raised, we have collected the substance of the account, and hasten to communicate what follows:]

A BRUSSELLS GAZETTE

Brought by this arrival states—That between the 13th and 16th of Oct. the Prince Saxe de Cobourgh, having collected all his force, made a desperate attack upon the French encamped at *Maubeuge* under Gen. Jourdon, which commenced at seven in the Evening, and continued without intermission, till seven the next Evening, and terminated in the total overthrow and defeat of the combined armies, the French drove them in every direction, with immense slaughter, large numbers were lost in crossing the river *Sambre*—The forces of Cobourg consisted of 80,000 men; that of Jourdan of 100,000 *real Sans Culottes*.

Accounts further state, that *a million of men* were ordered immediately to be raised by the French, and all the merchant's shipping were to be employed in the service of the Republic; it was thought some important blow was meditating—That the city of Lyons was subdued by the Republicans, that the Convention had ordered it to be razed to the ground, except the public buildings, and decreed a Monument to be erected, to perpetuate the perfidy of the rebellious Lyonese.

Capt. Hallet informs—

That the Duke of York, sickened at his ill success against the Republicans, had left Ostend, with his troops, amounting to 40,000, and it was supposed he was going to England.

That the Queen of France had been tried by the Tribunal, condemned and executed; charges of the most infamous nature it was said were proved against her.

[The foregoing are all the particulars we have been as yet able to collect.]

NORTHAMPTON, January 15.

DIED]—In this town very suddenly on the 2d inst. Mrs. MARY ALVORD, wife of Mr. ELISHA ALVORD, in the 66th year of her age.

☞ The Printer here-

of, calls upon all persons indebted to him for papers and advertising, to make payment—he expects all indebted for one year, or more, will settle their accounts before the first of February next. Those who have engaged WOOD, are informed, that it is now wanted.

ALL those who cannot pay their subscription yearly, are requested to discontinue it. Jan. 15, 1794.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE for sale a neat assortment of
Hat Trimmings.

THEY request all persons indebted to make payment.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 15, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLEASANT situation in Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting-House, upon the main street, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It consists of a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a barn and other out houses, three acres of land, very valuable, adjoining Connecticut River, a valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in quest of a settlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertisement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premises: And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable settlement among a sober industrious people, in a part of the country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightsome.

Also, one of the best lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting-House, and a mile from the foregoing bounds, consisting of fifteen acres nearly of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of thrifty young apple trees, upon the same. The terms will be made advantageous to the purchaser. If desired credit upon good security given for part payment; and possession given the first week in May next. The lots may be purchased together if applied for before the middle of March, or separately if desired, after that term. If not sold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Jan. 15, 1794.

List of Letters in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton, January 1, 1794.

GIDEON Granger, Esq. Suffield; John Walker, Hadley, 3—Dr. Eleazer Porter, do—Eben. Rich, Greenwich, 2—Benjamin Cook, Barnardston—Hezekiah Dunham, Williamsburgh—Joseph Lazell, Cummington—Joseph Kellogg, South-Hadley—Edward Houghton, near Northampton—Messrs. Apollos King, and Co. Chesterfield—Giles Barns, Northampton—Gad Smith, Whatley, 2—Joseph Kellogg, jun. South-Hadley—Uzziel Clarke, Sheffield—Samuel Stebbins, Hatfield.

The Mail closed, precisely at 6 o'clock.

J. BRECK, D. P.

Northampton, January 8, 1794.

PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by Subscription,
A SERMON,
Delivered at HATFIELD, upon the day of the last Public Thanksgiving,
By the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN,
From those words of David, Psalms cxxxix, 17, 18.—*How precious also are thy thoughts unto me O God! How great is the sum of them!*

If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand:

IN which is attempted a display of God's benevolence and grace to his creature Man, as an individual and in his social and national connections. Notice is taken of personal favours of Providence, as also of the singular prosperity of our nation. Then the subject endeavours to embrace the present tumultuous and disastrous condition of the European Kingdoms, originating from the ambition of Princes, combined against the Government and Liberties of the French Republic. The probable issue of those convulsions, according to the usual course of providential events, is stated to be, the emancipation of France from her former oppressions, and from the present unreasonable combination of her enemies; the propagation of a spirit of free enquiry in matters of civil polity and religion through neighbouring countries, to the great increase of human virtue and happiness. The whole is improved as a matter of our more watchful obedience and of humble gratitude and praise to the Supreme Ruler of nations and the compassionate Friend of sinners.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT shall be printed on good paper and a fair type, and will contain about twenty-four pages, Octavo.

II. The price to subscribers will be 7*d*—Those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh *gratis*.

Subscriptions are received at this Office.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, last Summer, a two year old red and white STEER, marked with a slit the under side of the near ear, and a slit the upper side of the off ear. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded. by E. WRIGHT.

Easthampton, Dec. 30, 1793.

ON SOME FLAKES OF SNOW FALLING INTO A LADY'S BOSOM.

TO kiss my Celia's fairer breast
The snow forsakes its native skies;
But proving an unwelcome guest,
It grieves, dissolves in tears, and dies.

Its touch, like mine, but serves to wake
Through all her frame a death-like chill,
Its tears, like those I shed, to make
That icy bosom colder still.

But blame *her* not—From Celia's eyes
A common fate beholders prove;
Each Swain, each fair one, weeps and dies,
With envy these, and those with love.

ARMIN.

Dec. 26, 1793.

ANECDOTE.

CAPTAIN N. who lately arrived at Boston, when going up to the wharf, ordered an Irishman to throw over the buoy, and going below for a few minutes he called to his Irish servant and asked him if he had thrown over the buoy!— *No sir*, says he, *and indeed I could not catch the boy, but I threw over the* old cook!

From a Concord, (N. H.) *Paper.*

Recent BON MOT

A CERTAIN Mr.———, famous in the line of preaching, being (as he supposed) a *true shepherd*, collected his flock of sheep, among whom he found a Goat, who according to his law, must suffer excommunication—he accordingly called his flock into his yard, alias synagogue, and ordered Mr. G. (the goat) to stand in the broad ally and then delivered his sentence as follows:

"I call on the Supreme God, the Lord Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit, the Elect, Angels, Saints in Heaven, Saints on Earth, Saints Assembled here, Sinners Assembled with those Saints—I likewise call on this house, the shingles and roof boards, walls, clapboards, and ceiling, posts and pillars, floors, and the desk I stand in, to bear witness, that I give Mr. G. to the Devil, for the destruction of his flesh, that his spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord."

To which Mr. G. replied, "I call on this house, all within and without it, around and about it, above and below it, to bear witness, that I give Mr.———and his whole Church, to the devil—And now, gentlemen, judge ye, which made the devil the best present."

From the SALEM GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

AT the Circuit Court, held at Exeter, for the district of Newhampshire, in October last, in which the Hon. Judge Blair sat, solely—a question of great importance, not only to those immediately concerned, but probably to the United States in general, was decided.

The question was, whether the court of appeals appointed by the old Congress, in the year 1781, or 1782, had right of cognizance of a certain matter which took place in the year 1777. The state of facts were these—a prize with a British register, and other British papers, bound from London to Halifax, in Novafcotia, with provisions and English Goods (insured in London, at ten per cent. undoubtedly against American cruisers, as the loss was afterwards paid and carried to the credit of the claimant) was taken by a privateer belonging to Portsmouth, and carried into that port, in the year 1777—was there libelled, and tried at the Maratime court erected by the Legislature of the State of Newhampshire, and condemned—the vessel and part of the cargo was claimed by an inhabitant of Massachusetts, who demanded an appeal to Congress, which was denied, as the laws of that State did not admit thereof. He then claimed an appeal to the Superiour Court of that State, which was granted; there the matter was argued by great law characters, and committed to a jury, legally empannelled and sworn, who confirmed the sentence below, and the Court ordered the Marshal to sell the property, and pay the proceeds to the captors, and owners. An appeal to Congress being again claimed was refused as before. In the year 1783, or 1784, the claimant carried the matter before the court of appeals by complaint, which took up the cause, and ordered restoration of the property; but it seems had not power to put the sentence into execution—the claimant then carried it by a writ of trover before the Inferiour and Superiour Courts of Massachusetts, where he found the Judges of the last mentioned court unanimous, that the court of appeals had no jurisdiction of the cause—it afterwards came before the courts of Pennsylvania, where he met similar fortune.

The matter was now brought before the circuit court, praying that the sentence of the court of appeals may be carried into effect—the Judge then thinking it incumbent on him to hear and determine the question solely, the matter was argued by the counsel on each side.

The counsel for the respondents pleaded to the jurisdiction of the circuit court, and to that of the court of appeals; both which pleas, the judge overruled, and substantiated the court of appeals.

His principle reasons for the decree were, that although the State had not specifically vested Congress with the powers of war and peace, with its natural incident of that of prize and no prize, yet Congress possessed these powers impliedly, and that if the State objected thereto, they should have withdrawn themselves from the confederacy, which confederacy some have presumed to say never existed, for that the colonies were only united in sentiment—to oppose the lawless claim and power of Britain.

It is worthy notice that the respondents are called upon, as well jointly as individually, to pay to the claimant, not only the part which was paid by the order of the supreme court of Newhampshire, to the captors, of whom perhaps not one is now living, but to account for all the parts of those of the owners who are dead, or otherwise be incapable of paying their several parts. And it is yet an undetermined matter whether it does, or does not rest in the breast of an individual to determine whether they shall pay at the rate of three or four fold on the sterling cost, or with interest from the time of capture.

This matter may probably be worth the speculating & investigating genius of the free & enlightened people of this happy union; it is pregnant with consequences, that are either good, or evil; the sovereignty of the separate *States, if they have not already divested themselves of the whole* and the invaluable trial by jury, are worth guarding, and perhaps ought to be preserved.

Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost,

WAS a family order, given after a plentiful meal, by one who could instantly command a supply of bread. The power of providence is exercised with the same wise economy, as the power of miracles. Neither of them is prostituted to the gratification of luxury, or the encouragement of negligence and lazineſs. In the divine works, there is no profuseness, and there ought to be none in ours. Providence is bountiful but not wasteful; its blessings are bestowed freely, but not lavishly. We are to receive them thankfully, and use them frugally; not lose them by carelessness, nor squander them away in extravagance. The man, who gathers up what heaven gives, and who suffers nothing to be lost, will always have a supply. He who receives not what is offered, or preserves not what is cast into his hands, will always be in want.

My friend Providus is a prosperous husbandman. His crops of grain and hay are plentiful: his cattle are in heart, and his cows afford him butter and cheese in abundance. Some, who live near him, on farms as large, and of nearly the same quality, buy half their bread corn; are destitute of hay every spring, and, from the same number of cows, have scarcely milk for their families. They wonder what is the matter. They say to Providus, "there is a peculiar blessing on your husbandry." "No," says he, "there is no greater blessing sent to me, than to you. The only difference is, I am always ready to receive and improve it. The sun shines as warmly, and the rain falls as liberally on your farms, as on mine; but they will do you no good, if you sow no seed in season, or make no fence until the crop be destroyed. I prepare my fields well—sow them early—fence them effectually—gather my grain when it is ripe—house it before the rains have ruined it—thresh it before the rats have eaten half it—and what I mean to spare I sell, when I have a good market. I never so consume my old stores, as to reap my grain before it is ripe, or run so much in debt for rum or any thing else, as to thresh for my creditors, when I should be preparing for another crop. I cut my grass, when it is in its proper state, and proportion my stock to my fodder. I never destroy my grain or mowing grass by feeding them down in the spring. I keep my cattle well—and my oxen are strong—and my cows yield me plenty of milk. My wife in her department, uses the same economy. She gathers up the fragments, and suffers nothing to be lost. What cannot be immediately applied to human use, she applies to some other use, which ultimately turns to the benefit of the family. She cuts her pork in the barrel with attention, so that one third of it is not reduced to morsels and scraps, and thrown by for soap grease. Her dairy she attends with care, and her cheese is not half destroyed by maggots. When she makes her bread, she does not let it stand until it is too sour to be eaten—or leave it in the oven, until it is reduced to a coal, and then throw it to the hogs. She knows how to time her visits. She mends her children's clothes, before they are tattered to rags. She makes every thing, which she handles, go as far as it can. Nothing is lost in her hands. Thus we manage our affairs. We act in concert, often advising, but never opposing each other. If there comes a blessing, we have the benefit of it. Use the same economy and industry within doors as without, and you will have your share of the common blessing, and find that providence is more impartial than you seem to imagine.

NEW-GOODS.

Gentlemen and Ladies are invited to the Store of

ARAD BROWN,

and Company,

In Easthampton, where they have just received a fresh assortment of GOODS, which are now ready for sale, and may be purchased at the lowest rate for cash or country produce—A great variety of English and Hard-Ware Goods, consisting of, Scarlet, Drab and Blue Broadcloths, Forrest do. Elastick, Cassimere, Coating of all kinds, Lambskins, Crimson, Green, Yellow, and White Raizes and Flannels, Duffil and Rose Blankets, Cambricks, Wildbores, Shalloons, Durants, Calimancoes, Silk Crape, Scarlet, Blue and Plumb colour'd Moreen, Chintzes and Calicoes of the newest fashions, Pocket Handkerchiefs of all kinds, Chintz and Purple Shawls of all prices. English and India Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Baffaloes do. Sattin and Mode of all kinds, Lawn and Cambrick, Lawn Aprons of all kinds, Strip'd and Plain Muslin, Muslin Handkerchiefs, Plain and Striped Velvet, Olive, Thicklett, Vest Shapes of all kinds, Pins by the Bundle, Needles, Chappel and Common, by the Paper, Ribbons, by the piece, Scarlet and Crimson Seale, Writing Paper, Bookram, Buckle Brushes, Tooth do. Gentlemens' and Ladies Gloves, Worsted and Silk Mitts, Webster's Spelling Books, Qualities and Shoe-Binding, Striped and Plain Nankeen, Paste Board, Millinett, Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, Jappanned and Paper Inkstands, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Silk and Twist, Muscovy Pocket Books, Bellows, Ostrich Feathers, Satinet and Everlasting. Scarlet, Green, and White Sarcenet, 7-8ths, and 4-4th Irish Linens, Tape, Thread, from No. 8 to 64, Imperial Buttons, Chip Hats, Black Gauze, Fustian and Jane.

HARD WARE.

Knives and Forks of all kinds, Shoe Hammers and Pincers, Shoe Knives, Tacks and Awls, Large and Small Shears, Scissears, Bats and Screws, Iron Candlesticks, Brass Ball do. Table and Tea Spoons, Large and Small Thumb Latches, Razors, and Penknives of all prizes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Plated and Steel Spurs, H and HL Hinges, Large and Small Gimblets, Brass Handles and Escutcheons, Brass Knobs, Steel and Jappanned Tobacco Boxes, Snuff do, Snuffers, Chest Locks, Hair Springs, Nitting Pins and Wire, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Bohea and Green Tea, Coffee, Allspice, Ginger, Powder, Snuff. They have as usual, a large assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware. They expect in a few days, most kinds of West-India Goods.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Beans, Oats, Flax, Butter, Cheese, Tow Cloth, Bees-Wax, Beef, Pork, Ashes, Rags, Shillings, will be received in payment, for any of the above Goods—Also, short and approved credit if desired—Constant attendance given, and all favours acknowledged.

Easthampton, Dec. 20, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, a most delightful situation, in the town of Amherst, in the County of Hampshire—the principal part of said Farm, adjoins a great travel'd road leading through said town to Hadley, the buildings stand on the same road—are very commodious for a Farmer, or a Trader; a large Store is adjoining the house, which is now occupied by Mr. Ira Smith, of Hadley, a good Orchard, and a good well of water, with conveniences about the house—said Farm contains about fifty acres—and is without exception as pleasant a situation as any in the town; for terms of sale, and further particulars, enquire of E. MATTOON, jun.

Amherst, Nov. 26. 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Capt. Robert Dawes, late of Cummington, deceased, are desired to make speedy settlement. Also those who have demands on said estate, are desired to exhibit their accounts to the subscriber for adjustment. ROBERT DAWES, Admr.

Cummington, Dec. 10, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1794. [NUMB. 386.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

On the PRIVILEGES and RESTRICTIONS on the COMMERCE of the UNITED STATES, in FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Published by order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

[Concluded from our last.]

SWEDEN receives favourably our grains and meals, salted provisions, indigo, and whale-oil.

They subject our rice to duties of sixteen mills the pound weight, carried in their own vessels, and of forty per cent additional on that, or 22 4-10 mills, carried in ours, or any others. Being thus rendered too dear as an article of common food, little of it is consumed with them. They confume some of our tobaccoes, which they take directly or through Great-Britain, paying heavy duties on them also; their duties of entry, town duties, and excise, being 14 dollars, the hundred weight, if carried in their own vessels, and of forty per cent on that additional, if carried in our own or any other vessels.

They prohibit altogether our bread, fish, pot and pearl ashes, flax-seed, tar, pitch, and turpentine, wood, (except oak timber and masts) and all foreign manufactures.

Under so many restrictions and prohibitions, our navigation with them is reduced almost to nothing.

With our neighbours, an order of things much harder presents itself.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL refuse, to their ports of America which they govern, all direct intercourse with any people but themselves. The commodities in mutual demand, between them and their neighbours, must be carried to be exchanged in some port of the dominant country; and the transportation between that and the subject-State must be in a domestic bottom.

FRANCE by a standing law, permits her West-India possessions to receive directly our vegetables, live-provisions, horses, wood, tar, pitch, and turpentine, rice, and maize, and prohibits our other breadstuff; but a suspension of this prohibition having been left to the colonial legislatures, in times of scarcity, it was formerly suspended occasionally, but latterly without interruption.

Our fish and salted provisions (except pork) are received in their islands under a duty of three colonial livres the kental, and their vessels are as free as their own to carry the commodities thither, and to bring away rum and melasses.

GREAT BRITAIN admits in her islands, our vegetables, live provisions, horses, wood, tar, pitch, turpentine, rice, and bread-stuff, by proclamation of her executive, limited always to the term of a year, but hitherto renewed from year to year. She prohibits our salted fish, and other salted provisions. She does not permit our vessels to carry thither our own produce.—Other vessels alone, may take it from us, and bring in exchange, rum, melasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa-nuts, ginger, and pimento. There are, indeed, some freedoms in the island of Dominica, but, under such circumstances, as to be little used by us. In the British continental colonies, and in Newfoundland, all our productions are prohibited, and our vessels forbidden to enter their ports. Their governors, however, in times of distress, have power to permit a temporary importation of certain articles, in their own bottoms, but not in ours.

Our citizens cannot reside as merchants or factors within any of the British plantations, this being expresly prohibited by the same statute of 12. Car. 2. C. 18, commonly called the navigation act.

In the DANISH AMERICAN possessions, a duty of five per cent. is levied on most corn, corn-meal, rice, tobacco, wood, dried fish, indigo, hides, mules, and live stock; and of ten per cent. on our flour, salted pork, and beef, tar, pitch, and turpentine.

In the AMERICAN islands of the UNITED NETHERLANDS and SWEDEN, our vessels and produce are received, subject to duties, not so heavy as to have been complained of; but they are heavier in the Dutch possessions on the continent.

To sum up these RESTRICTIONS, so far as they are important:

1st. In EUROPE—

Our bread-stuff is at most times under prohibitory duties in England, and considerably duties on re-exportation from Spain to her colonies.

Our tobaccoes are heavily duties in England, Sweden, and France, and prohibited in Spain, and Portugal.

Our rice is heavily duties in England and Sweden, and prohibited in Portugal.

Our fish and salted provisions are prohibited in England, and under prohibitory duties in France.

Our whale-oils are prohibited in England and Portugal.

And our vessels are denied naturalization in England, and of late in France.

2d. IN THE WEST INDIES.

All intercourse is prohibited with the possessions of Spain, and Portugal.

Our salted provisions and fish are prohibited by England.

Our salted pork, and bread stuff (except maize) are received under temporary laws only, in the dominions of France, and our salted fish pays there a weighty duty.

3d. IN THE ARTICLE OF NAVIGATION.

Our own carriage of our own tobacco, is heavily duties in Sweden, and lately in France.

We can carry no article, not of our own production, to the British ports in Europe.

Nor even our own produce to her American possessions.

Such being the restrictions on the commerce and navigation of the United States, the question is, in what way they may best be removed, modified or counteracted?

As to commerce, two methods occur, 1. By friendly arrangements with the several nations with whom these restrictions exist: Or, 2. By the separate act of our own legislatures for counteracting their effects.

There can be no doubt, but that of these two, friendly arrangement is the most eligible. Instead of embarrassing commerce under piles of regulating laws, duties and prohibitions, could it be relieved from all its shackles in all parts of the world—could every country be employed in producing that which nature has best fitted it to produce, and each be free to exchange with others mutual surpluſſes, for mutual wants, the greatest mass possible would then be produced of those things which contribute to human life and human happiness, the numbers of mankind would be increased, and their condition bettered.

Would even a single nation begin with the United States this system of free commerce, it would be advisable to begin it with that nation; since it is one by one only, that it can be extended to all. Where the circumstances of either party render it expedient to levy a revenue, by way of impoſt, on commerce, its freedom might be modified in that particular, by mutual and equivalent measures, preserving it intire in all others.

Some nations, not yet ripe for free commerce, in all its extent, might still be willing to modify its restrictions and regulations for us in proportion to the advantages, which an intercourse with us might offer. Particularly they may concur with us in reciprocating the duties to be levied on each side, or in compensating any excess of duty, by equivalent advantages of another nature. Our commerce is certainly of a character to entitle it to favor in most countries. The commodities we offer, are either neceſſaries of life, or materials for manufacture; or convenient subjects of revenue; and we take in exchange, either manufactures, when they have received the last finish of art and industry; or mere luxuries. Such customers may reasonably expect welcome, and friendly treatment at every market: Customers too, whose demands, increasing with their wealth, and population, muſt very shortly give full employment to the whale industry of any nation whatever, in any line of supply they may get into the habit of calling for, from it.

But should any nation, contrary to our wishes, suppose it may better find its advantage by continuing its system of prohibitions, duties, and regulations, it behoves us to protect our citizens, their commerce and navigation, by counter prohibitions, duties and regulations alſo. Free commerce and navigation are not to be given in exchange for restrictions, and vexations; nor are they likely to produce a relaxation of them.

Our navigation involves still higher considerations. As a branch of industry, it is valuable; but as a resource of defence, eſſential.

Its value, as a branch of industry, is enhanced by the dependence of so many other branches on it. In times of general peace it multiplies competitors for employment in transportation, and so keeps that at its proper level; and in times of war, that is to say, when those nations who may be our principal carriers, shall be at war with each other, if we have not within ourselves the means of transportation, our produce must be exported in belligerent vessels at the encreased expence of war-freight and insurance, and the articles which will not bear that, muſt perish on our hands.

But it is a resource for defence that our navigation will admit neither neglect nor forbearance. The position and circumstances of the United States leave them nothing to fear on their land-board, and nothing to desire beyond their present rights. But, on their sea board, they are open to injury, and they have there too; a commerce which muſt be protected. This can only be done by possessing a respectable body of citizen seamen, and of artills and eſtablishments in readineſs for shipbuilding.

Were the ocean, which is the common property of all, open to the industry of all, so that every person and veſſel should be free to take employment wherever it could be found, the United States would certainly not set the example of appropriating to themselves, exclusively, any portion of the common stock of occupation. They would rely on the enterprize and activity of their citizens for a due participation of the benefits of the seafaring business, and for keeping the marine class of citizens equal to their object. But if particular nations grasp at undue shares, and more especially, if they seize on the means of the United States to convert them into aliment for their own strength, and withdraw them entirely from the support of those to whom they belong, defensive and protecting measures become neceſſary on the part of the nation whose marine resources are thus invaded, or it will be disarmed of its defence; its productions will lie at the mercy of the nation which has possessed itself exclusively of the means of carrying them, and its politics may be influenced by those who command its commerce. The carriage of our own commodities, if once established to another channel, cannot be resumed in the moment we may desire. If we lose the seamen and artills, whom it now occupies, we lose the present means of marine defence, and time will be requisite to raise up others, when disgrace or loſſes shall bring home to our feelings the error of having abandoned them. The materials for maintaining our due share of navigation, are ours in abundance; and, as to the mode of using them, we have only to adopt the principles of those who thus put us on the defensive, or others, equivalent and better fitted to our circumstances.

The following principles, being founded in reciprocity, appear perfectly just, and to offer no cause of complaint to any nation.

1st. Where a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or prohibits them altogether, it may be proper for us to do the same by their, first burthening or excluding those productions which they bring here, in competition with our own of the same kind; selecting next such manufactures as we take from them in greatest quantity, and which, at the same time we could the soonest furnish to ourselves, or obtain from other countries; imposing on them duties, lighter at first, but heavier and heavier afterwards, as other channels of supply open. Such duties having the effect of indirect encouragement to domestic manufactures of the same kinds may induce the manufacturer to come himself into these states; where cheaper subsistence, equal laws, and a vent of his wares, free of duty, may ensure him the highest profits from his skill and industry. And here it would be in the power of the state governments to co-operate eſſentially, by opening the resources of encouragement which are under their control, extending them liberally to article in those particular branches of manufacture, from which their soil, climate, population, and other circumstances have matured them, and fostering the precious effort and progress of household manufacture by some patronage suited to the nature of its objects, guided by the local informations they possess, and guarded against abuse by their presence and attentions. The oppressions on our agriculture in foreign ports would thus be made the occasion of relieving it from a dependence on the councils and conduct of others, and of promoting arts, manufactures, and population at home.

2d. Where a nation refuses permission to our merchants and factors to reside within certain parts of their dominions, we may, if it should be thought expedient, refuse residence to theirs in any and every part of ours, or modify their transactions.

3d. Where a nation refuses to receive in our veſſels any productions but our own, we may refuse to receive in theirs any but their own productions. The first and second clauses of the bill reported by the committee, are well formed to effect this object.

4th. Where a nation refuses to consider any veſſel as ours, which has not been built within our territories, we should refuse to consider as theirs, any veſſel not built within their territories.

5th. Where a nation refuses to our veſſels the carriage even of our own productions, to certain countries under their domination, we might refuse to theirs, of every discription, the carriage of the same productions to the same countries. But as justice and good neighbourhood would dictate, that those who have no part in imposing the restriction on us, should not be the victims of measures adopted to defeat its effect, it may be proper to confine the restriction to veſſels owned or navigated by any subjects of the same dominant power, other than the inhabitants of the country to which the said productions are to be carried. And to prevent all inconvenience to the said inhabitants, and to our own, by too sudden a check on the means of transportation, we may continue to admit the veſſels marked for future exclusion, on an advanced tonnage, and for such length of time only, as may be supposed neceſſary to provide against that inconvenience.

The eſtablishment of some of these principles by Great-Britain, alone, has already lost us, in our commerce with that country and its possessions, between eight and nine hundred veſſels of near 40,000 tons burthen, according to the statements from official materials, in which they have confidence. This involves a proportional loss of seamen, shipwrights, and ship building, and is too serious a loss to admit forbearance of some effectual remedy.

It is true we muſt expect some inconvenience in practice, from the eſtablishment of discriminating duties, but in this, as in so many other cases, we are left to chuse between two evils. These inconveniences are nothing, when weighed against the loss of wealth, and loss of force which will follow our perseverance in the plan of indiscrimination. When once it shall be perceived that we are either in the system, or the habit, of giving equal advantages to those who extinguish our commerce and navigation, by duties and prohibitions, as to those who treat both with liberality and justice, liberality and justice will be converted by all into duties and prohibitions. It is not to the moderation and justice of others we are to trust for fair and equal access to market—with our productions, or for our due share in the transportation of them; but to our own means of independence, and the firm will to use them. Nor do the inconveniences of discrimination merit consideration. Not one of the nations beforementioned; perhaps, not a commercial nation on earth, is without them. In our case, one distinction alone will suffice, that is to say, between nations who favor our productions and navigation, and those who do not favor them. One set of moderate duties, say the pre-

ent duties, for the first, and a fixed advance on these, as to some articles, and prohibitions as to others, for the last.

Still it must be repeated that friendly arrangements are preferable with all who come into them; and that we should carry into such arrangements all the liberality and spirit of accomodation, which the nature of the case will admit.

France has, of her own accord, proposed negociation for improving, by a new treaty on fair and equal principles, the commercial relations of the two countries. But here internal disturbances have hitherto prevented the profecution of them to effect, though we have had repeated assurances of a continuance of the disposition.

Proposals of friendly arrangement have been made on our part, by the present government, to that of Great-Britain, as the meffage ftates: But, being already on as good a footing in law, and a better in fact, than the moft favored nation, they have not, as yet, discovered any disposition to have it meddled with.

We have no reason to conclude that friendly arrangements would be declined by the other nations, with whom we have such commercial intercourfe as may render them important. In the mean while, it would reft with the wifdom of Congrefs to determine whether, as to those nations, they will not furceafe exparte regulations, on the reasonable presumption that they will concur in doing whatever juftice and moderation, dictate fhould be done.

TH: JEFFERSON.

On IMPRISONMENT *for* DEBT, AND THE PUNISHMENT of DEATH.

From Barlow's Letter to the National Convention of France.

THE article of inviolability, as applied to the members of the affembly, or to any other officers of the ftate, is worthy of reconfideration. But before it be again decided in the affirmative, you ought to take a general view of that intereffing fubject of imprifonment for debt. It is a fpecies of civil cruelty, which all modern governments have borrowed from the Roman law, which conffidered a debtor as a criminal, and committed the care of his punifhment into the hands of the creditor. Leading the public prifon as an inftrument of private vengeance. It is a difgrace to the wifdom of a nation, and can never be allowed in a well regulated ftate. If no citizen could be arrefted or deprived of his liberty, for debt, there would be no need of making an exception in favour of the officers of government; and thus you would remove a diftinction which muft always appear unjuft.

You will fcarcely think that your duty is difcharged fo as to fatisfy your own minds on the eftablifhment of a conftitution, from which the friends of humanity will anticipate a total regeneration of fociety until you fhall have given a farther declaration on the fubject of criminal law. All men of reflection are agreed, that punifhments in modern times have loft all proportion to the crimes to which they are annexed, even on the fcale of barbarous juftice by which they were introduced. Few, however, have had the wifdom to difcover, or the boldnefs to declare, the true caufe of the evil: and while we remain ignorant of the caufe, it is no wonder that we fail in finding the remedy. In the glooms of meditation on the miferies of civilized life, I have been almoft led to adopt this conclufion, That fociety itfelf is the caufe of all crimes; and, as fuch, it has no right to punifh them at all. But without indulging the feverity of this unqualified affertion, we may venture to fay, that every punifhment is a new crime; tho' it may not in all cafes be fo great as would follow from omitting to punifh.

There is a manifeft difference between punifhment and correction; the latter, among rational beings, may always be performed by inftructions; or at moft by fome gentle fpecies of reftraint. But punifhment, on the part of the public, arifes from no other fource but a jealoufy of power. It is a confeffion of the inability of fociety, to protect itfelf againft an ignorant or refractory member. When there are factions in a ftate, contending for the fupreme command, the pains inflicted by each party are fummary; they often precede the crime; and the factious wreak their vengeance on each other, as a prevention of expected injuries. Something very fimilar to this is what perpetually takes place in every nation, in what is called a ftate of tranquility and order. For government has ufually been nothing more than a regulated faction. The party which governs, and the party which reluctantly fubmits to be governed, maintain a continual conflict, and out of that conflict proceed the crimes, and the punifhments, or more properly fpeaking, the punifhments and the crimes.

When we fee the power of the nation feizing an individual, dragging him to a tribunal, pronouncing him worthy of death, and then going through the folemn formalities of execution, it is natural to aik, what is the meaning of all this? It certainly means that the nation is in a ftate of civil war, and even in that barbarous ftage of war, when it is thought neceffary to put all prifoners to death. In deciding the queftion, whether a particular criminal fhould be put to death, I never would aik, what is the nature of his offence? It has nothing to do with the queftion; I would fimply enquire, what is the condition of the fociety? If it be in a ftate of internal peace, I would fay it was wicked and abfurd to think of inflicting fuch punifhment. To plead that there is a neceffity for that defperate remedy, proves a want of energy in the government, or of wifdom in the nation.

When men are in a ftate of war, with the enemy's bayonets pointed at their breaft, or when they are in the heat of a Revolution, encompaffed by treafon, and tormented by corruption, there is an apology for human flaughter; but when you have eftablifhed a wife and manly government, founded on moral fenfe, and invigorated by the enlightened reafon of the people, let it not be fullied by that timid vengeance, which belongs only to tyrants and ufurpers. I could with that your conftitution might declare, not merely what it has already declared, that the penal code fhall be reformed, but, that within a certain period after the return of peace, the punifhment of death fhall be abolifhed. I ought likewife to enjoin it on the Legiflative body to foften the rigour of punifhments in general, until they fhall amount to little more than a tender paternal correction. Whoever will look into the human heart and examine the order of nature in fociety, muft be convinced, that this is the moft likely method of preventing the commiffion of crimes.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December* 23.

MR. D'Orr, from Kentucky, appeared, was qualified, and took his feat in the houfe.

A petition from the invalid penfioners, and one from John Maffy, a ferjeant in the late American army, were read, and referred to the fecretary at war.

The fpeaker laid before the houfe a letter from the fecretary of the treafury, covering an eftimate of the appropriations neceffary for the year 1794—Ordered to be printed.

The houfe, according to the order of the day, proceeded to read the communications from the fecretary of war, relative to the Indian affairs, and continued until the hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, *December* 24.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

The fpeaker then read the feveral orders of the day. On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) the houfe proceeded in the conffideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the caufe of John E. Van Allen, one of the fitting members from the State of Newyork. The motion before the houfe, was, That the Report be recommitted; this motion being put, was negatived. It was then moved, That the report be accepted. The Report was again read by the Speaker.

After conffiderable debate, an amendment was propofed by Mr. Lee, the fubftance of which is, that the allegations of the petitioner do not ftate any corruption or irregularity in the election, on the part of John E. Van Allen, according to the law of the ftate of Newyork, and therefore that he is duly elected; this amendment was agreed to, and then the queftion on the Report, as amended, being put, it was adopted by the houfe.

A meffage was received by the Prefident of the United States, communicating fundry papers relating to Algerine and Spanifh affairs. Thefe being confidential, when the reading was called for, the galleries were cleared.

[The proceedings of Wednefday we have not received.]

THURSDAY, *December* 26.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred, others were laid on the table.

Mr. Van Allen after obferving, that though the Houfe had decided on the legality of his election, yet as the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Van Ranffelear conveyed fome reflections on his (Mr. Van Allen's) character, and being now in poffeffion of feveral affidavits, which would, he fuppofed, remove every injurious impreffion, if any exifted, from the minds of the members, refpecting his conduct; he wifhed they might be read for their information.

The clerk then read one of the affidavits, and was proceeding, when Mr. Fitzfimons ftated fome objections to the reading, as he did not fee that the houfe could take any order from them. The reading of the affidavits was waved.

A memorial from the inhabitants of the election of the town of Stephentown was then read, complaining of a mifrepreftentation of their conduct, by the petition of Mr. Van Ranffelear—this being read, on motion of Mr. Lee, it was voted that leave be given to withdraw the petition and the affidavit. It having been obferved by Mr. Lee, that the object of Mr. Van Allen was fully anfwered by the communications which had been read.

A petition was read from Abraham Trigg complaining of illegal and unwarrantable proceedings in the election of Francis Preston, one of the fitting members of the State of Virginia—This petition was referred to the committee of elections.

On a motion that the houfe fhould refolve itfelf into a committee of the whole, on the confidential communications from the Prefident of the United States. Mr. Boudinot moved that the galleries fhould be fhut during the difcuffion of this bufinefs—this motion being put was agreed to—and the houfe refolved itfelf into the committee of the whole—the galleries were clofed.

FRIDAY, *December* 27.

Mr. Heifter of Pennfylvania appeared, was qualified and took his feat.

Mr. Sherburne prefented the petition of Elipha't Ladd, of Newhampfhire, praying that bonds given for the duties on fundry goods, taken from a fhip which was wrecked fome time ago, at Plymouth, Maffachufetts, may be cancelled or given up—read and referred to a feleft committee, with inftructions to prepare and bring in a bill.

Mr. Hancock prefented the petition of fundry inhabitants refiding on the fouth fide of James River, Virginia; praying for the eftablifhment of a Poft to facilitate the communication of intelligence through that quarter of the State—read and referred to the committee on the Poft Office bill.

Mr. Sherburne prefented the petition of Thomas Manning, ftating that a brig of which he was the owner, was chartered in the Weft Indies to carry Soldiers to France; when the veffel had delivered her freight, he applied for payment of his contract—but after repeated applications, he could obtain nothing but affignats, which were at 50 per cent. difcount, and which he refufed to receive: He therefore prays for redrefs in the premifes from Congrefs—laid on the table.

A motion was made for going into a committee of the whole, on the fubject which was under conffideration yefterday.

Mr. Nicholas obferved, that he hoped the bufinefs would be taken up without fhutting the galleries, and alledged the appearances of yefterday, in favour of its propriety.

Mr. Boudinot was of a contrary opinion.

The rule of the houfe was adverted to, with which Mr. Boudinot's opinion coincided.—Several members fpoke in difapprobation of it. Mr. Boudinot, in favour of it, obferved, that when the reafons for it were fully known, he did not doubt but that it would appear to be a wife regulation.

Mr. Madifon oppofed it, principally on the ground of its being inconfiftent with the Rights of a Republick, and derogatory to the majefty of the fovereign people.—In reply, it was obferved—that a fuppofition of its having no fecrets, cannot arife from the nature of a republican government.

That the duty of the Prefident, with whom are properly depofited the fecret tranfactions of the Union, may lead him to delegate thofe fecrets to the members of the houfe, and the fuccefs, fafety and energy of the government, may depend on keeping thofe inviolate.

That the people have intereft as well as rights, & that it is the duty of the Legiflature to take every poffible meafure to promote thofe intereft; whereas a publick difcuffion of thofe fecret tranfactions would tend to facrifice thofe intereft, and deprive government of all foreign information.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole on the Algerine bufinefs was carried, and the galleries were thereupon cleared.

MONDAY, *December* 30.

A bill to provide for the renewal of loft certificates, was read a fecond time, and made the order of the day for Thurfday next. Ordered that 150 copies be printed.

The petition of Hatfield White, prefented by Mr. Goodhue, was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

The petition of Sarah Brown, prefented by Mr. Rutherford, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Hooter prefented the petition of John Alberton, which was read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Nicholas moved for a reconfideration of the rule of the houfe, which provides for clofing the galleries during the difcuffion of confidential communications from the Prefident of the United States.

Some debate enfued on this motion, It was urged in its fupport, that the rule bore oppreffively on the houfe—that it left no option with them to determine whether it was proper to clofe the doors on a particular occafion, or not. Every communication denominated "confidential" impofed a neceffity on the houfe for clofing the doors. It had been faid that the committee on the rules might report an alteration in this particular rule. In anfwer to this, it was urged that the committee might not be ready to report for fome time; in the interim, that no neceffity exifted for the houfe laying their deliberations hampered by this rule, which might be refcinded by a vote of the houfe. With refpect to foreign connexions, it was obferved, thefe are of a commercial nature, and therefore communications relative thereto, ought to be made as publick as poffible; for the people at large are generally and immediately concerned. Againft the motion it was faid, no inconvenience had refulted from the operation of the rule—that until the houfe experienced fuch inconvenience to repeal a rule on the fpur of a particular occafion, which in the nature of things is evidently founded on propriety, betrays a verfatility in the publick councils, that may be productive of pernicious conffequences—The utility of the rule was expatiated on, in reference to various objects of a fecret and confidential nature—it was obferved, that fo far as refpects the United States, independent of all connexion with other countries—the rule was nugatory; but when it is conffidered that the United States are one of the nations of the earth, and have very important intereft to conffult, in relation to their connexion with foreign countries—it follows of courfe, that very important fecrets may exift, and the government may be deprived of the moft effential information from their foreign agents, fhould all fecurity be removed for the fafe keeping of confidential communications. It was obferved, that the connexion of this country with foreign nations involved other conffiderations than thofe of a commercial nature.

The motion, after fome further remarks, was varied fo as to amount to an amendment only of the rule— the purport of this amendment is that the rule fhould leave the houfe at liberty to difcufs confidential communications publickly, if they fee proper, after they have been privately read. This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. S. Smith, of the committee on the petition of Andrew G. Francis brought in a report—the fubftance of which is, that the Secretary of the Treafury had conffantly refufed payment of the warrants prefented by the petitioner fince May laft.—and that the conduct of all the officers of the Treafury, in relation to this bufinefs had been fuch as to evince their attention to the public intereft. At the requeft of the Secretary, the committee made particular inquiry into the charge againft him refpecting the purchafe of the annuity of Baron Glauberk, and report, That it is wholly illiberal and groundlefs.

A further report from the committee of elections refpecting the returned Member was read.

It was then moved that the committee of the whole Houfe fhould be difcharged from any further conffideration of the communications received from the Prefident refpecting the affairs of Spain—this motion was agreed to.

The queftion then was, whether the galleries fhould be open during the difcuffion of the Algerine bufinefs—44 were in favour of the affirmative, 45 in the negative.

The Houfe refolved itfelf into a committee, and the galleries were cleared.

French Republicans Succeeful

BRUSSELS, *October* 18.

Head Quarters, at Pont, Oct. 12, & 13.

NOHTING new has tranfpired. The enemy has attempted to reconnoitre the country, with a ftrong body of men; but did not diffurb our advance guards.

October 14.—The enemy are advancing with all their forces towards our army in obfervation, and have poffed themfelves between the foreft of Mormal and Beaumont. Several trifling fkirmifhes have taken place between the advanced guards.

October 15—By break of day, the French army were feen moving in three ftrong columns, and provided with a great proportion of cavalry, than ufual. They moved in various directions, and had the advantage of our advanced poffs, which were drove in. The woods and villages which protected the enemy, in front and rear, prevented our charging them, and hindred them from difpofing of their numerous artillery. A very brifk cannonade enfued, in which the artillery of the enemy had an advantage over ours from their number: Nevertheleſs, we perceived their advancing, and even forced their right wing and center, to retreat. The ground was unfavourable for the cavalry on both fides, and therefore little ufe was made of it. Towards the right wing of the Imperial Army: In conſequence of which the Prince of Saxe Cobourg has judged it prudent to change his poſition, to abandon the blockade of Maubeuge, and recruit the Sambre.

ACTION NEAR MAUBEUGE.

An action near this place has been expected for ſeveral days.—It began on the 14th at 6 o'clock in the evening, and continued until 7 o'clock, in the evening of the 15th—preſenting a ſcene of carnage almoſt unparalleled. After this bloody action, the Imperial troops were obliged to retreat over the river Sambre, and raiſe the blockade of Maubeuge.

The imperial forces before Maubeuge, amount, it is ſaid, to between 60 and 80,000 men; thoſe of the French under Gen. Jourdon, the ſucceſſor of Houchard, amount to between 100 and 130,000 men!

Queen of France beheaded!

OSTEND, October 18.

The Queen of France was brought to trial on the 14th inſt. and ſtood charged with having ſquandered away the finances of the ſtate, and ſent over to the Emperor of Germany ſeveral millions to make war againſt the French nation. 2d. To have conſpired againſt the liberty of the people in 1789. 4th. To have excited the maſſacres on the 5th and 6th of October at Verſailles. 5th. To have, in concert with Bailly and La Fayette, maſſacred the patriots at Champ de Mars. 6th. To have ordered the Swiſs guards to fire on the people the 10th Auguſt. 7th. To have loſt the duty of a mother in ——— was a neceſſary conſequence of it. It was commanded by prudence, in order to prevent the accidents which might have reſulted from a diviſion of our force, which was executed in the night from the 16th to the 17th in the beſt order, and without any loſs.

The army of the ſiege repaſſed the river Sambre, near Beaumont and Repoigdes. The army of obſervation paſſed over near Bouſſieres and Pont; and we now occupy the left bank of that river. We cannot expreſs the valour of our troops, having been 48 hours under arms, without taking the leaſt nourihment, and having to contend with very numerous enemies.

Our loſs in killed, and wounded, and miſſing, may a mount to 3000 men, among whom are many officers. The loſs of the enemy is eſtimated at double at leaſt.

Beſides the action which took place at the great Army, Lieut. Gen. Benjowſky, who commanded a detachment at Beaumont, was attacked by a body of 6000 men, having been informed of the march of that column, diſpatched a diviſion of infantry, and another diviſion of light horſe to meet the enemy; thus united, they attacked the enemy vigorouſly, and forced them to flight, after taking ten pieces of cannon from them.

The enemy again preſented themſelves on this ſide; when Major Beſſier, having been reinforced with two diviſions of infantry, and two pieces of artillery, again attacked the enemy.—Our troops attacked with fixed bayonets, and obtained a complete victory over the enemy. We took 10 pieces of artillery, two howitzers, 12 ammunition waggons, fix waggon loads of grenades, three tons of powder, three baggage waggons, and one colours. Our priſoners are one officer, a ſurgeon and 25 men. The light horſe ſhewed their cuſtomary valour; and cut up about 400 men. Our loſs was a few killed, and 50 wounded.

The Prince of Anhalt Kothen, who was reputed to be killed, was wounded, and it is preſumed is taken priſoner.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At day break on the 15th inſtant the French attacked with vigour the advanced poſts of the Imperial army, towards Saſſigny, Leval, St. Remy, Chauſſee, Doorlers, Flauſies, Vatignies and Aibe. The action laſted very nearly the whole day. The enemy were defeated on every ſide, and driven to the hedges of Aveſnes. The Auſtrian horſe performed wonders; and thoſe commanded by Gen. Bellegarde, contributed greatly to the ſucceſs of the Imperial arms. In the evening, Gen. Clairfayt purſued the enemy, from whom he took 12 pieces of cannon and ſeveral waggons, and 400 priſoners. The killed and wounded on our part amounted to about 200.

The ſame day, in the afternoon, the troops of the enemy, to the number of between three and four thouſand men, with ſix pieces of cannon, advanced from their entrenched camp at Reuſi, and attacked a body of our troops near Cerfontaine; but they were driven away with the loſs of one piece of artillery, three waggons, 24 horſes and ſeveral men.

This day a junction was formed by the army under the Duke of York, with the Grand Imperial army. The moment is big with important events.

We have this moment been informed, the French have advanced, in great force, towards the right wing of the Imperial Army: In conſequence of which the Prince of Saxe Cobourg has judged it prudent to change his poſition, to abandon the blockade of Maubeuge, and recruit the Sambre.

ACTION NEAR MAUBEUGE.

An action near this place has been expected for ſeveral days.—It began on the 14th at 6 o'clock in the evening, and continued until 7 o'clock, in the evening of the 15th—preſenting a ſcene of carnage almoſt unparalleled. After this bloody action, the Imperial troops were obliged to retreat over the river Sambre, and raiſe the blockade of Maubeuge.

The imperial forces before Maubeuge, amount, it is ſaid, to between 60 and 80,000 men; thoſe of the French under Gen. Jourdon, the ſucceſſor of Houchard, amount to between 100 and 130,000 men!

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.

Yeſterday arrived in this port, the brig Brandywine Miller, Mace, from Liſbon. The following intelligence is received by that veſſel.

Extract of a letter from John Bulkeley and Son, of Liſbon, to a mercantile houſe in this city, dated

Liſbon, 28th Oct. 1793.

"We have the pleaſure to ſay, we do not find that the Algerines have captured a ſingle American, numbers having arrived here, at Oporto, Cadiz, Bilboa, &c. and it is with infinite pleaſure we acquaint you, that the truce in queſtion was more the reſult of an unexpected event, than any ſtudied plan of this cabinet, who, ſo far from approving of the conſequences have taken meaſures to protect your trade, and have actually diſpatched a frigate to the ſquadron in the bay of Gibralter with orders to examine at ſea every prize, and all that ſhall be found bound *to the ports of this kingdom* are to be ſet free, and the Algerines not to moleſt any of them in future at ſea; and this government has appointed a convoy to protect the fifteen American ſhips now here, to a certain latitude, whence they will proceed home free from the Algerines. So that the apprehenſions we were under, in the firſt inſtance, are now nearly removed, as there is little or no riſk to any of your veſſels coming to this port, on which we heartily congratulate you."

NEW-YORK, January 8.

Recent accounts from the Weſt-Indies ſtate, that in purſuance of the Britiſh King's inſtructions, the Engliſh capture all American veſſels, that have any connexion with the French Iſlands.

Yeſterday arrived here from Cape Nichola Mole, Capt. Meech, in the ſchooner Polly, which place he left the 10th of December, who informs, That all the French Weſt-India Iſlands, except Cape Francois and Auxcayes, were in the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh.—That ſome time before he ſailed from Nicola Mole, a report prevailed that Auxcayes had been laid in aſhes.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nova-Scotia, to his friend in this city, dated November 27.

"We flatter ourſelves that ſomething important will take place in the Weſt-Indies. Twenty regiments and a ſtrong fleet are on their paſſage there. No more Engliſh Packets go to New-York. The October Packet arrived a few days paſt at Halifax, and will return from thence."

It is alſo ſaid, that when the victorious republican army entered Lyons, the royaliſts (thoſe who would ſell their country to tyrants) fell ſacrifices to the rage and indignation of that incenſed body who have ſworn to rid France of crowned robbers, and their ſervile minions, or die in the conteſt. Reports further ſay, that 60,000 men had marched from thence, to join the army under Gen. Cartaux, in the ſiege of Toulon.

HARTFORD, January 20.

A gentleman from New-York has favoured us with a paper printed laſt Thurſday evening, from which we have copied the following very

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

EXPRESS diſpatched from Citizen Genet at Philadelphia, to Citizen Hauterive.

The Duke of York is taken with his whole army: Toulon is re-taken with every ſhip which were in the port & harbor. All this my dear fellow-citizen, has been announced to the Congreſs, not officially, but as certain: the Congreſs could not ſtay in their ſitting—the whole people in Philadelphia are in the greateſt joy; and compliments and ſalutations are coming to me from every part. It appears to me certain, that this news was brought in by the veſſel ſent to France by the Preſident. Let our friends know this news—and let us cry out together, *Vive la Republique.*

(Signed) GENET.

(Copy) HAUTERIVE, Conſul.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening, a Paper-Mill was conſumed by fire at Springfield. It contained a quantity of Stock, and was owned by Mr. Nathaniel Patten, of this City.

The 8th inſt. a fire broke out in Baltimore, by which accident 8 dwelling-houſes, and 5 ſtores, were conſumed. Among the property deſtroyed were 1,300 barrels of flour and 4000 buſhels of corn. The whole of the loſſes ſuſtained by this dreadful conflagration, are eſtimated at upwards of 15,000l.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.

Capt. Andrews, of this port, who arrived here laſt evening from St. Euſtatia, after a paſſage of 24 days, reports, That four days before he ſailed, a veſſel had arrived there from ſome part of Great-Britain, in 30 days, with the news of a general battle having been fought between the French and Combined armies, in which the latter had been defeated, with the loſs of 14,000 men killed. He ſays that the Duke of YORK, was reported to have been wounded in the action: But this does not correſpond with Capt. HALLET's account from Oſtend, unleſs we preſume a ſecond action to have taken place, which we have no right to ſuppoſe has been the caſe.

Capt. Andrews further informs, that the Judge of Admiralty had the aſſurance to produce Gen. Waſhington's Proclamation, as authority for condemning ſome turpentine found in his veſſel, though this article was ſhipped for a Britiſh iſland; politely obſerving, "*Where you rogue*, your Preſident condemns you."

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Newport.

"A young man, by the name of Daniel Allen, jun. who ſailed for the Indies about three years ago, with Capt. Jacob Smith, was drowned at Canton, October 19th, 1792. The effects contained in trunks, are lodged at Mr. John Brown's ſtore in Providence, where his friends may obtain them, by making application. It is deſirable that this information ſhould be publiſhed in the publick papers, as it is not certainly known where his parents reſided. It is ſaid, by one, they belonged to Albany, by another to Springfield, and by a third that his father kept a publick houſe near the ſprings of Saratoga."

John and Calvin Burr,

ONCE *more inform all thoſe who are indebted to them, that unleſs there accounts and notes, are ſettled before, or on the fifteenth day of February next, that nothing but Caſh will be received in payment, and that as ſoon as the law will permit.*

Worthington, Jan. 17, 1794.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampſhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of ZIMRI DINSMORE, late of Conway, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. (Eleven months from the 5th of November laſt, being allowed by the Judge, for the creditors to bring in and ſupport their claims.) Do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. PETER CLARKE, in Conway, on the ſecond Monday, of March and September next, from two to ſix o'clock, P. M. on each of ſaid days.

OLIVER ROOT,
DAVID CHILDS, } Com'rs.

ALL Perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to ABAGAIL DINSMORE, Adminiſtratrix.

Conway, Jan. 6. 1794.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 13th day of May laſt, SILAS THAYER, an apprentice boy, between 18 and 19 years old, black hair, blue eyes, dark complexion, had on when he went away a mix'd colour'd coat, with dark brown jacket and overalls. I do hereby forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting ſaid boy —whoever will take up ſaid *run a way*, and return him to his maſter, ſhall have a handſome reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS.

Goſhen, Jan. 15, 1794.

ANDREW WOOD,

INFORMS *his cuſtomers that No.* 384, *compleated his laſt quarter, and as he has received but a ſmall portion of his pay for the ſame, he muſt earneſtly intreat them to make ſpeedy payment.—Thoſe that are indebted for ſix months and more are informed, that the repeated calls of the Printer, on him for pay, makes it requiſite that he ſhould receive his pay immediately—Thoſe who do not comply with this reaſonable requeſt, are informed, they muſt expect, without further notice, to receive ſomething* "in the name of the Commonwealth—GREETING."

Jan. 22, 1794.

STRAYED *from the Subſcriber, about the 14th of Nov. laſt, a two years old* MARE COLT, *a light bay, with a large white ſtripe in her face, with three white feet, trots and paces, and ſuppoſed to be with foal. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt, and return her to the ſubſcriber, or give information where he may find her, ſhall receive all neceſſary charges.*

SAMUEL BLACKMAN.

Pittſfield, Jan. 13, 1794.

TAKEN by miſtake between Middletown and Hadley, a cask, ſuppoſed to contain DRY GOODS. The owner may have it by applying to

COOK & LOCK.

Hadley, Jan. 20, 1794.

THE MODEST WISH OF SUSAN, THE BREECHES MAKER.

BESIDE a lamp hefmear'd with oil,
Sue toiling fat for riches;
Her aching *heart*, a HUSBAND fill'd!
Her *lap* a pair of BREECHES.

"Ah me!" with feeble voice the cry'd,
While figh oft rofe with ftitches;
"Ah me, and moft I live a maid,
"And only MAKE the BREECHES?

"Ye Gods!" then rais'd to heav'n her eyes—
"O I grant my with foon, which is
"A buffom young, a kind good man,
"And let me WEAR the BREECHES."

WORCESTER, Jan. 16.

On Monday night laft week the two eldeft fons of Mr. Stephen Hall of Sutton, one about 21, the other about 14 years of age, were tending a coalpit, at fome diftance from their father's. A cabin, covered with combuftibles, was conftructed to fecure them from the cold, in which they were fleeping. By fome means this took fire, and was in flames, when they awoke. Startling from fleep in furprife, they rofe up in the flames, and it was not until after repeated ineffectual attempts, that they were able to remove what fecured the entrance, and to extricate themfelves from the fire. Burnt in a fhocking manner, they had to go 50 or 60 rods to a houfe, the eldeft having his cloathes almoft entirely burnt from his body, his back badly burnt, his head, fo as to be entirely blind, and his hands in fuch a manner, that the fkin and nails were moftly off, and hanging loofe: His cafe appears defperate. The fituation of the youngeft is more favourable.

ADVENTURE of MIRAVAN.

THERE dwelt at Izra a young nobleman named Miravan, who was bleffed with health, wit, beauty, and a fufficient competency of the good things of this world, which for fome years he enjoyed with the moft uninterrupted fatisfaction, till one day walking among the tombs of his anceftors, he obferved upon one of them the following infeription almoft erafed by time:

In this tomb is a greater treafure than Creſus ever poffeffed.

Inflamed immediately with the very luft of avarice, he caufed the pondrous and marble jaws (as Shakefpear calls them) of his anceftor's fepulchre to be opened; when entering with rapturous expectation of finding immenfe treafures, he was ſtruck ſpeechleſs with diſappointment to behold nothing but a heap of bones, duſt and putrifaction, with this inſcription over it:

Here would have dwelt ETERNAL REPOSE, *a treaſure Creſus never poſſeſſed, which thou haſt driven hence, being excited by an inſatiable love of gold to diſturb the ſacred remains of thy progenitors. Had not thy reaſon been deluded by a falſe fancy, the world had told thee that the graveeontains nothing but duſt and aſhes.*

Anecdote of HAMTE.

HAMTE, reputed one of the wiſeſt and beſt of the Chineſe Emperors, after having gained great advantages over the Tartars, who had invaded his dominions, returned to the city of Nankin, in order to enjoy the happineſs of his ſucceſs.

After he had reſted ſome days, the people, who are naturally fond of pageantry and ſhow, expected the triumphal entry, which Emperors upon ſuch occaſions are accuſtomed to make. Their inclinations came to the Emperor's ears. He loved his people and was willing to do all in his power to ſatisfy their juſt deſires. He therefore aſſured them, that he intended upon the next public feſtival to exhibit one of the moſt glorious triumphs that had ever been ſeen in China. The palace gates flew open, on the appointed day, and the Emperor appeared, followed by the blind, the maimed & the ſtrangers of the city all in new clothes and each conveying in his hand money enough to ſupply his neceſſaries for a year. The people are amazed, but ſoon perceived the wiſdom of the King who taught them that to promote virtue and make men happy, was the ſummit of human glory.

ANECDOTES.

A CERTAIN gentleman, famed for his impatience, and at the ſame time, for having a great veneration for ſcriptural precepts once ſent his ſervant to change a piece of gold: his wife, hearing him repeatedly exclaim, "damn the boy will he ſtay forever," cried, "hold my dear, the ſcripture recommends patience, and inſtructs us to wait all the days of our appointed time until our change comes.

THE Biſhop of Durham had a ſtrange cuſtom of keeping one hand always in his breeches; and being one day to bring a bill into the houſe of peers, relating to a proviſion of officer's widows, he came with the paper in one hand, and the other, as uſual, in his breeches. I have ſomething, ſaid he, in my hand, my Lords, for the benefit of the officer's widows. The Duke of Wharton, immediately interrupting him, aſked in which hand, my Lord?

Northampton, January 6, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by Subſcription,

A SERMON,

Delivered at HATFIELD, upon the day of the laſt Public Thankſgiving,

By the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN;

From thoſe words of David, Pſalms cxxxix, 17, 18.—*How precious alſo are thy thoughts unto me O God! How great is the ſum of them!*

If I ſhould count them, they are more in number than the ſand:

IN which is attempted a diſplay of God's benevolence and grace to his creature Man, as an individual and in his ſocial and national connections. Notice is taken of perſonal favours of Providence, as alſo of the ſingular proſperity of our nation. Then the ſubject endeavours to embrace the preſent tomultuous and diſaſtrous condition of the European Kingdoms, originating from the ambition of Princes, combined againſt the Government and Liberties of the French Republic. The probable iſſue of thoſe convulſions, according to the uſual courſe of providential events, is ſtated to be, the emancipation of France from her former oppreſſions, and from the preſent unreaſonable combination of her enemies; the propagation of a ſpirit of free enquiry in matters of civil polity and religion through neighbouring countries, to the great increaſe of human virtue and happineſs. The whole is improved as a matter of our more watchful obedience and of humble gratitude and praiſe to the Supreme Ruler of nations and the compaſſionate Friend of ſinners.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT ſhall be printed on good paper and a fair type, and will contain about twenty-four pages, Octavo.

II. The price to ſubſcribers will be 7*d*.—Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſhall have a ſeventh *gratis*.

Subſcriptions are received at this Office.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLEASANT ſituation in Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting-Houſe, upon the main ſtreet, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It conſiſts of a neat and convenient dwelling houſe, two ſtories, a barn and other out houſes, three acres of land, very valuable, adjoining Connecticut River, a valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in queſt of a ſettlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertiſement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premiſes: And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable ſettlement among a ſober induſtrious people, in a part of the country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightſome.

Alſo, one of the beſt lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and a mile from the foregoing homelot, conſiſting of fifteen acres neatly of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of thrifty young apple trees, upon the ſame. The terms will be made advantageous to the purchaſer. If deſired credit upon good ſecurity given for part payments and poſſeſſion given the firſt week in May next. The lots may be purchaſed together if applied for before the middle of March, or ſeparately if deſired, after that term. If not ſold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of
JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Jan. 15, 1794.

☞ The Printer here-

of, calls upon all perſons indebted to him for papers and advertiſing, to make payment—he expects all indebted for one year, or more, will ſettle their accounts before the firſt of February next. Thoſe who have engaged WOOD, are informed, that it is now wanted.

ALL thoſe who cannot pay their ſubſcription yearly, are requeſted to diſcontinue it. Jan. 15, 1794.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, laſt Summer, a two year old red and white STEER, marked with a ſlit the under ſide of the near ear, and a ſlit the upper ſide of the off ear. Whoever will give information where ſaid Steer may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by E. WRIGHT.

Eaſtampton, Dec. 30. 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Beſt Coniac Brandy, by the Pipe or hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Caſk.
Sherry and beſt Liſbon Wine in qr. Caſk, and excellent.
Beſt London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Linſeed and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Beſt Brown Sugar, by the bbl. cwt. or leſs.
Eaſt-India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or leſs.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or leſs.
Beſt Green Coffee, by the hhd. cwt. or doz.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allſpice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyſon and Bohea Teas, by the cheſt, doz. or ſingle lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or leſs.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raiſins in Jarrs.
Beſt Liverpool and Turk's Iſland Salt.
Rice by the bbl. or caſk.
Jerſey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—Engliſh Muſtard—Capers.
Cod Fiſh—Dutch Quills—OL Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or moſt kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Conſtant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6, 1793.

NATHAN STORRS,

INFORMS his cuſtomers and the public in general that he continues the buſineſs of

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKING,

Nearly oppoſite the meeting houſe, where may be had on ſhort notice, almoſt every kind of CLOCKS and WATCHES, as cheap as can be had in the State—Alſo,

GOLD AND SILVER-SMITHING,

Performed in the neateſt manner.

Lately received from New-York, a few warranted Silver Watches, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh—He has likewiſe a ſmall but very beautiful aſſortment of Watch Furniture, &c. &c.

A generous price in Caſh, given for old Silver, Copper or Braſs.

The Partnerſhip of

Baldwin and Storrs,

Being by mutual conſent diſſolved, all perſons having accounts with ſaid Co. are requeſted to call and ſettle with ſaid Storrs.

Northampton, Jan. 8. 1794.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE juſt opened a large and general aſſortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on very low terms for caſh, or approved credit. A few articles whereof:

W. India, and N. England Rum.		Cinnamon,	
Brandy,		Raiſins,	
Ginn,		Rice,	
Wine,		Cornſans,	
Loaf and Brown Sugars.		Sugar Kettles,	
Molaſſes,		Braſs Kettles,	
Bohea and Souchong Coffee,	Teas	Warming Pans	
		Frying, do.	
		Nova Scotia Grindſtones.	
Chocolate,		Salmon	by brl.
Pepper,		Mackrell	or leſs.
Allſpice;		Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.	
Ginger,		4d & 10d, Nails,	
Paper Hangings,		6 by 8.7 by 9, Window Glaſs.	
Looking Glaſſes,		Powder and Shot.	
Excellent Furr Muffs			
Cotton Wool,			

Crouſſent, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large aſſortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweeds and Ruſſia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. Engliſh do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Rock Salt. Moſt kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Perſons indebted, whoſe accounts are of one year ſtanding, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchaſe PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 7 5 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE for ſale a neat aſſortment of

Hat Trimmings.

THEY requeſt all perſons indebted to make payment.

NORTHAMPTON, JAN. 15, 1793.

Liſt of Letters in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton, January 1, 1794.

GIDEON Granger, Eſq. Suffield; John Walker, Hadley, 3—Dr. Elezer Porter, do—Eben. Rich. Greenwich, 2—Benjamin Cook, Barnardſton—Henrick Dunham, William Hough—Joſeph Lazell, Cummington—Joſeph Kellogg, South-Hadley—Edward Houghton, near Northampton—Meſſrs. Apollos King, and Co. Cheſterfield—Giles Barns, Northampton—Gad Smith, Whatley, 2—Joſeph Kellogg, jun. South-Hadley—Uzziel Cloſke, Sheffield—Samuel Stebbins, Hatfield.

The Mail cloſed, preciſely at 6 o'clock.

J. BRECK, D. P.

DANIEL BUTLER,

HAS juſt received, at his ſhop in Northampton, and Williamſburgh, a freſh ſupply of GOODS, ſuited to the ſeaſon, which he offers for ſale, on as good terms as his neighbours—for Caſh, or any kind of produce.

He wants a quantity of FLAX-SEED. Northampton, Jan. 8, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 15th of October laſt, a black yearling STEER, with a white ſpot in the forehead, the ſhank and the belly white, end of the tail white, marked with a half penny the under ſide of the left ear, and a ſwallow tail on the right ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away. ELEAZER H. ALLEN.

Aſhfield, Dec. 24, 1793.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on the 25th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named LARKIN GREEN. Said boy has long hair, a red face and grey eyes, in the 19th year of his age. All perſons are forbid trufting or harbouring ſaid boy on my account. Whoever will return him to his maſter, ſhall have one Copper reward.

LUCIUS WAIT.

Hatfield, Dec. 26, 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has juſt received a large and extenſive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which is a great variety of fancy GOODS, alſo a quantity of Chintzes, Calicoes, Sattins, Modes, together with a great variety of Woolens—Likewiſe a general aſſortment of HARD WARE, among which is a quantity of the beſt London Pewter, Braſs Kettles, Warming Pans, &c. Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods as uſual, alſo Sweeds and Ruſſia Iron, German and Biſter's Steel, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, and quantity of Liver Oil, which will be ſold by the barrel as low as can be purchaſed in Boſton, except tranſportation.

Northampton, Dec. 18, 1793.

For ſale, a good Stand,

for trade or a tavern, in Worthington, one mile from the meeting-houſe, on the ſtage road from Northampton to Albany, with a convenient houſe and barn, together with a good Pot-Aſh, and a new Store—it is the beſt Stand in ſaid Town for any kind of buſineſs.—Said place was formerly occupied by Jeſſe Smith.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Smith, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame with Mr. Jonathan Woodbridge, immediately, as their accounts are lodged in his hands to collect.

JESSE SMITH.

Worthington, Jan. 6, 1794.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by the PRINTER, *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *oppoſite the Court-Houſe, by the ſingle dozen or ſingle.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, beſides the uſual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy, an original receipt to cure Cancers, to prevent the ſwelling from a bruiſe—A Paradoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houſes—Ladies new Catechiſm—the reaſon why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Chriſtian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the requeſt of two Scholars, by a lover of Aſs, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miſſ Fidelity Basket, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where ſhe was profeſſecuted the firſt time for having a baſtard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Cluni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweet heart in the army—Curious Courtſhip—The pleaſing Art of Money-Catching—Jackies the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chineſe Gameſter.—ANECDOTES of Gen. Putnam; of an Iriſhman; of an honeſt Jack Tar; of a Child ſix years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Iriſhman and Phyſician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at ſea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant & Deacon.—Copies in Congreſſional and Maſſachuſetts; Table of Intereſt, &c. &c.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1794. [NUMB. 387.

The following IMPORTANT PAPERS are taken from a new publication (from authentic documents) entitled—"*The Correſpondence between* CITIZEN GENET, *Miniſter of the French Republic to the United States of North America, and the* OFFICERS *of the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, &c."

Philadelphia, 20th Dec. 1793:

Second year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State.

SIR,

THE politics of regenerated France, having candor, frankneſs, and publicity for their only baſis, the myſterious ſecrecy of courts being entirely rejected from her councils, and the only art of her public agents being that of uſing none, I have informed you, that I would publiſh my correſpondence with the federal government, and likewiſe the inſtructions that have been given to me by the executive council of the French Republic. The ſheets which contain my correſpondence are not yet printed off, but thoſe which contain the tranſlation of my inſtructions, being finiſhed, I haſten to enclooſe to you copies of them. I beg that they may be diſtributed among the members of Congreſs, and that you will requeſt the Preſident of the United States to lay them officially before both houſes of that legiſlative body. This firſt part of the collection, which I announce to you, and which I ſhall tranſmit to you in due ſucceſſion, will enable the repreſentatives of the American people to determine whether my political conduct, ſince I have reſided in the United States, has been conformable to the intentions of the French people. This ſtep is a duty which I conceive I owe to my country, and thus leaving it to your ſage legiſlators to take ſuch meaſures reſpecting the points that are in my opinion between us, as the intereſt of the United States ſhall appear to require; nothing will remain for me to do, but to proſecute, in your courts of juſticature, the authors and abettors of the villainous and wicked machinations that have been plotted againſt me by means of a ſeries of impoſitions which, for a while, have faſcinated the minds of the public, and miſled even your firſt magiſtrate, with a view to ſhake, at leaſt, if not to break off entirely, the alliance between two nations which every conſideration calls upon to unite and rivet ſtill faſter the bonds which tie them to each other, at a period when the moſt imminent danger equally threatens them both.

Accept my reſpects,

GENET.

INSTRUCTIONS

To Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, to the United States,

FROM THE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL and MINISTER of MARINE.

Memorial to ſerve as inſtructions to Citizen Genet, adjutant general and colonel go to America in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Congreſs of the United States.

THE patriotiſm which Citizen GENET has ſhewn in the different employments entruſted to him, and his known attachment for the cauſe of liberty and equality have determined the Executive Council to nominate him Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the Congreſs of the United States of North America. This proof of confidence is the more flattering for Citizen GENET, as the French nation ſet a high value upon the ties which unite them to the American people, ties which the National Aſſembly has, on the 21. of June, 1791, ſhewn the deſire to draw ſtill cloſer, and them. Struck with the greateſt and importance of this negociation, the Executive Council preſcribe to Citizen GENET, to exert himſelf to ſtrengthen the Americans in the principles which led them to unite themſelves to France; to make them perceive that they have no ally more natural or more diſpoſed to treat them as brethren; that theſe ſentiments are engraven in the hearts of all Frenchmen enlightened upon the true intereſts of their own country; and if the two Nations have not yet reaped the advantage, it has been the fault of the Government we have juſt overthrown; it is through the treaſon of the Cabinet of Verſailles. This truth is this day revealed. The Executive Council has called for the inſtructions given to Citizen GENET's predeceſſors in America, and has ſeen in them, with indignation, that at the very time the good people of America expreſſed their gratitude to us in the moſt feeling manner, and gave us every proof of their friendſhip. *Fergeanes & Montmorin* thought, that it was right for France to hinder the United States from making that political ſtability of which they were capable; becauſe, they would ſoon acquire a ſtrength which it was probable they would be eager to abuſe. They, in conſequence, directed both the one and the other of theſe Miniſters of *Louis* XVI. to the Congreſs, to preſerve the moſt paſſive conduct, and to ſpeak only of the Prince's perſonal wiſhes for the proſperity of the United States. The ſame Machiavelian principle influenced the operations of the war for Independence; the ſame duplicity reigned over the negociations for peace. The deputies from Congreſs expreſſed the deſire that the Cabinet of Verſailles would aſſiſt in the conqueſt of the two Floridas, of Canada, and of Nova-Scotia; but *Louis* and his Miniſters conſtantly refuſed, looking upon the poſſeſſion of theſe countries by Spain and England, as a uſeful principle of meaſinſs and vigilance for the Americans after the peace. This uſeleſs jealouſy manifeſted into contempt; the people for whom they pretended to have taken up arms, became an object of diſdain; for the Court neglected to correſpond with them, and by that criminal conduct they gave the power, whoſe influence in America one ought to have extinguiſhed, arms to combat and to deſtroy our own. It is thus the Miniſters, under the old ſyſtem, blindly labourded with all their exertions to ſtifle liberty, after having been compelled by the general voice of the Nation to aſſiſt its birth in the new world; 'tis thus they couled the zeal; 'tis thus they looſened the bands of the two people; 'tis thus that by their infamous policy they diſguſted the Americans with the French alliance, and ſtrengthened themſelves, that of the Engliſh.—The republicans who have diſplaced theſe ſupporters of deſpotiſm, are eager to make out for Citizen GENET, a path diametrically oppoſite to the crooked windings by which his predeceſſors were entangled. The Executive Council, faithful to its duties and obedient to the will of the French people, authorize Citizen GENET to declare with freedom and ſincerity, to the Miniſters of Congreſs, that thoſe of the French Republic, throwing far from them every thing appertaining to the old embaſſy, the revenue ſyſtem, the cautious policy, & all thoſe impediments to the riches and proſperity of the nations, have highly approved the overtures made to Citizen *Ternant*, as well by General *Waſhington* as by Mr. *Jefferſon*, upon the means of renewing and conſolidating our commercial ties, in placing them on the principles of truth itſelf; that the Executive Council are diſpoſed to ſet on foot a negociation upon thoſe foundations, and that they do not know but that ſuch a treaty admits a latitude ſtill more extenſive in becoming a National agreement, in which two great people ſhall unſpread their commercial and political intereſts and eſtabliſh a mutual underſtanding, to befriend the empire of liberty, wherever it can be embraced, to guarantee the ſovereignty of the people, and puniſh thoſe powers who ſtill keep up an excluſive colonial and commercial ſyſtem, by declaring that their veſſels ſhall not be received in the ports of the contracting parties. Such a pact which the people of France will ſupport with all the energy which diſtinguiſhes them, and of which they have already given ſo many proofs will quickly contribute to the general emancipation of the new world.

However vaſt this project may be, it will not be difficult to execute if the Americans determine of it, and it is to convince them on its practicability that Citizen GENET muſt direct all his attention: For beſides the advantages which humanity in general will draw from the ſucceſs of ſuch a negociation, we have at this moment a particular intereſt in taking ſteps to act efficacioſly againſt England and Spain, if, as every thing announces, theſe powers attack us from hatred to our principles; If the Engliſh Miniſters inſtead of ſparing in the glory of France, inſtead of conſidering that our liberty, as well as thoſe people whoſe chains we have broken, forever, eſtabliſhes their of their own country, ſuffer themſelves to be influenced by our enemies and by thoſe to the liberty of mankind, and embark with every tyrant againſt that cauſe which we are defending. The military preparations making in Great Britain become every day more and more ſerious and have an intimate connexion with thoſe of Spain. The friendſhip which reigns between the miniſters of the laſt power and thoſe of St. James's proves it; and in this ſituation of affairs we ought to excite, by all poſſible means, the zeal of the Americans; who are as much intereſted as ourſelves, in diſcountering the deſtructive projects of GEORGE the third, in which they are probably an object. Their own ſafety ſtill depends on ours, and if we fall they will ſooner or later fall under the iron rod of Great Britain. The Executive Council has room to believe that theſe reaſons in addition to the great commercial advantages which we are diſpoſed to concede to the United States, will determine their government to adhere to all that Citizen GENET ſhall propoſe to them on our part. As it is poſſible, however, that the falſe repreſentations which have been made to Congreſs of the ſituation of our internal affairs, of the ſtate of our maritime force, of our finances, and eſpecially of the ſtorms with which we are threatened may make her miniſters, in the negociations which Citizen GENET is entruſted to open, adopt a timid and wavering conduct, the Executive Council charges him, in expectation that the American government will finally determine to make a common cauſe with us to take ſuch ſteps as will appear to him exigencies may require, to ſerve the cauſe of liberty & the freedom of the people. Citizen GENET will lend the aſſiſtance of his good offices to all the French citizens who ſhall have recourſe to him, and whoſe conduct ſhall be unexceptionable; but the Executive Council underſtand that this proteſtion ſhall in no caſe contravene the laws of the country—and ſhall not extend to people of doubtful character, baniſhed from their country, or to citizens whoſe conduct ſhall be reprehenſible—Citizen GENET will avoid as much as he can thoſe ridiculous diſputes about etiquette which ſo much occupied the old diplomacy. The repreſentatives of other powers are not however to be ſuffered to attempt to deprive France, become free—of that precedence it enjoyed under its ancient form.—The Executive Council informs Citizen GENET for his regulation of the conduct which they will to be followed by the Miniſters of the French Republic, if diſputes ſhould ariſe reſpecting the ceremony and the precedence between them and the repreſentative of other powers.

The intention of the Council is, that the Miniſters of the nation ſhould declare without reſerve, that the French people ſee in all other people their brethren and their equals—and that they deſire to remove every idea of ſuperiority or precedence; but that if any ſtate, miſtaking the generoſity of theſe principles, pretends to any particular diſtinction and endeavours to obtain it by any ſteps direct or indirect, the Miniſters of the French people ſhall then inſiſt on all the prerogatives the French power has at any time enjoyed; the nation determining that in that caſe its Miniſters ſhould defend thoſe rights—being certain that the nation will make them reſpected.

As to the ceremonies of his firſt audience, the delivery of his credentials, and his communications with the Federal government—Citizen GENET will conform himſelf to thoſe rules which the Congreſs ſhall have eſtabliſhed for all the diplomatic corps in this reſpect; exceptions only offend; general rules wound no one.

Such are the political objects truſted to the zeal of Citizen Genet: The executive council will give him particular inſtructions upon the conſular affairs with which he will be charged—upon the negociations relative to the liquidation of the debt of the United States—upon the ſupplies for the colonies—upon thoſe which the marine and war departments call for, and upon the negociations which Citizen Ternant was charged to ſet on foot with the United States, to induce them to furniſh corn, flour, and fait proviſions, on account of their debts.

With the Miniſter for foreign affairs Citizen Genet will correſpond upon their different objects, and it is from him that he will receive the nation's orders.—His communications with the other Miniſters will only extend to the details of adminiſtration, relative to their reſpective departments, and he will be careful to give diſtinct information to the miniſter for foreign affairs, to the end that he may have always before his eyes the whole of the operations of the French Agents with Foreign Powers.

Read and agreed upon in Executive Council at Paris, January 4th, 1793. Second year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MONGE, Preſident.
LE BURN, Miniſter for Foreign Affairs.

(To be continued.)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11.

By the Ship Eliza, Captain Mercer arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have the following Advices, Extracted from Britiſh Papers, to the 31ſt of October, 1793.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, October 29, 1793.

The following Declaration has been ſent, by his Majeſty's command, to the Commanders of his Majeſty's Fleets and Armies, employed againſt France, and to his Majeſty's Miniſters reſiding at Foreign Courts.

THE circumſtances, in conſequence of which his Majeſty has found himſelf engaged in a defenſive war againſt France, are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majeſty has propoſed to himſelf from the commencement of the war of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggreſſion, to contribute to the immediate defence of his allies, to obtain for them and for himſelf a juſt indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumſtances will allow, for the future ſecurity of his own ſubjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; theſe are the points for which his Majeſty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the reſources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unqueſtionable juſtice of the cauſe.

But it has become daily more and more evident how much the internal ſituation of France obſtructs the concluſion of a ſolid and permanent treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majeſty's juſt and ſalutary views for the accompliſhment of theſe important objects, and for reſtoring the general tranquility of Europe. His Majeſty ſees, therefore, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the proſpect, which the preſent circumſtances afford him of accelerating the return of peace, by making to the well diſpoſed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to purſue. With reſpect to the preſent ſituation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence repoſed in him by one of the moſt conſiderable cities of France, and above all, the wiſh which is manifeſted almoſt univerſally in that country, to find refuge from tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majeſty's part a preſſing and indiſpenſable duty: And his Majeſty feels additional ſatisfaction in making ſuch a declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other Powers engaged with him in the common cauſe, ſentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the firſt period when his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis the XVIth had called his people around him, to join in concerting meaſures for their common hap-

ginefs, the King has uniformly fhewn by his conduct the fincerity of his wifhes for the fuccefs of fo difficult, but, at the fame time, fo interefting an undertaking. His Majefty was deeply affected with all the misfortunes which enfued; but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently, that meafures, the confequences of which he could not difguife from himfelf, muft finally compel him to relinquifh the friendly and pacific fyftem which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived when his Majefty faw his own rights and thofe of his allies, not only to repel the unjuft aggreffion which he had recently experienced, but that all the deareft intereffs of his people impofed upon him a duty ftill more important, that of exerting his efforts for the prefervation of civil fociety itfelf, as happily eftablifhed among the nations of Europe.

The defigns which had been profeffed of reforming the abufes of the government of France, of eftablifhing perfonal liberty and the rights of property on a folid foundation, of fecuring to an extenfive and populous country the benefit of a wife legiflation, and an equitable and mild adminiftration of its laws; all thefe falutary views have unfortunately vanifhed. In their place has fucceeded a fyftem deftructive of all public order, maintained by prefumptions, exiles and confifcations without number by arbitrary imprifonments, by maffacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror, and at length, by the execrable murder of a juft and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illuftrious Princefs, who, with an unfhaken firmnefs, has fhared all the misfortunes of her Royal Confort, his protracted fufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, fo long flattered by promifes of happinefs, renewed at the period of every freth crime, have found themfelves plunged into an abyfs of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, inftead of deriving a new fecurity for the maintenance of general tranquility from the eftablifhment of a wife and moderate government, have been expofed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and neceffary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggreffion without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declaration of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence could effect for the purpofe fo openly avowed of fubverting all the inftitutions of fociety, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confufion which has produced the mifery of France.

This ftate of things cannot exift in France without involving all the furrounding powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without impofing it upon them as a duty, to ftop the progrefs of an evil which exifts only by the fucceffive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil fociety—His Majefty by no means difputes the right of France to reform it's laws. It never would have been his with to employ the influence of external force with refpect to the particular forms of government to be eftablifhed in an independent country.—Neither has he now that wifh, except in fo far as fuch interference is become eflential to the fecurity and repofe of other powers. Under thefe circumftances, he demands from France, and he demands with juftice, the termination of a fyftem of anarchy, which has no force but for the purpofes of mifchief unable to difcharge the primary duty of all government, to repreis the diforders, or to punifh the crimes which are daily increafing in the interior of the country, but difpofing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France in order to difturb the tranquility of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the fame crimes and of the fame misfortunes. The King demands that fome legitimate and ftable government fhould be eftablifhed, founded on the acknowledged principles of univerfal juftice, and capable of maintaining with other powers the accuftomed relations of union and of peace. His Majefty wifhes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-eftablifhment of general tranquility with fuch a government, exercifing a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wifh for general tranquility, and poffeffing power to enforce the obfervance of it's engagements. The King would propofe none other than equitable and moderate conditions, not fuch as the expences, the rifques, and the facrifices of the war might juftify, but fuch as his Majefty thinks himfelf under the indifpenfible neceffity of requiring with a view to thefe confiderations, and ftill more to that of his own fecurity, and of the future tranquility of Europe.

His Majefty defires nothing more fincerely than thus to terminate a war which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and alfo the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy, and the violence of thofe, whofe crimes have involved their own country in mifery and difgraced all civilized nations.

As his Majefty has hitherto been compelled to carry on war againft the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all thofe who fuffer their property and blood to be lavifhed in fupport of an unjuft aggreffion; his Majefty would fee with infinite fatisfaction the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well difpofed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with refpect to thofe of Toulon.

The King promifes, on his part, the fufpenfion of hoftilities, friendfhip, and (as far as the courfe of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot difpofe) fecurity and protection to all thofe who, by declaring a monarchical government, fhall fhake off the yoke of a fanguinary anarchy, which has broken all the moft facred bonds of fociety, diffolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty, which ufes the name of liberty to exercife the moft cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to feize on all poffeffions, which founds its power on the pretended confent of the people, and itfelf carries fire and fword through extenfive provinces for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themfelves from this unhead of oppreffion; to put an end to a fyftem of unparalleled crimes and to reftore, at length tranquility to France, and fecurity to all Europe, that his Majefty invites the co-operation of the people of France.

It is for thefe objects that he calls upon them to join the ftandard of an hereditary monarchy, not for the purpofe of deciding, in this moment of diforder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be fufceptable, but in order to unite themfelves once more under the empire of law, of morality and of religion; and to fecure at length to their own country, external peace, domeftic tranquility, a real and genuine liberty, a wife, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happinefs and profperity of a great and powerful nation.

From the London morning Chronicle, dated Sept. 18. 1793.

As his Majefty's Minifters have not thought proper to publifh in the Gazette the Petition I had the honour to prefent to his Majefty on the part of the Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders of Glafgow, I think it my duty to prevent its being concealed from the public eye, by requefting that you will print the inclofed Copy in your paper—I am the more defirous that it fhould appear, thus properly authenticated, as I know it to be expreffive of the genuine fenfe of thofe who fubfcribed me with it, and believe it to contain the anxious wifh of every intereftable man in the kingdom.

I am, Sir,
Your moft obedient,
Humble fervant
LAUDERDALE.

TO THE KING.

"May it pleafe your Majefty,

"We your Majefty's affectionate and loyal fubjects, the undernigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and other inhabitants of the City of Glafgow, and its neighbourhood, humbly beg leave to approach your Throne in the preſent awful and alarming crifis.

"We fee our manufactures ruined, our commerce daily declining, and mifery and poverty making rapid progrefs through the nation.—We daily fee thofe involved in ruin, who, by an unwearied courfe of fucceffful induftry, had every reafon to believe that they were fecure, not only in a competency for themfelves, but in an ability to do good to others—Thoufands of our fellow citizens are already out of employment, and it is feared that thoufands more will foon be crying for want of bread.—At a time, like the preſent, when fpecie is fo fcarce, and provifions are fo much advancing at home, we view, with ſerious concern, fuch vaft ſums of money, and great quantities of provifions ſent out of your Majeſtey's dominions.—We feel ourſelves engaged in a war which we deem the cauſe of all theſe calamities, and which in our opinion, will be unprofitable in the event.—We behold nothing in the continuance of the war but accumulation of debt, of miſery, and bloodſhed; the avowed purpoſe for which it was undertaken, being now accomplihed, as the enemy is already driven from the territories of your Majeſty's Ally.

"We beſeech your Majeſty, therefore, to take theſe matters into your ſerious conſideration, and intreat that the ſword, now drawn, may be ſheathed without the farther effuſion of human blood.

"We addreſs your Majeſty, as the Father and Protector of your People, and humbly requeſt, that you will uſe your beſt endeavours to reſtore to your dutiful ſubjects thoſe bleſſings which peace only can give, and by which alone the efforts of our labour and induſtry can be ſucceſsful."

BRUSSELS, October 22.

The great and bloody battle which ſhould have crowned all the former victories of the campaign, and from which we expected ſome brilliant ſucceſs, was fought on the 15 and 16th inſt. unfortunately to the diſadvantage of the Combined Armies.

You will have ſeen what the government has thought fit to tell the public, in the official Bulletins. But the facts you may be aſſured, are ſuch as I have ſtated.

The loſs of our army is 5000 men killed and wounded, among whom are 115 officers. The Prince of Anhalt Kaynen, who commanded the dragoons of Cobourg, on the left, was ſtruck down by a ſhot, and it is not known whether he fell dead or alive into the hands of the enemy.

It is now certain that the defeat of the left wing of Prince Cobourg's army, commanded by Terzi, and Ho-Henloe, was the principal cauſe of the loſs of the battle, which obliged the generals to retreat in the night, to avoid being precipitated into the Sambre. The retreat was effected in good order, and the army is now encamped along the other ſide of the river, partly under cover of the fortreſſes of Queſnoy, and Valenciennes.

The regiments of Brechiauville, Stein, Kaunitz infantry, Kavaush, Cobourg, Barco, Royal-Allamande cavalry, (a French regiment that came over with Dumouriez,) have ſuffered the moſt. That of Kavanah had 213 men killed, and 180 wounded. The loſs of the other regiments is in the ſame proportion.

The French attacked us in all points at once, with from 70,000 to 80,000 men, commanded by General Jourdon; Gen. Dupont commanded their right.—Levaſſeur and Bentabole, the two Repreſentatives of the people, appeared ſword in hand at the head of their combatants, whom they animated with loud cries of exhortation to advance, and as loudly menaced, when they ſeemed to heſitate. Behind their firſt line, an immenſe number of women, without fear or diſorder, ſupplied the ſoldiers with ammunition, diſtributed brandy among them, and carried off the wounded; ſuch are the means by which they obtained a victory over our brave and veteran troops.

The conduct of the Dutch troops in this action is ſtrongly talked of. It is very confidently affirmed, that Bylands dragoons fled outright, and left one of the flanks of the main body, which they were ſtationed to cover, quite expoſed, and three whole companies went over to the enemy.

The Engliſh, who came up juſt as the battle was beginning, were not in a condition to diſplay their accuſtomed valour and intrepidity. They were exhauſted by the fatigues of a forced march of nine leagues. Their cavalry were ſo out of order, that they were unable to act.

The day before yeſterday, 400 French priſoners, and 38 waggon loads of the wounded, arrived here. The night after, came a convoy of 52 waggons, with the wounded of the regiments of Cobourg and Kaunitz; and yeſterday morning 68 waggons, with the wounded of ſeveral other regiments. Where to lay theſe unfortunate victims of war we know not. All the hoſpitals and all the convents are already full. Lint, bandages, and attendants on the ſick, are advertiſed for. On Saturday laſt the general return of the Auſtrians wounded in the Pay Bays was 6449.

The Prince of Saxe Cobourg, writes in ſtrong terms of the danger to which Auſtrian Flanders is now expoſed; that without a reinforcement of 50,000 men at leaſt, he cannot anſwer for maintaining his preſent poſition; that he expects to be attacked in a few days; and that the French have augmented their army of the north, to 170,000 men. He complains of the Dutch, and even of the Engliſh. The inſtant that troops arrive here, they are ſent to join the army; as are all the ſtores and ammunition, which arrive in quantities, almoſt incredible, from Holland.

On Saturday morning an officer arrived here with the important intelligence that General Wurmſer, on the 13, attacked the lines of Weiſſemburg, with the Auſtrians and Heſſians; that after an action of eleven hours, the lines were forced, and the French camp behind them taken by aſſault; that the Duke of Brunſwick having turned their army, attacked them at the ſame time in the rear; that the carnage was dreadful, more than 14000 of the French and Auſtrians have fallen; that General Wurmſer took poſſeſſion of Weiſſemburg and Lauterbourg, and purſued the French to the gates of Straſburg; that 168 pieces of heavy cannon, all their baggage and ammunition, with 2000 priſoners were taken from the enemy. The Auſtrians had 3500 men killed. The number of the wounded is not yet aſcertained.

We are aſſured that Landau has eſtabliſhed terms of Capitulation, which the Pruſſian General, who commands the ſiege, has conſented; and that Straſburg will ſurrender on the firſt appearance of an army before it.

LONDON Oct. 30.

Extract of a letter wrote to Capt. Josias Molinary, from Nantz, 16th October, 1793, ſecond year of the French Republic.

"I cannot give you better news than to tell you, *that the Republic is ſaved*, in ſpite of the infamous treaſons that are diſcovered every day. Coſtine was guillotined a month paſt; as well as ſeveral Generals who were in his plot. Never mind, we will go and join. The Engliſh have loſt 10,000 men before Dunkirk. The Spaniards have loſt their three camps cloſe by Perpignan; and we are now in Catalonia. As to the King of Sardinia we have only left him Piedmont; and he is now completely blocked up, all his cattle, cannon, ammunition, &c. are taken. The city of Lyons is reduced to aſhes, and 10,000 Royaliſts were maſſacred, after ſuſtaining a ſiege of two months. There is only left the unfortunate Toulon, which is delivered into the hands of the Engliſh; but we have actually 160,000 men inſide its walls. As for the Royaliſts in La Vendee, it has become a very ſerious affair ſince you laſt this—On St. Petry's day we were attacked by 200,000 of them in every quarter of the city; we repulſed them with conſiderable loſs; they paſſed the river—For theſe two months we have been continually harraſſing of them with 50,000 republican troops, and there are continually ſkirmiſhes between them and us; and it is to be hoped that at the end of this month they will be entirely reduced.

"All the navy and merchant ſeamen are ordered to be in readineſs; for we are diſpoſed to make a deſcent on England; and there are appearances that the 180,000 men acting againſt the Royaliſts, will be of the expedition.

"Naples, and the Duke of Tuſcany, have declared war againſt us, we will beat them all, and will never give them time to rally; we already ſee 450,000 men, who have lately been raiſed, and ſome are already on the frontiers, the reſt will not be long behind them, all well equipt and armed, at the expence of the rich; and we are working hard to raiſe 40,000 more men and cavalry: all men who are in the ſtate, from 18 to 25 are ſent off firſt; and thoſe from 25 to 45 will march afterwards, and are moſt already equipt, all young men and widows without children are obliged to march; and happily for us, the laws of our reſpectable convention are well executed in all their formalities; all kinds of iron ware is melted down for cannon.

"Every month in the year is changed, no more Sundays; every month has thirty days; the weeks ten days each; and each 10th day is conſecrated to ſome revolutionary event; 400 merchants have been guillotined at Marſailles; the whole inhabitants are ſuſpected of ariſtocracy; about a month ago they were ready to deliver the Engliſh, as well as Bourbon, but now we are all patriots."

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

A QUORUM of both branches aſſembled, and informed the Lieutenant-Governor of the ſame.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

The conſideration of private petitions engroſſed the attention of the Houſe.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

At twelve o'clock this day, agreeably to previous appointment, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governour, came to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the Senate being convened, before the two branches, he pronounced, *ad memoriter*, the following

SPEECH:

Fellow citizens of the two branches of the Legiſlature,

HAVING pleaſed the Supreme Being ſince your laſt meeting, in His holy providence to remove from this tranſitory life, our late excellent Governour Hancock, the multitude of his ſurviving fellow-citizens, who have often given ſtrong teſtimonials of their approbation of his important ſervices, while they drop a tear, may certainly profit by the recollection of his virtuous and patriotic example.

You are ſenſible, that on this melancholy event, our Conſtitution directs that the Lieutenant Governour, for the time being, ſhall perform all the duties which were incumbent on him, and exerciſe all the powers and authorities, during the vacancy of the chair, which by the Conſtitution, he was inveſted with when perſonally preſent. Diſpoſed as I am of my abilities, I have yet felt myſelf conſtrained, to undertake the performance of thoſe duties, and the exerciſe of thoſe powers and authorities, in conſequence of a foreign act of Government, to which I look for that wiſdom which is peculiarly to direct. The Conſtitutions, whoſe Agent I am, my invariable object.

THE people of this Commonwealth, have heretofore been poſſeſſed of the entire ſovereignty within and over their own territories. They were not controulable by any other laws than thoſe to which their conſtituted repreſentative body gave their conſent. This, I preſume, was the caſe in every other State of the Union.—But, after the memorable declaration of their Independence was by ſolemn treaty, agreed to and ratified by the Britiſh King; the only power that could have any pretence to diſpute it, they conſidered themſelves decidedly free and independent of all other people. Having taken rank among nations, it was judged that their great affairs could not well be conducted under the direction of a number of diſtinct ſovereigncies. They therefore formed and adopted a Federal Conſtitution; by which powers of ſovereignty are delegated and entruſted to ſuch perſons as they ſhall judge proper from time to time to elect; to be exerciſed reſpectively to, and within the reſtrictions of the ſaid Conſtitution, for the purpoſes of ſtrengthening and confirming the Union, and promoting the ſafety and happineſs of the confederated Commonwealth. All power not veſted in Congreſs, remain in the ſeparate States to be exerciſed according to their reſpective Conſtitutions. Should not unremitting caution be uſed, leſſ any degrees of interference or infringement might take place, either on the rights of the Federal Government on the one ſide, or thoſe of the ſeveral States on the other. Inſtances of this kind may happen, for infallibility is not the lot of any man or body of men, even the beſt of them on earth. The human mind in its preſent ſtate, being very imperfect, is liable to a multitude of errors. Prejudice, that great ſource of error, often creeps in and takes poſſeſſion of the hearts of honeſt men, without even their perceiving it themſelves. Honeſt men will not feel themſelves diſguſted, when miſtakes are pointed out to them with decency, candor and friendſhip, nor will they, when convinced of truth, think their own dignity degraded by correcting their own errors.

AMONG the objects of the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, Liberty and Equality ſtands in a conſpicuous light. It is the firſt article in our Declaration of rights, "that men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, eſſential and unalienable rights." In the ſuppoſed ſtate of nature, all men are equally bound by the laws of nature, or to ſpeak more properly, the laws of the Creator: They are imprinted by the finger of God on the heart of man. Theſe ſhall do no injury to thy neighbour, is the voice of nature and reaſon, and it is confirmed by written revelation. In the ſtate of nature, every man hath an equal right by honeſt means to acquire property, and to enjoy it; in general, to purſue his own happineſs, and none can conſiſtently controul or interrupt him in the purſuit. But, ſo turbulent are the paſſions of ſome, and ſo ſelfiſh are the feelings of others, that in ſuch a ſtate, there being no ſocial compact, the weak cannot always be protected from the violence of the ſtrong, nor the honeſt and unſuſpecting from the arts and ſtratagems of the ſelfiſh and cunning.—Theſe it is eaſy to conceive, that men, naturally formed for ſociety, were inclined to enter into mutual compact for the better ſecurity of their natural rights. In this ſtate of ſociety, the unalienable rights of nature are held ſacred:—And each member is intitled to an equal ſhare of all the ſocial rights. No man can of right become poſſeſſed of a greater ſhare: If any one aſſumes it, he ſo far becomes a tyrant; and when he can obtain ſufficient ſtrength, the people will feel the rod of a tyrant. Or, if this excluſive privilege can be ſuppoſed to be held in virtue of compact, it argues a very capital defect; and the people, when more enlightened, will alter their conſtitution, and extinguiſh the very idea.

THESE opinions, I conceive to be conformable to the ſentiments held up in our State Conſtitution. It is therein declared, that Government is inſtituted for the common good; not for the profit, honor or private intereſt of any one man, family, or claſs of men. And further, all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having ſuch qualifications, have an equal right to elect or be elected for public employments.

BEFORE the formation of this Conſtitution, it has been affirmed as a ſelf evident truth, in the declaration of Independence, "my deliberately made by the Repreſentatives of the United States of *America* in Congreſs aſſembled that, "all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights." This declaration of Independence was received and ratified by the States in the Union, and has never been diſannulled. May we not from hence conclude, that the doctrine of liberty and equality is an article in the political creed of the United States.

OUR Federal Conſtitution ordains that, no title of nobility ſhall be granted by the United States. The framers of that Conſtitution probably foreſaw that ſuch titles, vain and inſignificant in themſelves, might be in time, as they generally, and I believe always have been, introductory to the moſt hard and unnatural claim of hereditary exclusive privileges.

THE Republic of *France* have alſo adopted the ſame principle, and laid it at the foundation of their Conſtitution. That nation having for ages groaned under the exerciſe of the pretended right claimed by their Kings and Nobles, until their very feelings as men were become torpid, at length very ſuddenly awoke, from their long ſlumber, aboliſhed the uſurpation, and placed every man upon the footing of equal rights. All men are born free and equal in rights, if I miſtake not, is their language.

FROM the quotations I have made, I think it appears, that the Conſtitutions referred to, different as they may be in forms, agree altogether in the moſt eſſential principles upon which legitimate governments are founded. I have ſaid eſſential principles, becauſe I conceive that without liberty and equality, there cannot exiſt that tranquility of mind, which reſults from the aſſurances of every citizen, that his own perſonal ſafety and rights are ſecure.—This, I think, is a ſentiment of the celebrated Monteſquieu; and it is the end and deſign of all free and lawful Governments. Such aſſurance, impreſſed upon the heart of each, would lead to the peace, order and happineſs of all. For I ſhould think, no man, in the exerciſe of his reaſon would be inclined to an influence to treſpaſs upon the equal rights of citizens, knowing that if he ſhould do it, he would weaken and riſque the ſecurity of his own. Even different nations having grounded their reſpective Conſtitutions upon the aforementioned principles, will hereby feel the happy effects of mutual friendſhip, mutual confidence and united ſtrength. Indeed I cannot but be of opinion, that when thoſe principles ſhall be rightly underſtood and univerſally eſtabliſhed, the whole family and brotherhood of man will then nearly approach to, if not fully enjoy that ſtate of peace and proſperity, which ancient prophets and ſages have foretold.

I FEAR I have dwelt too long upon this ſubject. A nother preſents itſelf to my mind, which I think is indeed great and important; I mean the education of our children and youth. Perhaps the minds even of infants may receive impreſſions, good or bad, at an earlier period than many imagine. It has been obſerved, that education has a greater influence on manners, than human laws can have. Human laws excite fears and apprehenſions, leaſt crimes committed may be detected and puniſhed: But a virtuous education is calculated to reach and influence the heart, and to prevent crimes. A very judicious writer, has quoted PLATO, who in ſhewing what care for the ſecurity of States ought to be taken of the education of youth, ſpeaks of it as almoſt ſufficient to ſupply the place both of Legiſlation and Adminiſtration. Such an education, which leads the youth beyond mere outſide ſhew, will impreſs their minds with a profound reverence of the Deity, univerſal benevolence, and a warm attachment and affection towards their country. It will excite in them a juſt regard to Divine Revelation, which informs them of the original character and dignity of Man; and it will inſpire them with a ſenſe of true honour, which conſiſts in conforming as much as poſſible, their principles, habits and manners to that original character. It will enlarge their powers of mind, and prompt them impartially to ſearch out *truth* in the conſideration of every ſubject that may employ their thoughts; and among other branches of knowledge, it will inſtruct them in the ſkill of political architecture and juriſprudence; and qualify them to diſcover any error, if there ſhould be ſuch, in the forms and adminiſtration of Governments, and point out the method of correcting them. But I need not preſs this ſubject, being perſuaded, that this Legiſlature from the inclination of their minds, as well as in regard to the duty enjoined by the Conſtitution, will cherith "the intereſts of Literature, the Sciences and all their Seminaries."

FELLOW CITIZENS,

LEGISLATION is within your department; yet the Conſtitution aſſigns a part to be taken by the Governor when Bills, and Reſolves intended to operate as Laws ſhall be preſented to him, which is, merely to ſtate objections if he has any, of which the Legiſlature will judge and finally determine. Let me intreat you to diſpatch the weightier buſineſs, ſo early in the ſeſſion, as to afford me opportunity to perform my duty, with due conſideration and eaſe.

I HAVE communications to make, ſuch as the ſtate of the Treaſury—of the military ſtores belonging to the Commonwealth, and others, which I will tranſmit to you by the Secretary.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
January 17th, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

A gentleman, on whoſe authority full dependence may be placed, arrived in this city from Jamaica, via New-York, informs, that when he left Spaniſhtown, a Britiſh packet had arrived there. The intelligence brought by this veſſel was ordered to be kept a profound ſecret from the government, but the captain told our informant that the affairs of France were in a moſt flouriſhing ſituation; many of the principal towns in England in a ſtate of effervescence, that troops were ſent to ſuppreſs the ſpirit, but joined the people in the cry of *no war!* Pruſſia he alſo informed, had actually withdrawn from the coalition.

Subſtance of a letter from Havre de Grace.

October, 16.

The whole nation is determined to receive laws from no foreign powers. All perſons ſuſpected of ariſtocracy are taken up. Ninety members have been expelled the convention, being ſuſpected of royaliſm.

The exportation of all articles of firſt neceſſity is prohibited. Silks, and glaſs, &c. are free to be exported.

The Spaniſh forces have been beat in every quarter; and the king of Sardinia is likely ſoon to be left without a kingdom.

The whole energy of the Republic is directed againſt England, and preparations are making for a deſcent, for which 100,000 men are intended, and all merchant veſſels in a ſtate of requiſition. 100 millions have been placed in the hands of the miniſter of marine, for the conſtruction of boats carrying each four 24 pounders, to cover the landing of the troops.

Yeſterday Capt. Culver, in a ſloop belonging to this port, arrived at Rhode Iſland, from Havre de Grace. She is the veſſel ſent by our executive with diſpatches aſking the recall of Citizen Genet, and brings we underſtand, diſpatches to our executive in return.

The arrival of this veſſel enables us to lay before our readers the following very intereſting letter.

HAVRE, November 2.

In my laſt of the 8th inſt. I inform you of the general riſing to cruſh the effort of deſpotiſm at a blow. I now have to inform you of ſome of the effects of thoſe vigorous meaſures. The Duke of York is made priſoner, and has been conducted to Liſle. It has been propoſed in the convention to expoſe him in Paris to public view in an iron cage, in return for the treatment which one of our deputies at Toulon experienced from the Engliſh, and for the enormities committed in that city.

One hundred and thirty deputies have been arreſted, ſeveral have been guillotine and others are under trial.

Valenciennes, Quſnoy, and Conde are ſurrounded. Furnes, Newport and Maliers are cloſely blocked up. Oſtend is bombarded, and the port of this City is to be filled up when taken.

It is the intention of the National Convention to make all the deſpots, their enemies beg pardon and humble for peace. The rebels in Vendee are exterminated; their leaders are taken. The army in that quarter marched to Toulon, which muſt ſoon be retaken.

I believe that overtures are to be made for an offenſive and a defenſive treaty with the United States of America. I hope they will not be found backward in this buſineſs. Their exiſtence as a republic depends on our ſucceſs.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, January 14.

"A veſſel arrived this day, in ten day from Amſterdam, brings the important intelligence of the defeat of the combined forces in two different engagements, each time with the loſs of 3 or 4000 men, and alſo, that the French have taken Oſtend, with all the ſtores, proviſions, belonging artillery, and other implements of war, belonging to the Engliſh, and intended to ſupply the place of what was loſt before Dunkirk. The Engliſh are in a ſtate of inſurrection, that ſeveral parts of the Kingdom are in open war with King George, who has had the wit to call them rebels, and that it is thought the throne totters."

Other letters received here from Baltimore ſay, that the Captain of a veſſel arrived, aſſures, that it was currently reported and believed at Amſterdam, when he left it, about the 20th of November, that five or ſix counties in England were in a ſtate of inſurrection. The Duke of York it is alſo ſaid, eſcaped almoſt alone, and his army were made priſoners of war.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 29.

BARBARITY.

The following inſtance of inhumanity is recorded in Mr. CAREY's account of the Philadelphia fever: "The wife of a man who lived in Walnut ſtreet, was ſeized with the malignant fever, and given over by the doctors. The huſband abandoned her, and next night lay out of the houſe for fear of taking the infection. In the morning, taking it for granted, from the very low ſtate he had been in, that ſhe was dead, he purchaſed a coffin for her; but on entering the houſe, was ſurpriſed to ſee her much recovered. He was took ſick ſhortly after, and was buried in the very ſame coffin he had ſo precipitately bought for his wife, who is ſtill living.

DIED, at Southampton, laſt Friday, Mrs. Jemima Kingſley, aged 80.—In this town laſt Saturday, EPHRAIM WRIGHT, Eſq. aged 81.

To be ſold,

A HOUSE and BARN, with two acres of LAND, in a very pleaſant ſituation, within one quarter of a mile of Clark's ferry, in Northampton. Enquire of EBENEZER HUNT.

Jan. 21. 1794.

MADE and Sold by the ſubſcriber, at his Rope-Walk in Belchertown, all kinds of

ROPES,

ſuch as Ropes for Seins, Cart-ropes, Dray-ropes, Leading-lines, all kinds of Halters, Cloth lines, Bed-lines, Chalk-lines, Twine for ſeins, blocking Cord for barters, Cod and Mackerel-lines, Sail-twine, &c. &c.

Alſo, a number pair CART-WHEELS for ſale, for which good HAY will be received in payment, at 4s. per hundred.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Jan. 20. 1794.

CHESHIRE, ſs.

AT a Probate Court, holden at Charleſtown, in the county of Cheſhire, the 6th day of January A. D. 1794. on the petition of *Samuel Hunt*, and *Benjamin Weſt*, Eſquires, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN CHURCH, Eſq. late of Charleſton, aforeſaid, deceaſed;

ORDERED, That the executors aforeſaid, notify the heirs of ſaid eſtate, that they ſhall exhibit the account of their executorſhip for examination and allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at ſaid Charleſton, on the ſecond Tueſday in March next; at which time and place, they, or either of them, may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſame ſhould not be allowed. And the ſaid executors, are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing Order three weeks in the New-Hampſhire Journal, printed at Walpole, in ſaid county, and in the Hampſhire Gazette, printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampſhire, and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts; and the laſt publication to be three weeks at leaſt before the ſecond Tueſday in March next.

JOHN HUBBARD, Judge Probt.

Samuel Wilcox,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has at his ſtore in Partridgefield, a variety of Europeans and other GOODS, which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms—Among which are, Broadcloths, Coatings, Velvets, Thickſetts, Satinets, Moreens, Wildbore, Lawns, Cambrick, Muſlin, Mode, ſilk Lace, ſewing Silk of all colours, ſilk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs, and Shawls of various kinds, Shalloons, Iriſh Linnen, a general aſſortment of Trimmings for Cloaks, Chintzes, Calicoes, a good aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery-WARE, Knives and Forkes, Razors, Snuff boxes and Sciniff, Hand Saws, Hammers, Rum, Allſpice, Pepper, Roxbury Soleleather; together with many other articles too numerous to mention, for cash or almoſt any Country produce, Flax would be moſt agreeable, as he is determined to Prufecute his former buſineſs of making Duck.

Patridgefield, Jan. 23, 1794.

EDWARD BURT,

POST-rider from Northampton to Williamſtown, hereby informs his Cuſtomers that next week will complete his third quarter, he therefore requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to make immediate payment.

Thoſe who live at a diſtance from the Poſt-road, are defired to leave the pay where their Papers are left.

Northampton, Jan. 20. 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Lieut. *Elihu White*, late of Hatfield, deceaſed, are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts with

EBENEZER WHITE, Admin.

Hatfield, Jan. 27.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

In a London *Gazette Extraordinary*, dated October 23, we have a long pompous detail of the proceedings of the English at Toulon, under the signature of Mulgrave, the acting Brigadier General. The amount of the story is, that the French, with two maligned batteries, containing in the *whole, five guns*, at the head of the inner harbor, had fired *all day* at an *English frigate* and *gun-boat*. That on the next day, they opened a fresh battery, (with how many guns, we do not know) and that his majesty's ship St. George and a second gun boat, cannonaded the French the whole day, and at last silenced the batteries. But alas *an English gun boat was sunk*. Soon after the English General sent 500 men, *he himself with Admiral Gravina, all the Spanish Colonels and some French Engineers* attending them, to take possession of a rising ground, to prevent such annoyance in future. They set out at midnight—landed—got behind some trunks of trees—fought an hour, when the French left the ground—and the English return in, *one rank and file killed*, with a few wounded. To sum up the whole, the best part of the news is, that 2000 of the very best troops of Sardinia had arrived, and 4000 more were soon expected—so that the English felt *comfortable festivity*.

This is almost equal to Col. Leslie's expedition from Boston to Salem in 1774. So in one ship was Leslie bold
Crammed with three hundred men in hold
Equipped for enterprize and sail,
Like Jonas stowed in womb of whale,
To Marble head in depth of night,
The cautious rebel winged her flight.
And now the Sabbath's silent day
Called all your Yankies off to pray;
Removed each prying jealous neighbor,
The scheme and vessel fell in labor;
Forth from its hollow womb poured baffily,
The Myrmidon's of Colonel Leslie;
Not thicker o'er the blackened strand,
The frog, detachment rushed to land;
Equipped for onset or surprize,
To storm the entrenchment of the mice,
Thro Salem strait without delay,
The bold battalion took its way,
Marched o'er a bridge in open fight,
Of *several* Yankies armed for fight;
Then without loss of time or men,
Veered round for Boston back again;
And found so well their projects thrive,
That *every foul got home alive*.

THE COMBINED POWERS.

BY the declaration of George III. to his commanders of ships, &c. published in our paper, a few days since, it is very obvious, that the King and Ministry of Great Britain are heartily sick of the war. This declaration is in very moderate language.—The King says he has no intention to interfere with the internal government of France, but at the same time he makes it a condition, that *monarchy* be restored! He seems to be very apprehensive that French principles will spread and trouble other countries! and this is his great apology for engaging in the war. With what contempt will the French treat his overtures!

What a pitiful figure did the allied powers make at the close of the last campaign! Austria, Prussia, the Prince of Orange, Sardinia, Spain, England, and Russia, with 3 or 400,000 of the best troops in Europe, commanded by the ablest generals, with large fleets, well furnished with immense trains of artillery; surrounding France by sea and land, and attacking her on all sides by force, and some millions sterling employed for *secret service*, that is, distributed by emissaries through France to excite insurrection; France at the same time, torn to pieces with faction, jealousy, and civil war—And, after a summer's contest, the Great Confederacy boast of their mighty exploits in *two or three fortified towns* taken by force, and *one* by treachery. At the same time, they have suffered several severe defeats—have lost a vast number of soldiers, and expended money enough to purchase, at auction, all the towns they have conquered. To wind up the drama, the King of Great-Britain publishes a long piteous tale of woe: Says he would not have meddled with France, had he not been afraid of her *destructive principles*; and now, since force has been employed without effect to replace the *monarchy* of France, he declares his *royal gracious intention* of opening a *negociation* for peace, only making it a preliminary, that the French shall *restore the monarchy*, the very thing they are most determined to oppose.—Individuals who begin private bouine's so foolishly, and end it so miserably, are usually ashamed to be seen in good company.

But say these allied powers, the French have put to death their King and Queen, and many honest men.—Then let them alone—let them cut one another's throats till they are sick of it—by opposing them, you irritate them, excite treason in the midst of them, rouse jealousy and revenge and make them ten times more cruel.

But their principles are dangerous, subversive of all order, religion and morals. Then let them alone. *Principles* were never yet suppressed by *force*; on the other hand, *opposition* always *spreads* them. You provoke enquiry, investigation, curiosity. You call the attention of all Europe to principles that attack your governments. You stimulate the faculties of men—you provoke an examination into the origin of all the corruptions of the most corrupt systems of dominion. Pamphlets, Gazettes, private letters, emissaries, and even your Sans Culottes prisoners are, by this war, this crusade against opinions, carries into all parts of Europe, into Hungary, Prussia, and Russia. Tom Paine, with all the presses in Europe at his command, could not have spread republican principles so extensive in twenty years, as this war has done in *two*.

A word then to the allied Princes. Let France alone. Withdraw your armies. The Jacobins will then quarrel with each other, and the Guillotine will be the fate of one half of them in less than a year. But while your armies surround France, you *unite* that club of desperate men; and millions who *hate* the Jacobins, will notwithstanding rally round their standard not to defend their *leaders*, but their *country*.—Recal your *armies* and the *people* of France will soon remove the *Jacobins*.—Besides you are battening your *own ruin*. An immense debt upon the French nation, brought about *their* revolution. You are all enhancing *your own* public debt by this foolish crusade against *principles*; and these debts, when you can no longer manage them will *tumble you all from your thrones*.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum. Brandy, Gin, Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugars. Molasses, Bonea and Souchong } Teas Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses, Excellent Furr Mess Cotton Wool, Cinnamon, Raisins, Rice, Currants, Sugar Kettles, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans Frying, do. Nova Scotia Grindstones. Salmon } by brl. Mackrell } or less. Liver Oil, by barrel, very low. 4d & 10d. Nails, 6 by 8 7 by 9. Window Glass. Powder and Shot.

Crofteur, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweeds and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

SHERMAN & PECK,

HAVE for sale a neat assortment of Hat Trimmings.

THEY request all persons indebted to make payment.

NORTHAMPTON, JAN. 15, 1794.

List of Letters in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton, January 1, 1794.

GIDEON Granger, Esq. Suffield; John Walker, Hadley, 3—Dr. Eleazer Porter, do—Eben. Rich. Greenwich, 2—Benjamin Cook, Barnardston—Hezekiah Denham, Williamsburgh—Joseph Lazell, Cummington—Joseph Kellogg, South-Hadley—Edward Houghton, near Northampton—Messrs. Apollos King, and Co. Chesterfield—Giles Baros, Northampton—Gad Smith, Whatley, 2—Joseph Kellogg, jun. South-Hadley—Daniel Clarke, Shelfield—Samuel Stebbins, Hatfield.

The Mail closed, precisely at 6 o'clock.

J. BRECK, D. P.

TAKEN by mistake between Middle town and Hadley, a cask, supposed to contain DRY GOODS. The owner may have it by applying to

COOK & LOCK.

Hadley, Jan. 20, 1794.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Best Coniac Brandy, by the Pipe or bbl.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Case.
Sherry and best Lisbon Wine in qr. Cask, and excellent.
Best London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Linseed and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Best Brown Sugar, by the bbl. cwt. or less.
East-India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or less.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or less.
Best Green Coffee, by the bbl. cwt. or doz.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allspice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyson and Bohea Teas, by the chest, doz. or single lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or less.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raisins in Jarrs.
Best Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt.
Rice by the bbl. or cask.
Jersey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—English Mustard—Capers.
Cod Fish—Dutch Quils—OL Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or most kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Constant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6, 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, among which is a great variety of fancy GOODS, also a quantity of Chintzes, Calicoes, Sattins, Modes, together with a great variety of Woolens—Likewise a general assortment of HARD WARE, among which is a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, &c. Also a general assortment of West India Goods as usual, also Sweeds and Russia Iron. German and Blister'd Steel, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, and quantity of Liver Oil, which will be sold by the barrel as low as can be purchased in Boston, except transportation.

Northampton, Dec. 18, 1793.

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER, *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the groß, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy;

A new original receipt to cure Cancers; to prevent the swelling from a bruise.—A Paradoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where she was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Cluni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweet heart in the army——Curious Courtship——The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester.—ANECDOTES of Gen. Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant & Deacon.—Counts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Interest, &c. &c.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the 15th of Nov. last, a two years old MARE COLT, a light bay, with a large white stripe in her face, with three white feet, traits and paces, and supposed to be with foal. Whoever will take up said Colt, and return her to the subscriber, or give information where he may find her, shall receive all necessary charges.

SAMUEL BLACKMAN.

Pittsfield, Jan. 13, 1794.

☞ The Printer here-

of, calls upon all persons indebted to him for papers and advertising, to make payment—he expects all indebted for one year, or more, will settle their accounts before the first of February next. Those who have engaged WOOD, are informed, that it is now wanted.

ALL those who cannot pay their subscription yearly, are requested to discontinue it.

Jan. 15, 1794.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the 13th day of May last, SILAS THAYER, an apprentice boy, between 18 and 19 years old, black hair, blue eyes, dark complexion, had on when he went away a mix'd colour'd coat, with dark brown jacket and overalls. I do hereby forbid all persons harbouring or trusting said boy—whoever will take up said *run away* and return him to his master, shall have handsome reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS.

Goshen, Jan. 15, 1794.

For sale, a good Stand,

for trade or a tavern, in Worthington, one mile from the meeting-house, on the stage road from Northampton to Albany, with a convenient house and barn, together with a good Pot-Ash, and a new Store—it is the best Stand in said Town for any kind of business.—Said place was formerly occupied by Jesse Smith.

All Persons indebted to said Smith, are requested to settle the same with Mr. Jonathan Woodbridge, immediately, as their accounts are lodged in his hands to collect.

JESSE SMITH.

Worthington, Jan. 6, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLEASANT situation in Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting-House, upon the main street, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It consists of a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a barn and other out houses, three acres of land, very valuable, adjoining Connecticut River, a valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in quest of a settlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertisement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premises: And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable settlement among a sober industrious people, in a part of this country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightsome.

Also, one of the best lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting-House, and a mile from the foregoing homelot, consisting of fifteen acres nearly of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of thrifty young apple trees, upon the same. The terms will be made advantageous to the purchaser. If desired credit upon good security given for part payments and possession given the first week in May next. The lots may be purchased together if applied for before the middle of March, or separately if desired, after that term. If not sold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Jan. 15, 1794.

John and Calvin Burr,

ONCE more inform all those who are indebted to them, that unless their accounts and notes, are settled before, or at the fifteenth day of February next, that nothing but Cash will be received in payment, and that as soon as the law will permit.

Worthington, Jan. 17, 1794.

WE the subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of ZIMRI DESMORE, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent. (Eleven months from the 5th of November last, being allowed by the Judge, for the creditors to bring in and support their claims.) Do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business at the dwelling house of Mr. PETER CLARKE, in Conway, on the second Monday, of March and September next, from two to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER ROOT. }
DAVID CHILDS. } Com'rs.

ALL Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ABAGAIL DINSMORE, Administratrix.

Conway, Jan. 6, 1794.

ANDREW WOOD,

INFORMS his customers that he has completed his last quarter, and as he has received but a small portion of his pay for the same, he must earnestly intreat them to make speedy payment.—Those that are indebted for six months and more are informed, that the repeated calls of the Printer, as his pay, makes it requisite that he should receive his pay immediately.—Those who do not comply with this reasonable request, are informed, they must expect, without further notice, to receive something in the name of the Commonwealth.—GREETING.

Jan. 22, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1794. [NUMB. 388.

The following IMPORTANT PAPERS are taken from a new publication (from authentic documents) entitled——"*The Correspondence between Citizen* GENET, *Minister of the French Republic to the United States of North America, and the* OFFICERS *of the* FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, &c.

[Continued from our last.]

Extract from a supplement to the instructions given to Citizen GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States of America.*

THE Executive Council with that a new treaty, founded upon a basis more liberal and more fraternal than that of 1778, may be concluded as soon as possible. As, however, they cannot conceal, that in the actual state of Europe, a negociation of this kind may be subject to many impediments, whether brought about by secret manœuvres of the English Minister and his partizans at Philadelphia, by the timidity of certain Members of the Federal Government, who, notwithstanding their known patriotism have always shewn the strongest aversion to every measure which might be unpleasing to England, they think it right, for the present, that Citizen GENET should draw every advantage which the provisions of the subsisting treaty secure to the Republic, until a new compact has more definitely and fully defined and enlarged them.

In this view, which existing circumstances render particularly important, Citizen GENET is expressly enjoined to make himself thoro' master of the sense of the treaty of 1778, and to be watchful in the execution of the articles which are favorable to the commerce and navigation of the French Republic, and he will endeavor to satisfy the Americans, that the engagements which may appear burthensome to them, are the just price of that independence which the French nation contributed to acquire for them.

In the probable case of a maritime war, Citizen GENET will employ all the means in his power to procure a religious observance of the 17th, 21st, and 22d articles of the treaty of commerce, by which the contracting parties engage freely to admit the prizes made by either of the parties from its enemies, and have renounced the right of permitting their citizens to serve under the flag of a foreigner against the vessels of their respective nations, or even to admit in their ports the prizes of foreigners, or permit the arming or supplying *foreign* privateers.

These articles are the more important in the new situation, as the great distance of the English privateers from their ports, and the difficulty of supplying them, will render their cruizers the more expensive, and the return and sale of their prizes the more precarious; while our vessels, availing themselves of their right, will have at their disposal all their ports of the United States and the provisions with which they abound. It would be moreover to be feared that the fitting out in American ports English armaments, or such as were pretended to be so, would induce a number of individuals of the Northern States, remarkable for their boldness and activity, to accept of English commissions and different and injure our commerce. Without doubt neither the Congress or the Executive power of the United States would approve a conduct so little conformable to the ties of friendship and good understanding which subsist between the two nations; but the great extent of the English commerce in America now become free, the prodigious number of its factors, and of the emissaries of George the III. the means of corruption, which their situation and their local acquaintance give them, would render these expeditions the more frequent, as it would be so easy to deceive the vigilance of government by concealing equipments.

Citizen GENET is therefore particularly enjoined to watch, by the Consuls and commercial Agents, the conduct of the English in the different ports, to insist peremptorily upon the execution of the 17th, 21st, and 22d articles of the treaty of 1778, and to prevent in the American ports all equipments, which upon *account of the French nation*, and *the admission of any prizes made by the English shall have been made by the vessels of the Republic*. He will take care to explain himself upon this object with the *dignity* and *energy* of the Representative of a great People, who in *faithfully fulfilling their engagements know how to make their rights respected*.

As soon as circumstances permit efficacious negociations concerning a new treaty of commerce, Citizen GENET will not loose sight of, stipulating positively, and without reserve for a reciprocal exemption from the duty on tonnage, as aided, under different pretences, for many years past by the American government, though expressly granted by the 5th article of the present treaty.

The mutual naturalization of French and American citizens in commercial respects, proposed by Mr. JEFFERSON and approved by the Executive Council—will render this exemption from the duty on tonnage less offensive for the powers claiming a participation in the same favor by virtue of their treaties, for the *casus federis* will be entirely changed with respect to them.

The reciprocal guarantee of the possessions of the two nations stipulated in the 11th article of the treaty of 1778, can be established upon generous principles, which have been already pointed out, and shall equally be an essential clause in the new treaty which will be proposed. The Executive Council in consequence recommend especially to Citizen GENET to found early the dispositions of the American government and to make its condition, *sine qua non*, of their free commerce with the West-Indies, so essential to the United States. It nearly concerns the peace and prosperity of the French nation, that a people whose resources increase beyond all calculation and whom nature has placed so near our rich colonies, should become interested, by their own engagements, in the preservation of these islands. Citizen GENET will find the less difficulty in making this proposition relished in the United States, as the great trade which will be the reward of it will indemnify them ultimately for the sacrifices which they may make at the outset, and the Americans cannot be ignorant of the great disproportion between their resources and those of the French Republic, and that for a very long period the guarantee asked of them will be little else than nominal for them, while that on our part will be real, and we shall immediately put ourselves in a state to fulfil it, in sending to the American ports a sufficient force to put them beyond insult, and to facilitate their communication with the islands and with France.

Fully to insure the success of these negociations and to render negatory in the United States those scandalous insinuations, so clandestinely spread through Europe by the enemies of the Republic, the Executive Council specially direct Citizen GENET to adhere to the forms established for official communications with the United States, between the government and foreign agents, and not to permit himself to take any step, or make any overture, which can give umbrage to the Americans in regard to the constitution which they have chosen and which differ in many points from the principles established in France.

The emissaries and partizans of George III, the emigrants, and the Hispanola refugees, who are found in great numbers in the principal cities of the United States, and who have already infected them with their falsehoods, will not fail to watch the Minister of the Republic, and to give all his measures the most malicious construction. An open and patriotic conduct can alone put him beyond the reach of calumny and misconstruction. The Executive council relies in this respect with an entire confidence upon the prudence and known moderation of Citizen GENET.

In order that nothing may delay the conclusion of the negociations of Citizen GENET with the Americans and that he may have in his own power all the means which can assist the pains he will take in the cause of liberty, the Executive Council has given him the full powers annexed. The Minister of the Marine Department will transmit to him a certain number of blank letters of marque which he will deliver to such French or American owners as shall apply for the same.

The Minister at war shall likewise deliver to Citizen GENET, officer's commissions in blank for several grades in the army.

Done and agreed upon in the Executive Council the seventeenth day of January, of the year 1793, and of the French Republic the second.

(Signed) MONGE, President,
LE BRUN,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of the Marine to Citizen GENET, *Minister of the French Republic to the United States.*

February 18th, 1793.

YOU will find enclosed Citizen, 300 letters of marque, which you will distribute to the Americans who may fit out & try their chance against the English, Dutch, Russians, Prussians, and Austrians.

The means taken in *France* to register them in the office of Classes will be supplied by that of registering them in the Chancery office of the Consulates of *France*, situate in the ports where the armed vessels may be fitted out, or in the nearest ports to them. You will take care to number and sign these, to keep an exact register, and to give me an account of the disposal of them by every vessel bound from the ports of the United States to those of the Republic.

I add to this enclosure 20 copies of each of the laws of 31st of January and 2d of February last.

The laws relative to the encouragements granted to prizes and to their distribution will be soon passed for *France*. I shall transmit them to you as soon as I receive them.

Foreign built vessels, the entry of which, had been prohibited in 1791, may for the present be armed in *France* and partake of all the advantages granted to those built in the docks of the Republic.

This regulation is of too much moment not to hasten you in communicating it to all those, who knowing the law of 13th of May, 1791, may think themselves deprived of the power of introducing their vessels into *France*.

You will doubtless think it right to regulate your measures and your conduct by the prudence and discretion which your character requires in the existing circumstances, to contribute as much as in your power to the good of the Republic, the success of its armaments, and the destruction of its enemies' commerce.

(Signed) MONGE.

Copy of a second letter from the Minister of the Navy, to Citizen GENET, *Ambassador of the French Republic to the United States of America.*

PARIS, *May 28, 1793; 2d year of the Republic.*

YOU will find herewith annexed, Citizen, Commissions for the conductors of prizes, which you will continue to distribute to the Captains, with the letters of marque according to the numbers of captures they shall think they may be able to make at sea; you will inscribe them under the same number as the letters of marque, & mark the same number on each of the commissions delivered to each Captain; it has been thought necessary to adopt this uniform method in all the maritime districts, and I give notice of it to the different ordonnateurs.

(Signed) DALBARADE.

Copy of the Credentials given to Citizen GENET.

In the name of the French Republic, by virtue of the law of the 19th of August last, which confers on the Executive Council provisionally, all the functions of the Executive power, and of the decree of the National Convention of the 21st September following, which continues the public authorities in force at the last period.

We the citizens forming the provisional Executive Council, to the Republic of the United States of North *America*

HAVING resolved to send a successor to Citizen TERNANT, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, residing with you, we have chosen Citizen GENET, Adjutant-General and Colonel in the service of the Republic, to replace him in the same character. The proofs of zeal and patriotism which he has hitherto given perswade us, that he will conduct himself in a manner to render his person agreeable.

We pray you very dear, great friends and allies, to give full credit to all he shall be charged to say to you on the part of the Republic, especially when he assures you of our disposition to promote the interests and prosperity of the United States. We do not doubt he will give all his attention to convince you of the desire of the French Nation to bind more and more the ties of friendship and fraternity which ought to unite two free people formed mutually to esteem each other, and to establish between them the most perfect harmony.

Written at *Paris*, the 30th December, 1792, the first year of the Republic.

The citizens forming the Provisional Executive Council of the French Republic.

LE BRUN, ROLAND,
CLAVIERE, PACHE,
GARAT, MONGE.

By the Provisional Executive Council.
GROUVELLE, Secretary of the Council.

Published by order of the House of Representatives.

TRANSLATION.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1792.
2d year of the French Republic.

Liquidation of the Debt of the United States to France.

THE Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. JEFFERSON, Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR,

THE executive council of the French Republic has learnt through my predecessor, the Citizen TERNANT, the readiness with which the government of the United States of *America* attended to the facilitation of the purchases which that minister was charged to make in the United States, on account of the French Republic; as also the acquital of the draughts on the colonies, for which imperious circumstances obliged it to provide. The executive council, Sir, has charged me to express to the American government, the acknowledgment inspired by all the marks of friendship which it has given on this subject to the French nation; and to prove to it the reciprocity of our sentiments, it has determined to give at once a great movement to the commerce of *France* with *America*, in drawing henceforth from the United States the greatest part of the subsistence and stores necessary for the armies, fleets and colonies of the French Republic.

The executive council has entrusted me with the direction of these great and useful operations, and has given me particular powers comprehended in the reports and in the resolution, now enclosed, in virtue of which I am authorised by the council and by the national treasury of *France*, to employ the sums of which the United States can effect the payment (towards their debt to *France*) of those which I can procure on my personal draughts, payable by the national treasury, in purchasing provisions, naval stores, and in fulfilling other particular services, conformably to the orders which have been given to me by the minister of the interior, of war, of the marine, and of foreign affairs.

The government of the United States is too enlightened, not to perceive the immense advantages which will result from this measure to the people of *America*, and I cannot doubt that, knowing the difficulties which different circumstances might oppose at this moment, to the execution of the pressing commissions which have been given to me, if it should not facilitate to us, still the receipt of new sums by anticipation, it will find in its wisdom and in the reports now enclosed, of the minister of public contributions of *France*, measures proper to answer our views, and to satisfy our wants.

It does not belong to me to judge, if the President of the United States is invested with power sufficient to accede to our request, without the concurrence of the legislative body; but I will permit myself, to observe to you, Sir, that the last antici-

pated pay-ments, which took place, prove it, and that this question appears equally decided, by the act of Congress, which authorises the executive power not to change the order of reimbursements of the foreign debt of the United States, unless it shall find therein an evident advantage. Now what advantage more sensible can we offer to you, than that of discharging your debt to us with your own productions, without exporting your cash, without recurring to operations—the burthensome operation of bankers? It is furnishing you, at the same time, with the means of paying your debts, and of enriching your citizens; in short, it is to raise the value of your productions, and consequently of your lands, in establishing a necessary competition between us and a nation which has in a measure assumed with a great deal of art and of sacrifices, the monopoly of your own productions. It is time, Sir, that this commercial revolution, which I consider the completion of your immortal political revolution, should accomplish itself in a solid manner; and *France* appears to me to be the only power which can operate this incalculable good. She desires it ardently. The wise arrangements of which I have now given you an account, are the proof of it. It remains then with your government to second the views which are suggested to us by our constant friendship for your brethren the Americans, and by the desire we have to strengthen the bonds which unite us to them. It will be a pleasing duty to me, Sir, to conform myself in the administration which is confided to me, to these sentiments of the French nation, for all the United States; and in order that every one of them may participate in the extension of our commercial relations, I will take care to distribute my purchases among the different States of the Union, as much as the natural productions of their soil, and the nature of their commerce will permit. I will neglect no means moreover, in order that the modes of purchase prescribed to me, may enable not only the American and French merchants, but also the land holders and farmers to take advantage of the benefits which may result from our purchases.

GENET.

(COPY.)

AMERICAN DEBT.

1st Report. TANSLATION.

Citizen GENET, Minister of the French Republic to the United States of *America*, has been charged by the provisory executive council, to solicit the American government, for the payment of the sums remaining due to *France* by the said States, though all the terms stipulated for the reimbursement have not yet expired.

The provisory Executive Council were led to this Resolution

1st. By the extensive wants of the Republic, as well in subsistence for interior consumption, as for warlike stores and provisions required for the army by sea and land.

2. From the convenience with which a part of these stores and provisions may be purchased in the different markets of the United States.

3. From the advantage which the Republic would find in making these purchases in, and with the monies arising from the American debt.

4. In fine, from the consideration that the United States might find it convenient to anticipate the reimbursements of the monies due to France, when they were to be employed within themselves in purchasing the productions of their soil.

In consequence, the Citizen GENET has concerted with the ministers of the interior, of war, of marine, and of foreign affairs, in order to obtain a statement of the expenses of their several departments. According to this, the funds to be disposed of by Citizen GENET, will amount to about seventeen millions of livres tournois, a sum not equal to the whole of the balance due by the *United States to France*.

But here two questions arise with Citizen GENET.

1st. How to arrange the manner so as that this sum shall be properly accounted for in the national treasury, through which it ought to pass?

And supposing, secondly—that the purchases of warlike stores and provisions are indispensable, and ought to be made and expedited to *France* with celerity, the Minister GENET desires to know how the money can be replaced, in case the American government should refuse to anticipate the reimbursement?

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. On the consistency.

Supposing that the United States should consent to anticipate their reimbursements; they may do so, in two ways—

By sonantes [bills of exchange] or bank notes for the same term; or by state securities not interest, and reimbursable on a given term.

The 1st of these is accompanied with no difficulty. The Minister GENET will furnish his allegements or notes on the treasury of the American government, for the warlike stores and provisions, and other pressing wants, for expences relative to the support of consuls for extraordinary and secret purposes of embassy—and for victualling and refitting vessels. These notes will be stamped by the department of the ministry upon the compatability of whom they have been furnished; the American treasury will return them into the French treasury, in payment of the debt of the United States; when they will be passed to the credit of the said States; and to the debt of each department of the ministry whence they issued, or whose stamp they bear, as a part of the sums allowed by the National Convention to each for the expences.

The method in the second place, should be the same, because the Minister GENET will not accept state securities of the American government, unless he can make use of them as ready money, of which he is to assure himself before the conclusion of any transactions on either side.

Then the receipt which the Minister GENET will furnish the American government, with the stamp of the department for which their value shall have been employed, shall have the same effect with regard to this government and the French treasury, as if their value had been paid in specie.

It might happen that the state securities which the Minister GENET should receive instead of ready money, as above mentioned, may lose something of their value by depreciation, but then this loss is to be carried to the debit side of the account, which the Minister GENET will furnish, of the manner in which they shall have been employed, for the departments of the interior, of war, of the marine, and of foreign affairs.

2d. In case the American government should not consent to any anticipation on the payment of the debt of the *United States to France*.

There are but two methods to provide for this improbable contingency—if we can suppose that the United States have any interests in acknowledging the French Republic, and living on friendly terms with her.

Even admitting that we could not reckon on the good will of the United States, the situation of the finances or the excessive dearness of the metals, in comparison to notes, not permitting us to export a large sum of dollars to *America*, we should be obliged to make use of drafts on *Europe*: They must be either on *London* or *Amsterdam*, by the help of a credit to be obtained for Citizen GENET, and of which we must give information in *America*, or upon the national treasury of *France* itself.

The English government having determined to make war on us, the first method cannot and ought not to be made use of. It would be not only impossible to obtain a credit to the end of our operations, but it would be attended with great expence, from the low state of exchange occasioned by the war. The only resource then remaining, would be to furnish orders on the national treasury: But if these should enjoy the credit which they merit, there is reason to believe, that the Americans would still prefer them for assignments of the debt of the United States. So that it is very probable, that this means of managing the matter in *America*, the best the Republic is at present capable of devising, is that of which the executive council may with the greatest safety rely, unless the United States would wish to render themselves hostile towards the Republic, which from every appearance is unlikely to be the case. But it is proper we should provide for every contingency, the omission of which might cause Citizen GENET embarrassment; therefore, the minister of public contributions proposes to the provisory executive council the following

DECISION.

The national treasury will furnish Citizen GENET, with a declaration in writing, authorizing him to employ agreeable to the orders of the ministers of the interior, of war, of the marine, and foreign affairs, the sums he shall receive from the government of the United States, on account of the debt due to France, or the complete balance thereof, as well principal as interest, in conformity to the instructions given to Citizen GENET, on that subject.

The national treasury will authorize the Citizen GENET to furnish or cause to be furnished upon his banker, bills of exchange drawn at two months sight, to the amount of the sums requisite for the payment of subsistance, warlike stores and other expences of those ministers. The said bills of exchange, should be employed to make up the said payments only in case Citizen GENET should not be able to do so, either in whole or in part, with the funds arising from the American debt, which he is charged to negociate.

And in fine, in order to induce the United States to make this reimbursement, in case they should not be able to effect it, either in whole or in part, with the specie, the Citizen GENET is authorized to accept it from the American government in such state notes, being interest, as shall be received at par by the persons to whom Citizen GENET may have payments to make on account of the Republic.—The orders which Citizen GENET shall furnish to the treasury of the United States in exchange for specie or state notes, shall carry in their faces the declaration of the department for which they have been employed: The Treasurer of the United States, after discharging their amount, shall send them to the French treasury, where they will be received as ready money; and discharge of the debt of the United States, and as expenditures in part of the sums allowed to the National Convention to the three departments designated in the orders. The bills of exchange on the national treasury shall in the same manner bear the stamp of the ministerial department, for the expence of which they have been furnished, and shall be discharged by the national treasury on account of the sum allowed by the National Convention to the said department.

The Citizen GENET shall transmit to each minister proper statements, supported with vouchers, as well of the use made of the funds agreeable to his orders, as of the manner in which he shall have procured them.

In case the Citizen GENET shall have received from the American government, bills of state securities in reimbursement of the debt of the United States, which he could not pass without some sacrifice; the loss in that case, shall be considered as part of the expences of purchase, transportation, or payment, confided to him.

Should the council approve of the decision, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Citizen GENET, certified by the secretary of the council, as well as the ministers of the interior, of war, of the marine and of foreign affairs.

Paris, the 2d Jan. 1793, the 2d year of the Republic.

The present memorial has been read and approved in the provisory executive council, the 4th of January, 1793, the 2d year of the Republic.

The Secretary of the Council, GROUVELLE.
(Signed) *LE BRUN,*
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy from the original in my possession. Philadelphia, 22d May 1793, in the 2d year of the Republic.

The Minister of the French Republic,
GENET.

(To be continued.)

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December* 31.

THE President of the United States communicated a letter received from the Spanish Minister.

Read a first and second time the flag alteration Bill. The bill provides for the addition of two stripes and two stars.

The galleries were closed, and the House proceeded in the consideration of the President's confidential communications.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 1.

Mr. Spring and Mr. Forrell, members from the State of Maryland, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

Mr. S. Smith presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Baltimore, stating the situation of a large number of French emigrants from Hispaniola, who arrived at that place the past summer—the memorial informs the house of the measures taken by the inhabitants of Baltimore for their relief —the sums contributed for that purpose, &c. and solicits further assistance from Congress—referred to a select committee.

The petition of Daniel Parker, of Watertown, in the State of Massachusetts—was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The memorial of Thomas Claxton, assistant doorkeeper, was read, stating that in consequence of the increased number of the members of the house, he had been obliged to employ additional assistance in his office, and praying that the house would make provision for the expence—laid on the table.

A supplementary report from the Secretary of State on the subject of foreign commerce was received and read—ordered that it be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating a statement of the receipts and expenditures of monies appropriated by law to defray the expences of the intercourse between the United States, and foreign nations, from July 1, 1792, to July 1, 1793.

From this statement it appears that one hundred and eighty three thousand dollars had been destined to the Department of State—and that one hundred seventy five thousand, four hundred and thirty two dollars, and twenty two cents, had been expended—laid on the table.

Confidential business being called up, the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, *January* 2.

Mr. Coles from Virginia, and Mr. Gen[illegible] from Northcarolina, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Clark, after some introductory observations, moved that the vote for closing the doors of the gallery, during the discussion of the Algerine business should be reconsidered.

The Speaker observed, that agreeable to the rules of the house, this motion should be debated with the doors shut.

Whereupon the gallery was cleared.

FRIDAY, *January* 3.

Several petitions were read and referred.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, and took into consideration the Report of the Secretary of State, relative to Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Madison, after some introductory observations on the State of the Commerce of the United States previous to the adoption of the constitution, and subsequent to that period—read a number of resolutions on the substance of which are contained in the Secretary's report: Their principle object is to provide for an enhancement of the duties of Impost on sundry goods, imported from countries, with which the United States have no Commercial Treaty; and on the Tonnage of freights of those Countries.—These resolutions being read, the committee rose and reported progress—and after considerable debate on the question for an early or distant day to be assigned for their discussion, the house determined on next Monday week.

Mr. W. Smith moved the following resolution, viz. That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house a comparative view of the foreign tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

2d. That he report the actual state of the American tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations, for one year.—These resolutions were agreed to.

On motion, it was resolved, that the resolutions brought forward by Mr. Madison, should be printed.

Mr. Fitzsimons laid a motion on the table, for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill providing for the regulation of pilots, and the preservation of light houses, &c. in the bay of Delaware.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the renewal of loan office certificates of a certain description—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill was read by the clerk—and considered by paragraphs.—The first provides for the renewal of loan office certificates and final certificates, which have been destroyed by accident—after some objections to the principle of the bill, it was moved that this paragraph should be struck out.—This motion was negatived—The committee then rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned.

MONDAY, *January* 6.

Mr. Gillespie, a member from North-carolina, appeared and took his seat this day.

After reading several petitions, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull chairman, and went into consideration the bill for completing and better supporting the military establishment of the United States. This bill provides for the addition of one dollar per month to the pay of the soldiers from the date of the passing the act.

Mr. J. Wadsworth moved an amendment providing for [illegible] years half pay to the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers as shall die in the service, belonging to the present establishment; this amendment was agreed to without debate, 33 to 34.

The committee having gone through with the discussion of the bill, rose and reported it with one amendment.

The bill with the amendment was then laid on the table.

A motion was then made by Mr. Wadsworth, that a committee be appointed to inquire and report whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the rations allowed to the troops in the service of the United States. This was agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly.

Mr. Parker laid a motion on the table in substance, as follows: That the consideration of the Algerine business, should be instructed to report an estimate of the probable expense of fortifying the harbours of the Sea ports of the United States; and also what addition ought to be made to the present arsenals and magazines with arms and military stores.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith, the house took into consideration the Report of the committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Francis—the report was read by the Clerk. It was then observed, that as some confidential papers had been mentioned as necessary to be read, to enable the house to judge of the propriety of the report, it was proper to clear the galleries—those papers being read it may be determined whether the report should be publickly discussed or not. The galleries were then cleared.

PARIS, November 1.

Revolutionary Tribunal.

THE Tribunal, on the Declaration of the jury, pronouncing that Brissot, Vergniaud, Gensonne, Duperret, Valeze, Lehardi, Decus, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Duchatel, Sillery, Fauchet, Deperret, Lahierce, Carra, Brunveau, Mainville, Antibol, Vigier, and Lacaze, are the authors of, or accomplices in a conspiracy which has existed against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic, against the liberty and safety of the French people:

Condemns the above named to the punishment of death: Declares their property confiscated to the Republic; and order that the sentence shall be executed in the Place de la Revolution, and that it shall be printed and posted up throughout the whole Republic.

Valeze stabbed himself after he heard his sentence. The Tribunal ordered that the body of the suicide should be conveyed separately in a cart to the Place de la Revolution, to be afterwards interred in the same place with the bodies of the other persons condemned.

The execution took place yesterday, between 11 and 12 in the forenoon.

The sentence, which sent to the scaffold the Representatives of the People, unfaithful to their mission, will form an epoch in the history of the French Revolution. Posterity will eagerly inquire into the particulars of this famous trial. They will wish to be informed respecting the last moments of these men, who, after having been the most zealous apostles of liberty, attempted afterwards to stifle it in the cradle. They will learn with all the horror which ought to be excited by the greatest of crimes, that these conspirators shewed on the scaffold all the *sang froid* of guilt; that even when under the fatal engine they had in their mouths the sacraligious exclamation of *Vive la Republic.* Duchatel, Decus, Boyer, Fonfrede, and Lehardi, distinguished themselves by the firmness and intrepidity of their looks.

Brissot observed silence, but he seemed as if he still were meditating upon some plot.

Vitarum expellas furca tamen usque recurret.

Sillery did not forget his part as a courtier. He saluted the people with much respect, and was accompanied by a confessor. The Prelate, Fauchet, died like a bishop, he conversed very seriously with his confessor. Carra, the good friend of the Duke of York, died as he would have died at Macon, had not a heavier charge relieved him from the gallows. Lasource, a Protestant Minister, died like a grey friar, in contrast. In short, thirty seven minutes were sufficient to strike off the heads of these criminals, and to dig a grave for federalism.

BRUSSELLS, Oct. 24.

(Extract of a letter.)

It appears that the French did not expect to derive any advantages from their attack on the Austrians, on the 15th—for they conceived that it would induce the allied Army to suppose that they could not be in a condition to make another attack immediately.

The French in their battle on the 16th were favoured by a thick fog, which concealed them from the sight of the enemy, and enabled them to make all the necessary dispositions.

The Committee of Public Safety availed themselves of that fortunate circumstance to send to them, to send large supplies of men and stores to the army of the North, and what was of infinite importance, a large body of cavalry.

The Allied Army were astonished to behold when the fog cleared up, the French arranged in order of battle, advancing in four lines, flanked by a large body of cavalry, and fortified in front according to custom, by an immense train of artillery.

The Austrians wanted to receive the attack in Grace. The French advanced playing the Marseilles Hymn.

The fire of the French artillery was so tremendous, that several veteran Austrian officers, who had been employed both in the seven years war, and in the war against the Turks, declared that they never heard its first equal to it.

It is computed that the Austrians lost on the day about 4000 men.

It is in vain to dissemble that the raising of the siege of Dunkirk and Maubeuge,

following each other so close, are events of the utmost importance to the French, inasmuch as it inspires them with that confidence in their strength, which is of the utmost consequence in any future operations.

The only event that could prevent a third campaign, is a general Counter Revolution in France; an event, however, of which very slight hopes are entertained, even by the most prejudiced.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.

Lord Hervey, the British Ambassador at the Court of Florence, has presented two memorials inviting upon the removal of M. La Flotte, the pretended French Minister. But these memorials not having produced the desired effect, his Lordship presented a third memorial on the 11th inst. and declared therein, that the British Court, in concert with its allies, was determined to tolerate no longer the neutrality of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and that his Royal Highness, unless he should give a categorical answer within the course of 12 hours from the delivery of the note presented by his Lordship, and communicate his resolutions before the expiration of that period, should be considered and dealt with as an enemy on the part of the allied maritime powers.

The Grand Duke, having received this memorial, gave immediate orders for M. La Flotte, the French resident, and his suite, to quit the peaceful Tuscan territories in all possible haste. The Republican Agent obeyed these orders without delay.

The nature of the circumstances will probably afford to the Republic of Genoa no satisfaction for this violation of its territory: Had not the English recently intercepted two Genoese ships bound to Marseilles, laden with gun-powder, there might have been some hopes of their obtaining satisfaction; but this act of supplying the common enemy, has inspired the allied maritime powers with the utmost disgust and indignation; satisfaction has been demanded of the Republic, which will be obliged to declare against the French regicides.

Venice will likewise be compelled to follow the example of other powers.

The most serious preparations are making for a third campaign. Gallicia alone will furnish 17,000 men.

The States of Hungary have offered a fresh army of 50,000 men to the Emperor.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Town of Tuckahatchee, on the Talatoosee River, Upper Creeks, 30th Nov. 1793.

SIR,

It is with pleasure I inform your Excellency, that in consequence of a meeting which I have had at this place with the chiefs of all the Creek nations, that peace and good understanding is again re-stablished between the United States, and the said nations.

The Creeks bind themselves to deliver to us all the prisoners in this land; to restore all the negroes, horses and cattle, taken from Georgia, for twelve months past, to punish capitally, five or more of their aggressors. Measure are taken for carrying into effect all those desirable objects; and runners are sent in every direction, to make known the news of the peace, and strictly to forbid the people from injuring the persons or property of the people of your state, or of the United States.

I have therefore to request that your Excellency will lose no time in promulgating this information throughout your state thereby to prevent any outrage being offered to such Indians as may appear on your frontier, belonging to this nation, whilst they conduct themselves as friends.

I have not time to be more particular at present, but shall do myself the honour of writing you again in a few days, and am, with due respect,

Your obedient humble servant,
JAMES SEAGROVE,
Agent Indian Affairs, S. D. U. S.
His Excellency the Governor of Georgia.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar, dated November 26, 1793, to a mercantile house in Baltimore.

"A few days ago a Portuguese frigate arrived here from Algiers, with dispatches for the court of Portugal, and brings as a certain account, that all the Algerine cruizers were returned into port, with no less than eleven American prizes, say, 4 ships, 5 brigs and 2 schooners, also 3 large Genoa Pollacres, all loaded with valuable cargoes of wheat, flour, tobacco, sugar, coffee, &c. We have not been able to procure the names of all the American vessels, and only know of two, the ship called the President, belonging to Philadelphia, and ship Thomas of Boston; however, there are letters from all the captains on board the frigate, in a packet directed for Mess[illegible], of Lisbon, which we could not take upon us to open."

"The Algerine fleet was again preparing to go out on a second cruize, and would be more numerous than the first."

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

No very important news has been received from Europe the week past. The French affairs are in a train rather favorable than otherwise. A vast body of men now invest Toulon, determined to take and destroy that town. A report prevails that their northern army has had another general action with and defeated the combined armies. Report also says that an ambassador, who is to supercede Mr. Genet, may be soon expected to arrive in America.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Jan. 16th

"To a respectable house in this city.

"This moment arrived here in named ship from Brest, which she left the 21st November; believe she is sent with dispatches for the French merchant ships in our ports. The Capt. tells me things look well in France; that only *one* was beaten; 150 to 200,000 men were gone against Toulon; that 4 of the French ships taken there had been sent to Brest, and two other ports, with 6000 seamen, which they did not with to keep prisoners, but were sent back to their homes; that on their arrival, fearing they were intended for other purposes, such as were suspicious characters, were imprisoned, and the ships of course taken into service again. The Jupiter, &c. from your city, were all arrested."

On Tuesday last Col. ROSWALD (editor of the Independent Gazetteer) arrived at Philadelphia, from Havre de Grace, which place he left Nov. 9. It is said Mr. Oswald brought dispatches for the Secretary of State, and Citizen Genet.

WINDSOR, January 20.

On the 9th instant, the dwelling house of Mr. Joshua Lassel, of Hinesburgh, took fire, Mr. Lassel and his wife being both from home, and was entirely consumed, together with three of their children, and all of their furniture.

EXETER, January 21.

We hear from Jaffrey in this State, that on the 7th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. John Batters of that place, took fire (he and his wife being from home) and was entirely consumed.—What greatly adds to this unhappy event is, that four of their children perished in the flames.

BOSTON, January 29.

We have received the following intelligence.

In CONGRESS, JANUARY 20.

A Message from the President of the United States by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, was received, which being read, purported, that the letters which were sent to *France*, relative to the recall of the French Minister, were received, that "HIS CONDUCT WAS UNEQUIVOCALLY DISAPPROVED OF, AND THAT HIS RECALL WOULD BE EXPEDITED WITHOUT DELAY."

NORTHAMPTON, FEBRUARY 5.

MILITARY APPARATUS.

In the estimate of the expences of the war department, for the year 1794, are the following articles, which will give to the world some information of the *means* the United States have for prosecuting a war, should they in any event, be *driven* into one. The Secretary proposes, that new carriages be provided for *Two Hundred and Thirty Pieces* of brass field artillery—and garrison carriages for 134 pieces of iron cannon. That new beds be made for forty mortars. That 14,000 stands of arms, be repaired, and 12,000 cleaned—and that 50 brass field pieces be cast out of useless mortars. There are in the report, estimates of the expence of one hundred rons of lead; seventy five tons of gun-powder; one thousand rifles, 10,000 knapsacks, 10,000 cartridge boxes, 2000 tents, 100 horseman's tents, of marquees and of magazines to be built, &c. These with the pay, subsistence and clothing of the troops, of the United States, and volunteers, together with the charges of garrison and arsenal duties, and the pensions to invalids, which form an aggregate of expence of one million four hundred and fifty seven thousand, nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, and one cent—and no more.

BENEFOLENT INSTITUTION.

Boston, Jan. 29, 1794.

☞ AS, of late, Strangers have frequently arrived in this part of the country, with a view to become inhabitants of *United States*, and have suffered many inconveniencies, in consequence of having no place of Office of Intelligence to apply to for the information and advice requisite to their circumstances and views—a number of gentlemen in *Boston*, and its vicinity, have formed themselves into a Society by the name of "THE MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR THE INFORMATIC AND ADVICE OF FORRIGNER SETTLING IN OUR COUNTR and have appointed the following Of and Committees, to carry into effect the benevolent intentions of the Society—who may be applied to by any Stranger who arrives, being properly recommended.

Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. *President.*
Hon. John Lowell, Esq. *Vice President.*
Rev. Joseph Eckley, D. D. *Treasurer.*
Rev. Jedidiah Morse, *Corresponding Secretary.*
Mr. William Sherburne, *Recording Secretary.*

Mr. John Andrews, Dr. Aaron Putnam, Dr. Oliver Smith, William Lyman, Esq. William Little, Esq. } *Committee for collecting information respecting characters in different parts of Mass.*

Mr. Joseph May, Richard Devens, Esq. Mr. John Lloss, Mr. Ruffell Sturges, Mr. Samuel Smith, } *Committee for advising Emigrants on their arrival.*

Societies upon a similar establishment, will probably be formed in the principal sea port towns in the Commonwealth.

West-Boston Bridge.

THE Public are informed, that this *new* and *spacious* avenue into the town of *Boston*, is now completed, and ready for their accomodation. Travellers and Teamsters from the counties of *Worcester, Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, the State of *Vermont*, and adjoining parts of *New Hampshire*, may now save nearly two miles in their distance, pass over a Causeway and Bridge one mile and a third of a mile in length, and after their entrance into town, may proceed through streets the most central, direct and commodious, to the TOWN-HOUSE, MARKET, and LONG-WHARF.

JOSEPH BLAKE, jun.
Clerk to the Proprietors of said Bridge.

BOSTON, JAN. 1, 1794.

N. B.—The following, being the same as at *Charlestown Bridge*, are the Rates of Toll:viz.

Each Foot-Passenger two-thirds of a penny.
One Person and Horse two pence and two-thirds of a penny.
Each Wheel-Barrow, Hand-Cart, and every other like Vehicle, one penny and one-third of a penny.
Each single Horse and Chaise, Chair or Sulkey, eight pence.
Each Coach, Chariot, Phaeton, and Curricle, one shilling.
All other Wheel-Carriages or Sleds, drawn by more than one horse, six pence each.
Neat Cattle or Horses, (exclusive of those rode, or in carriages or teams) one penny and one-third of a penny each.
Swine and Sheep, for each dozen, four pence.
To each Team one person and no more to be allowed as driver, and to pass toll free.

ALLEN MINER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the new STORE, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Lyzell, of Cummington, for the term of three years and an half—

Where he has now on hand, and is rapidly selling, a general and complete assortment of English, together with West-India GOODS—Hard Ware, &c. upon the most reasonable terms for ready pay, or short approved credit. Said Miner will also give a year's credit where good security can be obtained—He also receives in payment, hayseed, and all kinds of farm produce.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant, ALLEN MINER.

N. B. All Persons indebted to Joseph Lazell, by book accounts, are desired to call forthwith and settle the same, by note of hand, or otherwise—and those whose notes are of more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment, or renew the same.

JOSEPH LAZELL.

Cummington, Jan. 28, 1794.

WANTED two likely active LADS, as APPRENTICES to the Joiner's Business, 15 or 16 years of age. Those that will answer the above description, may find immediate employ, by applying to LUCIUS WAIT, or STEPHEN BALDING, of Hatfield. Feb. 3. 1794.

N. Blake, and Co,

NEAR the Ferry have for Sale, a few Hogsheads of high proof and good flavoured West-India Rum, and Boston Rum, per. hhd. or barrel, Salt per bushells or less quantity, Sweeds, Russia, and American Iron, among which are Share-Moulds, both large & small, together with many other articles in the Grocery line, for which they want in payment, Rye, [illegible]n, Oats, Flax, Pork, Beef, Butter, Lard, White Beans, and most any country produce.

THE KING'S SERVANTS.
From a late London Paper.

DURING the absence of his majesty's Ministers from town, at a period of such public exigency as the present, it is some consolation to know, that they are very *harmlessly* employed, as will appear from the following correct flatement of their several situations and occupations.

Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, at Walmer Caftle *patridge shooting.*

Lord Grenville, at Dropmore, *caftle building.*

The Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, *killing venifon.*

The Earl of Chatham, at Newmarket *killing time.*

The Lord Chancellor, at Weybridge, *taking Dunkirk.*

The Secretary at War, at Honiton, *taking fnuff.*

The Secretary of the Treafury, at Goffnell's *Donkey racing.*

His Deputy, at ditto, *paragraph writing.*

Paymafter of the Forces, Brighton, *playing at Soldiers.*

His affiftant, at ditto, *ditto.*

CÆTERA DESUNT.

ANECDOTES.

THE French General Ihler, was killed in the attack on the lines of Lauterbourg. He received two mortal wounds, but exclaimed, when his foldiers took notice of them, "*Never mind them, my brave companions, they are only flight fcars—Prefs forward upon the defpotic enemy, and God fave the Republic.*" He funk to the ground as foon as he had uttered the laft word: but immediately raifing himfelf and fupporting his head upon the body of a foldier, who had been killed in the beginning of the attack, he pointed to the enemy, and expired, making fignals to his foldiers to continue the conteft.

AFTER the retreat of the remains of the Auftrian army from *Thionville*, one of the officers received a letter from a lady of his acquaintance at Vienna, requefting to be informed, *how it was, poffible that any fortification could be attacked all night long without furrendering.*

A YOUNG gentlewoman, who had married a very wild young fellow, that had run through a plentiful fortune, was reduced to fome ftreights, was innocently faying to him one day, my dear, I want fome fhifts lady, D—me, madam, replies he, how can that be, when we make fo many every day?

A YOUNG Indian miffionary, at a catechetical lecture, demanded of a *very* pious child, "How many commands there were ?"—" Nine Sir," " What I have not I thought you ten ?"—" Yes, Mr. Minifter, and *laft night you taught me to break one.*"

A CERTAIN delirious man went to a meeting on Sunday, and peaceably feated himfelf in the gallery.—In Sermon time, looking round the meetinghoufe, obferved fome of the congregation fleeping, and being accidentally armed with a pocket full of rotten apples, he drew them forth one by one, taking aim, let the mi drive ftap! into the faces of the, fleeping chriftians.—This was repeated fev'ral times, to the no fmall diverfion of the audience. But the Parfon obferving the movement above-ed, " defired the people to take care of that CRAZY PERSON"—who partly replied—*Yes mind your preaching, I'll keep the dogs awake!*

CHESHIRE, ss.

AT a Probate Court, holden at Charlefton, in the county of Chrfhire, the 6th day of January A. D. 1794, on the petition of *Samuel Hunt*, and *Benjamin Weft*, Efquires, Executors of the laft Will and Teftament of JOHN CHURCH, Efq. late of Charleftoo, aforefaid, deceafed:

ORDERED, That the executors aforefaid, notify the heirs of faid eftate, that they fhall exhibit the account of their executorfhip for examination and allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at faid Charleftoo, on the fecond Tuefday in March next; at which time and place, they, or either of them, may appear and fhew caufe (if any they have) why the fame fhould not be allowed. And the faid executors, are requefted to publifh the foregoing Order three weeks in the New-Hampfhire Journal, printed at Walpole, in faid county, and in the Hampfhire Gazette, printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampfhire, and Commonwealth of Maffachufetts; and the laft publication to be two weeks at leaft before the fecond Tuefday in March next.

JOHN HUBBARD, Judge Pro

CASH GIVEN FOR CLE
TON AN

Northampton, January 8, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by Subfcription,

A SERMON,

Delivered at HATFIELD, upon the day of the laft Public Thankfgiving,

By the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN;

From thofe words of David, Pfalms cxxxix. 17, 18.—*How precious alfo are thy thoughts unto me O God! How great is the fum of them!*

If I fhould count them, they are more in number than the fand:

IN which is attempted a difplay of God's benevolence and grace to his creature Man, as an individual and in his focial and national connections. Notice is taken of perfonal favours of Providence, as alfo of the fingular profperity of our nation. Then the fubject endeavours to embrace the prefent tumultuous and diftreffing condition of the European Kingdoms, originating from the ambition of Princes, combined againft the Government and Liberties of the French Republic. The probable iffue of thofe convulfions, according to the ufual courfe of providential events, is ftated to be, the emancipation of France from her former oppreffions, and from the prefent unreafonable combination of her enemies; the propagation of a fpirit of free enquiry in matters of civil polity and religion through neighbouring countries, to the great increafe of human virtue and happinefs. The whole is improved as a matter of our more watchful obedience and of humble gratitude and praife to the Supreme Ruler of nations and the compaffionate Friend of finners.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT fhall be printed on good paper and a fair type, and will contain a about twenty-four pages, Octavo.

II. The price to fubfcribers will be 7*d.*—Thofe who fubfcribe for fix fhall have a feventh *gratis.*

Subfcriptions are received at this Office.

To be fold,

A HOUSE and BARN, with two acres of LAND, in a very pleafant fituation, within one quarter of a mile of Clark's ferry, in Northampton. Enquire of EBENEZER HUNT.

Jan. 21, 1794.

MADE and Sold by the fubfcriber, at his Rope-Walk in Belchertown, all kinds of

ROPES,

fuch as Ropes for Seins, Cart-ropes, Dragropes, Leading-lines, all kinds of Halters, Cloth lines, Bed lines, Chalk-lines, Twine for feins, blocking Cord for hatters, Cod and Mackerel-lines, Sail-twine, &c. &c.

Alfo, a number pair CART-WHEELS for fale, for which good HAY will be received in payment, at 4*s.* per hundred.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Jan. 20, 1794.

Samuel Wilcox,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has at his ftore in Partridgefield, a variety of European and other GOODS, which he is determined to fell on the moft reafonable terms—Among which are, Broadcloths, Coatings, Velvets, Thickfetts, Satinets, Moreens, Wildbore, Lawns, Cambrick, Muflin, Mode, filk Lace, fewing Silk of all colours, filk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs, and Shawls of various kinds, Shallioons, Irifh Linens, a general aflortment of Trimmings for Cloaks, Chintzes, Calicoes, a good aflortment of Glafs and Crockery WARE, Knives and Forkes, Razors, Snuff boxes and Snuff, Hand Saws, Hammers, Rum, Allfpice, Pepper, Roxbury Soleleather; together with many other articles too numerous to mention, for cafh or almoft any Country produce, Flax would be moft agreeable, as he is determined to Profecute his former bufinefs of making Duck.

Partridgefield, Jan. 23. 1794.

ALL perfons indebted to the eftate of Lieut. *Elihu White*, late of Hatfield, deceafed, are requefted to call and fettle their accounts with

EBENEZER WHITE, Admin.

Hatfield, Jan. 27.

ANDREW WOOD,

INFORMS his cuftomers that *No.* 384. *completed his laft quarter, and as he has received but a fmall portion of his pay for the fame, he muft earneftly intreats them to make fpeedy payment.—Thofe that are indebted for fix months and more, are informed, that the repeated calls of the Printer, on him for pay, makes it requifite that he fhould receive his pay immediately—Thofe who do not comply with this reafonable requeft, are hereby, they muft expect, without further notice, to receive fomething* " in the name of the Commonwealth—GREETING."

Jan. 22, 1794.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE juft opened a large and general aflortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will fell on very low terms for cafh, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.
Brandy,
Gins,
Wine,
Loaf and Brown Sugars.
Molaffes,
Bohea and Souchong } Teas
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Allfpice,
Ginger,
Paper Hangings,
Locking Glaffes,
Excellent Furr Muffs
Cotton Wool,
Cinnamon,
Raifins,
Rice,
Cordfans,
Sugar Kettles,
Bafs Kettles,
Warming Pans
Frying, do.
Nova Scotia Grindftones.
Salmon } by bil.
Mackerill } or lefs.
Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
4*d* & 10*d*, Nails,
6 by 8/7 by 9, Window Glafs.
Powder and Shot.

Crofcut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large aflortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweeds and Ruffia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto, Englifh do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glafs Ware, Rock Salt. Moft kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Perfons indebted, whofe accounts are of one year ftanding, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchafe PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 7*s* 3*m*.

Northampton, November 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLEASANT fituation in Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting-Houfe, on the main ftreet, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It conffits of a neat and convenient dwelling houfe, two ftories, a barn and other out houfes, three acres of land, very valuable, adjoining Connecticut River, a valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in queft of a fettlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertifement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premifes: And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable fettlement among a fober induftrious people, in a part of the country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightfome.

Alfo, one of the beft lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting-Houfe, and a mile from the foregoing houfelot, conffiting of fifteen acres nearly of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of thrifty young apple trees, upon the fame. The terms will be made advantageous to the purchafer. If defired credit upon good fecurity given for part payment; and poffeffion given the firft week in May next. The lots may be purchafed together if applied for before the middle of March, or feparately if defired, after that term. If not fold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Jan. 15, 1794.

WE the fubfcribers being appointed Commiffioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampfhire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eftate of ZIMRI DINSMORE, late of Conway, deceafed, repreferted infolvent. (Eleven months from the 5th of November laft, being allowed by the Judge, for the creditors to bring in and fupport their claims.) Do hereby give notice that we fhall attend faid bufinefs at the dwelling houfe of Mr. PETER CLARKE, in Conway, on the fecond Monday, of March and September next, from two to fix o'clock, P. M. on each of faid days.

OLIVER ROOT,
DAVID CHILDS. } Com'rs.

ALL Perfons indebted to faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to ABAGAIL DINSMORE, Adminiftratrix.

Conway, Jan. 6. 1794.

RUN away from the Subfcriber, on the 13th day of May laft, SILAS THAYER, an apprentice boy, between 18 and 19 years old, black hair, blue eyes, dark complexion, had on when he went away a mix'd colour'd coat, with dark brown jacket and overalls. I do hereby forbid all perfons harbouring or trufting faid boy —whoever will take up faid *run a way*, and return him to his maffer, fhall have a handfome reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS.

Goffen, Jan. 1794.

John and Calvin Burt,

ONCE more inform all thofe who are indebted to them, that unlefs there accounts and notes, are fettled before, on the fifteenth day of February next, that nothing but Cafh will be received in payment, and that as foon as the law will permit.

Worthington, Jan. 17. 1794.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or lefs
Beft Coniac Brandy, by the Pipe or hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Cafe.
Sherry and beft Lifbon Wine in qr. Cafk, and excellent.
Beft London Porter, by the groce or dozen.
Linfeed and Lives Oil, by the hhd.
Beft Brown Sugar, by the hhd. cwt. or lefs.
Beft India Sugar, of an excellent quality by the bag or lefs.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or lefs.
Beft Green Coffee, by the hhd. cwt. or dozen.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allfpice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyfon and Bohea Teas, by the chefl, box or fingle lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or lefs.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glafs.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raifins in Jarrs.
Beft Liverpool and Turk's Ifland Salt.
Rice by the hhd. or cafk.
Jerfey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8*d* nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—Englifh Muftard—Capers.
Cod Fifh—Dutch Quills—Oil Steel, as excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cafh or moft kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Conftant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6. 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has juft received a large and extenfive aflortment of DRY GOODS, among which is a great variety of fancy GOODS, alfo a quantity of Chintzes, Calicoes, Sattins, Modes, together with a great variety of Woolens. Likewife a general aflortment of HARD WARE, among which is a quantity of the beft London Pewter, Braf Kettles, Warming Pans, &c. Alfo a general aflortment of Weft-India Goods as ufual, alfo Swedes and Ruffia Iron. German and Blifter Steel, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, and a quantity of Liver Oil, which will be fold by the barrel as low as can be purchafed in Boffon, except tranfportation.

Northampton, Dec. 18, 1793.

Juft publifhed and to be fold by the Printer hereof, and by SIMEON BUTLER, *oppofite the Court-Houfe, by the profent dozen or fingle.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794

Containing, befides the ufual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy, an original receipt to cure Cancers, to prevent the fwelling from a bruife, A Paradoxical Wedding; Dangerous haunted Houfes—Ladies in Caricature, thereon why Women have no beards—The Jew and the Chriftian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the requeft of two Scholars, by a lover of Mufic out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miffrefs Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where fhe was profecuted the firft time for having a baftard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Cluni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweet heart in the army——Curious Courtfhip—The pleafing Art of Money-Catching—Jack the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinefe Gamefter.—ANECDOTES of Doctor Putnam; of an Irifhman; of an honeft Jack Tar; of a Child fix years of age; of a poor fellow, in Dublin; of an Irifhman and Phyfician, of a Lawyer; of two clergymen; of a boy at fea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant & Deacon.—Courts in Connecticut and Maffachufetts; Table of Interefl, &c. &c.

STRAYED from the Subfcriber, about the 14th of Nov. laft, a two years old MARE COLT, a light bay, with a black ftripe in her face, with three white feet, trots and paces, and fuppofed to be with foal. Whoever will take up faid Colt, and return her to the fubfcriber, or give information where he may find her, fhall receive all neceffary charges.

SAMUEL BLACKMAN.

Pittsfield, Jan. 13. 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Maffachufetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1794. [NUMB. 389.

The following IMPORTANT PAPERS are taken from a very fubfcription (from authentic documents) entitled "The Correfpondence between CITIZEN GENET, Minifter of the French Republic to the United States of North-America, and the OFFICERS of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, &c."

[IN CONTINUATION.]

THESE papers will neceffarily occupy much of the public attention, as they unfold a fyftem of politics, which muft aftonifh every American.]

TRANSLATION.

Extract from the regifters of the deliberations of the executive executive council, of the 5th Floreal, 1793. in the fecond year of the Republic.

THE Minifter for foreign affairs, having informed that the Citizen GENET, appointed Minifter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to the Congress of the United States of *America*, and that it would be neceffary for the council, to decide definitively on his inftructions for the fulfilment of his miffion.

The draft of the fame was accordingly read—the council in adopting it, declares that the copy thereof for Citizen GENET fhall be figned by the Prefident, and counterfigned by the minifter for foreign affairs.

After which the executive council, wifhing to determine the form in which the full powers given to Citizen GENET, fhall be conceived relatively to the general direction of conular bufinefs, according to the preferences of the minifter of the marine and of foreign affairs, who have obferved, the neceffity of a new organization of the confulates and vice-confulates in *America*, has confidered and refolved on the following, which fhall ferve as inftructions to Citizen GENET, for whatever may concern this part of his miffion, and of which alfo a copy figned by the Prefident of the council and counterfigned by the minifter of the marine, fhall be given him. (Here follows the inftructions concerning the general plan of the conffulates and vice-conffulates of *North America.*)

The executive council then took into confideration the particular miffion of Citizen GENET, minifter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of *France* to the Congress of the *United States*, on the fubject of negociation relative to the reimburfement of the fums due or that may become due of the debt due by the United States to the French Republic. An account was given of the different difpofitions and ftep already taken for this purpofe. It was obferved that conffdering the utility of applying the product of the reimburfements which may be effected through Congress, to the purchafe of warlike ftores and provifions, which it may be convenient to the Republic to procure in the different markets of the United States; that the citizen GENET, had concerted on this head with the miniffers of the interior, of war, of the marine, and of foreign affairs, in order to determine the mafs of the funds, conferred to him for thefe purchafes—but that feveral points occurred, which required to be definitively fettled by the council, either as to the forms of compatibility, or the fimplying of any deficiency in thofe funds, in cafe the American government fhould not realize its reimburfements in proportion to the purchafes made on account of the Republic.

Whereupon the provifory executive council, after having heard and difcuffed the reports and meafures preferred by the miniffer of contributions, agree upon the following:

1ft. The Citizen GENET fhall be authorized to employ, agreeably to the orders of the miniffer of the interior, of war, of the marine, and foreign affairs, the fums which may be paid to him on account of the debt due by the United States, to *France*, or the whole remitted to them.

2d. In order to facilitate thefe reimburfements, the citizen GENET, in cafe he will not be able to obtain them in fpecie may accept them in fuch ftate notes as fhall be remitted to him by the American government, and received as ready money, by the perfons to whom citizen GENET may have payments to make on account of the Republic.

3*d*. The orders which the citizen GENET fhall furnifh upon the treafury of the United States, in exchange for their value, fhall indicate the department on account of which they may be drawn. The treafury of the United States after difcharging thefe orders, fhall tranfmit them to the treafury of the French Republic, where they fhall be conffidered as fo much money, in diffcharge of the debt of the United States, and as making a part of the funds placed by the National Convention, to the difpofition of the Miniffrial departments defignated in the order.

4th. In cafe the reimburfements of the United States, fhould not be effected in time, or a fum fufficient obtained—the Citizen GENET fhall be authorized to furnifh on the general counter of the national treafury, bills of exchange, at two months fight, to the amount of the funs directed to be employed by him in the payment of provifions, warlike ftores, and other expences ordered by the faid miniffers. Thefe bills of exchange, as well as the orders, fhall be ftamped with the name of the minifferial department, on account of which they fhall have been furnifhed, in order that the national treafury may be bet, enabled to form the fum expended on its account.

5th. The citizen GENET fhall furnifh each miniffer with a paper ftatement, accompanied with vouchers in fupport of it, as well of the application of the funds, conformably to his orders, as of the manner in which he fhall have obtained them.

6th. In cafe the citizen GENET fhall have received from the American government bills or fate fecurities, (*effets d'etat*) in reimburfement of the debt of the United States, which he could not pafs without fome Sacrifice, the lofs in that cafe fhall be conffdered as part of the expences of particular, transportation or payments confided to him.

7th. A certified extract of this deliberation, fhall be given to the committee of the national treafury, to enable them to concur in expediting the above mentioned arrangements; and in order thereto, furnifh the citizen GENET with declarations and powers fufficient to enfure the fuccefs of the important operations with which he is charged.

Duplicate conformable to the regifter,

(*Signed*) GROUVELLE,
Secretary of the Council.

I hereby certify that the aforegoing is a true copy from the original in my poffeffion.

The Minifter from the French Republic, to the United States of *America.*

GENET.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

AGREEABLE to the order of the day, the Houfe took into conffderation the report of the Committee to whom was referred, the bufinefs of examining into and afcertaining the ftate of certain claims that an armed force is now levying within this ftate by perfons under a foreign authority, without the permiffion and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States, and of this ſtate, which being read through, was unanimouſly agreed to. It would be here inſerted, but it is of a private nature.

On motion, ordered, that a meſſage be prepared and ſent to the Senate, to inform, that this Houſe have ſome communications of great importance to make them, and as they are at preſent of a private nature, the Houſe requeſt that they would appoint a committee to receive ſuch communications immediately. A meſſage was accordingly prepared and ſent to the Senate.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 10.

Citizens MARSLAND and MYERS.

WHEN an individual receives an injury from a fet of men, whether thoſe men are aſſiſting under the cloak of office or not, the peace and happineſs of that individual is diſturbed, and his good name, moſt commonly, ſuffers in the opinion of the people at large, as it muſt in ſhould be defended. But when the individual is attacked by a powerful body, his liberty taken from him, and his actions, nay, his very ſoul, are fruſtrated, under ſpecious pretences of *public ſafety*, it is then no longer a private injury; it becomes the cauſe of a public nature. Citizens, it is from hence that, through the channel of your papers, I ſeek to produce to my fellow citizens, but of this ſtate *only*, but of the whole United States, a tranſcript of an arbitrary act, which although ſeemingly aimed at me, yet ſtrikes at the very baſis of the political liberty of my country. In giving this relation, " *I ſhall indulge extenuate nor ſet down aught in malice.*"

On Saturday night the 7th inſtant, I was preſented in my yard by a perſon who came in at my gate, with the uſual compliment of How do you do, &c. I ſuppoſed him to be acquaintance, and when he came near enough to the light to be diſtinguiſhed, it was recognized the perſon of Col. WADE HAMPTON; cloſe at his heels followed two other men; theſe, with the Colonel, I invited to walk in; they entered and ſat down. Mr. HAMPTON, preſaced his buſineſs by ſaying, that he imagined I muſt know what he came upon. I declared my ignorance. He continued his preface, by ſaying, he preſumed I muſt have heard the opinions and ſurmiſes which have been made on my going up the country ſome weeks back. I replied, that thoſe reports which he alluded to had reached my ears while in the country, and precipitated my return to *Charleſton*, to face my enemies. He then produced his commiſſion, which was a bench warrant, ſigned by THOMAS WADDEL, and E. H. BAY, (two of the aſſiſtant judges) to take my body in cuſtody, for attempting to levy troops from within the limits of this ſtate, and under commiſſions of the French Republic. This warrant was grounded on a repreſentation of a committee who were appointed by the Houſe of repreſentatives now ſitting at *Columbia* ſetting forth, " That diverſe perſons, citizens of this ſtate, have wickedly attempted, under a foreign authority, to levy an armed force within this ſtate, without the permiſſion and contrary to the expreſs prohibition of the government of the United States." This warrant acted againſt my body only. I ſubmitted; I was cloathed with the authority of thoſe whom the people had choſen to execute the laws; and however innocent I might be, it was the part of a good citizen to ſubmit. The ſequel, however, proved that more was intended, and the taking of my body was the moſt trifling part. Col. HAMPTON, after executing his duty as Sheriff, produced another ſpecies of paper, it was the character of *ſpecial conſtable* to the Houſe of Representatives: This was a ſearch warrant, ſigned by ROBERT ANDERSON, as chairman of a committee appointed by the Houſe and compoſed of ROBERT ANDERSON, HENRY WM. DESAUSSURE, JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun. Capt. BUTLER, JOHN DRAYTON, TIMOTHY FORD and JAMES GREEN HUNT, which declares and ſets forth, " That WILLIAM TATE, STEPHEN DRAYTON, JOHN HAMILTON, ROBERT TATE, JACOB ROBERTS BROWN, and RICHARD SERRÉ, have lately been concerned and employed in enrolling the citizens of this ſtate, and exciting them to arm themſelves in the ſervice of the French Republic; *and to march out of this ſtate*, under officers appointed and commiſſioned by the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and that the ſaid W. T. S. D. &c. poſſeſs certain informations of and to the premiſes, as well as direct papers or accounts, relative thereto, which are neceſſary and proper to be obtained and brought before the committee, *in order to enable them more fully to diſcharge the truſt and duty committed to them*, as aforeſaid, &c." Conſequently, Col. W. HAMPTON was not only authoriſed to take the above perſons into cuſtody, but immediately and withſtanding excuſes, neglects or refuſals, to compel them to appear before the committee at *Columbia*, and moreover to ſeize upon all papers, records, memorandums or writings in any wiſe relating to, or touching the premiſes, which may be in the cuſtody of the ſaid S. D. W. T. or (and expect.) " and all papers ſo found.

Mr. DRAYTON ought to have added " *and of this State.*"

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the confideration of Congrefs, fuch meafures as he may judge neceffary and expedient—except in extraordinary occafions, and then his power is extended fo far as to *convene both houfes, or either of them.*

If, then, no article of the law of the land prohibits my joining the armies of *France*, I was at liberty fo to do, notwithftanding the proclamation of the Prefident: for he had no power to reftrain my political liberty. But when power is fo far mifunderftood, as, upon the flighteft grounds, to attack the freedom and the life and property of the citizens, it is full time to examine the government we live under; as a *free man* I will do it, and as a juft man, I will neither leffen nor mifrepreſent.

I am accufed, among others, of being concerned in levying and arming the citizens to march out of the ſtate, and to enter the ſervice of the French Republic; and the accuſation has been ſupported with the oath of *one*; it goes on with declaring that the armament, under myſelf, is intended againſt ſome of the *Spaniſh Iſlands* belonging to the *King of Spain.* No mention of levying war againſt this ſtate, or any other of the union.

I have ſaid that Col. HAMPTON took my body into cuſtody, under the bench warrant on Saturday the 7th inſt. and when he was to act under the committee's warrant, his urbanity prompted him to propoſe my ſending for an intimate and confidential friend, who ſhould ſearch, my papers for treaſonable correſpondence. I declined at firſt, but on the Colonel's ſaying it would be in every ſtage of the buſineſs, more ſatisfactory to him, I then, propoſed Capt. I. HALL, & accordingly one of the perſons attending the ſheriff went in ſearch of him, and both came about 11 o'clock at night. Soon after a ſearch took place, where my papers lay expoſed, or where drawers, trunks and boxes were found, which were not ſecured by locks. A man long in public ſervice, and who, while his country was invaded by Britiſh tyranny, in conſequence of rank he held in the army of the United States independent of correſpondencies in private life for forty years back, could not but be in poſſeſſion of many papers. The hour of two o'clock in the morning came; the progreſs made was but ſmall. I ſaw the difficulty attending the buſineſs, and endeavoured to return the civility and politeneſs with which the ſheriff acted, by propoſing ſeals to be placed on the locks and drawers of my deſk, and pledging my honor that I would not in any wiſe give information to any one, or ſecrete any papers, and that a bed ſhould be prepared for the ſheriff, that when day-light returned the ſearch ſhould be continued; giving my parole not to quit the chamber for the remainder of the night.

This being agreed to, Mr. HALL, as clerk of the ſeſſion, placed the official ſeal on the deſk and drawers, and at two o'clock left my houſe and ſelf in the poſſeſſion and care of the ſheriff. At ten o'clock Sunday morning Capt. HALL reſumed the ſearch. Having gone through the whole of my papers, which were not ſecured by locks, he then broke the ſeals he had placed on my deſk, and demanded my keys: theſe I peremptorily refuſed to deliver, obſerving that if they conceived it to be in execution of their office, they might force my locks, but I was determined not to produce a key.—Accordingly my locks were forced, my papers examined with the eye of ſcrutiny, and not a paper nor a ſentence could be found that could tend to ſupport the charge which had occaſioned this wanton attack upon the privileges and immunities of a citizen.

I have already ſet forth in the words of the bench warrant from the committee of the Houſe, the charges which were laid againſt me. I have ſcrupulouſly examined the law of the land, and the law of this ſtate, and have, together with my accuſations, placed them before my fellow-citizens, *to judge.* In the conſtitution of this ſtate, the 2d clauſe of the 9th art. declares, that "No freeman of the ſtate ſhall be taken, or impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." Upon the evidence of *one man*, who has not *declared how he became poſſeſſed of the evidence*, I am held out as a traitor to my country, and treated with all the rigour attending perſecutions under the moſt arbitrary government. Upon the *evidence* of the laws of the land, and the particular law of this ſtate, the act imputed to me as treaſonable, is not mentioned; therefore *that act* cannot be conſtrued into a crime, becauſe no exiſting law had made it one. But allowing that it amounted to *miſpriſion*, by admitting the Preſident's *Proclamation* to have had the power of *law*, in eſtabliſhing *crimes* wherein the law was ſilent, yet the ſteps taken to come at the evidence which was neceſſary to condemn the aggreſſor, were ſuch, that nothing ſhort of the power of a deſpot was wanting.

Shall any one hereafter attempt to call *America* a land of liberty, when neither character nor locks, or any other ſecurity, however heretofore held ſacred, can protect the citizen from the rigourous ſearch of a ſtar-chamber warrant? Suppoſe, for a moment, I was ſeen at the head of one thouſand, or even ten thouſand men, *all citizens*, and all equally free to go where they pleaſed, as I ſuppoſed myſelf to be at *one time*, and that we were juſt ſtepping out of the limits of this ſtate, progreſſing to a country, no matter whether in or out of the limits of the United States: could it be conſtrued againſt the laws of this country, when the preamble to every conſtitution paſſed in *America* declares *that all men are free?* I am not free to commit murder; I am not free to make depredations upon any individual of the United States: but certainly I am free to quit theſe ſtates *when I pleaſe to where I pleaſe*, or I am more a ſlave to tyranny now, than I was twenty years ago.

If then this political freedom is poſſeſſed by the citizens of *America*, and it has been declared to be their *inherent right* by the general *voice of the people*, what aſſumption of power muſt it be, when a ſet of individuals ſhall attempt to invade or in any ſhape diminiſh that right. Americans, it becomes your caſe more immediately than mine; every indignity which I have been made to ſuffer, I have gone through; I have been impriſoned for a crime where there is no law; my papers have undergone a ſtrict ſearch; familiar, nay ſacred correſpondence for forty years back have been inveſtigated, and letters and other papers have been produced to light, which no other eyes than the writer or poſſeſſor *ought* to have ſeen, and which in their own nature, were as innocent reſpecting crimes & treaſons againſt my country, as any verſe in holy writ. It was an act done in defiance of the Federal Conſtitution, which ſays, "no perſon ſhall be compelled, in any criminal caſe, to be a witneſs againſt himſelf; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due proceſs of law." Was not the ſearching for papers in my poſſeſſion tantamount, had any been found agreeably to the hopes of my perſecutors, to making me become a witneſs againſt myſelf? My countrymen, my friends, who have with me been inſtrumental in bringing about our revolution, apply to yourſelves the conduct which has been adopted in this manner. From the arbitrary will of George III. of Great Britain, we have no longer a pride in exulting to be free, if the moſt ſacred ties of the union can thus be violated and trampled upon.

I addreſs myſelf now to my country at large. I do it upon the principle of a citizen of a great republic which is juſtly freed from the ſhackles of deſpotiſm) who has experienced an attack upon his privileges. If it hews thereby plainly, that there ſtill remains ſomething deſpotic either in our general government, or in characters compoſing the executive part thereof. In either caſe, if my obſervations are juſt, a remedy is neceſſary; if they are wrong, or the explanations extorted, I love my country too well not to ſubmit cheerfully to conviction: But on the contrary, I pledge myſelf not to give up tamely a point, which to me appears big with conſequences reſpecting the future happineſs of *America.*

S. DRAYTON

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

THE Parliament of France is as ancient an inſtitution, as that of England; but that Parliament could make no laws. By the Conſtitution, the King could not legiſlate, but his Decrees were to be regiſtered before the ſame became Laws. In the whole reign of Louis XVI. there was never a Parliament held; he forbid their meeting, leſt they ſhould complain of the horrid, and cruel oppreſſions which the people ſuffered under a reign, where the principles of government were brought by the Queen from Germany. In the whole of this reign the expences of the Royal Family amounted to *Thirteen Millions of Crowns annually.* This expence was all occaſioned by the Queen's extravagance. The King delighted moſt of all, in eating, and hunting. The Queen had her gallants, and even ſubmitted to her huſband's brother in the moſt open and laſcivious manner: the nation and the world knew it. And the *Priteſs Lamballe*, over whom ſo many Britiſh and Ariſtocratic tears have been ſhed, was her confident, her aſſiſtant and accomplice in all her atrocious wickedneſs. One particular inſtance of extravagance ought to be noticed, as well for its cruelty in the end, as for its folly in its origin. In the year 1789, the expence of the kingdom was found to exceed the revenue in the ſum of eight millions of livers. At that moment ſome merchants arrived from Aſia, with a necklace of Diamonds, at the price of *Eighteen Millions.* The Queen applied to the King for *change* to purchaſe it. He told her that it was not in the power of the nation to do it. She however made out her bill, engaged to pay for it in four quarterly payments; this was ſent by a Lady of the Bedchamber to Cardinal de Rhoan, who delivered the ſecurity, and took the necklace, and delivered it to the Queen. When pay-day came, there was no money. The merchants became clamorous. The Queen denied her hand-writing. The Cardinal was arreſted in Church on Sunday, impriſoned and mined, and the Lady of the Bed-chamber was publickly whipped and went to London, and there died of a broken heart.

Now weep ye Britons with the tears of a Crocodile, but Americans do not weep.

When the King was compelled in 1789 to aſſemble the Parliament, there was an oppoſition from a uniform impulſe of the oppreſſed feelings of the people. The Baſtile was demoliſhed. A new conſtitution was formed, in which the power of oppreſſion was taken away, but the Royal dignity preſerved. This was a plan of Marquiſs Fayette. The King publickly, and ſolemnly ſware, in the face of the nation, to preſerve that Conſtitution as ſacred; but his brothers, and the royal family, fled to the Emperor of Germany, (who is the Queen's brother) and with him attected to conſider the King as a priſoner, and the Emperor raiſed an army to reſcue him from his people. As ſoon as an opportunity preſented, the perjured King, with the infamous Queen, attempted to eſcape to the army of her brother. They were arreſted and brought back. The people were in commotion, and the guards under Fayette ſlaughtered great numbers of them. From that time, the nation has been beſieged by the Combined Armies, inſtigated by the Queen, and many thouſand of the innocent people have fallen victims to the Royal rage.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January* 7.

THE motion laid on the table yeſterday by Mr. Parker, reſpecting the defence of our Ports and the increaſe of our military ſtores, was taken up. After ſome conſideration the firſt part of the motion was referred to the committee on the Algerine buſineſs, and the latter part withdrawn.

The committee appointed, reported a ſet of rules for the interior regulation of the houſe. Read and ordered to lie.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, ſuggeſting the propriety of creating an office of ſuperintendant of ſupplies under the war department. He alſo tranſmitted an account of contingent expenſes out of the ſum of 10,000 dollars appropriated.

The bill altering the flag of the United States from the 1ſt of May 1795, by the addition of two ſtripes and two ſtars, was taken up.

After ſome time ſpent in committee of the whole on this bill, it was reported and ordering for a third reading tomorrow.

On motion the reſolutions adopted by the houſe on Tueſday laſt with eſcaled gallereies, after ſome debate were ordered to be publiſhed, and a committee was appointed to report ſuch parts of the communications of the Preſident, on which thoſe reſolutions are founded, as require ſecrecy, with a view that the reſidue be publiſhed. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 8.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to ſelect committees.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury containing a ſtatement of the tonnage of the United States, and of the progreſs of their commerce ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Federal Government; read and ordered to be printed.

The bill making an alteration in the Flag of the United States was read the third time, and, after ſome debate, paſſed.

In committee of the whole on the bill providing for the renewal of loſt and deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions. Mr. Trumbull chairman.

The committee proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the bill—they then roſe and reported the ſame with ſundry amendments—which were read, and with the bill laid on the clerk's table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *January* 9.

Some petitions were read and variouſly diſpoſed of.

A meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, informed the houſe, that they have appointed a committee of enrollment on their part.

Mr. P. Muhlenberg of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill entitled, "an act making an alteration in the flag of the United States," as truly enrolled.

The Speaker ſigned the ſame.

The houſe proceeded to conſider the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole, to the bill completing and better ſupporting the military eſtabliſhment of the United States.

After ſome time, it was voted, that the bill, with the amendments, be referred to a ſelect committee to conſiſt of five members.

FRIDAY, *January* 10.

Several petitions were read and referred.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the eſtimate of appropriations.

Two reſolutions, propoſed by Mr. Boudinot, were adopted. The committee then roſe, and the Houſe took into conſideration and adopted the two reſolutions, and appointed a committee to bring in a bill purſuant thereto.

Mr. Boudinot then moved a reſolution, the object of which is, to direct the Secretary of the Treaſury to lay before the houſe further information reſpecting the loan-offices. This was agreed to.

Mr. Nicolas, of the committee appointed to examine and report on the confidential communications of the Preſident of the United States, relative to Algiers, brought in a report, which was laid on the table.

Mr. S. Smith, of the committee on the memorial of the relief committee of Baltimore, preſented a report, which was read. He moved that it ſhould be read a ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole. Agreed to.

A motion was made to go into a committee of the whole immediately; but after conſiderable debate, the motion was withdrawn, and the report laid on the table.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the appointment of a ſuperintendant of the iſſues of ſupplies, was taken into conſideration, and referred to a ſpecial committee to report on the expediency of the appointment of ſuch an officer. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, *January* 13.

A report was brought in from the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the ſubject of tonnage. Ordered to be printed.

Sundry petitions were diſpoſed of.

The Houſe then agreeably to the order of the day, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the ſtimation of our commercial relations with foreign countries.

The reſolutions propoſed by Mr. Madiſon, ſome days ſince, were before the committee. Mr. Smith (S. C.) roſe—he hoped that it would be in order to take into view the general ſcope and tenor of the whole body of reſolutions before the committee; and went into a lengthy conſideration of them.

The uſual time of adjournment arrived while he was yet up, and the committee roſe and the Houſe adjourned, as ſoon as he had concluded his obſervations.

TUESDAY, *January* 14.

Sundry petitions of an important nature were diſpoſed of.

The ſubject of our commercial intercourſe with foreign nations was taken up early in the day by committee of the whole. Mr. Madiſon, in a ſpeech of great length, replied to Mr. Smith's obſervations made yeſterday. *The committee roſe and the Houſe adjourned at an hour earlier than uſual, owing to the ſenſation which the receipt of an account of the Recapture of Toulon and Capture of the Duke of York and his Army, produced.*

WEDNESDAY, *January* 15.

After reading and referring ſeveral petitions—a motion was made to go into the committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, reſpecting the foreign commerce of the United States. This motion was ſucceeded by another, to ſuſpend the conſideration of this ſubject, until the correſpondence of the Executive with the Britiſh miniſter ſhould be printed and in the hands of the members; this motion was negatived; and the Houſe went into committee; Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The debate was continued until near three o'clock; when the committee roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating a letter from Mr. Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Republick of France to the United States, dated the 20th December 1793; and a copy of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of Southcarolina. The letter was read—it ſtates that the miniſter had not authorized the enrolling, arming and equipping of an armed force in any part of the territory of the United States, but that perſons in authority and inſtructions from the executive council of the French Republick, he had delivered commiſſions to ſundry republican citizens in the ſtate of Southcarolina, who had determined to expatriate themſelves—theſe perſons were to go and join the people called ſavages, to fight under the orders of the French Republick againſt their enemies the Engliſh and Spaniards.

The proceedings of the Legiſlature of Southcarolina, relative to this buſineſs was then read, by which it appears, that a number of perſons in that ſtate, had accepted commiſſions from Mr. Genet—that they had proceeded to enliſt ſundry perſons—made, when embodied, were to retaliate on Georgia, and to act on the Spaniſh frontiers on the ſouthern frontiers, or otherwiſe in conjunction with a French fleet, in caſe that fleet ſhould appear on the Southern coaſt.

PARIS, October 30.

The Convention, deſirous of conſecrating the ſpot where Rouſſeau compoſed his Treatiſe of Education, decreed, that the town of Montmorency ſhall in future be called Rouſſie.

The Republicans of Caudebec, founder of good laws thus ſacred relicks, brought to the Convention a very heavy ſhrine, containing the bones of a fanatick, named Spire, who was made a Saint, they ſaid, by the folly of their anceſtors. This ſhrine, added they, the inhabitants of Caudebec preſent to the Repreſentatives of the people.

It is made of gold, ſilver, and copper; four men can ſcarcely carry it. The gold and ſilver were ſent to the Mint, and the copper to the cannon foundery eſtabliſhed at Paris.

The following extract of a letter from Citizen Tiret, Repreſentative of the People to the Northern Army, to the National Convention.

Dated at Head Quarters, the 17th of the 2d month.

"I inform you that we fly from victory to victory. We are before and behind Menin, and our ſucceſſes are at their height; they ſee the cry of Vive la Republique reſounds—it is our rallying motto. Yeſterday and this day, the Hanoverian ſlaves have bowed the knee to General Jourdon. When the fire, which traverſed Menin, put to flight the ſoldiers of deſpotiſm, I was at Saint and ———. Thoſe two villages were taken with fixed bayonets, and 500 of the ſlaves of Pitt, (viz. the Engliſh) have delivered themſelves priſoners of war. We have taken from them 70 pieces of artillery, under Menin; I do not know what has been taken in other quarters, but ſoon Lindenay will be proclaimed every where. We killed yeſterday a whole herd of Emigrants, under a Miſlat Werwick, one of whom has been ſent to Lille to keep in perpetual motion the Guillotine. Tomorrow we will be in Belgium. Joy to the Sans Culottes."

LONDON, November 16.

Yeſterday Capt. Cooke, of the Spitfire ſloop, arrived at the admiralty office, with diſpatches from Lord Hood at Toulon, which place he left on the 31ſt of Oct. His diſpatches are dated the 30th; but from the ſilence obſerved reſpecting their contents we fear they are not of the moſt agreeable nature.

General O'Hara had arrived there from Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops; and the combined forces, compoſing the garriſon, amounted to 15,000 men who were in good health, well provided, and in high ſpirits. The Republican army was increaſing rapidly, that the allies in a few days expected to be in a ſtate of ſiege.

A miſunderſtanding is ſaid to have ariſen between the Britiſh and Spaniſh Admirals, relative to the command of Toulon.

The French inhabitants of Toulon, ſeeing the growing ſtate of the Republicans around them, and juſtly dreading the fate that muſt await them, on the capture of the place, expreſſed a deſire of being removed out of the town; and accordingly, numbers of them have been ſent to ports in Italy, to Spain, and to England, where they will form preſent a body of new claimants on the benevolence of the aſſociations, who have taken upon them, in imitation of the aſſociated clubs of France, to do the buſineſs of parliament, and raiſe the ſupplies of the ſtate.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.

By Captain Jones of the ſchooner Portau-Prince, who arrived here on Wedneſday from Jeremie, we are informed, that he ſailed from thence on the 4th, Cape Nicholas Mole bearing South ten leagues, he ſaw a ſail to the Northward, with the Engliſh flag at her main top-maſt head.—At two P. M. he boarded him and hoiſted the French colours; there were ſeven men in the boat four of them blacks; they called the ſchooner Dorothy, and the Captain Samuel; the mounted four guns, two and four pounders, they open'd Captain Jones's mail, took out all his letters and papers, and about two hundred and fifty dollars in gold, belonging to different paſſengers on board, the dollars of the Captain's, and plundered the Gilors and officers of their wearing apparel. They ſearched the unfortunate paſſengers and every thing they had of value, and then ſent them from by the pirates. On the 5th inſt. was boarded by a Spaniſh privateer ſchooner of ſix guns, who alſo robbed Captain Jones, his paſſengers and crew of all they had left from the firſt gentleman. Took Captain Jones on board their veſſel, detained an inſtrument of writing and deſired him to ſign it, which he refuſed—they then threatened to take his life, and would he believes have ſtabbed him, had he not conſented to put his name to what they had wrote—after which they was permitted to depart.

JANUARY 29.

From a late French paper.

The French friguate l'Uranie, mounting 44 guns, commanded by the brave captain Tartu, being on a cruiſe off Cape Finiſterre, in the beginning of November, and having fallen in with a Spaniſh friguate of the ſame force, and a ſloop of war of 22 guns, engaged them—and after an engagement which laſted from nine in the morning till night, with ſome intervals, which both friggates took to repair their riggings, the Spaniſh friguate and ſloop attempted to run away, but the ſloop was taken and carried to Rochfort.

Three days after, the Uranie had a moſt bloody engagement with the Engliſh friguate the Thames, of 40 guns, which laſted three hours. The Thames had 100 men killed, and wounded; and captain Tartu having been unfortunately killed, prevented the Thames being taken on that day, but the day following ſhe was chaſed and taken by the Carnagnolle, of 40 guns, without any engagement, having been entirely diſabled by the Uranie.

The Concorde and Eolus are arrived at Breſt, & their commanders ſent to the convention to account for their conduct. The Jupiter is alſo arrived at Rochfort, and her commander, Bompard, will be ſent to give his reaſons for having been the cauſe of the deſertion of that ſquadron.

NEW-YORK, *Feb* 5.

APPOINTMENT.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, of Pennſylvania, *Attorney-General of the United States*, vice *Edmund Randolph*, the preſent Secretary of State.

From the weſtern territory we learn that Roger Oats and Nicholas Ball have been killed by the Indians near Wells Station. Some other murders and depredations are mentioned; but ſuch accounts have been ſo often repeated that they ceaſe to be novel.

A duel was lately fought between Capt. Price of the infantry, and Lieut. Pope of the cavalry, in the weſtern army. Lieut. Pope ſhot Capt. Price thro' the body, but it is expected he will recover; after receiving his wound, Capt. Price fired his piſtol in the air.

It is reported and by many believed that the celebrated Dr. Priſtly has determined to remove to this country to enjoy the bleſſing of a free government.

BOSTON, February 5.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, 16th Jan.

"The ſhip Harriot has juſt arrived from Havre, which time there was no information of either the Duke of YORK, Toulon, or Oſtend's being taken, and no appearance at that time of any danger of war againſt America; ſo that I hope all the veſſels which were diſpatched laſt fall for Europe, will go ſafe. The Harriot had met with no privateers. The Americans will have the greater part of the navigation as long as the war continues. The National Convention have made a tarif of the prices at which the articles imported there ſhould be paid; which prices are ſo low, and the aſſignats ſo much under par, that it would be bad buſineſs to ſend any cargoes to France. Flour will maintain its price, as there is a large quantity exported to France by a fleet of about 18 French veſſels, and about 10,000 barrels will be exported by American veſſels to the Havanna."

HARTFORD, February 3.

Anaſtaſe was received the 22d ult. in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, from the Preſident, communicating ſundry extracts of letters received from the American Miniſter at London. Theſe extracts were read—they announced in general terms, that the government and people of Great-Britain diſcover a friendly diſpoſition towards the United States; but that from their regulations in regard to neutral veſſels our trade is very much expoſed—nations were lawyer in a train to aſcertain facts, and obtain redreſs of injuries. The letters alſo contain extracts from the Britiſh Admiralty regulations, in regard to neutral veſſels—and information that Toſcany has been compelled to abandon its neutrality in war—that a demand has been made by a ſquadron of Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips, that Genoa ſhould do the ſame—that a French friguate and another veſſel had been taken in a port of that Republic—that the American veſſels from Philadelphia, Delaware and Teneſſy, were obliged to ride quarantine for 14 days. The laſt letter was dated Nov. the 11th.

A vaſt lately tuck place near Burlington, New Jerſey, occaſioned by oppoſition to the law of that ſtate, impoſing fines for non performances of military duties. It was quelled without much difficulty.

The mobs of Paris—and notwithſtanding the times Paris ſtill abounds in wit—propoſe to the Jacobins to apply to the ſeveral ſocieties of Arts and Sciences in Europe for the premium offered for the diſcovery of the Perpetual Motion. *The Guillotine, ſay they, muſt gain the premium.*

WORCESTER, February 6.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, to the Printer hereof, dated, Philadelphia, January 20, 1794.

"Congreſs are engaged in deliberations on the privileges and reſtrictions of the commerce of the United States, and on Mr. Madiſon's propoſed Reſolutions, founded on that ſubject. No queſtion has yet been decided upon them. The Senate, two diſſenting voices only, have paſſed a Reſolution, that the following article be propoſed to the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States, as an amendment to the Conſtitutions of the United States; which, when ratified by three fourths of the ſaid Legiſlatures, ſhall be valid, as part of the ſaid Conſtitution, viz. *The judicial power of the United States ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted againſt one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign State.* This Reſolution is now before the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and I believe there is no doubt but two thirds at leaſt, of the members will concur with the Senate in the adoption of it."

NORTHAMPTON, February 12.

An account of the Deaths and Births in Southampton, from the 1ſt of January 1775, to the 1ſt of January 1794, viz:

	Deaths.	Births.
1775	19	22
76	15	27
77	20	24
78	9	30
79	8	28
1780	7	32
81	15	40
82	2	31
83	14	37
84	12	34
85	15	48
86	14	28
87	11	33
88	8	37
89	8	37
1790	4	24
91	14	34
92	11	23
93	9	40
	215	609

The Norfolk and Portſmouth General Adverſtiſer contains the following:—"A correſpondent remarks, that certain perſons were very active in preventing a French privateer from re-fitting in this port, and wiſhes to be informed, if the commander of a Britiſh frigate can, conſiſtent with our treaty with France, enliſt men in the ports of the United States? The government of South-Carolina has forbid an armed force to be levied within that ſtate on account of the French Republic—The Britiſh friguate Daedalus may enliſt men, to ſerve againſt that Republic and every one is ſilent—no repreſentations are made to the Executive on this ſubject—*O tempora, O mores!*"

MUNICIPALITY of PARIS, Oct. 19.

Laurens Joſeph Andrew Dumand, Priеſt, Deputy from the Department, of Mayenne, depoſits on the altars of Philoſophy and Equality his quality of Prieſt; perſuaded, that the God of Nature and Liberty communicates with his children without an intermediary. "May the religion of ſlaves," ſaid he, "be ſoon appreciated to its true value by all the Sans Culottes. As to me, I ſee in the Roman and Conſtitutional Church, nothing elſe but a King, Nobility, Slaves. I will have nothing left that belongs to that church, not even my name given me at my baptiſm, by which it was endeavoured to make either a fool or a rogue of me. My name ſhall in future be Tell Dunand."

The Council applauding the principles laid down by Tell Dunand, decrees, "That his letters of prieſthood ſhall be burned by two children, which was executed inſtantly; and that the letters of Dunand, containing his religious principles, ſhall be printed and poſted up in the ſtreets."

*** Thoſe that have engaged to pay WOOD for this Gazette, are carneſtly requeſted to forward it immediately.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the Subſcriber, in Patridgefield, on the night of the 8th inſt. a bright bay HORSE, two years old, black mane and tail, two white hind feet, a ſmall white ſpot on his fore-head, alſo a ſmall white ſtrips on his noſe, trots all, and all round. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe and thief, and reſtore, or ſecure them, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or for the horſe only FIVE, by

BENJAMIN CORBIN.

Patridgefield, Feb. 10, 1794.

WANTED to purchaſe, *immediately* a quantity of BOARDS, and SHINGLES,—alſo a quantity of SLIT-WORK. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Feb. 11, 1794.

Univerſal Salvation.

HARTFORD, Feb. 1794.

PROPOSALS *for Printing by* SUBSCRIPTION, (By E. BABCOCK)

THOUGHTS

ON THE

DIVINE GOODNESS,

RELATIVE TO THE

Government of Moral Agents,

PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED IN

FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Tranſlated from the French of

FERDINAND OLIVER PETITPIERRE.

The London edition of this work has been much ſought for, and ſold at 10/6.—The preſent propoſed edition will be printed on paper of a good quality, with a new, elegant type,—handſomely bound and lettered,—and afforded to Subſcribers at One Dollar, to be paid when the Volume is ready for delivery. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for Nine Books ſhall be entitled to a Tenth, gratis. Thoſe who procure and ſtand reſponſible for Twelve Subſcribers, ſhall be entitled to a Volume. To non-ſubſcribers the Book will be ſold at 7/6.

Subſcriptions are received at this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of the following unimproved Lands, lying in the town of Conway, county of Hampſhire, that their ſeveral Lots are taxed to a Minifter and County Rate, made in May 1792, and in a Town Rate made in January 1793, as follows:

	£.	d.	d.
Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Frary,	7	4	0
Lot No. 7, laid to Samuel Hinſdale,	4	7	0
Lot No. 45, laid to William Arms,	5	6	0
Lot No. 89, laid to Major Williams,	5	6	0
Part of Lot, No. 47, laid to Conſider Arms.	1	8	1
Lands originally in Shelburne.			
Part of Lot No. 40, laid to Samuel Barnard,	0	11	0
Lot No. 78, laid to Eben. Hinſdale,	4	1	2
Part of Lot No. 58, laid to Major Williams,	3	2	2
Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. E. Hinſdale,	1	4	2
Land in what is called Shelburn Gore.			
Lot No. 4, laid to Joſeph Barnard,	2	3	2

And unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 8th day of April next, ſo much of ſaid lands, will then be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Mr. *Peter Clark*, in ſaid Conway, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame, with intervening charges.

JUDAH CLARK, Collector.

Conway, Feb. 4, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

INFORMS the public, that he continues the buſineſs of BOOK-BINDING nearly oppoſite the Court-Houſe, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

BIBLES,	Gentleman and Ladies Monitor.
Davie's Sermons,	Hieroglyphick Bible
Pike's Arithmatic,	Holy Bible Abridg'd
Baron Trenck,	Youngman's Beſt
Vicar of Wakefield,	Companion.
Intereſting Memoirs	American Songſter,
Life of Gardiner,	Blind Child,
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man.	Accidence,
Friend of Youth,	Perry's Dictionary,
Steuben's Manual	Divine Songs,
Exerciſe.	Copper Plates,
Hervey's Meditations.	Primers,
Hamilton's Treatiſe on Female Complaints.	Ink-Powder,
Brown's Elements,	Sealing Wax,
Speciator,	Wafers,
Compleat Letter Writer.	Gold Leaf,
Beauties of Sterne,	Glue,
Watts' Lyric Poems,	Pocket Books, Perry's Spelling Books, and Blank Books, Whol. & Retail. Morocco Leather.

ENGLISH PAPER.

ROYAL, MEDIUM, THICK POST, FOOLSCAP, and LETTER PAPER.

Any of the above article or Caſh, given for RAGS or TANNED SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, Feb. 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all non-reſident, Proprietors of Lands, in the town of Weſtampton; that their Lands, are taxed in the year 1793—Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid by the 1ſt day of April next, they may expect, I ſhall collect, as the law directs. JOSEPH KINGSLEY, jun. Col.

Weſtampton, February 6, 1794.

LISBON, Oct. 29.

The captains of the American veſſels at Liſbon, deſirous to make an acknowledgment to their friend and fellow-citizen Edward Church, Conſul of the United States at this port, for the very eminent and happy ſervices he has rendered to them in obtaining a convoy from her Majeſty of Portugal, gave him an elegant entertainment at the principal hotel in this city: After dinner the following toaſts were drank:

1. The Queen and Royal Family of Portugal.
2. The land we reſide in.
3. The United States of America.
4. George Waſhington, may his ſucceſſors in office imitate his virtues, and aim to be as uſeful to their country.
5. Thomas Jefferſon, and all the true friends to the rights of man throughout the globe.
6. Our true friends and allies, may ſucceſs, unity, peace, liberty, and proſperity, ſpeedily crown their glorious ſtruggles.
7. Fidelity and competent abilities, to all the ſervants of the people.
8. May the flame of American Liberty never be extinguiſhed by Britiſh engines.
9. May the citizens of the United States never acknowledge any god or king of man's making.
10. St. Tammany; may he always ſtand firſt in the liſt of American tutelary Saints.
11. May the towering Eagle of America diſdain to ſtoop to be tied by ribbands, or to button-holes.
12. Freedom to the Preſs, and Independence to the Printers.
13. The Fair of America; may they honor merit, and merit honor.
14. May no CROWN ever be valued above five ſhillings in America.
15. May the profeſſed enemies of African Slavery never feel themſelves.

FRENCH CALENDAR.

Humanity is not more ſhocked at the Gothic barbarities of the French, than religion at their impiety. The divine law, ordaining a Sabbath once in ſeven days, is violated by the National Convention, who have decreed, that a week ſhall conſiſt of ten days, and every tenth day be appropriated to reſt and to the celebration of the revolution. GOD ALMIGHTY has ſaid, *ſix days ſhalt thou labor and do all thy work*; the convention ſay *nine* days ſhall thou labor and do all thy work. Query, how will poor laborers like the alteration? The divine inſtitution of the Sabbath, allows fifty-two days in the year for repoſe; the French, mighty zealous friends of the poor, decree that they ſhall be allowed only thirty ſix days in the year for reſt! —If however the bodies of man and beaſt conſtitutin this additional labor, it will be no ſmall ſaving of time. There are at leaſt eight millions of laborers in France, whoſe labor is worth twenty cents a day—fixteen days labor in a year amounts to three dollars and twenty cents, which each laborer will earn in a year, more than he did under the divine eſtabliſhment. This ſum multiplied by eight millions, gives a product of twenty-five millions ſix hundred thouſand dollars, the annual extra earnings under the new inſtitution. This is no trifling ſum; indeed ſuch an extra ſum will be wanted to repair the loſs of Lyons, and other towns wantonly burnt by order of the Convention or the Generals of their armies.

ALLEN MINER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the new STORE, formerly occupied by Mr. Joſeph Lazell, of Commington, for the term of three years and an half—

Where he has now on hand, and is rapidly ſelling, a general and complete aſſortment of Engliſh, together with Weſt-India GOODS—Hard Ware, &c. upon the moſt reaſonable terms for ready pay, or ſhort approved credit. Said Miner will alſo give a year's credit where good ſecurity can be obtained—He alſo receives in payment, hayfeed, and all kinds of farm produce.—The ſmalleſt favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the p——'s humble ſervant. ALLEN MINER.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to Joſeph Lazell, by book accounts, are deſired to call forthwith and ſettle the ſame, by note of hand, or otherwiſe—and thoſe whoſe notes are of more than one year's ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate payment or renew the ſame.

JOSEPH LAZELL.

Commington, Jan. 28. 1794.

WANTED two likely active LADS, as APPRENTICES to the Joiner's Buſineſs, 15 or 16 years of age. Thoſe that will anſwer the above deſcription, may find immediate employ, by applying to LUCIUS WAIT, or STEPHEN BELDING, of Hatfield. Feb. 3. 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Weſt-Boſton Bridge.

THE Public are informed, that this *new* and *ſpacious* avenue into the town of *Boſton*, is now completed, and ready for their accomodation. Travellers and Teamſters from the counties of *Worceſter*, *Hampſhire* and *Berkſhire*, the State of *Vermont*, and adjoining parts of *New Hampſhire*, may now ſave nearly two miles in their diſtance, paſs over a Cauſeway and Bridge one mile and a third of a mile in length, and after their entrance into town, may proceed through ſtreets the moſt central, direct and commodious, to the TOWN-HOUSE, MARKET, and LONG-WHARF.

JOSEPH BLAKE, jun.
Clerk to the Proprietors of ſaid Bridge.

BOSTON, JAN. 1, 1794.

N. B.—The following, being the ſame as at *Charleſtown Bridge*, are the Rates of Toll: viz.

Each Foot-Paſſenger two-thirds of a penny.
One Perſon and Horſe two pence and two-thirds of a penny.
Each Wheel-Barrow, Hand-Cart, and every other like Vehicle, one penny and one-third of a penny.
Each ſingle Horſe and Chaiſe, Chair or Sulkey, eight pence.
Each Coach, Chariot, Phaeton, and Carricle, one ſhilling.
All other Wheel Carriages or Sleds, drawn by more than one horſe, ſix pence each.
Neat Cattle or Horſes, (excluſive of thoſe rode, or in carriages or teams) one penny and one-third of a penny each.
Swine and Sheep, for each dozen, four pence.
To each Team one perſon and no more to be allowed as driver, and to paſs toll free.

N. Blake, and Co,

NEAR the Ferry have for Sale, a few Hogſheads of high proof and good flavoured Weſt-India Rum, and Boſton Rum, per. hhd. or barrel, Salt per 100 boſhells or leſs, quantity, Sweds, Ruſſia, and American Iron, among which are Share-Moulds, both large & ſmall, together with many other articles in the Grocery line, for which they want in payment, Rye, Corn, Oats, Flax, Pork, Beef, Butter, Hog's Lard, White Beans, and moſt articles of country produce.

Hartford, Feb. 3, 1794.

CHESHIRE, ſs.

AT a Probate Court, holden at Charleſton, in the county of Cheſhire, the 6th day of January A. D. 1794, on the petition of *Samuel Hunt*, and *Benjamin Weſt*, Eſquires, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN CHURCH, Eſq. late of Charleſton, aforeſaid, deceaſed:

ORDERED, That the executors aforeſaid, notify the heirs of ſaid eſtate, that they ſhall exhibit the account of their executorſhip for examination and allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at ſaid Charleſton, on the ſecond Tueſday in March next; at which time and place, they, or either of them, may appear and ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why the ſame ſhould not be allowed. And the ſaid executors, are requeſted to publiſh the foregoing Order three weeks in the New-Hampſhire Journal, printed at Walpole, in ſaid county, and in the Hampſhire Gazette, printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampſhire, and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts; and the laſt publication to be two weeks at leaſt before the ſecond Tueſday in March next.

JOHN HUBBARD, Judge Prob.

MADE and Sold by the ſubſcriber, at his Rope-Walk in Belchertown, all kinds of

ROPES,

ſuch as Ropes for Seins, Cart-ropes, Drag-ropes, Leading-lines, all kinds of Halters, Cloth lines, Bed lines, Chalk-lines, Twine for ſeins, blocking Cord for hatters, Cod and Mackerel-lines, Sail-twine, &c. &c.

Alſo, a number pair CART-WHEELS for ſale, for which good HAY will be received in payment, at 4s. per hundred.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Jan. 20, 1794.

To be ſold,

A HOUSE and BARN, with two acres of LAND, in a very pleaſant ſituation, within one quarter of a mile of Clark's ferry, in Northampton. Enquire of EBENEZER HUNT.

Jan. 21, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Lieut. *Elihu White*, late of Hatfield, deceaſed, are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts with EBENEZER WHITE, Admin.

Hatfield, Jan. 27.

Samuel Wilcox,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has at his ſtore in Partridgefield, a variety of European and other GOODS, which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms—Among which are, Broadcloths, Coatings, Velvets, Thickſetts, Satinets, Moreens, Wildbore, Lawns, Cambrick, Muſlin, Mode, ſilk Lace, ſewing Silk of all colours, ſilk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs, and Shawls of various kinds, Shalloons, Iriſh Linnen, a general aſſortment of Trimmings for Cloaks, Chintzes, Calicoes, a good aſſortment of Glaſs and Crockery WARE, Knives and Forkes, Razors, Snuff boxes and Snuff, Hand Saws, Hammers, Rum, Allſpice, Pepper, Roxbury Soleleather; together with many other articles too numerous to mention, for caſh or almoſt any Country produce, Flax would be moſt agreeable, as he is determined to Proſecute his former buſineſs of making Duck.

Patridgefield, Jan. 23, 1794.

Northampton, January 8, 1794.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by Subſcription,

A SERMON,

Delivered at HATFIELD, upon the day of the laſt Public Thankſgiving,

By the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN;

From thoſe words of David, Pſalms CXXIX, 17, 18.—*How precious alſo are thy thoughts unto me O God! How great is the ſum of them!*

If I ſhould count them, they are more in number than the ſand:

IN which is attempted a diſplay of God's benevolence and grace to his creature Man, as an individual and in his ſocial and national connections. Notice is taken of perſonal favours of Providence, as alſo of the ſingular proſperity of our nation. Then the ſubject endeavours to embrace the preſent tranſmous and diſaſtrous condition of the European Kingdoms, originating from the ambition of Princes, combined againſt the Government and Liberties of the French Republic. The probable iſſue of thoſe convulſions, according to the uſual courſe of providential events, is ſtated to be, the emancipation of France from her former oppreſſions, and from the preſent unreaſonable combination of her enemies; the propagation of a ſpirit of free enquiry in matters of civil polity and religion through neighbouring countries, to the great increaſe of human virtue and happineſs. The whole is improved as a matter of our more watchful obedience and of humble gratitude and praiſe to the Supreme Ruler of nations and the compaſſionate Friend of ſinners.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT ſhall be printed on good paper and a fair type, and will contain a about twenty four pages, Octavo.

II. The price to ſubſcribers will be 7d.—Thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſhall have a ſeventh *gratis*.

Subſcriptions are received at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE juſt opened a large and general aſſortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on very low terms for caſh, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.	Cinnamon, Raiſins,
Brandy,	Rice,
Gino,	Cornfans,
Wine,	Sugar Kettles,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,	Braſs Kettles,
Molaſſes,	Warming Pans
Bohea and Souchong } Teas	Frying, do.
Coffee,	Nova Scotia Grindſtones.
Chocolate,	Salmon } by brl.
Pepper,	Mackrell } or leſs.
Allſpice,	Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
Ginger,	4d & 10d, Nails,
Paper Hangings,	6 by 8, 7 by 9, Window Glaſs.
Looking Glaſſes,	Powder and Shot.
Excellent Furr Muffs	
Cotton Wool,	

Crockery, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large aſſortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweds and Ruſſia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK'S celebrated German ditto. Engliſh do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Rock Salt. Moſt kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Perſons indebted, whoſe accounts are of one year ſtanding, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchaſe PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.

Northampton, November 1793.

John and Calvin Burr,

ONCE more inform all thoſe who are indebted to them, that unleſs their accounts and notes, are ſettled before, or on the fifteenth day of February next, that nothing but Caſh will be received in payment, and that at ſuch as the law will permit.

Worthington, Jan. 17. 1794.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Beſt Coniac Brandy, by the Pipe or hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Caſe.
Sherry and beſt Liſbon Wine in qr. Caſk, and excellent.
Beſt London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Linſeed and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Beſt Brown Sugar, by the hhd. cwt. or leſs.
Eaſt-India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or leſs.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or leſs.
Beſt Green Coffee, by the hhd. cwt. or doz.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allſpice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyſon and Bohea Teas, by the cheſt, doz. or ſingle lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or leſs.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glaſs.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raiſins in Jarrs.
Beſt Liverpool and Turk's Iſland Salt.
Rice by the hhd. or caſk.
Jeffey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—Engliſh Muſtard—Capers.
Cod Fiſh—Dutch Quilt—Oil Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for caſh or moſt kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Conſtant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6. 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has juſt received a large and extenſive aſſortment of DRY GOODS, among which is a great variety of fancy GOODS, alſo a quantity of Chintzes, Calicoes, Sattins, Modes, together with a great variety of Woolens—Likewiſe a general aſſortment of HARD WARE, among which is a quantity of the beſt London Pewter, Braſs Kettles, Warming Pans, &c. Alſo a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods as uſual, alſo Sweds and Ruſſia Iron, German and Biſtol Steel, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, and a quantity of Liver Oil, which will be ſold by the barrel as low as can be purchaſed in Boſton, except tranſportation.

Northampton, Dec. 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLEASANT ſituation in Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting-Houſe, upon the main ſtreet, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It conſiſts of a neat and convenient dwelling houſe, two ſtories, a barn and other outhouſes, three acres of land, very valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in queſt of a ſettlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertiſement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premiſes. And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable ſettlement among a hoſpitable induſtrious people, in a part of the country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightſome.

Alſo, one of the beſt lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and a mile from the foregoing homelot, conſiſting of fifteen acres mowing of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of thrifty young apple trees, upon the ſame. The terms will be made advantageous to the purchaſer. If deſired credit upon good ſecurity given for part payment; and poſſeſſion given the firſt day in May next. The lots may be purchaſed together if applied for before the middle of March, or ſeparately if deſired, after that term. If not ſold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Jan. 15. 1794.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, about the 14th of Nov. laſt, a two years old MARE COLT, a light bay, with a large white ſtripe in her face, with three white feet, treats and paces, and ſuppoſed to be with foal. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt, and return her to the ſubſcriber, or give information where he may find her, ſhall receive all neceſſary charges.

SAMUEL BLACKMAR.

Pittsfield, Jan. 13. 1794.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1794. [NUMB. 390.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 16.*

A RESOLUTION received from the Senate yeſterday, propoſing an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, was read the ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The report of the Secretary of State, on the foreign commerce of the United States, and the reſolutions of Mr. Madiſon founded thereon, were again taken under conſideration. Mr. Nicholas ſpoke largely on the ſubject in favor of the general principle of the reſolutions. Some obſervations were made by ſeveral other members. The Committee at length roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received and read from the Preſident of the United States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts of letters, which originated in a correſpondence between our miniſter at Paris and the French miniſter for foreign affairs, relative to ſundry commercial tranſactions, the detention of American veſſels in the harbours of France, and the capture of the American ſhip Laurette, &c. A copy of the late act of navigation was among the papers communicated; it was directed to be tranſlated.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treaſury, containing ſtatements reſpecting the loan offices. Read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring ſeveral petitions, &c. the houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, *January 17.*

A memorial was read from A. G. Fraunces, praying for a copy of the report on his petition, &c. laid on the table.

After reading and referring ſome other petitions, the houſe went into committee of the whole, on the appropriation bill. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion, during which, Mr. Baldwin roſe repeatedly, for the purpoſe of inquiring into the exceſs of various ſums appropriated for contingencies and other purpoſes, above the ſum hereto fore appropriated—his object was, that a committee ſhould be appointed to make particular inquiry into the reaſons of theſe exceſſes, and to report. A motion was at length made and carried, for the riſing of the committee. In the houſe Mr. Baldwin made a motion for the appointment of a ſpecial committee, to inquire into the exceſs of, and report on the expediency of theſe exceſſes. This motion was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

It was then voted that the houſe proceed to the conſideration of the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Francis—ſome converſation enſued reſpecting the diſcuſſion of this report with the galleries, on account of a communication of a confidential nature, made to the ſelect committee. The Rule of the Houſe, the Speaker obſerved, required that the queſtion for cloſing the galleries ſhould be privately diſcuſſed, on which it was ordered that they ſhould be cleared.

MONDAY, *January 20.*

A memorial was preſented from the people commonly called Quakers, on the ſubject of the ſlave trade. Ordered to lie.

The committee appointed reported a ſtatement of the force neceſſary to protect our trade, and the ways and means.

The force propoſed is four Frigates of 44 guns, and two of 20 guns. The metal of the larger Frigates, is 28 eighteen pounders and 16 nine pounders.

The ſum reported as neceſſary for this armament is 600,000 dollars. It is propoſed to raiſe this ſum by laying one per cent additional on imported goods now paying ſeven and an half; five per cent additional on ſtone, marble, &c. and on all ſtone and earthen ware; three cents additional per gallon on all ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, employed in foreign trade; 25 cents per ton on all other veſſels.

This report was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union. Ordered to be printed.

On motion an addition was made to the committee of ways and means ſo that it now conſiſts of a member from every State, who are to make another report reſpecting the fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) after remarking that in the correſpondence between the Executive of the United States and the miniſter of Great Britain, as printed for the houſe, there appears a chaſm, occaſioned by the omiſſion of a letter from the Secretary of State, which letter is referred to by the miniſter in a ſubſequent letter, offered a reſolution, the purport of which is that the Preſident be requeſted to direct the Secretary of State to lay the letter, or ſuch parts of it as may be deemed proper, before the houſe.

This motion was agreed to.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States ſtating, that in anſwer to his communication to the government of France, aſking the recal of their Miniſter, he received aſſurances of their unequivocal diſapprobation of his conduct, and a promiſe that his recal ſhould be expedited without delay.

The committee on the eſtimate of appropriation for 1794, reported in favor of no diminution of the eſtimate brought forward by the Secretary of the Treaſury.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury on the ſubject of the collection of duties on diſtilled ſpirits. The Houſe then adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January 21.*

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a report, ſtating the ſeveral facts relative to the memorial of the captains of ſundry French veſſels, which put into the ports of the United States laſt ſummer, with paſſengers from the iſland of St. Domingo; the captains prayed for an exemption of the uſual duties, as they were altogether compelled, by unavoidable circumſtances, to take refuge in theſe ports. The committee recommended legiſlative interpoſition in their favour.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, of Rhode-iſland, the memorial of the people called Quakers, at their yearly meeting in the State aforeſaid, read the 20th inſt. was referred to Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Ward, Mr. Giles, Mr. Talbot and Mr. Grove, to conſider the ſame, and report.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, was received by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary, covering ſome communications relative to the collection of the duties impoſed by law on ſpirits, diſtilled within the United States, and a copy of the laws paſſed in the territory of the United States, north weſt and ſouth weſt, of the river Ohio—Laid on the table.

Mr. Giles reported the bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22.*

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of the letter mentioned in our laſt as omitted, when the communications between the Britiſh Miniſter, and the Secretary of State, were printed. On the motion of Mr. Smith, S. C. 500 copies of this letter are to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary for the Department of War, announcing the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of peace with the Creek Indians, by the agency and interpoſition of Mr. Seagrove, agent for Indian affairs in the Southern Department.

The bill for eſtabliſhing an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States, was read the ſecond time, 150 copies to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Houſe according to the order of the day reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on Mr. Madiſon's commercial reſolutions. Some progreſs was made, and the committee it to ſit again on the ſame buſineſs.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States was received by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, covering ſome extracts of letters from the American Miniſter in London. Theſe were read and purported, that England is deſirous of continuing on friendly terms with this country; that the American ſufferers will receive ſatisfaction; alſo an extract from their court of admiralty, relative to freight, &c. and the conduct to be obſerved towards the neutral powers.

—That Genoa and Toſcany are forced from their neutrality by a ſquadron of Britiſh and Spaniſh ſhips of war, which entered their ports and captured ſeveral French veſſels; and that veſſels from Pennſylvania, Delaware and New-Jerſey, were obliged to perform a quarantine of 14 days.

TUESDAY, *January 23.*

The engroſſed bill, entitled, "An act for completing and better eſtabliſhing the military eſtabliſhment of the United States," was read the third time, and paſſed. Ordered, that it be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the communications received from the Executive the 22d inſt. ſhould be printed. The motion was agreed to.

The Houſe, agreeably to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the privileges and reſtrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries. After conſiderable debate, the committee roſe, reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, *January 24 25.*

After the Kentucky reſolutions (which relate to the Indian war expences) were referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury—the Houſe, in committee, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, debated on the report relative to commercial reſtrictions, each day, until the hour of adjournment, when progreſs was reported and leave obtained to ſit again.

FROM THE *LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.*

OBSERVATIONS ON
MR. PITT's MANIFESTO,
(Publiſhed in this GAZETTE, of Jan. 29.)

THE number of childiſh Manifeſtoes, which this war has drawn from the different Sovereigns of Europe, in the different ſtages of its ſucceſs, is at laſt augmented by that of Great-Britain, which we have given from laſt night's Gazette.

Aſſuming, while yet it may be ſaid to laſt, the right of a free preſs, to comment on all public declarations on which the name of the Sovereign is affixed, and conſidering that which is now before us as the act of thoſe who confidentially adviſe his Majeſty, we are exempt from all charge of diſreſpect towards his ſacred perſon, when we pronounce this Manifeſto of his Miniſter to exceed in fraud, folly, jeſuitiſm, confuſion, hypocriſy, and puſillanimity, any one of thoſe which have yet made their appearance in the form of addreſſes to the People of France.

This paper is meant to encourage the Britiſh nation to go on with the war, and the French to imitate the example of the Toulonеſe. How admirably calculated to produce theſe effects, a few moments obſervation, will determine.

To the Engliſh, who are keeping up large armies in Flanders and Toulon, preparing for vaſt expeditions to the Weſt and Eaſt, paying two hundred thouſand pounds a year to the King of Sardinia, and thirty crowns a piece for Heſſians and Hanoverians, not to mention what the King of Naples is to have, this precious paper proclaims the comfortable truth, *That all hope of changing the government of France, by exterior force, is now at an end!*

Rouſed by the reiterated diſgraces to which the imprudence and want of ability in Miniſters have expoſed the Britiſh arms, while the people of England began to think a little more ſeriouſly, than hitherto they had done, about the object of this war, anxiouſly to look for ſomething clear, definite and preciſe, with the attainment of which they might be ſatisfied, all their ſond hopes of conqueſt, all their juſt expectations of a peace, are bid to vaniſh, by a Manifeſto which at once confeſſes how totally the Miniſters diſpair of prevailing by arms, and repels to a diſtance not to be eſtimated by human foreſight, all rational chance of averting its calamities by negociation!

For what is Mr. Pitt's object; could any man tell before his manifeſto; Can any man tell now; Is the war to go *until* the French monarchy is reſtored; Theſe are queſtions which admit of a plain anſwer, yes or no, but which it is in vain that we look for in this Manifeſto—in any thing that he has ſaid,—in any thing that he has done.—

This is our conſoling proſpect, after ſo many thouſands have periſhed, and ſo many millions have been expended! All hopes of getting peace is now to depend upon the exertions of the Royaliſts in the interior of France.—Is the encouragement held out to *them* by this Manifeſto a bit better than what is offered to us; If peace is not to be made until the monarchy ſhall be re eſtabliſhed, why is not this principle clearly and explicitly declared; Why is not this encouragement held out to that unhappy deſcription of men in France, to perſevere in their exertions, and where they cannot exert themſelves in their loyalty; Why is there a loop-hole left for Mr. Pitt to creep out of this war, (in which he involved his country for the ſake of dividing the Oppoſition) by inſidious half-ſecret, canting declarations, ſuch as, "that his Majeſty certainly will not diſpute with France the RIGHT of reforming her laws"—And other ſimilar proteſtations, at all times idle and abſurd but when the ſword is appealed to, abject and puſillanimous?

For how does Mr. Pitt deſcribe the government with which his Majeſty *is ardently deſirous to treat for the re eſtabliſhment of the general tranquility*; Does he call it a MONARCHY plainly and honeſtly; Not a word of it—he calls it a "*Government, lawful and permanent, founded upon the acknowledged principles of univerſal juſtice, and capable of entering into the uſual relations of peace, and alliance with other powers.*"

Will nothing but a monarchy anſwer this deſcription? Is Holland, are the Swiſs Cantons, or America, incapable of ſuch relations? France is at preſent the victim of a vile mob of anarchiſts. Granted. Suppoſe ſhe ſhould return to her ſenſes, without caring to return to her chains; ſuppoſe even that ſhe ſhould reject liberty under her fatheſt form, a limited monarchy; ſuppoſe ſhe ſhould perſiſt in being a republick, and contrive at laſt to eſtabliſh a good one, "founded," as well it may be, "on the principles of univerſal juſtice," were ſhe ſtill to perſiſt in this war, for the ſake of a royal party in France; Shall the wounds of our bleeding country never be ſtopped? or are they to be bound up with Manifeſtoes, and Gazettes, and whining exhortations to a victorious enemy, to take a Government from the hands of Mr. Pitt, ſmiter poſſibly to that which his mild confederates are now contriving far Poland?

But, admitting for a moment that the Royaliſts in France will be perſuaded by this Manifeſto that the war is to be continued until there eſtabliſhment of Monarchy. What monarchy is meant? Such as the Toulonеſe, *whoſe example is recommended to the reſt of France*, have ſtipulated for? Nor one word of this is contained in the Manifeſto. What encouragement, therefore, does Mr. Pitt offer to that unfortunate deſcription of men whom he would perſuade to truſt him with their lives, their fortunes, and their proſpects? Lord Hood told them *he came to reſtore monarchy*. The Toulonеſe enter into a treaty with the noble Lord; by virtue of which, he is put in poſſeſſion of their harbor and ſhipping, on condition of his reſtoring Monarchy *according to the Conſtitution of* 1789. One would have thought that the very firſt diſpatch from London, if Miniſters had been poſſeſſed of one ſingle ſpark of good faith, would have carried out a full confirmation of the *principle* of this Treaty with the Toulonеſe: What happens? "The confidence which "one of the principal French towns has "lately placed in his Majeſty" (the extent of which confidence, be it remembered, is aſcertained by a poſitive treaty,) "impoſe "upon his Majeſty a duty, preſſing and "indiſpenſable, of explaining what are "his views."

Theſe views, as we have before obſerved, are generally, and with regard, to the objects of the war, as confuſed and inexplicable as ever; but with regard to the unhappy Toulonеſe, and their Conſtitution of 1789, they are clear and poſitive enough: Not one word, confirming Lord Hood's treaty with them appears from the beginning to the end of this Manifeſto. On the contrary, the People of France (to whom, in laudable imitation of the tyranny of the old, and the anarchy of the new ſyſtem, Mr. Pitt appeals againſt thoſe who preſent their will) are expreſſly told, that *in the preſent moment*

of trouble and calamity, and of public danger, it is not fit to decide upon all the MODIFICATIONS *of which that form of Government may, in the event be susceptible ! ! Not fit? Was it in times of "trouble and confusion" that the Toulonese, and the rest of France, first adopted their Constitution? Was it a matter hastily imagined, while Carteaux was at their Gates? Admitting, as we are ready to do, that many parts of that Constitution required revision, was not its main principle; namely, A MONARCHY, with LIMITATIONS BY LAW, one that deserved, to be expressly sanctioned by a Minister, who, independent of his faith specifically pledged to the Toulonese, was solemnly declaring, in his sovereign's name, to France, to England, and to the world, the general purposes for which the war was carried on? Contempt, mistrust, consternation and dismay, must attend this fully paper, wherever it circulates, whether in Great Britain or France. In this, situation, which beyond all others, requires the care and vigilance of Parliament, Ministers give us to understand that it is not to meet before January. It will be futile, therefore, to speculate upon the most important and necessary of all questions, namely, Whether the war is to go on UNTIL the Monarchy of France shall be re-established? In the mean time Mr. Pitt reaps the chance of events; the feeble and incapable Cabinet, of which he is the head, projects new intrigues and finagems to prolong this ill-gotten power, while the people of their deluded country are left to perform their counterparts in this tragedy, to bleed—to pay—to suffer—and to submit!*

London, Oct. 30, 1793.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

Friday, Jan. 17.

THE Treasurer's report on the subject of the debt of the Commonwealth, referred to him at the June Session, was read in the House of Representatives, at the close of this day, and committed.

It appears that the debt of the Commonwealth, unprovided for, with the arrears of interest, to the 1st of July next, will amount to £ 685 762 1 6. The report contemplates a loan to be opened at five per cent interest on the balances due from the United States, the annual dividend from the subscription to the Union Bank, and the annual interest on money loaned to the United States, will be equal to £.22,518 3 leaving only £ 11 256 11 6 to be raised by an excise or taxation on malt and estates to pay the interest on the proposed loan; the money due for the eastern and western lands which have been sold, and the interest of the debt, which may be from time to time redeemed, it is proposed to vest in the hands of commissioners for the purchase of the debt. Supposing the debt to be purchased at 18/. on the pound, so much will be redeemed by the year—also, that the interest annually due from the United States, and the Commonwealth's dividend in the stock of the Union Bank will then, without the aid of a tax, pay the interest on the residue of the debt and leave a surplus of £ 3360 2 0 annually.

SATURDAY, January 18.

Ordered, That the Clerk of the House, be directed to procure 250 printed Copies of the Report of the Treasurer on the public debt, for the use of the Legislature.

Hon. W. Jennigan, Esq brought down a bill, directing suits against particular officers, to be brought in their own counties. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be engrossed. Sent down for concurrence.

The committee of the House, to whom was referred the Report of the Treasurer on the unfunded debt of the commonwealth, reported generally, That the debt should be reloaned, at an interest of four per centum per annum, and fixed leave to sit again. It seemed to be the general opinion of the House, that the debt should be reloaned—but the rate of interest, which the Creditors should receive, occasioned a lengthy debate, and on a motion for striking out the word "four," and inserting "five," it passed in the affirmative, and the report was accepted, thus amended.

STATE SUABILITY.

Extract from Gov. MIFFLIN's Speech to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

"AS every transaction that is connected with our federal compact, that relates to its principles and construction, or effects its popularity and preservation, must be deemed of primary importance, I take the earliest opportunity, as the request of the lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, to present to your view, the proceedings of the legislature of that State, on the claim of jurisdiction made by the Supreme court of the United States to compel her to appear and answer as a defendant, in a suit instituted against her by an individual citizen of another State. The discussion of the question, which this communication involves, will unavoidably lead you to consider, even though the power, thus claimed (and supported, indeed, by a decision in another case, of a similar nature) has been legitimately delegated by the constitution to the Supreme federal Tribunal; whether experience, the attributes of State sovereignty, and the harmony of the Union, do not require that it should be abolished: that whatever may be the result of your deliberations on that point, you cannot fail to observe, with virtuous satisfaction, and patriotic pride, that while an attempt to reform the political systems of other countries, is generally opposed by all the arts of corruption, and embarrassed by all the miseries of intestine tumult, the American government happily provides, under circumstances equally free from influence and fear, for the explanation of whatever may be thought ambiguous, and the amendment of whatever may be found erroneous, in the excellent infirmment by which it is delineated."

Extract from Gov. CLINTON's Speech to the Legislature of New-York.

"A MONG other important matters which will occupy your deliberations, are certain resolutions of the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Virginia, respecting the suability of a State; which are submitted to you at the request of the executives of those Commonwealths. The decision of the Supreme Federal Court, which gave rise to these resolves, involves essentially the sovereignty of each State, that no observations on my part can be necessary to bespeak your early attention to the subject matter of them. It may be proper however, to suggest, that our convention, when deliberating on the federal constitution, in order to prevent the judiciary of the United States from extending itself to questions of this nature, expressly guarded against such a construction, by their instrument of ratification. A fact, nevertheless, been instituted by an individual against this State. To you, therefore, it will belong to pursue such measures as the occasion may require, consistent with the constitution of the United States, and best corresponding with our own sovereignty and the general welfare of the union."

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Nothing of authority has transpired relative to the safety or success of Lord Howe's fleet, since the arrival of Lieutenant Boaler.

Lord Howe's fleet consists of 26 sail of the line, besides frigates, &c.

It is generally supposed, that the ships which his lordship was in chase of had slipt out of Brest water, in order to proceed to the West Indies, to counteract the operations of Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey in that part of the world.

The intelligence brought by Lord George Conway is of the most important nature. The surrender of Fort St. Louis, with a garrison of four thousand men, and one hundred and twelve pieces of artillery, are not the only felicitous circumstances which his lordship was charged to impart. The quantity of ammunition and military stores of all kinds, taken in the place, is immense. The garrison chose to surrender themselves prisoners of war, as they said, if they returned to France, they were certain of being guillotined.

Before Lord George Conway left the Austrian camp, General Wurmser had received a message from the Duke of Bronfwick, informing him that he had the king of Prussia's orders most vigorously to co-operate with him.

Fort Louis, which has just surrendered to the Austrian army, is 20 miles from Strasburgh, and 240 from Paris.

Lord Mulgrave, on Saturday, arrived at the secretary of state's office from Toulon. His lordship has brought no fresh news from thence; the dispatches which appeared in Saturday night's gazette from that place, having been sent off but the day before his lordship sailed for this country. His lordship speaks with confidence of the security of Toulon.

General O'Hara has succeeded Lord Mulgrave as commander in chief of the British forces serving in the south of France.

Lord Mulgrave gives an account of 30 sail of French merchantmen having been captured by Lord Hood's cruizers, and sent into Gibraltar.

On Saturday night Mr. Lauzun, the messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office, with letters from his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Sir James Murray, Bart. which are dated November 22. These dispatches contain no news whatever of importance, the enemy have remained perfectly inactive for some time. The army under his Royal Highness are all in the Highest health.

Yesterday Mr. Wilkin, the king's messenger, arrived at the secretary of state's office with dispatches from Joseph Frame, Esq. his majesty's minister at Genoa.

By these dispatches it appears, that the Republic, determined not to give up their connection with France, had rather chosen to risk hostilities with this country and in consequence had determined on a war with Great Britain! Mr. Wilkin, the messenger, was allowed twelve hours to pass through their territories; and all foreigners, the French excepted, had been ordered to quit the territories of the Republic within a certain time; in consequence of which Sir Gilbert Elliott, who was there on his way to Toulon, and Mr. Drake, his Britannic Majesty's minister at Genoa, with all the British then at that place, had embarked on board his Majesty's ship the Bedford, 74 guns, Captain Mann, and sailed for Toulon.

Admiral Gell, with his squadron, remained in the bay; and when the messenger came away, there was every reason to expect that an immediate bombardment of the town would take place.

The Republic has been led to this measure, from the fear of losing the great property that it possesses in the French funds.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Nov. 30.

By advices from Barbadoes and Antigua we find that the morality of the English and French Windward Islands is represented as having been uncommonly great, and still reigning in some of them. It is said, with confidence, that from two frigates and a fifty gun ship, now lying at Antigua, they cannot muster a greater number of healthy men than are sufficient to man a cutter.

The Spanish ships of war at Porto Cavallo have 6000 troops on board.

The operation of the Spanish force intended to act against the French part of St. Domingo, is retarded by the sickness of the troops, more than 1500 of whom are reported unfit for duty.

DUMFRIES, (Virginia) Jan. 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in the Western-Territory, to his friend in this County, dated December 1, 1793.

"A revolution is on foot in Louisiana, the French inhabitants on the west side of the river Mississippi, inspired by the glorious cause of their brethren in Europe, are determined to shake off the despotic yoke of Spain; they have actually declared their intentions, and disarmed a number of Spanish officers, to whom the administration of Government had been intrusted. By the best accounts the French and American settlements on the Mississippi, can bring into the field an army of 6000 men, all excellent marks men. Situated as they are—fighting for their liberty, and the most delightful country in the western world; they cannot but be successful, if determined and united.

"A contemplating mind will easily conceive the great advantages that would accrue to the world in general, and the United States in particular, should such an event take place—it would open the road for millions of the human race, to emigrate to this favour'd spot, on which nature has lavished its gifts; and which, from its first discovery, until now, has been lost to mankind, owing to the selfish views of a nation whose ignorance and superstition prevented its rise and progress. The road once opened, and the means of civilizing not only the natives of the soil, but (if I may be allowed the expression) the Spaniards themselves over the gulf of Mexico, whom priest-craft and ignorance has made useless to society.—Such a revolution would produce more; it would put Americans in the full possession of the navigation of the most noble river within their territory, the right of which, (contrary to nature's law) has been arbitrarily withheld, and by them shamefully given up to a people whom they neither ought to love nor fear."

"May the spirit of liberty make its way good to the delightful plains of Louisiana, where Gallia's Sons once sheltered themselves from persecution and oppression; united rally round the standard of liberty and will to be free!"

CHARLESTON, Jan. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in this city.

"THE people here have got recruiting mad for the French service, to go against West-florida, Augustine, and Neworleans. Col. K——— is to command a legion, Col. P——— a battalion: Messrs. O. C. &c. are Capts. to Col. P.'s battalion. They have enlisted upwards of thirty of the militia troop of horse, now in service in green country.

PETERSBURGH, Jan. 15

Last week the body of Thomas Kirby, of Dinwiddie county, was found in the woods near his place of residence. It is said that he was murdered by two of his own negroes. His wife and her brother, are committed to goal charged with having been the principal cause to exciting the negroes to commit this abominable crime.

BALTIMORE, January 25.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated 19th instant, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia.

"A French corvette, the Bearon, arrived here after a passage of 53 days, brings intelligence, that negociations for peace with Prussia, were in progress. That internal commotions were so far done away, that an insurgent was not to be found, since taking the city of Lyons, from whence the troops proceeded to Toulon, now invested by 150,000 of the Republicans, pressing the siege with the utmost vigour. That the Spaniards had been again defeated near Bayonne; that the squadron which sailed this fall from New-York, were safely arrived at Brest, that the Republican fleet commanded the channel—That the most vigorous warlike preparations were conspicuous in all parts of the Republic. That since the execution of Marie, Orleans, Brissot, and others, the powerful faction, which operated to the hurt of the Republic, is no more; and that tranquility, & order were re-established in every department.

"These particulars are all confirmed by the Patuxent Planter from Bourdeaux."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

IT is confirmed from several quarters, that the British have given orders to their privateers to take all American vessels from any French port with such articles as were prohibited under the old government. This is an additional influence of their tyrannical usurpation over the empire of the sea, which they maintained uncontrouled by justice or the law of nations.

We have it from good authority that the report industriously circulated, that produce, &c. imported into France cannot be sold but at a price limited by the Convention, is unfounded. We have seen an authentic letter from the highest source containing information directly contrary.

WORCESTER, February 13.

A Haverhill paper, of Thursday last, mentions that Governour Bartlet, of Newhampshire, has given in his resignation to the Honourable Legislature of that state, now in session.

Not long ago we noticed the death of Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, of Brookfield, who was supposed to be the last person who was with Capt. Lovell, in his battle with the Indians. We have been since informed, that Dea. Noah Johnson, of Plymouth, in Newhampshire, who was in that battle, is still alive, in the 94th or 95th year of his age. Our informant adds, that this gentleman, about seven years ago, made a journey from Plymouth, principally for the purpose of viewing the place where the battle was fought. And notwithstanding in fact of cultivation was then such that only one tree remained upon the scene of action, yet those who were with him, and attempted it, could by no means deceive him as to the very spot of ground. And, what he visited as a singular circumstance was, that while he supposed himself the only person living who was in the action, he new the only remaining tree to be the one behind which he fought.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

A motion was made in the Senate of the United States, on the 16th, and they came to the following Resolutions; which is supposed will be carried.

RESOLVED, That in all representative governments, the Representatives are responsible for their conduct to their constituents, who are entitled to such information, that a discrimination and just estimate be made thereof.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States being the Representatives of the sovereignties of the individual States, whose basis is the people, owe equal responsibility to the powers by which they are appointed as if that body was derived immediately from the people, and that all questions and debates arising thereupon in the legislative and judiciary capacity, ought to be public.

Resolved, That the mode adopted by the Senate, of publishing their journals and extracts from them, in Newspapers, is not adequate to the purpose of circulating satisfactory information—While the principles and designs of the individual members are withheld from public view, responsibility is destroyed, which on the publicity of their deliberations would be reflored; the Constitutional powers of the Senate become more important, in being more influential over the other branch of the Legislature; abuse of power; maladministration of office more easily detected and corrected; jealousies rising in the public mind from secret legislation prevented, and greater confidence placed by our fellow citizens in the national government, by which their lives, liberties, and properties are to be secured and protected.

Resolved, Therefore, that it be a standing rule that the doors of the Senate chamber remain open while the Senate shall be sitting in a legislative and judiciary capacity, except on such occations as in their judgement may require secrecy; and that this rule commence on the day of

From a LONDON PAPER.

LAST MOMENTS of the LATE QUEEN of FRANCE.

WHEN the heard her sentence read, she did not shew the smallest alteration in her countenance, and left the Hall without saying a single word to the judges or to the people. It was then half past four in the morning, Oct. 16. The Queen was conducted to the condemned hold in the prison of the Conciergerie.

At five o'clock the Generale was beat.—At seven, the whole armed force was on foot; cannon were planted on the squares, and at the extremities of the bridges, from the Palace to the Square de la Revolution. At ten o'clock numerous patroles paffed through the streets.

At half past eleven in the morning Marie Antoinette was brought out of the prison, dressed in a white dishabille. Like other malefactors, she was conducted upon a common cart to the place of execution.

Her beautiful hair from behind was entirely cut off, and her hands were tied behind her back. Besides her dishabille, she wore a very small white cap. Her back was turned to the horse's tail.

During her trial she wore a dress of a white and black mixture.

On her right, upon the cart, was seated the executioner; upon the left a constitutional priest, belonging to the Metropolitan Church of Notre Dame, dressed in a grey coat, and wearing what is commonly called a lob wig. The cart was escorted by numerous detachments of horse and foot. Henriot, Rossin, and Boulanger, Generals of the Revolutionary army, preceded by the rest of the staff officers, rode before the cart.

An immense mob, especially women, crowded the streets, insulting the Queen, and vociferating "Long live the Republic!" She seldom cast her eyes upon the populace, and beheld with a cold indifference the great armed force of 30,000 men, which lined the streets in double rank.

The sufferings which she sustained during the captivity had much altered her appearance, and her hair on her forehead appeared a little as snow.

The Queen, without anguish or bigotry, was speaking to the priest seated by her side. Her spirits were neither elevated nor depressed; she seemed quite insensible to the cries of "Vive la Republique!" She even shewed a kind of satisfaction in looking for the moment which might rid her of her miserable existence.

When she passed through the street called Rue St. Honore, she sometimes attentively looked at the inscriptions of the words LIBERTY and EQUALITY, affixed to the portals of the houses.

She attended the scaffold with seeming calm and impatience, and then turned her eyes with great emotion towards the garden of the Thuilleries, the former abode of her parents.

At half past twelve o'clock the guillotine cleared her head from her body. She died in the 38th year of her age.

The executioner lifted and shewed the bloddreaming head from the four different corners of the scaffold, which is thrown by from side in all other common executions. The mob instantly vociferated, "Long live the Republick!"

A young man who dipped his pocket handkerchief in the Queen's blood, and rubbed it with veneration to his breast, was greatly apprehended. Upon him were found the portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

The corpse of the ill fated Queen was immediately after buried in a grave filled with lime, in the church yard called de la Madelaine, where Louis XVI. was buried the same manner.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

In SENATE, Monday, January 13.

AGREEABLE to the order of the day the Senate took into consideration the subject of amendments to the constitution of the United States. And,

It was agreed to confider at this time the following motion:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be propoied to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislature shall be valid as part of the constitution, viz:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

And after debate the further consideration thereof was postponed until to-morrow, and that the several motions on this subject be printed for the use of the senate.

Jan. 14 Agreeable to the order of the day, the senate took into consideration the motion made yesterday, for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, respecting the judicial power thereof.

On motion by Mr. Gallatin, that the motion be amended to read as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States, except in cases arising under treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall not be construed to extend to any suit or equity, commenced or prosecuted against any one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

It passed in the negative.

On motion, that the motion be amended, to read as follows:

"The judicial power of the United States, extends to all cases in law and equity in which one of the United States is a party, but no suit shall be prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of a foreign State, where the cause of action shall have arisen before the ratification of this amendment." It passed in the negative.

And on the question to agree to the resolution as follows:

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following article be propoied to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the constitution, to wit:

"The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State, in any case in which a State may be sued by the citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State."

It passed in the affirmative:

Yeas 23.—Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the senators present—

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackson, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Elfworth, Foster, Freylinghuyfen, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong, and Vining.

On motion, it was agreed to expunge the following clause of the motion last adopted:

"But no power to grant any charter of incorporation or any commercial or other monopoly, shall be hereby implied."

And on the question to agree to the motion, amended as follows:

"Nor shall any person holding any office in the bank of the United States, be a member of either house, while he holds such office."

It passed in the negative:

Yeas 12.—Nays 13.

The yeas and nays being required by one fifth of the senators present.

Those who voted in the affirmative, are Messrs. Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gallatin, Hawkins, Jackson, Martin, Monroe, Robinson, and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bradford, Cabot, Elfworth, Foster, Freylinghuyfen, Izard, King, Langdon, Livermore, Mitchell, Morris, Strong, and Vining.

On motion, it was agreed that the further consideration of amendments to the constitution of the United States be postponed.

BASSETERE, January 2.

We are informed, from good authority, that an American privateer manned and commanded by Americans, was to have sailed the 1st. from Guadaloupe to cruize against the English. The crew of the above privateer got naturalized and admitted French citizens.

The example of the above vessel will, we apprehend, be followed by many American vessels, in which case Great-Britain has no alternative and must of course declare war against the American States, or hang her subjects found in arms.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique to his friend in this place, dated 31st. Dec. 1793.

"I have nothing new to advise you, except the condemnation this day of the brig Maryland, belonging to Baltimore, a new brig and loaded with sugar and coffee: all the property of Stewart and Plunket. The judge condemned the sugar and coffee as, French property and the vessel as American for aiding and assisting the French by carrying produce to Bourdeaux. The brig and cargo are worth 10,000l. sterling. It is now the general opinion that every one in this road (about 100) will be condemned.

NEWYORK, Feb. 12.

The French Minister, Mr. Genet, has at last called upon the Executive of the United States to fulfil the article of the treaty in which the United States have guaranteed to France her possessions in the West-Indies. This requisition is accompanied with some disputes from the government of Guadaloupe, remonstrating the danger to which that Island is exposed from the British force. This demand seems to be the finishing act of a preconcerted plan, which has been steadily pursued by that minister, for dragging America into a war with Great Britain and Spain. Those who know the insidious proceedings of that man, would not be surprized to discover hereafter, that he sent to Guadaloupe for the purpose of procuring such representations of the danger of that Colony, as might be necessary to enforce and justify this requisition. On this as on every other occasion, we place great confidence in the integrity, prudence, impartiality and firmness of our rulers. At the same time, circumstances of this kind make us regret every connection with foreign nations, that can expose us to the calamity of sharing in their quarrels. Every day gives us new reason to abhor the system of treaties *offensive and defensive*; a system perhaps *necessary* in Europe, but one that would prove a perpetual scourge to this Country.

BOSTON, February 5.

An Answer to the Lieutenant Governor's Speech, says a correspondent, has passed the Hon. Senate (with only two dissentients) expressive among other things of great satisfaction at the conduct of the Supreme Executive of the United States, in the measures adopted, for enabling to be observed the principles of strict and impartial neutrality towards all the belligerent powers; disavowing at the same time a friendly wish for the happiness of that nation, who assisted us in the time of our distress. This correspondent ventures an opinion, that the minority in the House of Representatives, on this Answer, (in proportion to their numbers) will be as small, as the minority in the Senate.—[*Continued.*]

February 6—Yesterday, agreeably to assignment, the House of Representatives proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the committee of both Houses, on the Speech of His Honour the Lieut. Gov. as taken into a new draught by the Hon. Senate, in which the measures of the Federal Government were fully approved; and after a very lengthy debate, the question was called for, whether the House will accept the report, as new draughted by the Senate, and it being put, passed in the negative by a great majority. The Papers were then recommitted for a new report. (A full proof of the above from the Centinel.)—[*Chronicle.*]

February 8.—How well the above agrees with Truth, let the following determine—it is communicated by a Member of the House.

"A Paragraph contained in the Chronicle of Thursday, purporting to be an extract from the journals of the House of Representatives, on the subject of the answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech, is not an extract from the journals of that House, nor was any such vote as is there described, paffed. Two answers came down from the Senate, one originally reported by the committee, the other, a new draught by the Senate. The latter contained language which approved of the measures taken by the Federal Government to prevent the evils of war extending to this country. This was objected to, on several grounds, viz: that it was too late to take any notice of those measures; that it was an interference with the Federal Government, which would apologize for a disapprobation of some of their measures hereafter; and that there was nothing in the Lieut. Governour's Speech, which without violence, would admit of such an answer. During this debate, almost every gentleman on either side, expressed his entire approbation of the measures alluded to; but some doubted the propriety of the Answer, upon one or other of the grounds above stated. It was then moved, that the papers be committed. This motion obtained, and no instructions were given to the Committee. The question, as to a concurrence with the Senate, was not taken."—[*Continued.*]

On Thursday last, Prince Edward, son of his Britanic Majesty arrived in this town from Quebeck. We are told that his Highness has lately been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and is to have a command in the army in the West Indies.

FEBRUARY 12.

Capt. FREEMAN, arrived here, from *St. Sebastian*, in *Spain*, which he left the first of *December*, that *Toulon* was still in the hands of the *English*; but that it was invaded, on the land side, by a very large army of the French; and that the *Spaniards* themselves, had very little hopes of the combined powers being able to hold possession of it.

NORTHAMPTON, February 19.

We hear from Windsor, county of Berkshire, that on Saturday night last, the house of Lieut. William Cole, was consumed by fire, together with all the furniture, and a quantity of grain.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for sale, a few Hogsheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, per hhd. or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Codfish in large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce.

Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

This day published, and for sale, by the Printer hereof,—

A SERMON, delivered at Hatfield, on the day of the last public Thanksgiving, by the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN.

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their books.

☞ Those Gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers for the above work, were lodged, are requested to return them to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Wethersfield, containing above ninety-five acres of Land, thirty or forty acres under improvement, with a convenient dwelling-house, and barn, with a good well of water by the house.—Said Farm is well watered otherwise, with a young orchard on the same—It lies on the county road leading from Southampton to Chesterfield.—For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC GOODALE.

February 17, 1794.

THE Subscriber being appointed and having accepted the trust of Executor to the last Will and Testament, of BENJAMIN PORTER, late of Wendell, in the county of Hampshire, deceased—All Persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and all those to whom said estate is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

DANIEL PORTER, Executor.

Wendell, January 9, 1794.

TOBACCO.

IN the 16th volume of Rymers' Federa, there is the following record of an order of King James I. A. D. 1624.

"Whereas tobacco, being a drug of late years found out, and brought from foreign parts in small quantities, was taken and used by the better sort, both now and then only as physic to preserve health; but it is now at this day, thro evil custom and the toleration thereof, excessively taken by a number of rioters & disorderly persons of mean and base condition, who do spend most of their time in that idle vanity, to the evil example and corrupting of others, and also to consume the wages which many of them get by their labor, not caring at what price they buy that drug—By which immoderate taking of tobacco the health of a great number of our people is impaired, and their bodies weakened and made unfit for labor—Besides that also a great part of the treasure of our land is *spent and exhausted* by this only drug liceantiously abused by the meaner sort—All which *enormous* inconveniences we do well perceive to proceed principally from the great quantity of tobacco daily brought into this our realm, which exceeds might, in great part, be restrained by some good imposition to be laid upon it—Wherefore we command our treasurer to order all customers, surveyors, &c. to demand and take *six shillings and eight pence* on *every pound* weight of tobacco brought in &c."

Dont laugh at King James for conjuring up so many frightful effects of the use of tobacco; nor at our ancestors who, when they first arrived in America, ascribed all manner of vices and evils to the custom of *drinking hot-slabs*, and proscribed it as a *dangerous* practice. We have recent instances of more *disordered imaginations*. Mr. Genet has been as much alarmed about some medallions of Kings in the President's drawing room, as ever King James was at the use of tobacco. This tobacco, this monstrous drug! said James, used by *common people*: Why our people's health will be ruined, their bodies will be weakened that they cant work, our treasure will be exhausted; riots, licentiousness, corruption! A world of horrid consequences follow this detestable, this alarming use of tobacco!—*Aristocracy*, cries Mr. Genet, *Aristocracy*! Reecho the democratic society: A figure of that monster, that devil incarnate, a King in the President's house! Why in France, this is a signal for rallying! Such a house would be down in ten minutes, and its owner *a la lanterne*. Monarchy, conspiracy, treason! A medallion of a King, in a free country! Where there's a plot, liberty cant exist a twelve month: down with this giant of tyranny—This medallion, no bigger than a goose egg, is a *giant, a colossus* of monarchy and aristocracy, that will prostrate liberty, and bind you all in fetters.

And to see freemen also imitating courts and monarchs and nobles, is a most frightful thing—What! A freemen spend his money like a nobleman! A slave! it is a most pitious thing to see a levee in a free country, where people are dressed in silks and powdered up as white as snow. How can such people preserve their liberty? Besides, the people in America make bows, some of them very handsome bows, just as they do in courts. Bless me, how *dangerous*, how *fatal* to liberty.—Why in a free country, they *ought not* to do as they please; if they are ever to industrious and get money, they *ought not* to spend it, because aristocrates do the same in Europe. If they are ever able, they ought not to wear silks, like aristocrats, but *low cloth*. They ought not to have courtly manners and etiquette. They ought not to address each other with mincing and scraping and foit words; but walk up to a friend, as strait and stiff as a crow-bar, slap him on the shoulder, and say "how fare you, old hunks." This is true plain democratical simplicity, and not at all hostile to liberty. In short whiteyrants, kings, and aristocrats walk on their feet, republicans ought to go on their heads.—Every thing in Europe ought in America to be turned *topsy turvy* before *liberty can be safe*.

Dont laugh at King James for his *terrors* about *Tobacco*.—Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.

RIOT at BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM, (Eng.) October 23.

It being within one week of the time when the present Constables go out of office, and there remaining between six and seven hundred pounds uncollected of the first payment towards the damage done by the rioters in July 1791, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Barrs, one of the Constables, went with proper affidence, to distrain, at the house of one Wood, in Litchfield street. Wood refused to pay the sum he had been assessed, and behaved very improperly; a considerable concourse of people instantly appeared at the door, and became so disorderly, that the officers were obliged to desist and retire.

Before six o'clock many hundreds were assembled, passed through many of the principal streets, and became so turbulent that the shops in the High-street were all shut up: from thence they proceeded to the New-Church yard, where countenanced by a number of idle spectators, they presently demolished the windows of Mr. Barrs the Constable.

The Magistrates appeared and read the Riot-act, and a party of the 3d regiment of dragoons were ordered out from the barracks, and directed to disperse the multitude; they instantly rushed amongst them with their drawn swords, wounded five or six, took twenty-four into custody, and safely lodged them in the dungeon.

The Riot act was read three times in the course of the evening, and the troops paraded the streets all night.

Encouraged again by the idle and the curious, to whose presence all the mischief of a riot is generally owing, early yesterday morning, the rabble threated to rescue those in the dungeon, but had not then the hardiness to attack a military guard.

At nine o'clock in the morning the Riot-Act was read at the Welch Cross; and about one in the afternoon, the prisoners, escorted by a party of horse, were brought before the Magistrates, when ten were discharged, and fourteen remained for further examination. A militrary guard continued on duty in the streets during the whole of yesterday, and in the evening another party of the same regiment arrived from Wolverhampton.

After a very turbulent day, in which crowds of people were continually traversing the streets, and all business in a great measure suspended, at ten o'clock last night an attack was made on the dungeon, to rescue the prisoners, when the gaoler found it necessary twice to discharge a blunderbuss, by which three were wounded, and the crowd instantly dispersed. Two of the wounded taken to the hospital, one of whom is said to be in so desperate a state, that he is either dead or dying—the recovery of the other is very uncertain.

One of the men wounded on Monday night, had yesterday a piece of his skull removed, which was fractured by a stroke with a sword.

Half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

All is now tracquil; another party of soldiers are coming from Kidermintser, and twelve or fourteen of the prisoners are just taken before the Magistrates.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLEASANT situation in Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting-House, upon the main street, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It consists of a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a barn and other out houses, three acres of land, very valuable, adjoining Connecticut River, a valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in quest of a settlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertisement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premises: And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable settlement among a sober industrious people, in a part of the country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightsome.

Also, one of the best lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting-House, and a mile from the foregoing homelot, consisting of fifteen acres nearly of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of thrifty young apple trees, upon the same. The terms will be made advantageous to the purchaser. If desired credit upon good security given for part payment; and possession given the first week in May next. The lots may be purchased together if applied for before the middle of March, or separately if desired, after that term. If not sold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Jan. 15, 1794.

STOLEN out of the stable of the Subscriber, in Patridgefield, on the night of the 8th inst. a bright bay HORSE, two years old, black mane and tail, two white hind feet, a small white spot on his forehead, also a small white stripe on his nostrels all, shod all round. Whoever will will take up said horse and thief, and return, or secure them, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or for the horse only FIVE, by

BENJAMIN CORBIN.

Patridgefield, Feb. 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to all non-resident, Proprietors of Lands, in the town of Westhampton; that their Lands are taxed in the year 1793—Unless said taxes are paid by the 1st day of April next, they may expect, I shall collect, as the law directs. JOSEPH KINGSLEY, jun. Col.

Westhampton, February 6, 1794.

West-Boston Bridge.

THE Public are informed, that this *new* and *spacious* avenue into the town of *Boston*, is now completed, and ready for their accomodation. Travellers and Teamsters from the counties of *Worcester, Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, the State of *Vermont*, and adjoining parts of *New Hampshire*, may now save nearly two miles in their distance, pass over a Causeway and Bridge one mile and a third of a mile in length, and after their entrance into town, may proceed through streets the most central, direct and commodious, to the TOWN-HOUSE, MARKET, and LONG-WHARF.

JOSEPH BLAKE, jun.
Clerk to the Proprietors of said Bridge.

BOSTON, JAN. 1, 1794.

N. B.—The following, being the same as at *Charlestown Bridge*, are the Rates of Toll: viz.

Each Foot-Passenger two-thirds of a penny.
One Person and Horse two pence and two-thirds of a penny.
Each Wheel Barrow, Hand-Cart, and every other like Vehicle, one penny and one-third of a penny.
Each single Horse and Chaise, Chair or Sulky, eight pence.
Each Coach, Chariot, Phaeton, and Curricle, one shilling.
All other Wheel Carriages or Sleds, drawn by more than one horse, six pence each.
Neat Cattle or Horses, (exclusive of those rode, or in carriages or teams) one penny and one-third of a penny each.
Swine and Sheep, for each dozen, four pence.
To each Team one person and no more to be allowed as driver, and to pass toll free.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Best Coniac Brandy, by the Pipe or bbl.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Case.
Sherry and best Lisbon Wine in qr. Cask, and excellent.
Best London Porter, by the groce or doz.
Linseed and Liter Oil, by the bbl.
Best Brown Sugar, by the bbl. cwt. or lefs.
East India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or lefs.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or lefs.
Best Green Coffee, by the bbl. cwt. or doz.
Proper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Alspice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyson and Bohea Teas, by the cheft, doz. or single lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or lefs.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glafs.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raifins in Jarrs.
Best Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt.
Rice by the bbl. or cask.
Jersey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet-Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoaking Tobacco.
Segars—English Mustard—Capers.
Cod Fish—Dutch Quils—OL Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or most kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Constant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6. 1793.

ALLEN MINER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the new STORE, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Lazell, of Cummington, for the term of three years and an half—

Where he has now on hand, and is rapidly selling, a general and complete assortment of English, together with West-India GOODS—Hard Ware, &c. upon the most reasonable terms for ready pay, or short approved credit. Said Miner will also give a year's credit where good security can be obtained—He also receives in payment, hayfred, and all kinds of farm produce.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant. ALLEN MINER.

N. B. All Persons indebted to Joseph Lazell, by book accounts, are desired to call forthwith and settle the same, by note of hand, or otherwise—and those whose notes are of more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment or renew the same.

JOSEPH LAZELL.

Cummington, Jan. 28. 1794.

WANTED to purchase, *immediately*, a quantity of BOARDS, and SHINGLES,—also a quantity of SLIT-WORK. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton; Feb. 11, 1794.

Universal Salvation.

HARTFORD, FEB. 1794.

PROPOSALS for *Printing by* SUBSCRIPTION,
(By E. BABCOCK)

THOUGHTS
ON THE
DIVINE GOODNESS,
RELATIVE TO THE
Government of Moral Agents,
PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED IN
FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Translated from the French of
FERDINAND OLIVER PETITPIERRE.

The London edition of this work has been much sought for, and sold at 10/6.—The present proposed edition will be printed on paper of a good quality, with a new, elegant type, —— handsomely bound and lettered,—and addressed to Subscribers at One Dollar, to be paid when the Volume is ready for delivery. Those who subscribe for Two Books shall be entitled to a Tenth, gratis. Those who procure and stand responsible for Twelve Subscribers, shall be entitled to a Volume. To non-subscribers the Book will be sold at 7/6

Subscriptions are received at this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the following unimproved Lands, lying in the town of Conway, county of Hampshire, that their several Lots are taxed in a Minister and County Rate, made in May 1792, and in a Town Rate made in January 1793, as follows:

	£.	d.	£.
Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Frary,	7	4	0
Lot No. 7, laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	4	7	0
Lot No. 45, laid to William Arms,	5	6	0
Lot No. 89, laid to Major Williams,	5	6	0
Part of Lot, No. 47, laid to Consider Arms,	1	8	1
Land originally in Shelburn.			
Part of Lot No. 40, laid to Samuel Barnard,	0	11	6
Lot No. 78, laid to Eben. Hinsdale,	4	1	7
Part of Lot No. 58, laid to Major Williams,	3	2	8
Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. E. Hinsdale,	1	4	8
Land in what is called Shelburn Gore.			
Lot No. 4, laid to Joseph Barnard,	2	3	8

And unless said taxes are paid on or before the 8th day of April next, so much of said lands, will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. *Peter Clark*, in said Conway, at 1 o'clock, P. M. it will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

JUDAH CLARK, Collector.

Conway, Feb. 4, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

INFORMS the public, that he continues the business of BOOK-BINDING nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton——where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, &c. to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

BIBLES,
Davie's Sermons,
Pike's Arithmatic,
Baron Trenck,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Interesting Memoirs
Life of Gardiner,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Friend of Youth,
Steuben's Manual Exercife.
Hervey's Meditations.
Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints.
Brown's Elements,
Spectator,
Compleate Letter Writer.
Beauties of Stern,
Watts' Lyric Poems,
Redeemed Captive,
Choice Collection of Country Dances.
Gentleman and Lady's Museum.
Hieroglyphick Bible
Holy Bible Abridged
Youngman's Companion.
American Songster
Blind Child,
Accidence,
Perry's Dictionary
Divine Songs,
Copper Plates,
Primers,
Jak Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Gold Leaf,
Glue,
Pfalm Books,
Spelling Books
and Blank Books
Whol. & Retail
Morocco Leather
A Collection of Songs.
A variety of Children's Books
Alphabets,

ENGLISH PAPER.

ROYAL, MEDIUM, CHICK FOOLSCAP, and LETTER PAPER.

Any of the above article or Cash, given for RAGS or TANNED SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, Feb. 12, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1794. [NUMB. 391.

STATE PAPERS

Communicated by the President of the *United States* to Congress.

RELATIVE TO
GREAT BRITAIN;

BEING THE SECOND PART OF THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES;

Consisting of the Correspondence of Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. PINCKNEY, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29. 1791.

Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State, to Mr.* HAMMOND, *Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.*

SIR,

IN recalling your attention to the 7th article of the definitive treaty of peace between the United States of *America*, and his Britannic Majesty, wherein it was stipulated that "his Britannic Majesty should with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbour within the same," I need not observe to you that this article still remains in a state of execution, nor recapitulate what, on other occasions has past on this subject. All this, I presume you are fully apprized. We consider the friendly movement lately made by the court of *London*, in sending a minister to reside with us, as a favourable omen of its disposition to cultivate harmony and good will between the two nations, and we are perfectly persuaded that these views will be cordially seconded by yourself in the ministry which you are appointed to exercise between us. Permit me then, Sir, to ask whether you are instructed to give explanations of the intentions of your court as to the execution of the article above quoted?

With respect to the commerce of the two countries, we have supposed that we saw in several instances, regulations on the part of your government, which, if reciprocally adopted, would materially injure the interests of both nations.

On this subject too, I must beg the favour of you to say, whether you are authorized to conclude, or to negociate arrangements with us which may fix the commerce between the two countries on principles of reciprocal advantage? I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the most perfect esteem and respect, Sir, &c.

TH: JEFFERSON.

PHILADELPHIA NOV. 30, 1791.

Mr. HAMMOND, *Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to Mr.* JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday, with respect to the non-execution of the 7th article of the definitive treaty of peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of *America*, which you have recalled to my attention; it is scarcely necessary for me to remark to you, Sir, that the King, my master, was induced to fulfil the execution of that article on his part, in consequence of the non compliance, on the part of the United States with the engagements contained in the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of the same treaty. These two articles are therefore, to materially connected with each other as not to admit of separation, either in the mode of discussing them, or in any subsequent arrangement, to which may result from that discussion.

In saluting to you, Sir, this indispensible consideration, I must at the same time observe to you, that, in the confidence of experiencing a similar disposition in the government of the United States, it is his Majesty's desire to remove every ground and occasion of misunderstanding, which may arise between the two countries: And in conformity to that disposition in his Majesty, I can have a similar disposition in the government of the United States, it is his Majesty's desire to remove every ground and occasion of misunderstanding, which may arise between the two countries: And in conformity to that disposition in his Majesty, I can entirely repeat what I have before stated in my first conversations with you after my arrival, and subsequently in my letter of the 6th of this month; viz. that I have no special commission empowering me to conclude any definitive arrangement upon the subject of the commercial intercourse between *Great Britain* and the *United States*. But that I conceive myself fully competent to enter into negociation with this government for that purpose, in the discussion of the principles which may serve as the basis, and constitute the stipulations of any such definitive arrangement.

This opinion of my competency, is founded upon my instructions, in as much as they are to regulate my personal conduct, and upon the conviction, that the letter of credence from his Majesty, investing me with a general plenipotentiary character, which I had the honour of presenting to the President of the United States, and his consequent recognition of me in that character, are authorities decidedly adequate to the commencement of a preliminary negociation. I have the honour to be, with sentiments of great respect, Sir, your most humble servant, GEO. HAMMOND.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 15, 1791.

Mr. JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State, to Mr.* HAMMOND, *Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.*

SIR,

I AM to acknowledge the honour of your letter of Nov. 30th, and to express the satisfaction with which we learn, that you are instructed to discuss with us, the measures, which reason and practicability may dictate, for giving effect to the stipulations of our treaty yet remaining to be executed.—I can assure you, on the part of the United States, of every disposition to listen dispassionately, by passing over whatever is of smaller concern, and insisting on those matters only, which either justice to individuals or public policy render indispensible; and in order to simplify our discussions, by defining precisely their objects, I have the honour to propose, that we shall begin by specifying on each side, the particular acts which each considers to have been done by the other, in contravention of the treaty. I shall set the example.

The provisional and definitive treaties in their 7th article stipulated, that his "Britannic Majesty should with all convenient speed and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his armies garrisons and fleets, from the said United States, and from every post, place, and harbour within the same."

1. But the British garrisons were not withdrawn with all convenient speed, nor have ever been withdrawn from *Michillimackinac*, on lake *Michigan*; *Detroit*, on the straight of lakes *Erie* and *Huron*. Fort *Erie* on lake *Erie*; *Niagara*, *Oswego*, on lake *Ontario*; *Oswegatchie* on the river *St. Lawrence*; *Point Au fer*, and *Dutchman's Point* on lake *Champlain*.

2. The British officers have undertaken to exercise a jurisdiction over the country and inhabitants in the vicinity of those forts; and

3d. They have excluded the citizens of the United States, from navigating on our side of the middle line of the rivers and lakes established as a boundary between the two nations.

By these proceedings we have been intercepted entirely from the commerce of furs with the Indian nations to the North-ward; a commerce which had ever been of great importance to the United States, not only for its intrinsic value, but as it was the means of cherishing peace with those Indians, and of superceding the necessity of that expensive warfare we have been obliged to carry on with them, during the time that these posts have been in other hands.

On withdrawing the troops from *New-York*, 1st. A large embarkation of negroes, of the property of the inhabitants of the *United States*, took place before the commissioners on our part for inspecting and superintending embarkations had arrived there, and without any account ever rendered thereof. 2d. Near three thousand others were publickly carried away by the avowed order of the *British* commanding officer and under the view, and against the remonstrances of our commissioners. 3d. A very great number were carried off in private vessels, if not by the express permission, yet certainly without opposition on the part of the commanding officer who at home had the means of preventing it, and without admitting the inspection of the American commissioners; and 4th. Of other species of property carried away, the commanding officer permitted no examination at all. In support of these facts I have the honour to enclose you documents, a list of which will be subjoined, and in addition to them, I beg leave to refer to a roll signed by the joint commissioners and delivered to your commanding officer for transmission to his court, containing a description of the negroes publickly carried away by his order as before mentioned, with a copy of which you have doubtlessly been furnished.

A difference of opinion two having arisen as to the river intended by the plenipotentiaries to be the boundary between us and the dominions of *Great-Britain*, and by them called the *St. Croix*, which name, it seems is given to two different rivers, the ascertaining of this point becomes a matter of present urgency; it has heretofore been the subject of applications from us to the government of *Great-Britain*.

There are other smaller matters between the two nations which remain to be adjusted, but I think it would be better to refer these for settlement through the ordinary channel of our ministers, than to embarrass the present important discussions with them; they can never be obstacles to friendship and harmony.

Permit me now, Sir, to ask from you a specification of the particular acts, which being considered by his *Britannic Majesty*, as a non compliance on our part with the engagements contained in the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of the treaty, induced him to suspend the execution of the 7th, and render a separate discussion of them inadmissible. And accept assurances of the highest respect and esteem, with which I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Documents referred to, and enclosed.

Extract of a letter of May 12th, 1784, from Sir GUY CARLETON, to General WASHINGTON—Letter of May 24th 1784, from the American Commissioners, to Sir GUY CARLETON,—Letter of May 24th, 1783, from Mr. MORGAN, for Sir GUY CARLETON, to the American Commissioners.

Remonstrances of June 5th, 1783, from the American Commissioners to Sir GUY CARLETON,—Letter of June 14th, 1783, from the American Commissioners to General WASHINGTON.—Extract of a remonstrance of June 17th, 1783, from the American commissioners to Sir GUY CARLETON.—Letter of January 18th, 1784, from the American Commissioners to General WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 19. 1791.

Mr. HAMMOND, *Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to Mr.* JEFFERSON, *Secretary of State.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th current, and of expressing my perfect approbation of, and concurrence in the mode you have suggested of discussing the several particulars relative to the non-execution of the definitive treaty of peace.

In conformity to your example, I am now preparing an abstract of the circumstances that appear to me contraventions, on the part of the United States, of the fourth, fifth and sixth articles of the treaty. This abstract I intend to present to you, Sir, with as little delay as the extensive nature of the subject under consideration will admit. I have the honour to be with sentiments, &c. your most obedient humble servant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

The following extracts of letters, received from Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of London, were communicated by message from the President to Congress on Wednesday last.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Pinckney, *to the Secretary of State, dated London, 12th Aug.* * 1793.

"I continue to receive assurances from him † of the desire of his government ‡

* Probably a mistake.
† Minister for Foreign Affairs.

to conduct the measures they think themselves justified in pursuing towards the neutral powers, as to render them as little detrimental to our commerce as the state of warfare existing in Europe will admit; and, on complaint of some irregularities committed by British privateers, he requested me to select some instances where the evidence is clear, in order for criminal prosecutions to be instituted against the offenders, in which he promised the fullest support of the law officers of the crown, and I am now endeavouring to fix upon some strong cases where our evidence may be sufficient to ensure conviction. I believe it to be the desire, both of government and of the people in general here, to be upon good terms with us; but the line of conduct pursued to the neutral powers, in which I do not perceive any symptoms of relaxation, cannot but create dissatisfaction. From the department of State I generally obtain explicit answers on such subjects as they are competent to decide; but where references are made thence to other departments, which is very frequently the case, the delays are very great, especially in the business with the admiralty."

Truly extracted from the original, 22d Jan. 1794.

GO. TAYLOR. Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

September 3d, 1793.

Ordered,

That freight and reasonable expences shall be allowed to all masters of neutral carrier ships, and he a charge upon the cargoes whether condemned, or restored or ordered for further proof of neutral property—provided always, that no malsidies, or prevarication shall appear, or be justly presumed, or suspected on the part of any neutral master, and that such neutral master shall make oath that such freights are not already paid for, or engaged for to be paid, by the owners of the said cargoes, in view of every event or otherwise. Demurrage shall be allowed & considered as reasonable expence, only in cases where the ship shall be pronounced to have been unjustly seized and brought in for adjudication or bulk broken, and his majesty's instructions disobeyed, or where there has been actual and wilful damage done, and misfeasance of persons or property by the captor, or when the time of detention for the purpose of undelivery of the cargo, or repairing such damage, shall exceed the time specified in the charter party, or when the neutral master shall not refuse or neglect to take away his ship upon bail offered to be given by the captors, for freight, and reasonable expences.

That where the value of corn and naval Stores sold to his majesty shall be decreed to be paid to any neutral claimant, the owner in cases where such corn, provision, and other naval stores, by any treaty or particular stipulation, shall be held to be not contraband, & so not confiscable, the captor who shall have brought in such privileged ships and cargoes, in consequence of his majesty's orders and instructions, and who shall have given bail to be answerable upon adelivery of the same, freight and reasonable expences in case that any shall be allowed, shall be discharged from his bail, but that the freight and such reasonable expences shall be decreed to be added to the price of the cargo, and paid for by his Majesty to the neutral owners in cases of restitution, and in cases of condemnation, shall be added in like manner, to the price of the cargo, and paid to the captor by his Majesty.

Freights, and reasonable expences, where captors and claimants cannot agree shall be referred to be settled by the deputy register, and merchants appointed by the court; the report nevertheless shall be subject to revival by order of the court, upon objection made by either party.

A true copy of the original, January 22, 1794.

GO. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

[To be continued.]

At a public meeting of the Citizens of Savannah, held by adjournment, at the Filature, on Wednesday the eighth day of Jan. 1794.

The Hon. Nathaniel Pendleton, *in the chair:*

Resolved, That at no time appears it one of the greatest privileges of free citizens publicly to express our disapprobation of the measures of government, when we conceive them to be conducive to improper ends, and influenced by improper motives: so on the contrary, we conceive it equally our duty to express our approbation of great and extraordinary acts, which have been the result of constant vigilence and prudent precautions for national safety

Resolved, That among the great and good acts of our first magistrate, we are particularly induced to express our warmest thanks and fullest approbation of the wise and judicious measures adopted during the recess of congress, for entering into an amicable negociation with the Creek nation of Indians, and for the appointment of commissioners for that purpose, which measures have terminated in a treaty of peace, friendship and commerce, highly honorable to the United States, and advantageous to the Creek nation.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be the genius of true republicanism, to give equal liberty, and no more. That this liberty, can only be enjoyed where the laws are supreme, and are respected. That the attempt of Citizen Genet, the French ambassador, to enlist and raise an armed force, under French pay, within the jurisdiction of the United States, would if not early checked, have a direct tendency to a total subversion of our laws and government, and the equal liberty of the citizens. That acts of this kind are contrary to the laws of nations, and repugnant to the principles of every good government.

Resolved, That while we express a just sense of the indignant conduct of the French ambassador, towards the American government, we at the same time declare we entertain a sincere gratitude and attachment to the French nation.

Resolved, That in the present crisis of European politics we are of opinion it is the true interest of America to remain at peace—to observe a strict adherence to the faith of treaties on our part and with firmness to demand a reciprocal conduct from other nations.

Resolved, That although we deprecate war, as one of the greatest evils that can befall a nation, and that an appeal to arms ought to be the dernier resort of a republican government, it becomes the United States to be prepared in this last extremity, to assert and protect their rights against the encroachments or insults of any foreign nation whatsoever.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON, *Chairman.*

Of the RIOTS in BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter, dated September 30.

"UPWARDS of 10,000 persons being assembled on Bristol bridge and its avenues, it was settled that the riot act should be read, and afterwards to place constables at the Toll houses to take the tolls. So polite, indeed, was one of the aldermen, that he turned collector himself, and pulled a coachman from his box, who was not within 100 yards of the bridge. The coachman had recourse to his whip, and actually gave his Worship a good drubbing before they conducted him to Bridewell. This happened about nine o'clock in the evening—his Worship carried a dark lanthorn with him. The mob continued till 11 and then dispersed.

"This morning the mob assembled again, and the constables came to take toll—At twelve o'clock the riot act was read again and upwards of 100 soldiers, with bayoneted guns, were placed at the Toll house, and any person having given out "no toll," was immediately conducted to Bridewell.

"The inquest have set on John Abbot the man killed on Saturday night, and have brought in their verdict wilful Murder, by a person or persons unknown. Great numbers pass to-day without paying toll, and the greatest part of the constables absent themselves from this disagreeable business.

"The Kingswood colliers are expected in town every hour, and they threaten to set fire to the bridge, and release the French prisoners out of Stapleton prison, near this city.

Extract of another letter, October 1.

"I am extremely concerned to write you of news which is shocking to every feeling mind. Every thing remained tolerably quiet all the afternoon of yesterday; but at six o'clock the Magistrates (to make the people's mind easy) called off the military, loosed the chain of the bridge, and ordered that during the night no toll should be received.

"As soon as the soldiers were dispersed, the mob assembled, burnt the new posts to which the chain was affixed, and burnt every thing in the Toll-house. The civil Magistrate then came down, and read the riot act; but the populace still continuing outrageous, the soldiers were again collected and were insulted, and interrupted in their way to the bridge. Remonstrances were again used, but to no effect; the mob continuing to assault them with coffee-shells and stones. The officers paraded the streets, exhorting the inhabitants to withdraw from their doors and windows, as the troops would be obliged to fire. Powder was first fired, and then grape shot in the air.

"The rioters then bid them defiance, and the fatal command was given to fire with ball. About 15 persons were left dead upon the spot, and the adjacent houses were much damaged by the firing. The wounded are now known to be upwards of 50; two of whom, reputable tradesmen, died this morning (a Mr. Powel, a baker, in Castle-Street, and a Mr. Jones, brush maker, in Maryport-street.) Twenty five men and 15 women were carried to the infirmary this morning, and they are continuing to bring in more. Two of them are since dead, and more dying. Several amputations of legs and arms have taken place. I tremble so that I can scarce hold my pen.

"Mr. ——has just come from the infirmary where he saw the wounded. The soldiers were obliged to fire in their own defence, being beset by a mob of 12,000 people, among whom I am sorry to say, are many respectable characters. The soldiers are so harrassed that Lord Bateman has written to the War-Office for a reinforcement of horse and foot, some of whom are expected here to night. The French prison here has been doubly guarded, as threats have been thrown out, that the Sans Culottes shall be liberated. Mr. Daubney, our late member, has been very active in aiding his endeavors to suppress the riot. The mob vow vengeance against him. He has fought most bravely, and has got two or three scars from the blows he has received,

"The City, at the moment of my writing, is in the utmost consternation; and no toll has been collected this day. Many people were wounded, whom curiosity only led into the streets; and one of these, who is since dead in the infirmary, was a stranger from a distant part of the country.

"The soldiers are so threatened, that they have orders not to walk about singly. Lord Bateman has a very large guard to escort him about; which is no more than what is prudent.

Extract of another private letter.

"This is the last letter you will receive from me, I hope, on a late unfortunate business.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that peace is again restored. One party of the horse is arrived, and two of the foot; but I trust there will be no further need of their assistance. The citizens have agreed to raise the money that is wanted for the bridge; and notice was yesterday given, (Oct. 4.) that the toll should be taken off. The populace threaten some individuals who were active in the business, but I hope that will soon be forgot. The mob broke all the windows of the Guildhall and Council-house on Tuesday, in the night, but that has been overlooked. Several people are dead of their wounds since Tuesday."

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 27.*

MR. Giles presented the memorial of citizen William Frederick Aff, of Fredericksburgh, in the State of Virginia, which being read, imported, that he had been possessed of a method that would lessen the infurance on houses from fire, and requested that a committee might be appointed to examine the principles of this invention. A committee of five members were accordingly appointed.

Sundry other petitions were read, one referred, and others ordered to lie.

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report, respecting the removal of any judge who may be disqualified through infirmity or any other cause, from discharging the duties of his office. The committee recommended, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the removing the causes now pending in the district court of the State of Newhampshire, into the circuit court of that State: They also recommended that the time of holding the circuit court in the State of Pennsylvania, be altered to the 3d days of February, May, August and November: and that the place be at Yorktown instead of Philadelphia. This report was committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, respecting the privileges and restrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries, and after some time spent in the business, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January 28.*

A petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the States of Newjersey, Newyork, Connecticut, Rhodesland, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, praying the interposition of Congress to prevent the American shipping from being concerned in the slave trade. Another petition of a similar import from a convention at Providence in 1793, was also read, and both of them were referred to a select committee.

Some private petitions were read and referred.

A petition was presented from two refugees from Hispaniola in behalf of themselves and others, praying a temporary relief from government, which they promise to reimburse when they return to their own country and possessions. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the Resolutions for the relief of the Dominico sufferers in the United States. Mr. Smith (M.) brought forward a resolution, as a substitute to the propositions on the table, empowering the Executive to dispose of 10,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers, and endeavour by negociation to cause the said sum to be placed to our credit in our accounts with France. This resolution was, after some conversation, agreed to by the consent of the mover, varied so as to provide for bringing in a bill directing the application of the money.

The resolutions reported by the first committee were negatived, to bring forward the foregoing as a substitute, & this was then agreed to and reported by the committee.

Mr. Nicholas, in the house, brought forward an amendment, guarding against any injury which the passing of it may do as a precedent, predicated on the idea, that the constitution does not warrant the grant though humanity commands it. This motion was negatived, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

The resolutions of Mr. Madison were then taken up in committee of the whole, and the remainder of the sittings was employed in discussion on this subject.

WEDNESDAY, *January 29.*

After reading and referring a petition, the order of the day being called for, the house went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions; which the debate was renewed, and progress reported.

The appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and further progress made on the discussion.

TUESDAY, *January 29.*

A private petition was read and referred.

The appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. An amendment was brought forward to authorise the President to make a loan under certain restrictions, to provide for their appropriation.

Mr. Madison objected to connecting the two subjects. This involves a consideration of the ways and means, and ought to be kept distinct from that of appropriation.

Mr. Fitzsimons conceived on the contrary the objects inseparable. There is no use in making appropriations without money to pay them. The resolve does not appear to contain more than 300,000 dollars, and a loan will therefore be necessary to anticipate the revenue.

After some further observations on the subject, the committee rose and asked leave to set again.

The House then having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, took up the further consideration of Mr. Madison's propositions, and rose without taking a question.

A message was received from the President, communicating certain papers relative to the Creeks, by which it appears that the tranquility which had been established in that quarter, has been disturbed by the lawless whites, who murdered several friendly Indians while hunting on their own territory. Also sundry papers received from the Governour of Northcarolina, viz. a petition of —— Person, respecting a purchase of land in the South Western Frontier, a representation from the trustees of the University of that state. Amongst the aforementioned papers is a letter from Governour Blount, giving an account of the murder of some whites.

The communications relative to Indian affairs were referred to a committee of five.

A bill for the St. Domingo emigrants was reported, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Important Intelligence.

[On Friday last the British Packet Resolution arrived at Boston, and brought London papers to the 7th of December, from which the following intelligence was taken.]

FRENCH VICTORY.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Nov. 18.

The Representatives of the People send the army of the Moselle, to the President of the National Convention.

"BLIESCASSEL, *Nov.* 18.

"We hasten to inform you of the success of the arms of the Republick.

The main of the army, divided into two columns, marched yesterday, at three in the morning, towards Bitche and the French camp near Bliescassel. The troops of the Republick forthwith attacked all the posts which the satellites of despotism had raised on the roads to impede the ardour of the soldiers. We reached the enemy's outposts, charged them; they made no resistance, but instantly advanced under the cannon of the Prussian camp. The battle immediately began with the greatest fury.

"The enemy seized a very favourable moment for drawing out their artillery. A movement made by our right column, with its twenty five pieces of cannon, accelerated our victory, and the defeat of the enemy. We entered Bliescassel, where we found some straggliers, the greater part of whom we took prisoners. Nothing equals the constancy and courage of our soldiers. The fatigues of the combat and the approach of night prevented us from following the pursuit any further.

"Not only *en tra* in this country, but *en ca*. We are now at Limback, two leagues distant from Deux Ponts. The flock of slaves will soon repeat their having fallied the land of liberty."

NOVEMBER 22.

The following letter from citizen LaHoche, commander of the Army of the Moselle, was read.

"Head Quarters, at Bliescassel, Nov. 17.

"You will learn with pleasure, that our of the five divisions of the Moselle, four posted and defeated the enemy, and the fifth served as a corps of Observation. The attack began on the 7th, about six o'clock in the morning, and for a distance of three leagues, from one height to another, through a thick fog and detestable roads, the Sans Culottes repulsed the well clothed. Being arrived on the heights of Bisengue, these gentlemen took station there. The division upon the right, whom I ordered to charge, did it vigorously; the action lasted until night, the enemy profited by it, to retire towards Hamburgh and Deux Ponts, whereof hope to pay them a visit.

"The division of Vincent repulsed them on the same day as far as St. Imbert; and a fourth commanded by Ambert, left Sear Louis, and sent them to get supper beyond Lebach, after having taken a great number of prisoners, both horse and foot; in short, Bitche, which they attempted to take by storm, is free, and the position of Hornbach will be taken to night.

(Signed) "J. HOCHE."

BRUSSELS, November 25.

The French have orders, cost what it may, to take their winter quarters in Germany.

General Wurmser defeated the French on the 18th, Gen. Horze took some of their cannon; and the Prince of Waldeck drove them back to Strasburgh.

November 29.—After the repulse of the Prussians at Bitche in which according to their own account their loss has been very considerable, the current has appeared to turn in favour of the French. In that affair Prince Frederick, of Prussia, received a severe wound in the shoulder. Of the Prussian army, it is said that the attempt upon them no less than 800 killed and 1300 wounded. The battalion of the grenadiers of Rouskey who wished first to scale the walls, was almost entirely destroyed.

This affair took place on the evening of the 16th, and on the morning of the 17th the French made an attack on Bliescassel, but the Duke of Brunswick having succeeded in turning the right wing they were repulsed, but with what loss has not yet been ascertained.

On the 18th, another dreadful engagement took place between the Austrians, under Gen. Wurmser, and the troops of the enemy in the vicinity of Strasburgh, aided by a part of the garrison of that fortress. The accounts here say that the loss was extremely severe on both sides, but the fiercest observed respecting the particulars, gives this no favourable augury.

This was followed by a third engagement on the 21st, when Gen. Wurmser was attacked in all his positions. The slaughter was prodigious.

The loss of the Austrians is calculated at 800 killed and wounded, and yet their unwearying bravery compelled the French to retire to the heights of Saverne, where they have an entrenched camp. The Austrians remained, for a time, their former position: But by late accounts, we learn, that Gen. Wurmser, with the greater part of his army has retired to Hagenau.

The French have taken possession of Bliescassel, have entered Deux Ponts, and as it is here believed, are in possession of the capital of that Duchy.

They have also entered into Luxemburg, which was left nearly without defence, and carried off large quantities of provisions and stores. They have changed their quarters near Phillippeville, and have moved up the Sambre towards Thuin.

FRANKFORT, November 24.

The plan of taking Bitche by surprize, whether the citadel, which would have been a great acquisition, as it commands the whole, was attempted in the night of the 15th, and miscarried. The town was easily taken, and the Prussians even penetrated with the zigzag to the last gate towards the citadel, where the French, with balls, timber, stones, and boiling water, forced the Prussians to retreat, with the loss of several hundred men.

The French have since that invaded Germany, and taken possession of Bliescassel, Hamburgh, and Deux Ponts, and penetrated as far as Landshull, at the distance of four leagues from Landau.

LONDON, December 3.

By letters from an officer at Toulon we learn that General O'Hara carried with him from Gibraltar one thousand troops. The force of Toulon was eighteen thousand men on the 18th instant, and great reinforcements were daily expected from the different allied powers.

December 6.—The fortress of Bitche, which the Prussians unsuccessfully attempted to take by a coup de main, appears like an eagle's nest, perched on the summit of a rock. The ramparts are cut in the heart of the rock; the embrasures of the artillery, the magazines, and a very deep well are equally so; so that it is one of those extraordinary places which can only be taken by famine. It communicates by an high road with Wert and Hagenau, and by a more difficult one with Lestemberg and Bussweder. It is thus in the power of the French troops to molest Gen. Wurmser.

December 7.—Fauchet, whom the French Convention have appointed to succeed Genet as Minister in America, spent many years at New Orleans, he speaks the English language with great fluency, and used to correspond with the late Dr. Franklin on philosophical subjects; about ten years ago he wrote a curious treatise on chimneys, which was deemed seditious by the old government of France, and for which he was ordered to be prosecuted, but it ended in smoke.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

The tongue of rumour was chased yesterday, in retailing a variety of insulated accounts, relative to European affairs. How much of the important intelligence mentioned, may be depended to we are unable to determine; we shall therefore only undertake to give it as we heard it, stating the channels through which the information is received.

There are three letters in town, from New-York, mentioning the arrival of a vessel there, from Amsterdam; one letter says in 50 days passage, which would bring the Amsterdam date to about the 27th of December; another makes the time of departure the 7th only. The mate of this vessel, all agree in stating, says that it was reported in Amsterdam, that Toulon was re taken, on the 25th of October; and one mentions that 20,000 troops were left in the enterprize. If so, it must have been taken by storm. We have detailed authentic accounts from Toulon, to the 18th of October, and they do not countenance a belief that the city could fall into the hands of the Republicans, in the short space of seven days. The account may be true, however, and the date only mistaken.

The same vessel, it also said to bring news of the evacuation of Ostend.

A French frigate is arrived at Annapolis, in 44 days from France; so says more than one letter from Baltimore, dated the 13th. It is surprising, considering how old this date is, that no positive accounts should have reached the city. It is affirmed however, that she brings intelligence of the retaking of the lines of Weissembourg, and, that the French are once more in the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts; that assignats had greatly appreciated, and the National Treasury contains specie to the amount of 3,000,000,000 of livres.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

The following melancholy accident happened in the township of Little Egg Harbour, the evening of the 8th instant, at Martha Furnace.

As the founder and three others were at work in the furnace, the fuddenly blew the hot metal from the temp, or belly; it flew in almost every direction, set fire instantly to the building, and consumed the whole, with two of the men, in the flames, and burnt the other two men to such a degree, that they died in a few days.

The aforesaid accident happened by filling the furnace with frozen ore and wet coal, and by giving an over charge, which got in a body, and fell into the hot metal (as is supposed) and caused the disaster.

February 15. Col. Oswald, lately arrived from France, writes his friends, "That there is no danger but the People of France will completely establish their Liberties, in spite of all the villanous conspirations of the most formidable powers of Europe, who have united to destroy them."

Mr. Oswald has a high opinion of the people of France; soldiers are tried, well paid, and provisions in great plenty; tranquility in every direction. Paine does not go to the Convention, but he continues a firm Republican. Mr. Oswald wears the national cockade, in honour of that magnanimous people.

FEBRUARY 16.

The English forces in the West Indies make some progress, and Guadaloupe is threatened. In consequence of this, the government of the Island has sent to Congress, stating their danger & requesting assistance from the United States.

Mr. Genet, in consequence of representations from Guadaloupe, has called on Congress for men, ammunition and provisions for her defence; relying on an article in our treaty with France, in which the United States guarantees to France her possessions in the West Indies.

The grand prize in the Washington city lottery, viz. the Hotel (equal to 50,000 dollars, was drawn on the 4th inst. being the 58th day of drawing.—The fortunate No. is 37,531, and is the property of Messrs. Daniel Williams, Norton Pryor, John George Budd, and Robert Beckley, of the city of Philadelphia.

FEBRUARY 17.

ONCE more we are favored with the long expected, and oft repeated intelligence of the *re-capture of Toulon.*

That this important event will one day be realized, it is scarcely in the volume of contingencies to doubt. Every human probability rests upon the well-known intrepidity, and the desperately determined resolution of the millions of France, that they will carry that place which it has not been possible to garrison, with numbers of any adequate proportion to those by which it has been invested; nor to fortify against a regular and a well conducted siege. But whether the reports which have been collected from the ship Favorite, which arrived here on Saturday, in 50 days from Amsterdam, and are now in circulation, will finally prove authentic, is to us at the present time, altogether doubtful.

The French fleet from Brest, which we have mentioned as having fallen in with that of the English, destined for the West-Indies, is said to have escaped from the "*Jaws of the British Lyon.*"

Last evening we were favored with a paper from Amsterdam, brought by the ship Favorite, Capt. Stoy, from which we learn the following particulars: That a severe action has taken place between the French and Prussian armies, about the 30th of November, near Landau, on the upper Rhine; That three Saxon battallions were cut to pieces—General Kalkreuth mortally wounded and carried to Frankfort.

Gen. Kleist and major Hirschfeld, aid to the Duke of Brunswick, were killed. Our accounts say that an equal number were killed on both sides, viz. *eleven thousand.*

Four or five thousand troops have landed at Jersey to join the combined armies.

Accounts from London, of the 6th of December, state, That the British Parliament, which was to have commenced sitting on the 16th of Dec. is prorogued to the 21st of January.

A Charleston S. C. paper of Jan. 28 says, Sunday last a subscription was opened in this city for raising a fund to defray the expence of building and equipping a frigate, to be presented to Congress, for the purpose of assisting in the protection of the American trade. A considerable sum was immediately subscribed, which, it is hoped, will be followed by such liberal subscriptions, as will effectually accomplish a measure so important and essential to the interests of the American commerce.—Subscriptions are received by Mr. Thomas Martin, at the Corner of the Bay and Tradd Street.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.

SINCE our last, the Committee of the House of Representatives to whom was referred the report of the Committee of both Houses, on the Speech of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, together with the new draft of the Senate, reported a concurrence with the Hon. Senate, as taken into *another* new draft. Read & accepted.

Sent up for concurrence.

The House, for the last two days, have been entirely engrossed in a public hearing of the parties, on the complaints exhibited to the House by STEPHEN HALL, jd. against WILLIAM HUNT, Esq. for misconduct in his Office as a Justice of the Peace; and after a full hearing, a motion was made, That Wm. HUNT, Esq. be IMPEACHED, before the Hon. Senate, for misconduct and mal-administration in the Office of a Justice of the Peace. The pens and nays were required, when there appeared 111 yeas, and 21. nays. Where upon,

Ordered, That Mr. WHITING, Mr. ELY and Mr. BISHOP, of Rehoboth, be a Committee to prepare articles of impeachment against the said HUNT, and report.

The Hon. Senate we are told have passed a bill for the districting the Commonwealth anew for the choice of Counsellors and Senators—Also a bill granting a lottery to Harvard College, for the purpose of erecting another building for the accommodation of the students.

By the British December Packet, which arrived here yesterday, we are enabled to lay before our readers the latest European intelligence. We have selected from the latest papers we have received, every article of moment; and a perusal of them will shew, that the late successes of the French had not ceased; but that in every instance they have been the assailants, and in almost every instance they have been successful. The praises bestowed upon them by the commanders of the allied Veterans, appear to have well deserved; and the spirit which animates every part of the Republick, inspires them with an enthusiasm and valour, which proves no overmatch for the discipline and experience of their enemies. Great part of the allied army had gone into winter quarters—The Duke of York at Valenciennes, Quesnoy, &c. The Prince of Coubourg, at Conde, &c. General Jourdon's army were still on the field, but it was supposed would go to Lisle. The French have entered Deux Ponts and Spain. Toulon was not taken; Lord Howe's fleet was at sea the 10th December; and the French Royalists were meditating an attack on St. Meloes, in order to receive succours from England.

In November last, the committee of safety of the French National Convention, informed that body, that citizen Fauchet had been appointed to succeed citizen Genet, as Ambassador to the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 26.

The Rev. Samuel Dean, D. D. is appointed to deliver the Election Sermon in May next.

In the Legislature of the State of *New-York*, a committee on the petition of *Israel Montgomery*, representative of the late Gen. MONTGOMERY, praying a grant of bounty lands, reported "that upon principles of justice, policy and humanity the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted." The report, we are happy to add, was accepted.

DIED—in Leverett, on the 21st inst. after a short but Severe Illness, Major RICHARD MONTAGUE, in the 65th year of his age, greatly lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

*** All Persons that have engaged WOOD, to the Printer, are most earnestly requested to forward it immediately.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

HAVE for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED.

Hadley, Feb. 26, 1794.

TO be sold, and possession given by the first of May next, the Homestead whereon the Subscriber now lives in Northampton, situated about one hundred rods from the Meeting-House, containing about four acres and a half of Land, with two dwelling houses thereon, one of which was lately built,—also a Barn, Cornhouse and Woodhouse, standing on the premises. Also one third part of a Grist and Saw Mill adjoining to the Homestead aforesaid, conveniently situated for business. Also several Lots of Land in the great Meadows. Also two mowing Lots, about one mile from the meeting-house, together with several Wood Lots. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

MOSES KINGSLEY.

Feb. 25, 1794.

THE Society for detecting Thieves and bringing them to Punishment are requested to meet at the House of Capt. Samuel Clarke, on Friday evening of the present week, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of chusing officers and transacting any other matters that concern them.

Feb. 26, 1794.

TO be sold at Public Auction, the seventeenth Day of April next, if not sold at private sale before; a Farm in Conway, containing one hundred and fifty acres, laying two miles and an half south west of the Meeting-house, sixty or seventy acres under improvement, with a House and Barn, a young Orchard, fruit trees of almost every kind. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, or *George Rogers* on the premises.

THOMAS WELLS DICKINSON.

Deerfield, Feb. 17, 1794.

Williams & James,

HAVE dessolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted are requested to make payment, or settle by note of hand.

WILLIAMS & JAMES.

Goshen, Feb. 25, 1794.

THE Public are informed, that the Proprietors of the STILL at Hatfield, will open their works for receiving and distilling *Cyder* next week.

Feb. 22, 1794.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In Senate, Jan. 25, 1794.

WHEREAS it appears necessary to make some further provision, to prevent frauds in purchasing and in obtaining payment of the balances due for pay and depreciation of Officers and Soldiers in this State's Line of the late Continental Army, now placed in the Army-Books at the Treasury:

Resolved, That no person applying for any such balances, shall be entitled to receive the same, unless he produce a certificate from the major part of the Selectmen of the town, or some Justice of the Peace of the County where he belongs, that he is the person whose name he assumes: And no such balance shall be paid to any person applying as Attorney to the Officer or Soldier claiming any such balance, unless such power shall express the *sum due* to such Officer or Soldier, and be acknowledged before some Justice of the Peace by the Constituent, and be accompanied with such Certificate as is before mentioned.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

In the House of Representatives, February 1, 1794.

Read and concurred,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

February, 3, 1794.—Approved,

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our Lord, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety four.

An ACT to Provide for the Debt of this Commonwealth.

WHEREAS the obligations of good faith, as well as justice to individuals, and the support of public credit, require that provision be made for the debt due from the Commonwealth:

BE it enacted by the Senate *and* House of Representatives *in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That a loan to the full amount of said debt, be, and hereby is proposed, and that books for receiving subscriptions to the said loan, be opened at the Treasury of the Commonwealth, on the first day of March next, and to continue open until the last day of February, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and that the sums which shall be subscribed thereto be payable in the following Notes, Certificates and Bills of Credit, computing interest on such as promise interest, to the last day of June next, inclusively, viz. Notes issued by the Treasurer of this State, commonly called Consolidated Notes, and Army Notes—also, Notes given for Gold and Silver, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, Certificates issued by NATHANIEL APPLETON, Esq. the United States Commissioner of Loans in this State for the sums subscribed in the Certificates of the Debt of this State, exceeding the sum assumed by the United States, computing interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from the first day of January one thousand seven hundred ninety-two, to and including the last day of June aforesaid. Bills of credit commonly called New Emission Bills, issued by the authority of this State, according to an act of the fifth of May, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-one, at the rate of four dollars in said Bills for one dollar in specie, and interest on said Bills, to be computed from the last payment thereof, to and including the said last day of June, at the same rate.

And be it further enacted, That for the sums subscribed to said loan and paid as aforesaid, by any person or persons, or body politic, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a Certificate, signed by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of the form following, viz.

No. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 179

Be it known, that there is due from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts unto

or Bearer, the sum of Dollars cents, *bearing interest at five per centum per annum from the first day of July seventeen hundred and ninety four inclusive-ly; payable half yearly and subject to a redemption by payment of said sum, or any part thereof; whenever provision shall be made therefor by law.*

Dollars Cents.

And be it further enacted, That interest on the said Certificates, as the same shall become due, shall be paid half yearly, viz. on the first day of January and July in each year.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the monies that shall from time to time be received by the Treasurer, for the interest on the balance due from the United States to this Commonwealth, as reported by the Commissioners for settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual States; and for interest on money loaned by the Commonwealth to the United States; and for the dividend that may from time to time be declared due to the Commonwealth by the President and Directors of the Union Bank, shall be, and hereby are pledged and appropriated for paying the interest on the sums that may be subscribed to the loan aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the faith of the Commonwealth is hereby pledged to provide and appropriate, by an annual tax or otherwise, such additional funds, as may be requisite for the punctual payment of the interest on the loan aforesaid; and the Treasurer of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed, to borrow of the President and Directors of the Union Bank, any sum not exceeding thirty thousand pounds, that may at any time be necessary for the punctual payment of the interest aforesaid, and to repay the sum he may borrow, as soon as money sufficient for that purpose shall be received into the Treasury, from the funds appropriated as aforesaid, or that may be hereafter appropriated for that purpose.

And whereas it is desirable to establish funds for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of said debt:

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That monies now due on the sale that have been made of the eastern and western lands, late the property of the Commonwealth, (excepting the sum of thirty thousand pounds, which is hereby appropriated for completing the payment of the sum subscribed by the Treasurer, in behalf of the Commonwealth to the stock of the Union Bank) also, the proceeds arising from any future sale of the eastern lands, and the interest on the debt which may from time to time be redeemed, shall be applied to the purchase of the debt that may be created by virtue of this Act, and the monies aforesaid are hereby appropriated for that purpose, until the said debt shall be fully discharged.

And be it further enacted, That the purchase aforesaid shall be made under the direction of the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Union Bank for the time being, and who, or any two of whom shall cause the said purchases to be made in such manner, and under such regulations as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the interests of the Commonwealth; and the account of the application of the said monies, shall be rendered for settlement to the Treasurer, accompanied with the returns of the said debt purchased therewith, at the end of every six months, computing from the time of commencing purchases, as aforesaid, and that a full and exact report of said Commissioners, or any two of them, including a statement of the disbursements and purchases made under their direction, specifying therein the time thereof, the prices at which, and the parties from whom the same may be made, shall be laid before the Legislature whenever called for by them.

And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, whenever any monies appropriated as aforesaid, for the purchase of the publick debt shall be paid into the Treasury, be, and hereby is directed to certify the amount of such payment to the Governor for the time being, and the Governor with the advice of the Council is hereby requested to draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the sum mentioned in said Treasurer's Certificate in favor of the Commissioners for the purpose of the publick debt; and the said Commissioners are directed to deposit in the Union Bank, the money that may be received by them to be drawn for as occasion may require. *Provided always*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to preclude the Legislature from applying any such sum or sums appropriated by this Act, as shall be deemed absolutely necessary for the immediate support and maintenance of the Government of this Commonwealth.

And it is further enacted, That the Consolidated Notes, also, the Army Notes that shall hereafter be issued by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, pursuant to law, shall be received on the loan aforesaid, on the same terms as if the said Notes had been issued prior to passing this Act.

In the House of Representatives, January 29, 1794.—This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, January 29, 1794.—This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

February 1st, 1794.—By the Lieutenant Governor approved.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY jun. *Sec'ry.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all non-resident, Proprietors of Lands, in the town of Westhampton; that their Lands are taxed in the year 1793—Unless their said taxes are paid by the 1st day of April next, they may expect, I shall collect, as the law directs. JOSEPH KINGSLEY, jun. Col.

Westhampton, February 6, 1794.

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the gross, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy; an original receipt to cure Cancers; to prevent the swelling from a bruise.—A Paradoxical Wedding; Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Love Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extempore Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where she was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Session of Cluni, a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweet heart in the army—Curious Courtship—The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester.—ANECDOTES of Gen. Putnam; of an Irishman; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Irishman and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at Eton; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant & Deacon.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Interest, &c. &c.

WANTED two likely active LADS, as APPRENTICES to the Joiner's Business, 15 or 16 years of age. Those that will, answer the above description may find immediate employ, by applying to LUCIUS WAIT, or STEPHEN BRIDING, of Hatfield. Feb. 3, 1794.

STOLEN out of the Stable of the Subscriber, in Partridgefield, on the night of the 8th inst. a bright bay HORSE, two years old, black mane and tail, two white hind feet, a small white spot on his forehead, also a small white stripe on his nose, trots all, and all round. Whoever will take up said horse and thief, and restore, or secure them, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or for the horse only FIVE, by

BENJAMIN CORBIN.

Partridgefield, Feb. 10, 1794.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for sale, a few Hogsheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, per bbd. or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Codfish in large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

This day published, and for sale, by the Printer hereof,—

A SERMON, delivered at Hatfield, on the day of the late public Thanksgiving, by the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN.

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their books.

☞ Those Gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers for the above work, were lodged, are requested to return them to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Westhampton, containing above ninety-five acres of Land, thirty or forty acres under improvement, with a convenient dwelling-house, and barn, with a good well of water by the house.—Said Farm is well watered otherwise, with a young orchard on the same—it lies on the county road leading from Southampton to Chesterfield.—For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC GOODALE.

February 17, 1794.

THE Subscriber being appointed and having accepted the trust of Executor to the last Will and Testament, of BENJAMIN PORTER, late of Wendell, in the county of Hampshire, deceased—All Persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and all those to whom said estate is indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement,

DANIEL PORTER, Executor.

Wendell, January 9, 1794.

TAKEN by mistake between Middletown and Hadley, a cask, supposed to contain DRY GOODS. The owner may have it by applying to

COOK & LOCK.

Hadley, Jan. 20, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, *immediately*, a quantity of BOARDS, and SHINGLES,—also a quantity of SLIT-WORK. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Feb. 11, 1794.

Universal Salvation.

HARTFORD, FEB. 1794.

PROPOSALS *for Printing by Subscription*

(By E. BABCOCK)

THOUGHTS

ON THE

DIVINE GOODNESS,

RELATIVE TO THE

Government of Moral Agents,

PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED IN

FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Translated from the French of

FERDINAND OLIVER PETITPIERRE.

The London edition of

this work has been much sought for, and sold at 10/6.—The present proposed edition will be printed on paper of a good quality, with a new, elegant type,—handsomely bound and lettered,—and delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar, to be paid when the Volume is ready for delivery. Those who subscribe for Six Books shall be entitled to a Tenth, gratis. Those who procure and shall be responsible for Twelve Subscribers, shall be entitled to a Volume. To non-Subscribers the Book will be sold at 5/6. Subscriptions are received at this Office.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of the following unimproved Lands, lying in the town of Conway, county of Hampshire, that the several Lots are taxed in a Minister's and County Rate, made in May 1792, and a Town Rate made in January 1793, as follows:

	£.	d.
Part of Lot No. 116, laid to Nathan Ferry,	7	4
Lot No. 7, laid to Samuel Hinsdale,	4	1
Lot No. 45, laid to William Arms,	5	6
Lot No. 89, laid to Major Williams,	5	6
Part of Lot, No. 47, laid to Consider Arms,	1	8
Lands originally in Shelburne.		
Part of Lot No. 40, laid to Samuel Barnard,	0	11
Lot No. 78, laid to Eben. Hinsdale,	4	1
Part of Lot No. 58, laid to Major Williams,	3	2
Part of Lot No. 45, laid to Col. E. Hinsdale,	1	0
Land in what is called Shelburne Gore.		
Lot No. 4, laid to Joseph Barnard,	2	3

And unless said taxes are paid on or before the 8th day of April next, so much of said lands, will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. *Peter Clapp* in said Conway, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

JUDAH CLARK, Collector.

Conway, Feb. 4, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

INFORMS the public, that he continues the business of BOOK-BINDING nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, &c. to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

BIBLES,
Davie's Sermons,
Pike's Arithmatic,
Baron Trenck,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Interesting Memoirs
Life of Gardiner,
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Friend of Youth,
Steuben's Manual Exercise.
Hervey's Meditations.
Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints.
Brown's Elements,
Spectator,
Compleate Letter Writer,
Beauties of Stern,
Watts' Lyric Poems,
Redeemed Captive,
Choice Collection of Country Dances,
Gentleman and Ladies Monitor,
Hieroglyphick Bible,
Holy Bible Abridged,
Youngman's Companion,
American Songster,
Blind Child,
Accidence,
Perry's Dictionary,
Divine Songs,
Copper Plates,
Primers,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Gold Leaf,
Glue,
Pfalm Books, Pocket,
Spelling Books,
and Blank Books,
Whol. & Retail.
Morocco Leather,
A Collection of Songs.
A variety of Children's Books,
Alphabets,

ENGLISH PAPER.

ROYAL, MEDIUM, THICK POST,
FOOLSCAP, and LETTER PAPER.

Any of the above article or Cash, given for RAGS or TANNED SHINSKINS.

Northampton, Feb. 12, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1794. [NUMB. 392.

From the FARRAGO.

O Winter! ruler of the inverted year,
Thine dress, all unlovely as thine empire,
Knows thee king of intimate horrors,
Fire side enjoyments, home-felt happiness,
And all the pleasures, that the Loves
Of long uninterrupted evening know.

COWPER.

IN the "Revenge," one of the most interesting dramas of Dr. Young, Zanga, a gloomy Moor, walking on the ramparts of a castle, assailed by a "pitiless storm," declares to Isabel, his expostulating wife, that "He likes this rocking of the battle ments." Let the winds rush, and the waters roar, continues the pensive barbarian, they comport with the gloomy habit of my soul. To him, who possesses that fortunate alchymy of spirit, which turns all it touches into gold, even the "sombre" season, in which we now thiver, may be delectable. The author of the Farrago, while he hears the hardy fieldman sing, "Blefs my heart, how cold it is!" and warned of the storm without, howling to enter, hitches nearer the fire, quaffs another bumper of grape juice, and, as the rafters of his garret crack, repeats, "I like this rocking of the battlements."

The bards of Italy, and the wits of France, have drained the last dron from Defcription's pen, to celebrate the milder feasons. With imaginations vivified by the "sweet influence" of a clement sky, they have neglected as austere Winter, or have referred their readers to the poets of Iceland. It was natural that what was rarely felt, should be rarely told. But vernal painting has been exhibited, when nothing but frost and snow sat for the picture; and Pope, with frozen fingers, absurdly applies southern images to a northern clime. In his pastorals he prays for repose in cool grottoes, though, had his wish been gratified, the bard would have perished. The reign of good sense is now restored. Thomson, mindful of Caledonian cold, has grouped the damons of the storm in wildrand wildered attire; the good taste of Cowper has considered a partial relief in winter to that of the preceding season. Like the Swift cantos, many of the Americans are enveloped in snow and hail half the year, and "winter lingers chill in the lap of May." Since we are considered to warrant this "cerfeo! Scotland," we should endeavour to collect remedies to mitigate the ferocity of our clime. In the days of January we should not only provide flannel vests, and for gloves, but should effect a train band of cheering ideas, to combat against the combined powers of winter.

This fullen season, like other personages, whose composition sufferity is an ingredient, is generally condemned with unqualified censure; the frown of the brow clearly indicates to vulgar prescription the sterility of the whole. Hyems or Winter, is usually described, by the hyerogly phical aid of the ancients, as an old man, bending under infirmity. The image is picturesque, and often well applied. Age is, from observation, feeble and, by consequence, morose. But, when the "goat, fergigo, and the theam," intermix their paroxysms, on the crutched limb lolls in the easy chair, and the torpid heart is cheared by old wood and old wine, all applaud the narrative, Nestor in his cups; all confess that the venerable mellows into the pleasant. In fancy's frolick, how I figure to myself doiard Winter before a high piled hearth. Resembling the old man in real life, the blustering power lowers his boisterous roice, and, instead of appalling the ears of quaking mortals,

He capers nimbly in my lady's chamber,
To the lascivious pleading of her lute."

he icicles drop from his chin, the frost defends from his limbs, and, like pantomimical Herlequin disguised on the stage, the jubbol chord flaits on a merry wight, reeking with gambol and glee.

Although the beauties of nature are, at this season, either blasted with frost, or concealed by a mantle over the pision of fancy, and the "law of soil" on torpid influence to remain. Perhaps mind, like body, is benumbed by winter; perhaps choice, from May allured from exertion to loiter in the bower, or doze by the hook, a less genial power urges to the fire side, to seek in books what the forest and the mountains denv. Spring and summer, auxiliary to loungers, detain those, who love rural scenes, for long, that latitude, sworn foe to study, Milton, in his letter to Hartlib, says, that in those vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm and pleasant, it were an injurry and fullenness to nature, not to go out and see her riches, & partake of her rejoicing with heaven and earth. Those rural rambles, which the author of Paradise Loft, thus with a poet's enthusiasm enjoins, lead us so far into the distant woods, and charm so pleasingly, that we forget we left our home. This Saturday, should by the laws of the country be prevented from doing any business on Sunday, as this puts a double tax on the poor son of *Abraham*—or that 20 millions of people should be obliged to appropriate a quarter part of their time as Saint Days, when it is probable not 50 thousand of the whole think it their duty to regard them in a religious manner.

The observance of Sunday in France, as a day of Religious Duties, is not abolished.

A FRENCHMAN.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January* 31.

A PETITION of John Howell, was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of State, and Mr. Madison's resolutions.

After some time spent in debate, the committee rose and reported, progress, and are to sit again.

A conversation ensued as to the time of adjournment, which terminated in an adjournment to Monday at 11 o'clock.

MONDAY, *February* 3.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Winthrop Serjeant was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, made pursuant to an order of the House, of the 30th January last.

This report exhibits a flatement of the money in the Treasury, an estimate of the amount which may be expected to be paid in by the first of April, and a flatement of the domestick loans, with the sums which have been paid on account of the said loans. Referred to the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

TUESDAY, *February* 4.

The bill for the relief of the Refugees from St. Domingo, was brought in engrossed, read the third time and passed. The blank was filled up with fifteen thousand dollars.

In committee of the whole, on Mr. Madison's resolutions. The motion made yesterday, by Mr. Fitzsimons, for striking out the words, "Nations not having a commercial treaty with the United States," was, after a few observations, withdrawn, to make way for a motion by Mr. Nicholas, the object of which was to except from the discrimination proposed, sundry powers with whom the United States have no commercial treaty.

This motion leaves the discrimination to operate against Great Britain only. The powers proposed to be excepted are, Russia, Denmark, the Hanseatick Towns, the Imperial ports, Spain, and Portugal.

The debate continued until a quarter after three o'clock, when the committee rose, without taking a vote, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 5.

After reading and referring a number of private petitions, the order of the day, on Mr. Madison's resolution, being called for, Mr. Lyman moved that their further consideration should be postponed to the first Monday in March, this motion was seconded by Mr. Sherburne, and occasioned some debate. The motion was grounded on an assertion made yesterday, that the merchantile interests was opposed to the regulations proposed; and that time might be given to receive the result of certain European negociations respecting the stipulations on the commerce and navy of the United States, now pending. This motion was carried in the affirmative—Ayes 51—Noes 47.

Mr. Tracy, of the committee appointed to consider and report whether any & what alterations are necessary to be made in the law for establishing the post office, brought in a report, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury, made pursuant to an order of the House, of the 30th January last.

This report exhibits a flatement of the money in the Treasury, an estimate of the amount which may be expected to be paid in by the first of April, and a flatement of the domestick loans, with the sums which have been paid on account of the said loans. Referred to the committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, *February* 6.

After reading and referring several petitions, the House went into committee of the whole, on the report of the select committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States, relative to the Regency of Algiers, Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The report of the committee was read through by the chairman, and then by paragraphs; the first designates the naval force proposed. The discussion of this occasioned a debate, which continued until the time of adjournment, without taking a vote; the committee rose and reported progress.

On this occasion the debates were highly interesting. Mr. Madison, Mr. Clark, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Giles, spoke in opposition to a naval armament. Mr. Ames, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. S. Smith, in favour of it.

FRIDAY, *February* 7.

Sundry petitons were read and referred.

Mr. Goodhue called up the resolution which was laid on the table the 6th inst. relative to the appointment of a committee to report what alteration may be necessary in the act for registering and licensing ships or vessels; in the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels employed in the coasting trade, and in the fisheries; and in the act, to secure the collection on goods wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

The resolution was agreed to, after an amendment, which had been proposed by Mr. B. Bourne, was adopted, which contemplates, that the same committee should likewise report, whether any and what legislative provision may be necessary to se-

core the collection of the duties on foreign distilled spirits, wines, and teas.

A message from the Supreme Executive was received by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, covering a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republick of France, to Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State, and also some dispatches from the general and extraordinary commission of the Island of Gaudaloupe, together with one act and three ordinances passed by the Government of the territory of the United States, south of the Ohio.

The Minister's letter was read, setting forth the union and connexion which exists between the two Republicks, and the danger to which the Island of Gaudaloupe is exposed, being threatened with an attack from the British.

The dispatch was also read, which points out the danger to which the Island is exposed, their readiness to succour the Americans at all times, and requiring immediate relief, in "provisions, ammunition and men," assuring Congress, whom they call "Citizen Representatives," that the monies required will be paid by a liquidation of the debt due to France; at the same time representing the cupidity and fury of the British against the flag of the United States, and the ships of all neutral powers.

The House, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Trumbull in the chair; on the resolution respecting what naval force may be sufficient to protect the commerce of the United States against the Algerine Corsairs.

The resolution under consideration contemplates six frigates, four of 44, and two of 20 guns, to be amply sufficient to protect the commerce of the United States against the Pirates of Barbary.

Mr. Madison offered a resolution, that a sum of money should be appropriated for the purpose of engaging the Portuguese to restrain Barbary Corsairs.

A lengthy debate ensued, and continued until the hour of adjournment, without taking a question on this subject; when the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis was received, notifying that the bill for the relief of the French emigrants from St. Domingo, now resident within the United States, who may be in want of such relief, has been considered, and will pass with amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Representatives. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, *February* 10.

A report was read, from the committee of elections, on the contested election of the member from the state of Delaware. This report was against the election of the sitting member, Mr. Patton, and in favour of the petitioner, Mr. Latimer.

Referred to the committee of the whole for Tuesday next.

The house took into consideration the report of a committee on the cause of foundry vessels; which took refuge in the ports of the United States the last summer. In this report it is recommended that the foreign tonnage duty shall be remitted. After some debate, the report was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill.

In committee of the whole on the Algerine business. After further debate, progress was reported, without a decision.

TUESDAY, *February* 11.

The bill entitled, "An act providing for the relief of such inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as may be found in want of support," was brought in enrolled, and signed by the Speaker.

The committee on the petitions from the Delegates of the Abolition Societies, for prohibiting the citizens of the United States from employing their shipping in the slave trade, brought in a report, which was in favour of the prayer of the petition.

A report was also received from the committee on fortifications.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Algerine business. The debate was renewed, and continued until three o'clock, when the question was put on the first resolve, as reported by the select committee, for building four frigates, and two twenty gun ships, and agreed to, 47 in the affirmative, and 44 in the negative. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 12.

The bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Son, was read the third time and passed. This bill provides for the remission of duties on goods lost in a vessel bound up the North River.

Mr. Giles of the committee on the petition of ——— ———, respecting an extensive plan for Insurance of Property, brought in a report. The committee are of opinion that the plan cannot be adopted by Congress at the present time. A motion for printing it did not prevail.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge, informed the House that the act providing for the relief of such inhabitants of St. Domingo, resident within the United States, as are in want of support—had received the President's approbation and signature.

The bill providing for the remission of foreign tonnage duty on foundry French vessels, which took refuge in the ports of the United States, the last Summer, was recommitted.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair—and took into consideration the report on the Post Office Law.

After three o'clock the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, *February* 13.

The House was this day engaged in the business of the Delaware election, and the report on the Post Office Law—and progress was reported in both cases.

FRIDAY, *February* 14.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the House that the Senate have passed the bill for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Son.

The House then proceeded in the consideration of the report on the Delaware election.

The question for agreeing to the clause which states that John Patton is not duly elected to serve as a member being put, was carried in the affirmative, unanimous.

The clause of the report which states that Henry Latimer is duly elected, being put, a debate ensued.

The question was at length determined by yeas and nays, 57 in favour of agreeing to the clause, and 31 against it—Mr. Latimer was accordingly qualified, and took his seat in the House.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. BROWN,

NOTHING can be more displeasing to a lover of truth, than the pains which are taken to impress the American public with false ideas of the present situation of *France*. Of this the representation of French affairs, said to have been brought by Capt. CULVER, commander of the advice boat lately arrived from *Havre-de-Grace*, is an example.

The account really received by Captain CULVER, presents a scene dishonourable to human nature.

He states, that from the vigilant security of Government, a spirit of mutual distrust is predominant among the citizens of *Paris*. That every man is afraid of his neighbour. That executions are so frequent as to have ceased to excite curiosity. Not a day passing without some victims of the guillotine more or less. That the place where it stands is almost continually wet with human gore. *That the head of a man seems to be of little more value than that of a chicken.*

And as a proof of the slightness of the causes which involve the sacrifice of life, he mentions the instance of a woman, who, he mentions the instance of a woman, who, having on her finger a ring with a *fleur de lis*, was asked why she continued to wear it, to which replying that she had worn it for twenty years, and in better times than the present: She the day following suffered death by the guillotine.

In relation to the death of the Queen, of which he was a witness, he mentions that as the went along to the Place of execution, she was reviled and abused (chiefly by women of the worst appearance) in the most obscene and shocking manner, all which she bore with composure and dignity, which she continued to exhibit to the last fatal moment.

To crown the detail of atrocities, Captain CULVER adds, that every method is taken to debauch and debase the mind of the young Dauphin, a child of seven or eight years old, and that among the expedients for that purpose, he is kept in a state of almost constant intoxication.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

INTERNAL FRENCH COMMOTIONS.

National Convention, Nov. 19.

A letter from Laplanche, gave fresh particulars respecting the victory obtained at Granville. The Royalists lost 600 men, exclusive of those whom they carried with them, and those who perished in the sea, and in the flames. Their chiefs, Talmont, Laroche, Jaquelin, and a bishop, have been killed. The rebels retreated to Avranches.

Cambon announced, that the competitors for subscribing to the voluntary loan, were actually quarrelling for priority about the treasury doors; that assignats and specie were this day at par; that many of the selfish monied men, who had before hid their specie in cellars, were now bringing sacks full of silver crowns in exchange for assignats; and that the purchaser of national property, preferred paying in money to paying in paper.

The Popular Society of St. Maloes, writes as follows: "The enemy is at our gates; but we have sworn to live and die free. We shall say no more to you; but our actions will prove that we are Republicans, and that we shall always be so."

The Representatives of the people at Lyons write, that fanaticism is expired there. A grand Fete has been celebrated, at which the people assisted in a mass: an *ass*, dressed in pontifical habits, was the hero of the piece; with the stole round his neck, and the mitre on his head, he acted the part of the Abbe Lamourette. The guillotine continues to punish the traitors; 27 conspirators have been executed in three days, exclusive of those who lose their heads by sentence of the Military Committee.

DEATH of ROLAND.

Letter from the Representatives of the People in the Department of Lower Seine.

Rouen, Nov. 13.

Being informed yesterday evening, that a person had been found at the distance of five leagues from this place, on the high way from Rouen to Paris, and that papers had been found in his pockets, which gave reason to suppose he might be Roland, the exminister of the interiour, we resolved that one of us would repair to the spot. Legendre went thither in the night time, and having viewed the body, readily discovered it to be that of Roland, who had done justice to himself to escape the sword of the law.

The Justice of the Peace delivered to us four papers, which were found in his pockets. The first contains an apology for his life and death, with some prophetical imprecations. On the back of the paper he gives the pretended motives of his death. The next two are the tickets of his section. The fourth is the address of a person at whose House he doubtless proposed to stop at Rouen. She is in a state of arrest.

We have ordered the Justice of peace to cause the body to be interred at the place where it was found. The National Convention will perhaps think it necessary to cause a stake to be driven into his grave, with an inscription which may transmit to posterity the tragical end of a wicked minister, who corrupted the publick opinion, who purchased at a dear rate the reputation of a virtuous man, and who was the chief of the criminal coalition who wished to save the tyrant, and annihilate the republick.

(Signed) DELACROIX, and LEGENDRE.

BASSETTERRE, (St. Kitt's,) January 16.

On Sunday last arrived here his Majesty's ship Ulysses with drafts for the 9th regiment. The Ulysses is one of Sir John Jervis's Squadron, which arrived at Barbadoes last week—We have been very particular in learning the strength of this armament in ships and men, which is as follows:

Boyne	98 guns	Sir John Jervis,
Vengeance	74.	Commodore Thomson,
Irresistable	64.	
Veteran	64.	
Woolwich	44.	
Ulysses	44.	
Quebec	32.	
Vesuvius	Bomb	Ketch,

And upwards of 70 sail Transports, having on board about 20,000 picked men, with the largest train of artillery ever before shipped from England; Prince Edward with the 7th Regiment, of which he is Colonel, is expected momently to join the expedition, from Quebec; Rear Admiral Gell is also on his way for the West-Indies from Gibraltar, with six sail of the line & two regiments of foot; Major General Prescot had 2000 men ready for embarkation at Barbadoes; the Scepter of 64 guns and several frigates, have been for some time blocking up Fort Royal and St. Pierre's, so that the whole force which will immediately attack Martinico, will be from 12 to 15,000 land forces; not to mention the French Emigrants.

The Rose frigate and Zebra Sloop of war parted from the fleet and went to Madeira for wine.

The Asia of 64 guns, and the Adamant of 50, with some frigates are to convoy the English merchantmen, the Asia and Adamant are afterwards to join Sir John Jervis's Squadron.

BOSTON, February 20.

ANSWER

TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S *SPEECH.*

YESTERDAY, a joint Committee of both branches of the Legislature, consisting of Messrs. FREEMAN, BRIDGE, JARVIS, EUSTIS and ELY, waited on his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with the following Answer to his Speech at the opening of the session.

To His HONOR SAMUEL ADAMS, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, *of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

SIR,

AS it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe, to remove our late Governor from this life, since our last session, the two branches of the Legislature conceive it a duty, they owe their Constituents to express their highest respect for the great and eminent services which he has rendered his country.

With you, Sir, and our fellow citizens throughout the Commonwealth, we most sincerely sympathize on this melancholy event. The public and private virtues which have distinguished this illustrious Patriot—his early exertions in the cause of Freedom and the Rights of Man—his wisdom and magnanimity which he has discovered during a long and arduous conflict for the Liberties of his Country—together with a constant adherence to the principles of the Constitution, furnish a splendid example for the imitation of his Fellow-Citizens, and most endear the memory of HANCOCK to the most remote posterity.

In this instance of public affliction, we derive a consolation, that it has pleased God to continue the life and usefulness of his Co-Patriot, from whose known attachment to the public welfare, we anticipate the most disinterested and faithful discharge of those duties which by the Constitution are devolved on the Lieutenant-Governor.

"That all Men are born Free and Equal in Rights," is a principle on which all just and legitimate Governments are founded. On this basis rests the Constitution of the United States; and we are happy to observe this great and fundamental principle, embraced by enlightened Politicians, and made the basis of Government for millions beyond the Atlantic. To the influence of this benign principle and a wise administration of Government, we attribute the present state of peace and prosperity, with which the United States are blessed, while so many other nations are involved in the misery and calamities of war. Nor can we refrain from expressing our affections for that nation which assisted us in the time of our adversity, and with whom we are in alliance; and sincere wishes that they may succeed in the defence of their country, and in the establishment of peace and good Government, founded on the principles of Liberty, and the Rights of Man.

We fully join with your Honor in the sentiment of the indispensible necessity of the education of youth; and every encouragement will continue to be given to this most interesting object, which its importance demands.

To any communication you may be pleased to make, and to the dispatch of the most important public business, due attention will be paid, that your Honor may be enabled to discharge the trust reposed in you by the Constitution, and that the public weal may be best promoted.

FEBRUARY 24.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

On the 21st ult. a vessel arrived at Salem from St. Eustatia, the Captain of which informs, That before he left that port, he saw a proclamation of the British King, ordering and enacting all American vessels, and their cargoes, bound to France; also all cargoes bound to or from their Islands in the West Indies. In fact, the British King, by this proclamation, undertakes to put in force the French laws made under the old monarchical government. In consequence of which it is said that a vessel and a very valuable cargo, belonging to a merchant in Salem, had been taken, carried into port, and condemned—and, that the said vessel would be condemned—and, that the said merchants in Salem, finding their property so insecure, have determined to haul up their vessels now at home, and all others that may hereafter arrive.

Capt. Cuffel in a brig belonging to Salem, arrived at Alexandria, that he was boarded by a Montserat Privateer, and carried into that place, with a valuable cargo, which was expected to be condemned, altho' not a single thing of French property on board. The crew of the brig have arrived in town.

CASH,

And the highest price given for PORK, HOG'S LARD, BUTTER, BEES-WAX—at the store of Ross, BRECK and SON,—Who have for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER-SEED, on low terms.

Northampton, March 1, 1794.

THE Subscriber manufactures and constantly for sale, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 9d, 10d, 20d, 30d, 40d, 50d, 60d, 70d, 80d, 90d, 100d, 120d, 150d, 200d, 300d, 400d, 500d, 600d, 700d, 800d, 900d, 1000d, 1200d, 1500d, 2000d, 3000d, 4000d, 5000d, 6000d, 7000d, 8000d, 9000d, 10000d, 12000d, 15000d, 20000d, 30000d, 40000d, 50000d, 60000d, 70000d, 80000d, 90000d, 100000d, 120000d, 150000d, 200000d, 300000d, 400000d, 500000d, 600000d, 700000d, 800000d, 900000d, 1000000d, 1200000d, 1500000d, 2000000d, 3000000d, 4000000d, 5000000d, 6000000d, 7000000d, 8000000d, 9000000d, 10000000d, 12000000d, 15000000d, 20000000d, 30000000d, 40000000d, 50000000d, 60000000d, 70000000d, 80000000d, 90000000d, 100000000d, 120000000d, 150000000d, 200000000d, 300000000d, 400000000d, 500000000d, 600000000d, 700000000d, 800000000d, 900000000d, 1000000000d, 1200000000d, 1500000000d, 2000000000d, 3000000000d, 4000000000d, 5000000000d, 6000000000d, 7000000000d, 8000000000d, 9000000000d, 10000000000d, 12000000000d, 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LINES,
Supposed to have been written by the late QUEEN OF FRANCE,
The night before her Death.

I.

TO bid the world a long farewell,
To sink in death's uncertain sleep,
Why does the heart with horrow swell?
Why do these eyes for sorrow weep?
In that fame moment thousands more,
Their round of toil & grief shall close;
That house of Joy shall peace restore,
There shall the weary find repose.

II.

For me, Affliction's mournful child,
By many a furrow'd feature known,
Death beckons with an afpect mild,
And points to a celestial Throne:
For there no more th' accorfed Friend
Shall hifs its venom'd flander round;
But Seraphs train their glory bend,
To foothe with harps of filver found.

III.

Then unfubdu'd, my fool fhall dare
What more of horrors yet remain:
For, the laft pang my foes prepare
Shall give my widow'd Lord again!
Not unfubdu'd; for, ah! to leave
My orphans, victims of their rage!
My latefl pray'r, O Heav'n, receive,
O thield from wrong their helplefs age!

Extract of a letter from Capt. W. E——, to his friend in ——
Camp, Greenfville, Dec. 5th.

DEAR SIR,

YOU have undoubtedly, before this, heard of the progrefs of the Legion, and that we are ftationed, for the winter, in the wilderneft between 70 and 80 miles N. E. from the fettlement of Cincinnati, and 6 from our advanced poft. Now for a

QUIXOTISM,
alias, A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

On Monday, the 1ft inft. I mokemyrifle, to which I am immoderately attached, & with a confidential noncommiffioned officer of my company, proceeded without our picket guards, in fearch of a *wild goofe*, which had been troublefome to the nevel days, in a creek, which paffes our encampment. Two miles diftance from the guard I ftarted eight DEER—took *their* track, and purfued till weftern o'clock, at noon—Then changed my courfe, as I fuppofed for camp. At four, afternoon, I began to be a little alarmed, that I did not approach the noife of the army, and recollecting my compafs, found my courfe directly oppofite to the *eight deers*: (I have been accuftomed to this fame courfe you know,) and, on giving a fignal, found that I had loft the noncommiffioned officer. I fired my rifle—no fignal—fired again—heard a feeble refembling that of the panther, but knew it to be a Indian voice—I echoed it—was anfwered—I re-echoed it—(mean time was changing my rifle) and was anfwered by the *yell* of two warriors, whom, at the fame inftant, I faw running over a bufhy hill, and advancing towards me. My ball was about gun fhot driven; confequently, the chance was worfe than *one to two*—I took a RETROGRADE MOTION—and ran *devoutly* about three hundred yards; afcended a hill, when dropping one of my fide piftols, and, turning to pick it up, I faw that the fwell of the hill had hidden me from my purfuers. I clung-d my direction at a right angle, and leaping on my gun, foon, defcended the hill, covered myfelf behind an accommodating old oak, drove down my ball, and formed the *line of battle*; but was glad to fee them pafs by on my firft direction, in full fpeed, like two deputy fheriffs. I took my back track, afcended the hill, faw the coaft clear—and fteered for the head waters of the creek beforementioned. Night came on—a cloudy fky added gloom to its fhade—I urged my courfe, and at length ftruck upon a rivulet ——I followed its meanders, fome times on its margin, fome times in its channel, until the friendly guide conducted the to, and caft itfelf in, the long look'd for creek. I now knew my courfe —but knew not my diftance from the camp. On the brink of the creek I urged my way through natural prairies, and imperious fwamps, till I at laft, found myfelf in the *confluence* of two ftreams, neither of which was fordable. *Imagination plagued me moft confoundedly!* I fancied all was wrong—grew peftilent, but had nobody to quarrel with—confequently, exhaufted my impatience in cenfure upon my own folly and imprudence; and at length reconciled myfelf to fpend the reft of the night, upon an old tree, which had laid down, for me to fit on. Where I fat about an hour, meditating, like HERVEY among the *tombs*. Then moved for the head of the creek, which obftructed my courfe—rambling through marfhes, morafes, thickets, in water, in mire, againft trees, over hillocks, (here, by the bye, I could not but pity, fympathizing with, my fellow adventurer to a world of light, in his forced march through Pandæmonium.) till I heard, at a great diftance, a fentinel *hail* from his poft, on an advanced picket.—I hallowed moft cordially—By mutual echoes I found the guard, and myfelf, prefent, fit for duty, by *reveille* the next morning.

This ftory will coft you one dollar and you are welcome to it.

PRINCE EDWARD;
OR,
A brace of Royal Anecdotes.

Thofe that are acquainted with the keen fatire, heaped upon the THICK SKULLS *of the Royal family of Great-Britain, by the witty* PETER, *will relifh the following* ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

—*Recent*—

WHEN Mr. GWELF, alias, PRINCE EDWARD, paffed thro' Williamftown, Vermont, Mrs. P****, had the honor of his company at dinner. The *Royal* gueft, after many important and *Royal* queries, (probably refpecting the price of hops, the mode of conftructing an apple-dumpling, or perhaps,—the ufe of food) turned his attention to fubjects of a *literary* nature. Said he, " *Yes read this bible—Do you Madam?*" " *Yes, fir,*" fhe modeftly replied.—*Pfalm-books too, I fuppofe—and hymn books,—ha, Madam, ha? —Yes read no other books here in the woods fo, I fuppofe, Madam?—but ha? Madam? ha?*" " No, fir, replied fhe, my reading is not extenfive—I have, however, read ONE *Engliih author*—PETER PINDAR!!"

ANOTHER.

Another place, in Vermont aforefaid, Mr. GWELF *called on a Green mountain* taylor, *and being entertained with his fair fpoufe, (for* fome Princes, *you muft know, have paffions, as well as men) he retorted from her with a* KISS;—*and turning to her husband aflked him, How he felt, to fee his wife kiffed by a* PRINCE?—*Why taylor, forgetting "the refpect due to Princes," and no regard/ed for the lower claffes, very briefkly applied his fift to Mr. NED's poflerion;—and then aflked him, How it made a* PRINCE *feel to have his breech tucked by a TAYLOR?*

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

RAN away from Sawcy Rowley, laft a fhep, a lad about 15 years of age very much marked with the fmall pox in his teeth, had on a pair of round toed leather Breeches, a cawwafh fhirt ruffled with the fame, a linfey woolfey hat, and a pair of high heeled ftockings with wooden buckles in them: Whoever will take up faid boy, fhall be handfome ly rewarded by having 40/ taken from him, and reafonable charges paid the by; he fhall have three pecks of Irifh potatoes, if he will raife three bufhel, and one pound of fqueaking butter, made of pigeon's milk, churned in the rung bone of a cat's horn, and he otherwife well regarded according to his defarts.

ANECDOTE.

ST. EVONA, a Lawyer of Britain, went to Rome to intreat the Pope to give the Lawyers of that country a Patron, to which the Pope replied, that he knew of no Saint but was difpofed of to other Profeffions. At this Evona was very fad, and earneftly begged the Pope to think of them. At laft his Holinefs propofed to St. Evona that he fhould go round the Church of San Giroanin de Laterano, blindfold, and after he fhould have faid a certain number of Ave Marias, that the firft Saint he fhould lay hold of fhould be his Patron. This the good old Lawyer willingly undertook. And at the end of his Ave Marias, ftopped at St. Michael's Alter, where he laid hold of the Devil, under St. Michael's feet, and cried out, "This is our Saint, let him be our Patron." Being unblinded, and feeing what a Patron he had chofen, he went to his lodgings fo dejected, that in a few months after, he died.

His reputation for honefty, was however, fo great, that a witty Frenchman wrote upon his tomb at Rome,

St. Evona en Bretton, avocate, non larron
Hallelujah!

St. Evona a Britan, a Lawyer, and no Rogue, Hallelujah;

NATURAL HISTORY.

ON the mountain of Stella, in Portugal in a lake in which the wrecks of fhips have been found, notwithftanding this mountain is more than twelve leagues diftant from any fea. Sabinus, in his commentaries on Ovid's Metamorphofes, fays, that from the monuments of hiftory it appears, that in the year 1460, a whole fhip, with its anchors, was found in a mine on the Alps.

MUSICAL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Manchefter, (England) to his correfpondent in Albany.

"Friday was the birth day of his Royal Highnefs the Duke of York, which was kept in due form in this place. His Royal Highnefs and Tom Paine, were carried in effigy through the ftreets. It was the magiftrates' intention to commit Tom Paine to the new Bailey; but by fome fatal misfortune, and unfortunately for their caufe, they feized the wrong object—I beg your pardon, (mean the right one—and ftrange to tell! committed His Royal Highnefs inftead of the other. When they were told of their error, for they could not fee it themfelves, O ye Gods! what aftonifhment and difmay among the higher powers!"

CARLISLE, (Vir.) Jan. 8.

The following melancholy accident happened a few days fince in Newbury township, York county, about ten miles from York: Andrew Scipe, and Matthias Surgar, went unfortunately a gooning on the fame day; Scipe went with an intention to hunt turkeys; took with him a pipe or inftrument, by which he intended to decoy them, and for that purpofe, concealed himfelf behind a rock, which lay on the defcent of a precipice; being thus to ambufh, founding his green pipe; Surgar then within hearing, alarmed at the noife, concluded it to be made by a turkey and viewing the place from which it proceeded, difcovered fomething black moving, he inftantly prefented, fired, but moft unfortunately for Scipe, in his head, through which the ball paffed, and put an immediate period to its exiftance!—Surgar has fince difcovered the fact, for the commiffion of which he has fhewn the utmoft contrition.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchafe, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in fmall Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cafh on delivering thofe articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for fale, a few Hogfheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, perhbd. or lefs quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Codfifh in large or fmall quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cafh, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

STOSEN out of the ftable of the Subfcriber, in Patridgefield, on the night of the 8th inft. a bright bay HORSE, two years old, black mane and tail, two white hind feet, a fmall white fpot on his forehead, alfo a fmall white ftripe on his nofe, trots all, fhod all round. Whoever will will take up faid horfe and thief, and return, or fecure them, fhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, or for the horfe only FIVE, by

BENJAMIN CORBIN.

Patridgefield, Feb. 10, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE FARM, in Weftampton, containing above ninety-five acres of Land, thirty or forty acres under improvement, with a convenient dwelling-houfe, and barn, with a good well of water by the houfe—Said Farm is well watered otherwife, with a young orchard on the fame—it lies on the county road leading from Southampton to Chefterfield.—For further particulars enquire of

ISAAC GOODALE.

February 17, 1794.

THE Subfcriber being appointed and having accepted the truft of Executor to the laft Will and Teftament, of BENJAMIN PORTER, late of Wendell, in the county of Hampfhire, deceafed—All Perfons indebted to faid eftate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and all thofe to whom faid eftate is indebted, are requefted to exhibit their demands for fettlement.

DANIEL PORTER, Executor.

Wendell, January 9, 1794.

TAKEN by miftake between Middletown and Hadley, a cafk, fuppofed to contain DRY GOODS. The owner may have it by applying to

COOK & LOCK.

Hadley, Jan. 20. 1794.

TO be fold, and poffeffion given by the firft of May next, the Homeftead whereon the Subfcriber now lives in Northampton, fituated about one hundred rods from the Meeting-Houfe, containing about four acres and a half of Land, with two dwelling houfes thereon, one of which was lately built,—alfo a Barn, Corn-houfe and Woodhoufe, ftanding on the premifes. Alfo one third part of a Grift and Saw Mill adjoining to the Homeftead aforefaid, conveniently fituated for bufinefs. Alfo feveral Lots of Land in the great Meadows. Alfo two mowing Lots, about one mile from the meeting-houfe, together with feveral Wood Lots. Terms of payment made eafy to the purchaler.

MOSES KINGSLEY.

Feb. 25, 1794.

Williams & James,

HAVE defolved partnerfhip by mutual confent. All perfons that are indebted are requefted to make payment, or fettle by note of hand.

WILLIAMS & JAMES.

Goflhen, Feb. 25, 1794.

Univerfal Salvation.

HARTFORD, FEB. 1794.

PROPOSALS *for Printing by* SUBSCRIPTION,
(By E. BABCOCK)

THOUGHTS
ON THE
DIVINE GOODNESS,
RELATIVE TO THE
Government of Moral Agents,
PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED IN
FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Tranflated from the French of FERDINAND OLIVER PETITPIERRE.

The London edition of this work has been much fought for, and fold at 10/6.—The prefent propofed edition will be printed on paper of a good quality, with a new, elegant type, handfomely bound and lettered,—and ftitched. To Subfcribers at One Dollar, to be paid when the Volume is ready for delivery. Thofe who fubfcribe for Nine Books fhall be entitled to a Tenth, gratis. Thofe who procure and fend, refponfible for Twelve Subfcribers, fhall be entitled to a Volume. To non-fubfcribers the Book will be fold at 9/6. Subfcriptions are received at the Office.

TO be fold at Publick Auction, the fubfcriber's Day of April next, if not fold at private fale before; a Farm in Conway, containing, one hundred and fifty-two acres, laying two miles and an half from Conway, fituated on the Meeting-houfe, fixty or feventy acres under improvement, with a Houfe and Barn, a young Orchard, fruit trees of almoft every kind. For further particulars enquire of the fubfcriber, or *George Reed*, on the premifes.

THOMAS WELLS DICKINSON.

Deerfield, Feb. 17. 1794.

Simeon Butler,

INFORMS the public, that he continues the bufinefs of BOOK-BINDING nearly oppofite the Court-Houfe, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the fhorteft notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

BIBLES,
Davie's Sermons,
Pike's Arithmatic,
Baron Trenck,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Intereffing Memoirs
Life of Gardiner,
Lavater's Aphorifms on Man.
Friend of Youth,
Struben's Manual Exercife.
Hervey's Meditations.
Hamilton's Treatife on Female Complaints.
Brown's Elements,
Speclator,
Compleate Letter Writer.
Beauties of Sterne,
Wars' Lyric Poems,
Redeemed Captive,
Choice Collection of Country Dances.
Gentleman and Ladies Monitor.
Hieroglyphick Bible
Holy Bible Abridg'd
Youngman's Companion.
American Songfter,
Blind Child,
Accidence,
Perry's Dictionary,
Divine Songs,
Copper Plates,
Primers,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Gold Leaf,
Glue,
Plain Books, Perry's Spelling Books,
and Blank Books,
Whole & Retail
Morocco Leather.
A Collection of Songs.
A variety of Children's Books,
Alphabets,

ENGLISH PAPER.

ROYAL, MEDIUM, THICK POST, FOOLSCAP, and LETTER PAPER.

Any of the above article or Cafh given for RAGS or TANNED SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, Feb. 12. 1794.

This day publifhed, and for fale, by the Printer hereof,—

A SERMON, delivered at Hatfield, on the day of the laft publick Thanksgiving, by the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN.

*** Subfcribers are requefted to call and receive their books.

☞ Thofe Gentlemen, in whofe hands Subfcription papers for the above work were lodged, are requefted to return them to the Printer hereof.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

HAVE for fale a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED.

Hadley, Feb. 26, 1794.

WANTED two likely active LADS as APPRENTICES to the Joiner Bufinefs, 15 or 16 years of age. One that will anfwer the above defcription may find immediate employ, by applying to LUCIUS WAIT, or STEPHEN DING, of Hatfield. Feb. 5. 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maffachufetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1794. [NUMB. 393.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 5th, 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to tranfmit herewith, a Report, in purfuance of an order of the Houfe of Reprefentatives, of the 30th of January laft.

I have the honor to be, with great refpect, SIR,

Your moft obedient fervant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTOM.

Secretary of the Treafury.

To the honorable the SPEAKER of the Houfe of Reprefentatives.

The SECRETARY of the TREASURY, purfuant to an order of the Houfe of Representatives of the 30th of January laft, refpectfully Reports as follows:

THE Statement A. herewith tranfmitted fhews the monies now in the treafury, and fo far as official documents hitherto received furnifh information) fuch further funs as may be expected to come into it before the firft day of April next, and the probable demands upon the treafury to that time, exhibiting a deficiency for fatisfying thofe demands equal to 621,294 dollars and 18 cents.

It is to be obferved that no materials of which the treafury can be poffeffed will, at any time, prefent a view definitely exact of the matters to which this ftatement relates. The time requifite for tranfmiffion will always occafion a confiderable arrear of returns neceffary to afcertain what monies are to be expected within a given period: For example; it is found that the fum ufually outftanding in bonds, is about two and an half millions of dollars—Yet the return received at any period rarely exhibited beforehand, more than a million and a half. How the remainder will diftribute itfelf, as to the times of payment, can never even be conjectured: further than as it is known, that from the courfe of imprefonment and the credits allowed, the laft inftalments are the periods of the principal receipts on account of the duties.

So likewife the difburfements to be made within a given period are in a degree liable to uncertainty; as in the cafe of the fum ftated to be payable to foreign officers. It is altogether cafual whether the whole or what proportion of it will be called for within the period. Similar though not equal uncertainty attends the fum ftated for the war department.

The Secretary begs leave to add, for the more full information of the houfe, that the fums expected to be received during the fecond quarter of this year, are ftill more inadequate to the probable expenditure, than thofe of the current quarter to its expenditure. The laft accounts from Amfterdam ftrengthen the probability that a million of florins muft be remitted from hence towards the payment of an inftalment of the capital of the Dutch debt, payable on the 1ft of June.

The only pending domeftic loans, are, viz.

1. One made of the Bank of the United States, by virtue of the act entitled "an act for raifing a further fum of money for the protection of the frontiers and for other purpofes therein mentioned," paffed the 2d day of May, 1792. Dollars, 420,000

Another made of the fame Bank, by virtue of the act, entitled "an act making appropriations for the fupport of government for the year 1793," paffed the 18th of February, 1793, 800,000

1,200,000

Of which the following reimburfements have been made, (viz)

On account of the firft mentioned loan, 100,000

On account of the laft mentioned loan, 600,000

700,000

Balance ftill due, 500,000

Both thefe loans are at a rate of 5 per cent. intereft; the firft has no definite term of reimburfement; the fecond was reimburfable by inftalments at fixed periods, the laft of which becomes due the firft of March enfuing, and is therefore comprifed in the ftatement A.

All which is refpectfully fubmitted.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treafury.

Treafury Department, Feb. 4. 1794.

A.

Probable ftate of Cafh to the firft of April, enfuing.

Probable demands on the treafury to the firft of April, viz.—

	Dols.	Cts.
For the department of war,	113,827.	38
For the payment of foreign officers,	333 961.	64
For fums informally advanced by the bank for the public fervice for want of appropriations,	69,643.	05
	Dols.	Cts.
For bills purchafed to remitto Amfterdam for payment of intereft falling due on the foreign debt, to the firft of March, inclufively,	168,000	
For the laft inftalment of a loan of 800,000 dollars of the Bank of the United States, obtained purfuant to an act of the laft feffion,	200,000	
For a quarter's intereft on the public debt, payable within the United States,	547,000	
Amount of civil lift for a quarter, including compenfations to members of Congrefs,	128.180	
Dollars,	1,360,812.	07

	Dols.	Cts.
Amount of caffi in the feveral banks, per Treafurer's return on the 3d inft.	332,177.	50
Amount of cafh in the hands of the feveral collectors of the cuftoms and fupervifors, per abftract of returns dated the 3d inftant,	134,695.	96
By amount of fums receivable for duties on imports and tonnage, in the months of February and March, per abftract of returns on bonds, made up the 9th Jan. laft,	272,734.	43
Deficiency of cafh towards anfwering the probable demands on the treafury,	621,294.	18
Dollars,	1,360, 812	07

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 4. 1794.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treafury.

Read in the Houfe of Reprefentatives the 5th inftant.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21ft, 1794.

SIR,

In purfuance of an inftruction from the Prefident of the United States, I have examined the letters written by Mr. Jefferfon to Mr. Hammond. The letter of the 5th of December, 1791, having been, by miftake, omitted in the collection of papers, fent to Congrefs, at the beginning of the feffion; I beg leave to inclofe a copy of it, through you to the Houfe of Reprefentatives.

I have the honor, Sir, to be,
With great refpect,
Your moft obedient fervant,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

The Speaker of the Houfe of Repefentatives.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5. 1791.

Mr. Jefferfon, Secretary of State, to the Minifter Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

SIR,

YOUR favor, of November 30, remains ftill unanfwered, becaufe the clerks are employed in copying fome documents, on the fubject of the treaty of peace which I wifh to exhibit to you, with the anfwer.

In the mean time, as to that part of your letter, which refpects matters of commerce, the fear of mifunderftanding it induces me to mention my fenfe of it, and to afk it to be right, where you are pleafed to fay, that "you are authorized to communicate to this government, his majefty's readinefs to enter into a negociation, for eftablifhing that intercourfe (of commerce) upon principles of reciprocal benefits."—I underftand that you are not furnifhed with any commiffion, or expreis powers, to arrange a treaty with us, or to make any fpecific propofitions on the fubject of commerce; but only to aflure us that his Britannic majefty is ready to concur with us in appointing perfons, times and places for commencing fuch a negociation. Be fo good as to inform me if there be any miffapprehenfion in this, as fome ftcps on our part may be neceffary in confequence of it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
TH: JEFFERSON.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Subftance of a late report made refpecting the Political ftuation of the Republic of France by citizen Robefpierre, in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare.

WE now folicit the utmoft attention of the National Convention towards the greateft intereft of the country. We come to lay before your eyes the ftuation of the republic with regard to the divers Powers of the earth, and above all with regard to the nations whom nature and reafon attach to our caufe, but whom intrigue and perfidy feek to range among the number of our enemies.

Emerged from the chaos in which a criminal court had plunged government, the French legiflators ought to fix their political principles towards the friends and enemies of the republic.

They alfo armed the hand of fanaticifm againft us by a new artifice. Difquietude in Belgium excited the national vengeances to ftrip the churches, and to play with the filver Saints, at the fame time that traitor publifhed religious Manifeftoes, worthy of the Pope, which vowed the deteftation of the Belgians and of mankind upon the French. In the fame manner the traitors from within declaimed here againft the Priefts, while favouring at the fame time the rebellion of the South and the Weft.

Mean while France was left by herfelf, combating for the common caufe. Allies of France, what became of you? Americans, were you only the Allies of Louis XVI? Did not the French nation, by her arms and armies, help you to fhake of the yoke? No, Citizen Allies, the French have not abjured their fentiment, but if it depended on the faction which governed Frenchmen, they would now be among the number of your enemies.

By a very fingular fatality, the Repreſentatives of the Republic in America, are the agents of the traitors, whom fhe has punifhed. The brother in law of Briffot is conful general with the United States from France; another man of the name of Genet, fent by Le Brun and Briffot, with the charge of Plenipotentiary Agent, refides at Philadelphia, and has faithfully fulfilled their defigns and inftructions. He has made ufe of the moft unaccountable means to irritate the American government againft us; he affected to fpeak without any pretence, in a menancing tone; and to make propofals to that government equally contrary to the intereft of both nations; he endeavored to render our principles fufpected or formidable, by exceeding them by the moft ridiculous applications. By a very remarkable contraft, while thofe who had fent him to America, perfecuted at Paris, the popular focieties, denounced as anarchifts, the Jacobins courageoufly ſtruggling againft tyranny, Genet at Philadelphia made himfelf chief of a club, and never ceafed to make and excite motions equally injurious and perplexing to the government. Thus the fame faction which wanted to fubject the people in France to the ariftocracy of the rich, endeavored in a moment to fet free and arm all the negroes to deftroy our colonies.

The fame manœuvres were employed in France by Chalieul Gouffier and his fucceffor. Who would believe that clubs and primary aſſemblies have been holden at Conftantinople; Such proceedings could neither be beneficial to our principles nor to our cauſe; but they could perplex and exaſperate the Ottoman Court. The Turk, the neceffary enemy of our enemies, the uſeful and faithful ally of France, ſlighted by the French government, circumvented by the Engliſh cabinet obſerved hitherto a

Such was the character of the falſe patriots ſuch the conduct of the emiſſaries penſioned by the foreign courts.

The moment had arrived when the Britiſh government after having excited ſo many enemies againſt us, choſe itſelf openly to join the league. But the wiſh of the party of the oppoſition militated againſt that project of the miniſtry: Briſſot cauſed war to be declared againſt England and Holland at the ſame time: and ſoon after war was proclaimed againſt Spain, becauſe we were not prepared then to combat that new enemy, and the Spaniſh fleet was ready to join that of England.

With what baſe hypocriſy did the traitors avail themſelves of pretended inſults committed upon the Ambaſſadors, which had been preconcerted between them and the foreign powers? With what indecency did they affect the dignity of the nation with which they thus inſolingly ſported?

The daſtards! they had ſaved the Pruſſian Depoſt, and fattened Belgium with the pureſt blood of the French, & delivered up to the enemy our treaſures, our magazines, our proviſions and our defenders. This was not enough—our journaliſts were ſuborned to vilify the revolution, and to render the French name contemptible to all mankind.

They chiefly endeavoured to oppoſe the opinion of Paris to that of all the reſt of the republic, and that of the Republic to the perfidies of the foreign nations.

They alſo armed the hand of fanaticiſm againſt us by a new artifice. Diſquietude in Belgium excited the national vengeances to ſtrip the churches, and to play with the ſilver Saints, at the ſame time that traitor publiſhed religious Manifeſtoes, worthy of the Pope, which vowed the deteſtation of the Belgians and of mankind upon the French. In the ſame manner the traitors from within declaimed here againſt the Prieſts, while favouring at the ſame time the rebellion of the South and the Weſt.

Mean while France was left by herſelf, combating for the common cauſe. Allies of France, what became of you? Americans, were you only the Allies of Louis XVI? Did not the French nation, by her arms and armies, help you to ſhake of the yoke? No, Citizen Allies, the French have not abjured their ſentiment, but if it depended on the faction which governed Frenchmen, they would now be among the number of your enemies.

By a very ſingular fatality, the Repreſentatives of the Republic in America, are the agents of the traitors, whom ſhe has puniſhed. The brother in law of Briſſot is conſul general with the United States from France; another man of the name of Genet, ſent by Le Brun and Briſſot, with the charge of Plenipotentiary Agent, reſides at Philadelphia, and has faithfully fulfilled their deſigns and inſtructions. He has made uſe of the moſt unaccountable means to irritate the American government againſt us; he affected to ſpeak without any pretence, in a menancing tone; and to make propoſals to that government equally contrary to the intereſt of both nations; he endeavored to render our principles ſuſpected or formidable, by exceeding them by the moſt ridiculous applications. By a very remarkable contraſt, while thoſe who had ſent him to America, perſecuted at Paris, the popular ſocieties, denounced as anarchiſts, the Jacobins courageouſly ſtruggling againſt tyranny, Genet at Philadelphia made himſelf chief of a club, and never ceaſed to make and excite motions equally injurious and perplexing to the government. Thus the ſame faction which wanted to ſubject the people in France to the ariſtocracy of the rich, endeavored in a moment to ſet free and arm all the negroes to deſtroy our colonies.

The ſame manœuvres were employed in France by Chaileul Gouffier and his ſucceſſor. Who would believe that clubs and primary aſſemblies have been holden at Conſtantinople; Such proceedings could neither be beneficial to our principles nor to our cauſe; but they could perplex and exaſperate the Ottoman Court. The Turk, the neceſſary enemy of our enemies, the uſeful and faithful ally of France, ſlighted by the French government, circumvented by the Engliſh cabinet obſerved hitherto a

scrutinally more prejudicial to his own interest than to those of the republic. It appears, however, that he is ready to awake; but the English cabinet direct the Divan—he will not bring his forces against Austria, our common enemy, which might be easily over-whelmed, but against Ruffia, whose power may once more prove a cock for the Ottoman arms to fpike upon.

There is another nation united to our cauſe by ties not leſs ſtrong—I mean the Swiſs. The Politics of our enemies have drained all their reſources to turn the Swiſs againſt us; imprudence, ſupineneſs, and perfidy, concurred to ſuccour their efforts; ſome violations of territory, ſome uſeleſs chicanes, ſome libels inſerted in certain Journals, and a very active intrigue carried on at Geneva, Mont Terrible, and in ſome dark committees holden at Paris, and conſiſting of bankers, foreigners and intriguers, all has been tried to ſtrengthen the line of our enemies. Helvetic prudence has withſtood all the ſolicitations of the foreign Powers. The Swiſs confined themſelves to addreſs their grievances in a friendly manner to the government; the committee of public welfare, who found their complaints juſtly founded, has taken meaſures to remove the cauſe; of thoſe grievances, and to give to the Swiſs Cantons ample proofs of the fraternity and benevolence of the French Nation.

If you wiſh to know what cowardly means are employed by the allied powers, I will relate to you a curious ſtratagem employed by the Auſtrians and which reached the committee of public welfare at the moment when I was going to terminate this report. The committee received an authentic note which Auſtria cauſed to be delivered to the government of the Canton of Bern.

The Government of Berne, much troubled by this note, communicated it to our Ambaſſador in Switzerland, and though the latter entreated that government to baniſh all fears reſpecting ſuch an event, all the German gazettes publiſhed throughout Europe that the committee of public welfare was determined to declare war againſt Switzerland, and that I was charged to make a report to you on that ſubject.

That you may ſtill better perceive Auſtrian perfidy, I can tell you, that more than a month ago a propoſal was made to your committee, which offered an advantage infinitely precious in our circumſtances; to obtain that advantage we were only to have invaded a little ſtate ſurrounded by our territory, and allied to Switzerland; but we rejected that propoſal with indignation.

The Swiſs have always conſulted the true intereſt of their country; and your committee will demean itſelf in the ſame manner towards the Helvetic Cantons, and all other friendly powers. We will always deal frankly as it becomes a great and powerful republic.

PAPERS
RELATIVE TO
GREAT-BRITAIN;
Conſiſting of the Correſpondence of MR. JEFFERSON, MR. HAMMOND, MR. PINCKNEY, &c. &c.

[Continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 2d, 1792.

Mr. Hammond, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State of the United States.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. which I ſhall tranſmit, without delay to my court, for the conſideration of his majeſty's miniſters.

The matter contained in your letter, being ſo various and extenſive, I fear that much time muſt elapſe, before I can be enabled to communicate to you my obſervations upon it. You may however be aſſured, that I will uſe every exertion to avoid unneceſſary procraſtination.

To this obſervation you will permit me, ſir, to add that ſome of the principles, which you have advanced, do not appear to me, at the preſent moment, to be entirely relative to the ſubjects actually under diſcuſſion between our reſpective countries: And the difference between us in our ſtatement of poſitive facts is ſo eſſential as to render it an act of duty to my own character, to vindicate the purity of the ſources, from which I have derived my information, by recurring to them for corroborating teſtimony. If there exiſt any points upon which I have been miſinformed, I will moſt readily acknowledge my error; but I truſt upon the whole that the additional evidence with which I expect to be furniſhed, will fully ſubſtantiate the allegations I have made, and effectually, proteſt me from the imputation of negligence, or the ſuſpicion of intentional deception.

Although it is by no means in my power to enter into an immediate examination of the general contents of your letter, my deſign of ſending it to England induces me to requeſt an explanation of one part of it, which refers to a tranſaction that you ſtate to have taken place in that country. Towards the concluſion of your letter, you cite two caſes which in your opinion controvert my poſition that "in the courts of law, in Great-Britain, the citizens of the United States, have experienced, without exception, the ſame protection and impartial diſtribution of juſtice as the ſubjects of the crown."—With reſpect to the former of thoſe caſes (that of the ſum of money, the property of the ſtate of Maryland, and detained in England) I have ſome general notion of the particulars of it.—But in regard to the latter caſe, I have no knowledge of it whatſoever. I therefore intreat you, ſir, to have the goodneſs to inform me whether the judge of the court of king's bench, to whom you allude, delivered the opinion of the court, in the general terms which you have employed, viz. "that a citizen of the United States, who has delivered £ 45,000 ſterling worth of Eaſt-India goods to a Britiſh ſubject at Oſtend, receiving only, £. 18,000 in part payment, is not entitled to maintain an action for the balance, in a court of Great-Britain, though this debtor be found there, is in cuſtody of the court, and acknowledges the facts."

I muſt own, ſir, that even from your ſtatement, I am inclined to infer, that the circumſtances of Greene's being a citizen of the United States, had no connection with the deciſion of the queſtion; and that the ſame judgment would have been given in an action of a ſimilar nature, depending between two ſubjects of the crown of Great-Britain.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.
GEO. HAMMOND.

To the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

Philadelphia, June 19th, 1792.

Sir,

I HAD the honor to addreſs you a letter on the 29th of May was twelve month, on the articles ſtill unexecuted of the treaty of peace between the two nations. The ſubject was extenſive and important, and therefore rendered a certain degree of deliberation neceſſary. But it has now become ſuch, as naturally to generate diſquietude. The intereſt we have in the weſtern poſts, the blood and treaſure which their detention coſts us daily, cannot but produce a correſpondent anxiety on our part. Permit me, therefore, to aſk, when I may expect the honor of a reply to my letter? and to aſſure you of the ſentiments of reſpect, with which I have the honor to be, ſir, your, &c.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Philadelphia, 20th June, 1792.

Mr. Hammond, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State.

Sir,

I HAVE daily received your letter of yeſterday.

In a written communication, which I had the honor of addreſſing to you on the 2d of June 1792, and alſo, in a converſation which I had with you on the following day, I aſſured you, that I ſhould looſe no time in conveying to the king's miniſters in England, your repreſentation, dated the 29th of May; and it was, in fact, forwarded to them in the courſe of ſome few days afterwards.

On the receipt of that paper, I was informed by his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate, that it would be taken into immediate conſideration, and that after it had been thoroughly examined, I ſhould receive ſome farther inſtructions relative to it. The tranſmiſſion of thoſe inſtructions, which I daily expect, has, I preſume, hitherto been delayed, in conſequence of the very intereſting events, which, ſince the receipt of it have occurred in Europe, & which have been of a nature ſo preſſing and important, as probably to have attracted the whole attention of his majeſty's miniſters, & thus to have diverted from objects that are more remote; and that, may perhaps, have been regarded as ſomewhat leſs urgent. Whenever I ſhall learn his majeſty's pleaſure on the ſubject of your repreſentation, you may depend, ſir, on ſpeedily receiving my reply; to the preparation of which, but little time will be requiſite on my part, as, in conſequence of my exertions for the purpoſe, I have already collected, in this country, the evidence neceſſary to ſubſtantiate moſt of the principal facts advanced in my ſtatement of the 5th of March, to which that repreſentation was intended as an anſwer.

There is one paſſage in your letter of yeſterday, ſir, of which it becomes me to take ſome notice—The paſſage I allude to is that wherein you mention "the blood and treaſure which the detention of the weſtern poſts coſts the United States daily." I cannot eaſily conjecture the motives to which this declaration has originated. After the evidence that this government has repeatedly received, of the ſtrict neutrality obſerved by the king's governors of Canada during the preſent conteſt between the United States and the Indians, and of the diſpoſition of thoſe officers to facilitate, as far as may be in their power, any negociations for peace, I will not, for a moment, imagine, that the expreſſion I have cited, was intended to convey the inſinuation of their having purſued a different conduct, or that it had any reference to thoſe aſſertions, which have been lately diſſeminated, with more than uſual induſtry, through the public prints in this country, that the weſtern poſts have been uſed by the government of Canada, as the medium of ſupplying military ſtores to the Indians now engaged in war with the United States.

I can aſſure you, ſir, that if the delay on the part of my country, in the execution of certain articles of the treaty of peace, is ſuch as to create diſquietude in this government, I alſo experience ſimilar impreſſions, with reſpect to thoſe articles which have, hitherto, not been carried into effect by the United States; as I am perpetually receiving complaints from the Britiſh creditors, & their agents in this country, of their inability to procure legal redreſs in any of the courts of law in one or two of the ſouthern ſtates; in which ſtates, the greateſt part of the debt remaining due to the ſubjects of Great Britain, ſtill continues to exiſt in the ſame condition as that in which it was at the concluſion of the war.

I have the honor to be
with great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

Germantown, November 13, 1793.

Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State, to Mr. Hammond, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain.

Sir,

IN a letter which I had the honor of addreſſing to you on the 19th of June laſt, I aſked for information, when we might expect an anſwer to that which I had written you on the 29th of May was twelve month, on the articles ſtill unexecuted of the treaty of peace between the two nations.

In your anſwer of the next day, you were pleaſed to inform me, that you had forwarded the letter of the 29th of May, 1792, in the courſe of a few days after its date, and that you daily expected inſtructions on the ſubject; that you preſumed theſe had been delayed in conſequence of the very intereſting events which had occurred in Europe, and which had been of a nature ſo preſſing and important, as probably to have attracted the whole attention of your miniſters, and thus to have diverted it from objects more remote, and that might, perhaps, have been regarded as ſomewhat leſs urgent.

I have it again in charge, from the Preſident of the United States, to aſk, whether we can now have an anſwer to the letter of May 29, before mentioned?

I have the honor to be,
with great reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
and moſt humble ſervant,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Landſdown, 22d Nov. 1793.

Mr. Hammond, miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to Mr. Jefferſon, ſecretary of State.

Sir,

IN anſwer to your letter of the 13th current, I have the honor of informing you, that I have not yet received ſuch definitive inſtructions relative to your communication of the 29th of May, 1792, as will enable me immediately to renew the diſcuſſion upon the ſubject of it, which have been for ſome time ſuſpended.

I can, however, repeat with confidence, my conviction, that the continuance of the ceaſe, to which I alluded in my letter of the 20th of June laſt, and no other, has protracted this delay to the preſent period.

I have the honor to be,
With ſentiments of great reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
humble ſervant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7th, 1793.

Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States with Great Britain.

SIR,

WE have received, through a channel which cannot be conſidered as authentic, the copy of a paper, ſtyled, "Additional Inſtructions to the Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and Privateers, &c." dated at St. James's, June 8th, 1793. If this paper be authentic, I have little doubt but that you will have taken meaſures to forward it to me. But as your communication of it may miſcarry, and time in the mean while, be loſt, it has been thought better that it ſhould be ſuppoſed authentic; that on that ſuppoſition, I ſhould notice to you its very unexceptionable nature, and the neceſſity of obtaining explanations on the ſubject, from the Britiſh government; deſiring at the ſame time, that you will conſider this letter as proviſionally written only, and as if never written, in the event that the paper which is the occaſion of it, be not genuine.

The firſt article of it permits all veſſels laden wholly, or in part, with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France, to be ſtopped, and ſent into any Britiſh port, to be purchaſed by that government, or be retained only on the condition of ſecurity given by the maſter, that he will proceed to the port of his cargo in the ports of ſome country in amity with his majeſty.

This article is ſo manifeſtly contrary to the law of nations, that nothing more would ſeem neceſſary, than to obſerve that it is ſo. Reaſon and uſage have eſtabliſhed, that when two nations go to war, thoſe who chuſe to live in peace, retain their natural right to purſue their agriculture, manufactures, and other ordinary vocations; to carry the produce of their induſtry, for exchange to all nations, belligerent or neutral, as uſual; to go and come freely, without injury or moleſtation; and, in ſhort, that the war among others, ſhall be no war to them, as if it did not exiſt. One reſtriction on their natural rights, has been eſtabliſhed to nations at peace; that is to ſay, that of not furniſhing to either party implements merely of war, for the annoyance of the other, nor any thing whatever to places blockaded by its enemy. What theſe implements of war are, has been ſo often agreed, and is ſo well underſtood, as to leave little queſtion about them at this day. There does not exiſt, perhaps, a nation in our common hemiſphere, which has not made a particular enumeration of them, in ſome, or all of their treaties, under the name of contraband. It ſuffices, for the preſent occaſion, to ſay, that corn, flour and meal, are not of the claſs of contraband, and conſequently remain articles of free commerce. A culture, which, like that of the ſoil, gives employment to ſuch a proportion of mankind could never be ſuſpended by the whole earth, or interrupted for them, whenever any two nations ſhould think proper to go to war.

The ſtate of war, then exiſting between Great-Britain and France, furniſhes no legitimate right to either to intercept the agriculture of the United States, or the peaceable exchange of its produce with all nations; and conſequently, the aſſumption of it will be as lawful hereafter as now, in peace as in war. No ground, acknowledged by the common conſent of mankind authoriſes this act now, & unacknowledged ground may be taken at any time and all times. We ſee, then, a practice begun, to which no time, no circumſtances, preſcribe any limits and which ſtrikes at the root of our agriculture, that branch of induſtry which gives food, cloathing, and exiſtence to the great maſs of the inhabitants of the United States. If any nation whatever, has a right to ſhut up to our produce, all the ports of the earth, except her own and thoſe of her friends, ſhe may ſhut up theſe alſo, and confine us within our own limits. No nation can ſubſcribe to ſuch preſentions; no nation can agree, at the mere will or intereſt of another, to have its peaceable induſtry ſuſpended, and its citizens reduced to idleneſs and want. The loſs of ſo great a produce if eſtimated for foreign markets, is not that loſs which would reſult from an arbitrary reſtraint of our markets, is a very ſerious for us to acquieſce in. It is not enough for a nation to ſay, we and our friends will buy your produce. We have a right to anſwer, that it ſuits us better to ſell to their enemies as well as their friends. Our ſhips do not go to France to return empty; they go to exchange the ſurplus of one produce, which we can ſpare, for the ſurpluſſes of other kinds, which they can ſpare and we want; which they can furniſh on better terms, and more to our mind than Great-Britain or her friends. We have a right to judge for ourſelves, what market beſt ſuits us, and they have none to forbid to us the enjoyment of the neceſſaries and comforts which we may obtain from any other independent country.

This act too, tends directly to draw us from that ſtate of peace, in which we are wiſhing to remain. It is an eſſential character of neutrality, to furniſh no aids (ſtipulated by treaty) to one party, which are not equally ready to furniſh to the other. If we permit corn to be ſent to Great-Britain and her friends, we are equally bound to permit it to France. To refuſe it would be a partiality which might lead to war with France, and between us & her, by ſtraining it ourſelves, and permitting her enemies to reſtrain it unrighteouſly, is no difference. She would not conſider this as a mere pretext of which the world would be the dupe, and on what honorable ground could we otherwiſe explain it? Thus ſhould ſee ourſelves plunged, by this act, into a war which we meddle not, and which we wiſh to avoid, if juſtice to all parties, and from all parties, will enable us to avoid it. In the caſe, where we found ourſelves obliged by treaty, to withhold from the enemies of France, the right of arming in our ports, we thought ourſelves in juſtice, bound to withhold the ſame right from France alſo, and we did it. Were we to withhold from her ſupplies of proviſions, we ſhould in like manner, be bound to withhold them from her enemies alſo, and thus ſhut to ourſelves all the ports of Europe, where corn is in demand, or make ourſelves parties in the war. This is a dilemma which Great-Britain has no right to force upon us, and for which no pretext can be found, in any part of our conduct. She may, indeed, feel the deſire of ſtarving an enemy nation; but ſhe can have no right of doing it at our loſs, out of making us the inſtrument of it.

The Preſident therefore deſires that you will immediately enter into explanations on this ſubject with the Britiſh government. Lay before them in friendly and temperate terms, all the demonſtrations of the injury done us by this act, and endeavour to obtain a revocation of it, and full indemnification to any citizens of theſe ſtates, who may have ſuffered by it in the mean time. Accompany your repreſentations with every aſſurance of our earneſt deſire to live on terms of the beſt friendſhip and harmony with them, and to found our expectations of juſtice on their part, on a ſtrict obſervance of it on ours.

It is with concern however, I am obliged to obſerve, that ſo marked has been the inattention of the Britiſh court, to every application which has been made to them, on any ſubject by this government (not a ſingle anſwer I believe have ever been given to one of them except in the act of exchanging a miniſter) that it may become unavoidable in certain caſes, where an anſwer of ſome ſort is neceſſary, to conſider their ſilence as an anſwer—perhaps this is their intention. Still however deſirous of furniſhing no color of offence, we do not wiſh you to name to them any term for giving an anſwer. Urge one as much as you can without commitment, and on the 1ſt day of December be ſo good as to give us information of the ſtate in which this matter is, that it may be received during the ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The 2d article of the ſame inſtruction allows the armed veſſels of Great-Britain to ſeize, for condemnation, all veſſels on their firſt attempt to enter a blockaded port, except thoſe of Denmark and Sweden, which are to be prevented only, but not ſeized, on their firſt attempt. Of the nations inhabiting the ſhores of the Atlantic ocean and practiſing its navigation, Denmark, Sweden and the United States alone are neutral. To declare then all neutral veſſels (ſo far as to the veſſels of the belligerent powers, no order was neceſſary) to be legal prize, which ſhall attempt to enter a blockaded port, except thoſe of Denmark and Sweden, is exactly to declare that the veſſels of the United States, ſhall be lawful prize, and thoſe of Denmark and Sweden ſhall not. It is of little conſequence, that the article has avoided naming the United States, ſince it had uſed a deſcription applicable to them, and to them alone, while it exempts the others from its operation, by name. You will be pleaſed to aſk an explanation of this diſtinction, and you will be able to ſay in diſcuſſing its juſtice, that in every circumſtance the treat Great-Britain on the footing of the moſt favoured nation, where only treaties do not preſcribe us and that even theſe are juſt as favourable to her, as her's are to us. Poſſibly ſhe may be bound by treaty to admit this exception, in favour of Denmark and Sweden, but ſhe cannot be bound by treaty to withhold it from us, and if it be withheld merely becauſe not eſtabliſhed with us by treaty, what might not we, on the ſame ground, have withheld from Great-Britain, during the ſhort courſe of the preſent war, as well as that peace which has preceded it?

Whether theſe explanations with the Britiſh government, ſhall be verbal or in writing, is left to yourſelf. Verbal communications are very inſecure, for it is only to deny them or to change their terms in order to do away their effect at any time, whoſe in writing have many and obvious advantages and ought to be preferred unleſs there be obſtacles of which we are not apprized.

I have the honor to be,
With great and ſincere eſteem,
Dear ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
THO. JEFFERSON.

(To be Continued.)

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the FARMERS *of the* WESTERN DISTRICT *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

WHEN you compare the preſent ſituation of the Commonwealth with what it was anterior to the adoption of our Federal Government, your minds muſt be impreſſed with the moſt lively ſenſe of the divine goodneſs in permitting to the people of the United States, an opportunity, "deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or force" to eſtabliſh a government for an extenſive Empire, that affords unexampled bleſſings both public and private—as aſſerted by thoſe who have been attentive to the ſituation of the people of other countries, that none afford an example equal to the proſperity and general happineſs enjoyed by the citizens of America.——To contraſt the condition of the people of MASSACHUSETTS now with what it was under the old confederation, muſt carry conviction to every honeſt mind, that our Federal Legiſlators have made laws that ſhew their knowledge of the reſources of the country, and the ability and feelings of the people at large.

The Farmers cannot fail to recollect that within five years, and many years antecedent to that period, the agricultural intereſt was at the mercy of the Traders, Drovers and, even, of Jockeys.—The price of the produce of the earth was then wholly at the diſcretion or caprice of the Buyers—the payments were not made in money; but in ſuch trumpery as the various purchaſers, I have deſcribed, choſe to offer in exchange—money to pay our taxes could not be obtained; and the price of the property turned out to the threats of the collector was entirely under his controul—As I felt the inconvenience I ſpeak of the facts with confidence—Theſe however were but a few among the numerous humiliating diſadvantages the cultivators of the ſoil experienced for a ſucceſſion of years. What is our ſituation now? The queſtion is anſwered by exiſting facts—There is a ready market at our doors for all we have to ſell—for more than we have to ſell—and caſh, not credit or gewgaws, is received in payment—Still there would be an addition to our proſperity, if it were not for the ſcarcity of labourers and the advanced price of labour—But theſe evils naturally emenate from the immenſe tracts of unimproved lands to the Eaſt and Weſt of us, whoſe prolific boſoms invite the cultivating hands of vigorous youths—from the calls of our country to raiſe a weſtern army, and from the allaring wages offered to plough the ocean rather than to turn the yielding turf—But for theſe natural evils, natural remedies are obvious; but they muſt have time to operate—and they will effectually operate (ſhould the Madiſonean ſyſtem be configned to oblition,) and produce induſtry, enterprize, population and immenſe emigrations from the European World.

Beware, my Friends, of this *Madiſon* ſcheme—He confeſſes it may produce a temporary evil—what is this evil? a total derangement of the fiſcal, or revenue ſyſtem—annihilation of commerce, and the introduction of courſe, *of a direct land tax.* Are you ready and willing for ſuch heavy judgments without any equivalent? no; but he offers one. What is it? Why, forſooth, adopt his reſolutions, and Great-Britain and all the powers in Europe, combined againſt France, will be covered with ſackcloth and aſhes for their political and commercial ſins—will repeal their navigation acts—burn their navies—open their ports to the world, become the diſciples of liberty and guarantee "the rights of man." What mighty bleſſings! Who but a prophet could have ſuch a glorious viſion? Behold him exalted on the top of Piſgah with a Jacobin at his elbow tempting him to curſe the people whom the LORD hath vouchſafed to bleſs! Nothing but the Genet maniac, can equal the madneſs of the Virginian Prophet—May he "cover himſelf with the mantle of mourning" and beweil his political apoſtacy—" may he die the death of the righteous—and his laſt end be like his."

I rejoice to find that the New-England Members have ſeaſonably combated thoſe anti-commercial and anti-agricultural reſolutions—the profound wiſdom and unſhaken patriotiſm which they have exhibited muſt be as pleaſing to their friends as terrible to their enemies. And may we never ſee a Ward, a Sedgwick, a Foſter or a Lyman, our immediate Repreſentatives, either ſo ignorant, weak or wicked as to adopt meaſures diametrically oppoſite to the real intereſt of their laborious conſtituents: Let them be careful not to interrupt our preſent proſperity at this irritating criſis, by chimerical projects—But may they merit our future friendſhip and ſupport, by their united endeavours to ſecure to us the rich bleſſings we now enjoy under our own flouriſhing vines and figtrees.

Farmers—ſee your taxes under the general government eaſy? Is there a ready market and a high price for whatever your Farms will produce? Do you with a continuation of theſe benefits, and deprecate their interruption?

Labourers—Is there not an increaſing call on you for your labour? need you ſpend your idle hour for want of employ? and are you not paid more and better than formerly?

Mechanicks—Has not the price of your labour greatly riſen, and your ingenuity infinitely better rewarded than ever it was before?

Shopkeepers—Did you ever experience a readier ſale of goods and prompter pay than at this moment?

If theſe queſtions are anſwered in the affirmative there can be no doubt on your minds, but that it is for the general benefit of the community to preſer the proſperity we now enjoy to the adoption of a ſtring of reſolutions that have not ſtood the teſt of experience—beware of novelty!

A Hampſhire Farmer.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

The laſt accounts from England ſtate, that a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line and two ſloops of war, were to ſail from Portſmouth, in December, under rear admiral Allen Gardner, againſt the French ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, particularly Mauritius. Further, that Pondicherry ſurrendered July 1; and that the French royaliſts at Mauritius had mounted the white cockade.

A report is in circulation, that a large body of men, under the command of Gen. Clark, were to ſet off from Kentucky the firſt of March, on an expedition to the Miſſiſippi.

The Britiſh, it appears, not content with making the law of nations for us to ſuit their purpoſes have undertaken to ſay, that our commerce ſhall alſo be injured by enforcing againſt us the French colonial regulations that exiſted before the revolution, it is not poſſible to conceive that even their caſuiſts would cite the leaſt colour of right for ſuch arbitrary proceedings. If whilſt we were colonies we *roſe againſt their* attempts to legiſlate for *us,ſhall we now we are free,* ſuffer them *to regulate our commerce* according to their will or caprice.

NOTHING proves the gratitude, humanity and attachment of the Americans to the French nation more deciſively than their charitable contributions for the relief of the Refugees from Hiſpaniola. Large ſums of money have been raiſed by ſubſcription in Charleſton, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York; Congreſs have empowered the Preſident to advance for the ſame purpoſe 15,000 dollars, out of the United States' Treaſury, in account of the debt due to France; and it is ſaid nearly 600 of thoſe unhappy ſufferers are now provided for by this Corporation.

BOSTON, February 26.

HIGH COURT for the TRIAL of IMPEACHMENTS.

The Court aſſembled at three o'clock yeſterday: And the Honourable Senate having by meſſage, acquainted the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives that at that time they ſhould proceed to judgment, that Honourable body, attended by its officers, came into the Hall, where ſeats were provided for them. After ſilence had been commanded, and the defendant appeared, the Preſiding Judge pronounced the following ſentence:—"The judgment of the Senate is, and this Court doth adjudge, that you William Hunt, Eſq. be ſuſpended from the execution of your office of a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Middleſex, for the term of one year, from this time, and be prohibited from acting in that office during that term, and you are ſuſpended and prohibited accordingly."

We have been alarmed ſeveral days, by a report, that all American veſſels bound to and from the French ports in the Weſt Indies, were ſeizable by Britiſh armed veſſels; we have the ſatisfaction to announce the following, forwarded by a Salem Capt. at St. Kitts, and received by Capt. T. Webb, arrived at Salem, viz. that a veſſel, Capt. Robinſon maſter, had arrived at St. Kitts from England, which he left Dec. 26th, who mentions, that when he ſailed he ſaw an Engliſh newſpaper, which ſaid that all veſſels that ſailed from America before January 1ſt, 1794, having no French property on board, ſhall not be detained by the Engliſh; but all that ſailed after that time to ſupply the French, ſhall be detained in the Engliſh ports for legal adjudication.

March 1.—Yeſterday his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, at the requeſt of both houſes, adjourned the General Court of this Commonwealth, until the Tueſday next preceding the laſt Wedneſday of May next. The number of bills paſſed this ſeſſion are about 50; principally private and local ones.

MARCH 6.

Accounts from New-York, mention the new orders from Secretary Dundas to take and bring to a legal juriſdiction, all American veſſels, bound to or from the French Iſlands. We ſhould be happy to have the proſpect of affairs better circumſtanced, in that part of the globe, than we have juſt now. In England our veſſels are ſtill detained under the moſt frivolous pretexts.

As private letters in the hands of Merchants in this town from their agents there, but too clearly prove.

There is an embargo in France, which is alſo another blow to the American trade; but the reaſon is not underſtood; perhaps Citizen Fauchet can explain it.

The Britiſh relax not in their depredations on the American Commerce—The ruin of our Carrying Trade appears to be their great object—They ſeem determined not to be ſupplanted in this reſpect, and they are but too ſucceſsful in their project.

It is computed they have now *five hundred thouſand dollars,* of American property in their hands, in violation of every principle of reaſon, juſtice and the laws of nations.

The Fiſhery already ſuffers in fact, and its proſpects are ſtill worſe. What will be the reſult, time will ſhew. At preſent we ſuſpend opinion, convinced that the Great Ruler of the univerſe will not permit the cauſe of civil and religious Liberty to be exterminated in France; and ſatisfied, if it ſhould fail there, that the cauſe of America freedom would be ſhort lived.

It is whiſpered that the propoſitions of the Miniſter of Great-Britain to Mr. Pinckney, on the ſubject of a commercial treaty, are wholly inadmiſſible.

The Duke of York arrived in London on the 20th of December. It has turned out that Lord Hood *could* have taken the French fleet from Breſt, but the Frenchmen would not wait for him.

NORTHAMPTON, March 12.

DIED—In this town on Saturday laſt, Mrs. Mary Wright, wife of Mr. Elnathan Wright, in the 74th year of her age.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, takes the liberty to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in this, and the adjacent towns, that on Thurſday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he propoſes to open his Dancing School, at Mr. Pomeroy's HALL, where he will teach two different MINUETS, and a SOLO—new COTILLIONS and Country DANCES, with a great variety of the neweſt ſteps.

Mr. GRIFFITHS by the earneſt ſolicitations of a number of reſpectable Gentlemen in this vicinity, has left his ſchool in Boſton and at Medford Academy to gratify his friends in the country. He is under engagements to return to his ſchools after one quarter: but hopes that thoſe who apply early in the quarter will be ſo forward before it expires as to gratify the moſt ſanguine expectations of both PARENTS and SCHOLARS. For terms apply at Mr. Pomeroy's Houſe.

N. B. Befides Dancing, particular attention will be paid at ſaid ſchool to good MANNERS, and that eaſe and POLITENESS of BEHAVIOUR which never fails to pleaſe.

Northampton, March 8, 1794.

TO be ſold, by the ſubſcriber, about eight acres of excellent mowing land in Eaſtampton, lying on the County Road from Northampton to Hartford, with a large new Dwelling Houſe, Barn and outhouſes thereon, and is fenced within a few rods of Connecticut River, and within three miles of Northampton Meeting Houſe—It is a good ſtand for a Tavern or a Tradeſman. Pay-day will be given if deſired for a part of the purchaſe money by paying the intereſt annually.

ELI BROWN.

Eaſtampton, March 7, 1794.

Aſa White,

HAS juſt received a beautiful aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard Ware Goods, which will be ſold no much lower terms than uſual. Wanted, a quantity of yard wide Tow Cloth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods. Alſo for ſale, Weſt Indix and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Bohea Tea, Sugar and Raiſins.

Williamſburgh March 10, 1794.

TO be ſold, (a bargain,) by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 tons of old Iron, conſiſting of a tons of Hooks and Hinges, Sledges, Stone Pecks, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Chizels, Gouges, Bread and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c.

March 11, 1794.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, are appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampſhire, Guardians to *Ebenezer Mayſo*, jun. of Hadley in the ſaid County, a perſon repreſented by the Seleſtmen in Hadley, as waſting his eſtate by exceſſive drinking and idleneſs, and thereby expoſing the ſaid town to expence for his future ſuppoſt: Theſe are therefore to forbid any perſon trading with or truſting ſaid *Ebenezer Mayſo*, jun. without our conſent firſt obtained.

OLIVER SMITH, } *Guardians.*
SETH SMITH. }

Hadley, March 12, 1794.

FEMALE KNOWLEDGE.

FROM THE SPANISH.

WHEN KNOWLEDGE was forbidden fruit,
A woman pluck'd the flore;
No Fair now makes it her purfuit,
A THING—forbid no more.

But could the fatal THREE remain,
The FRUIT would ſtill entice—
Woman would pluck the ſpoil again,
And pant for KNOWLEDGE twice.

From a late VIRGINIA paper.

EFFECTUAL CURE for the STONE.

MR. PRINTER,

THROUGH the channel of your paper, I requeſt a publication of the following cure for the Stone by diſſolution, together with the circumſtances of its atteſtation. The gentleman by whoſe conſent and deſire, and upon whoſe authority the ſubſequent facts are offered to the public, is a Mr. RICHARD MAJOR, of *Loudoun* county, in this ſtate, miniſter of the goſpel in the baptiſt ſociety; a man of integrity and much reſpected. Being in company with him ſome few days ago, I had the following relation from his own mouth: "That having for a number of years been afflicted with this painful diſeaſe, he was at length informed that a certain phyſician, his name unknown, labouring under the ſame complaint, being at *Berkley* ſprings, a negro man there proffered to cure him. This he at firſt diſregarded, but expecting a ſpeedy diſſolution unleſs ſome aid could be obtained, afterwards ſent for the negro, who agreed to cure him for three pounds. He accordingly undertook and in a ſhort time effectually eradicated the diſorder. The phyſician then gave him his choice of freedom by purchaſe, in lieu of the contract herewixt them, on condition that he would diſcloſe the means of the cure; to which the ſlave agreed.

"The receipt is the expreſſed juice of horſemint and of red onions; one gill of each to be taken every morning and evening until the complaint be removed.

"That he, Mr. MAJOR, being urged to a trial of the above-mentioned remedy, ſubmitted to it, though with ſome reluctance, as he conceived his term of life to be but ſhort at moſt. Not having it in his power to procure green mint, ſo as to get the juice, he uſed inſtead thereof, a ſtrong decoction of the dried herb: In other reſpects ſtrictly adhering to the above preſcription, which had the deſired effect. He began the experiment in Auguſt, '92, and within one week he had ocular demonſtration of diſſolution by the ſlighteſt touch of a particle that had paſſed from him, which continued ſo to do without pain or the leaſt obſtruction until the ſtone was entirely diſſolved, and the cure completely effectuated before the enſuing ſpring. That from the time the diſorder began to yield as aforeſaid, he daily recovered health, ſtrength and fleſh, and was in as good plight as ever, age excepted, being at the time firſt above-mentioned ſeventy-two years of age, with the appearance to me, correſponding with his own account, and as he further ſaid, without the ſlighteſt attack of the diſorder from the time he began to uſe the above means of cure." This, at his requeſt, is communicated with great pleaſure to the public, by

DANIEL ROBERDEAU.

HARTFORD, Feb. 24.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Weſtern army to a Gentleman in this City, dated Fort Waſhington, Jan. 16.

"This goes by expreſs, who is charged with diſpatches from the Commander in Chief, on a very intereſting ſubject to the United States. As congreſs are now ſitting, they will undoubtedly have the contents before them. Thoſe who are for peace with the ſavages, in this country, are in high ſpirits. On the 11th inſt. an old Stockbridge Indian, with an Iriſh merchant, made their public entree into the cantonment of Green Ville, under a white flag. The yellow embaſſador ſpeaks very good Engliſh—He ſays that in conſequence of what a Mr. Wells (a ſpy and Indian interpreter to our army) told an old ſquaw, who he had taken priſoner and ſent back, "that the United States were yet willing to treat," he was ſent by the Delawares, Taawais, and ſome other tribes, to ſee the Great War Chief, and to know if this report be true.—He further ſays, that if a negociation can be ſet on foot they will treat with us.—That they are now tired of the war, and that they are ſorry they did not liſten to our commiſſioners laſt ſpring. They were received by the commander in chief, and treated in a proper manner—told of their weakneſs, and of the great power of their adverſaries; the Iriſh merchant remained as a hoſtage. The Indian, with a gentleman belonging to the army, went out to meet ſome chiefs, who were at a ſmall diſtance from the cantonment. In the evening of the 13th they returned, with a ſon of Buckingelew, the chief of the Delaware nation, and another warrior of equal diſtinction; from theſe circumſtances we may conclude that the enemy are at leaſt ſerious in their overtures. This correſponds with the intelligence I have lately had from the Indians, thro' a channel that may be depended on. They are a cunning ſubtle people, and ſhould be cautiouſly guarded againſt, at the ſame time our reputation as a free, and liberal nation, might ſuffer, did we not, even at this period, eſtabliſh them as our friends and allies.

"I ſuppoſe you have been made acquainted with the propoſed expedition from Kentucky againſt the Spaniards; the French agents are now in this country, working up materials. I am told by a reſpectable gentleman from Danville that 1000 men are abſolutely engaged in the ſtate of Kentucky on that buſineſs. I hope ſomething may be done to prevent any operations of the kind as, if entered into, muſt be attended with diſagreeable conſequences."

On Saturday laſt, the Hon. Superior Court choſe a joſſon of a firſtnight, in this town—in the courſe of which Toby Cayet, an Indian, indicted for murder, was convicted of manſlaughter; and Iſaac Phelps convicted of a great miſtake, viz. in ſuppoſing that "Honeſty breeds the world." Having acted freely in this his favorite maxim, he told every body that he had counterfeited guineas; and the Court thought proper to ſend him to Newgate to procure ore for his mint.

Extract from a letter written by that great Philoſopher, and wiſe politician, the late DR. FRANKLIN, *to a friend in Boſton, not long before his death.*

"I AGREE with you perfectly in your diſapprobation of war.—Abſtracted from the inhumanity of it, I think it wrong in point of Human prudence; for whatever advantage one nation would obtain from another, whether it be part of their territory, the liberty of commerce with them, free paſſage on their rivers &c. &c. it would be much cheaper to purchaſe ſuch advantages with ready money, than to pay the expence of acquiring it by war. An Army is a devouring Monſter, and when you have raiſed it, you have, in order to ſupport it not only the fair charges of pay, clothing, proviſion, arms and ammunition, with numberleſs other contingent and juſt charges to anſwer and ſatisfy, but you have all the additional knaviſh charges of the numerous tribe of contractors to defray, with thoſe of every other dealer who furniſhes the articles wanted for your army, and takes advantage of that want to demand exorbitant prices. It ſeems to me that if Statesmen had a little more arithmatic, or were more acuſtomed to calculation, wars would be much leſs frequent. I am confident that Canada might have been purchaſed from France for a tenth part of the money which England ſpent in the conqueſt of it. And if, inſtead of fighting with us for the power of taxing us, ſhe had kept us in good humor, by allowing us to diſpoſe of our money, and now and then giving us a little of her's, by way of donation to colleges or hoſpitals, or for cutting canals, or fortifying poſts, ſhe might eaſily have drawn from us much more by our occaſional voluntary grants and contributions, than ever ſhe could by taxes. Senſible people will give a bucket or two of water to a dry pump, that they may afterwards get from it all they have occaſion for. Her miniſtry were deficient in that little point of common ſenſe; and ſo they ſpent 100 millions of her money, and after all, loſt what they contended for."

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

The PRESIDENT's Birth-Day!
HAIL the Day with patriot glee,
This is Freedom's Jubilee.

Saturday, being the anniverſary of that auſpicious event the birth of the Preſident of the United States, the ſame was obſerved here with univerſal demonſtrations of joy. A federal ſalute aſhered in the dawn, and the bells of Chriſt Church rang peals at intervals through the day. At noon the Members of the Houſe of Congreſs—the Heads of Departments—the Foreign Miniſters—his brother veterans, the Society of Cincinnati—the Governor, Civil and Military Officers of this Commonwealth—the Reverend Clergy—the Faculty of the Univerſity of Penſylvania—and a great aſſemblage of other Citizens, waited on the Preſident at his houſe to pay him their reſpects and congratulation.

The Light Horſe, Artillery, and Light-Infantry, which paraded in honor of the day, were more numerous than on any recent occaſion—and their truly ſoldier-like appearance merits the higheſt approbation.

Repeated federal ſalutes were fired in the courſe of the day, by the artillery in High-ſtreet.

The field officers of the militia were dreſſed in new and elegant uniforms on this occaſion.

The general joy and hilarity evinced this day, indicate that the pureſt republican principles, actuate the public mind.

The Preſident enters into the 63d year of his age.

ALBANY, March 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to the printers hereof, Feb. 24.

"The Preſident this day tranſmitted to Congreſs in confidence, ſome recent communications from Mr. Pinckney, our miniſter at the Britiſh court.—Perhaps in my next I may be able to give ſome of the features of theſe communications."

By gentlemen who arrived yeſterday from N. Y. in the extra ſtage, we have two reports relative to the communications from Mr. Pinckney—The one is, that the Britiſh court are deſirous of forming a commercial treaty with this country—The other that they refuſe giving up our Weſtern poſts, or making any regulations with us on the ſcore of commercial affairs, and that they demand of the Preſident an immediate and poſitive declaration, what ſide the U. States intend taking in the preſent war!! The latter report appears to us as meriting a leſs degree of credit than the former, (tho, neither appear to deſerve full credence) becauſe C. Britain enjoys all the advantages ſhe can with over us, by the capture and condemnation of every American veſſel that comes in the way of her men of war and privateers—while we treat her as the moſt favored nation!

About 4 o'clock on Friday morning laſt this city was alarmed by the cry of fire! The citizens, with their uſual alacrity on ſuch occaſions, flew to the place where the fire had broke out, which was in a kitchen of the houſe occupied by Mr. James Jolly, in Court-ſtreet; but notwithſtanding their exertions Mr. Jolly's houſe and Mr. Frederyck's, which adjoined it on the ſouth, were totally conſumed, and a houſe on the north tore down, to prevent the flames ſpreading that way. Theſe were all wooden buildings. About 500 buſhels of wheat, ſtored in Mr. Jolly's houſe, belonging to Mr. James Bell, of Galway, was deſtroyed—but whether any other property of value, have not yet been heard.—Some evil reports having circulated, reſpecting ſaid fire, Mr. Jolly has left with us four affidavits. From perſons who lodged that night in his houſe, from which it appears, that the fire could not have been occaſioned by any neglect or want of prudence, on the part of himſelf or family.—Theſe affidavits will be inſerted on Thurſday.

CASH,

And the higheſt price given for PORK, HOG's LARD, BUTTER and BEES-WAX—at the ſtore of ROBERT ERECE and SON.—Who have for ſale a quantity of RED CLOVER-SEED, upon low terms.

Northampton, March 1, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-reſident proprietors of Land in Eaſtampton, that their lands are taxed in a town and county tax, for 1793, as follows, viz:

	l.	ſ.	d.	q.
Rev. Joſeph Strong,	1	13	10	1
John Phelps, Eſq.	0	5	3	0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the third Tueſday in April next, ſo much of ſaid land will be then ſold at Public Vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Clapp, in ſaid Eaſtampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſame with intervening charges.

ELEAZER CLARK, Col.

Eaſtampton, March 3, 1794.

TO be ſold, a beautiful ſituation in the town of Worthington, within about forty rods of the meeting-houſe, a convenient dwelling houſe and barn and a good Shop, together with ſix acres of excellent Land, well ſituated for almoſt any mechanic, it is where the Clothiers buſineſs has been carried on for ſome years, and it is where one is much wanted. For terms of ſale and further particulars enquire of Capt. JOSEPH CLAPP, of Eaſtampton, or of THADDEUS CLAPP, living on the premiſes.

Worthington, February 25, 1794.

THE Subſcriber manufactures and has conſtantly for ſale, 20d, 10d, and 8d, nails—8d, 7d, 6d, 5d, 4d, 3d, and 2d, brads, Spikes of various ſizes, Saddle nails, 4d cut nails by the caſk or leſs quantity, the iron of the beſt quality, and will turn out cheaper to the purchaſer than thoſe nails which are brought from Boſton.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Flax, Butter, Beef, Wax, Old Pewter, Cotton and Linen Rags, will be received in payment.

Wanted, a Journeyman, a good workman to the Blackſmith's buſineſs, to begin the firſt day of May next, to whom good wages will be given.

OLIVER FIELD.

Conway, March 1, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Univerſal Salvation.

HARTFORD, FEB. 1794.

PROPOSALS *for Printing by* SUBSCRIPTION,
(By E. BABCOCK)
THOUGHTS
ON THE
DIVINE GOODNESS,
RELATIVE TO THE
Government of Moral Agents,
PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED IN
FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Tranſlated from the French of FERDINAND OLIVER PETITPIERRE.

The London edition of this work has been much ſought for, and ſold at 10/6.—The preſent propoſed edition will be printed on paper of equal quality, with a new, elegant type, ſmall, but ſomely bound and lettered,—and delivered to Subſcribers at One Dollar, to be paid when the Volume is ready for delivery. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for Nine Books ſhall be entitled to a Tenth, gratis. Thoſe who procure and ſtand reſponſible for Twelve Subſcribers, ſhall be entitled to a Volume. To non-ſubſcribers the Book will be ſold at 7/6.

Subſcriptions are received at this Office.

TO be ſold at Publick Auction, the fifteenth Day of April next, if not ſold at private ſale before; a Farm in Conway, containing, one hundred and fifty acres, laying two miles and an half ſouth weſt of the Meeting-houſe, ſixty or ſeventy acres under improvement, with a Houſe and Barn, a young Orchard, fruit trees of the moſt every kind. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, or *George Rogers* on the premiſes.

THOMAS WELLS DICKINSON.

Deerfield, Feb. 17, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

INFORMS the public, that he continues the buſineſs of BOOK-BINDING at the Court-Houſe, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

BIBLES,	Gentleman and Ladies Monitor,
Davie's Sermons,	Hieroglyphick Bible,
Pike's Arithmatic,	Holy Bible Abridged,
Baron Trenck,	Youngman's Companion,
Vicar of Wakefield,	American Songſter,
Intereſting Memoirs,	Blind Child,
Life of Gardiner,	Accidence,
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man,	Perry's Diſſertation,
Friend of Youth,	Divine Songs,
Steuben's Manual Exerciſe,	Copper Plates,
Hervey's Meditations,	Primers,
Hamilton's Treatiſe on Female Complaints,	Ink Powder,
Brown's Elements,	Sealing Wax,
Spectator,	Wafers,
Compleate Letter Writer,	Gold Leaf,
Beauties of Stern,	Glue,
Watts' Lyric Poems,	Pſalm Books, Ferry's Spelling,
Redeemed Captive,	Bible and Blank Books,
Choice Collection of Country Dances,	Whol. & Retail, Morocco Leather,
	A Collection of Songs,
	A variety of Children's Books,
	Alphabets,

ENGLISH PAPER.

ROYAL, MEDIUM, THICK FOOLSCAP, and LETTER PAPER.

Any of the above article or Caſh paid for RAGS or TANNED SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, Feb. 12, 1794.

This day publiſhed, and for ſale, by the Printer hereof,—

A SERMON, delivered at Hatfield on the day of the laſt public Thankſgiving, by the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN.

Subſcribers are requeſted to call and receive their books.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen, in whoſe hands Subſcription papers for the above work were lodged, are requeſted to return them to the Printer hereof.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

HAVE for ſale a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED.

Hadley, Feb. 26, 1794.

Williams & James,

HAVE deſolved partnerſhip by mutual conſent. All perſons that are indebted are requeſted to make payment, and ſettle by note of hand.

WILLIAMS & JAMES.

Goſhen, Feb. 25, 1794.

John Strong

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1794. [NUMB. 394.

PAPERS
RELATIVE TO
GREAT-BRITAIN;
Conſiſting of the Correſpondence of Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. PINCKNEY, &c. &c.

[Continued.]

(Copy.)

Additional inſtructions to the commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers that however may have letters of marque againſt France. Given at our court at St. James', the eighth day of June, 1793, and in the thirty-third year of our reign.

[L. S.] George R.

IT is hereby declared that it ſhall be lawful to ſtop and detain all veſſels loaden wholly or in part with corn, flour or meal, bound to any port in France, or any port occupied by the armies of France, and to ſend them in to ſuch ports as ſhall be moſt convenient, in order that ſuch corn, meal or flour, may be purchaſed on behalf of his majeſty's government, and the ſhips to be releaſed after ſuch purchaſe, and after a due allowance for freight, or that the maſters of ſuch ſhips on giving due ſecurity, to be approved of by the court of admiralty, be permitted to proceed to diſpoſe of their cargoes of corn, meal or flour, in the ports of any country in amity with his majeſty.

2d. That it ſhall be lawful for the commanders of his majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers, that have, or may have letters of marque againſt France, to ſeize all ſhips whatever by their cargoes, that ſhall be found attempting to enter any blockaded port, and to ſend the ſame for condemnation, together with their cargoes, except the ſhips of Denmark and Sweden, which ſhall only be proceeded from entering, on the firſt attempt, but on the ſecond ſhall be ſent in for condemnation likewiſe.

3. That in caſe his majeſty ſhall declare any port to be blockaded, the commanders of his majeſty's ſhips of war and privateers that have or may have letters of marque againſt France, are hereby enjoined if they meet with ſhips at ſea, which appear from their papers to be deſtined to ſuch blockaded port, but to have ſailed from the ports of their reſpective countries, before the declaration of the blockade ſhall have arrived there to advertiſe them thereof, and to admoniſh them to go to other ports, but they are not to moleſt them afterwards, unleſſ they ſhall appear, that they have continued their courſe with intent to enter the blockaded port, in which caſe they ſhall be ſubject to the ſecond condemnation as ſhall likewiſe all ſhips whatſoever found, that ſhall appear to have ſailed from their ports, bound to any port which his majeſty ſhall have declared to be blockaded, after ſuch declaration ſhall have been known in the country from which they ſailed, and all ſhips which in the courſe of the voyage ſhall have received notice of the blockade in any manner, and yet ſhall have purſued their courſe with intent to enter the ſame.

G. R.

Philadelphia, 12th Sept. 1793.

Sir, Hammond, miniſter Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, to Mr. Jefferſon, ſecretary of ſtate.

Sir,

I have the honor of tranſmitting to you a copy of an additional inſtruction, given by his majeſty's order in council, to the commanders of the Britiſh armed veſſels, reſpecting the commerce of neutral nations with France in the article of grain, and to with reſpect to ſuch French ports as by the courſe of the war, be blocked by the veſſels of his majeſty, or of the other powers engaged in the war.

In communicating to you this paper, it is neceſſary for me to remark, that by the law of nations, as laid down by the moſt modern writers, it is expreſſly ſtated, that all proviſions are to be conſidered as contraband, and as ſuch liable to confiſcation; in the caſe where the depriving the enemy of theſe ſupplies, is one of them intended to be employed for reducing him to reaſonable terms of peace.—The actual ſituation of France, is notorious to all ſuch, as to lead to the employing this mode of diſtreſſing her by the joint operations of the different powers engaged in the war, and the reaſoning which in theſe authors applies to all caſes of this ſort, is certainly much more applicable to the preſent caſe, in which the diſtreſs reſults from the unuſual mode of war, employed by the enemy himſelf, in having armed almoſt the whole labouring claſs of one French nation, for the purpoſe of commencing and ſupporting hoſtilities againſt all the governments of Europe—But this reaſoning is moſt of all applicable to the circumſtances, of a trade, which is now in a great meaſure entirely carried on by the actually ruling party of France itſelf, and which is therefore no longer to be regarded, as a mercantile ſpeculation of individuals, but as an immediate operation of the very perſons who have declared war, and are now carrying it on againſt Great Britain.—On theſe conſiderations the ſame the powers at war, would have been perfectly juſtifiable if they had confiſcated all proviſions as contraband; and had diſtreſſed them as ſuch to be brought in for confiſcation.

But the preſent meaſures purſued by his majeſty's government, ſo far from going to the extent, which the law of nations and the circumſtances of the caſe would have warranted, only has prevented the French from being ſupplied with Corn, omitting all mention of other proviſions, and even with reſpect to corn, the regulation adopted is one, which inſtead of confiſcating the cargoes, ſecures to the proprietors, ſuppoſing them neutral, a full indemnification for any loſs they may poſſibly ſuſtain.

With reſpect to the rule that has been adopted relative to ports blockaded, it is conformable to the general law and practice of all nations, and the exception there mentioned, as to Denmark and Sweden, has reference to exiſting treaties with thoſe powers; and cannot therefore give any juſt grounds of umbrage or jealouſy to other powers, between whom and Great Britain, no ſuch treaties ſubſiſt.

Before I conclude this letter, I deem it proper to expreſs my hope that you, Sir, will perceive in the communication itſelf of this paper, a proof of my willingneſs, to furniſh this government with any intelligence that may be intereſting to it, and thereby to anticipate the neceſſity of enquiries on the ſubject, and I cannot avoid further adding my conviction that the explanation I have now given of this meaſure, will ſatisfactorily evince the propriety of recurring to it in the preſent inſtance.

I have the honor to be,
With ſentiments of great reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

[To be continued.]

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *February* 17.

THE merits of the petition of William Smith of Maryland, were taken up, and after debate a deciſion was poſtponed.

The Poſt Office buſineſs was then taken up in committee of the whole. A reſolution of new poſt roads were entered into without oppoſition. The committee then came to the conſideration of that part of the report, which relates to Newſpapers, and it was moved, that the poſtages of them ſhould be reduced to half a cent to a diſtance not exceeding 100 miles, and one cent for any greater diſtance. The committee after ſome debate roſe without taking a queſtion, and the houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, *February* 18.

The ſubject of the Poſt Office was reſumed in committee of the whole. It was moved to reduce the poſtage on the tranſportation of Newſpapers. But, after ſome debate, the motion was loſt, 44 to 40.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 19.

Mr. Fitzſimons gave notice, that he would, tomorrow, move for the conſideration of the report of the ſelect committee reporting the naval armament neceſſary to proteſt the commerce of the United States, from the pitatical ſpoliations of the Barbary Corſairs.

THURSDAY, *February* 20.

In committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The Naval armament of the United States, being under conſideration, a motion was made by Mr. Murray, to ſtrike out "Sail," and the ſum intended to be laid on it, as one of the items reported by the ſelect committee, as an object for taxation to complete the armament.

Whereupon a debate commenced, which continued nearly to the hour of adjournment, when the queſtion was put, and 53 members roſe in ſupport of the motion.

The committee proceeded through the diſcuſſion of the report—they then roſe and reported ſundry amendments to the houſe—which were laid on the table.

FRIDAY, *February* 21.

Several petitions were read and referred—among which was a petition from ſundry perſons, holders of the bills called New Emiſſion Money—praying that thoſe bills may be provided for on ſimilar principles with the other evidences of the public debt already funded. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe then took into conſideration the report of the committee of the whole relative to the naval armament.

The firſt reſolution being read, which ſtates the naval force neceſſary for the protection of the commerce of the United States againſt the Algerine cruizers: On the queſtion for agreeing to this part of the report, the ayes and noes were called and were, ayes 43, Noes 41.

The other reſolutions, providing the ways and means, were ſeverally read and agreed to, and the report was then referred to the original committee to prepare and bring in a bill.

A report from the Secretary of War was read, relative to the operation of the law reſpecting invalid penſioners.

In committee of the whole on the ſame priſion bill. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The ſection which authoriſes the Preſident of the United States to anticipate the revenue to the amount of by loan, was read.

This ſection after ſome debate was negatived.

The committee finiſhed the diſcuſſion of the reſidue of the bill—which was reported to the Houſe—the amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A committee was then appointed to inquire into the ſtate of the Treaſury, and to report on the expediency of a loan.

MONDAY, *February* 24.

Purſuant to the requeſt of the Secretary of the Treaſury, as expreſſed in a letter to the Houſe ſome time ſince, a motion was brought forward this day by Mr. Giles, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the tranſactions of the Treaſury department. With this motion was connected a ſeries of inſtructions to be conſidered by the committee in conducting the inquiry.

The time was taken up in diſcuſſing theſe inſtructions, which, after ſome alterations, were agreed to.

A committee of fifteen members was then appointed.

The bill making appropriations for the ſupport of Government for the year 1794, was read the third time and paſſed.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, communicating extracts from letters lately received from the American Miniſter in London. Copy of letter from the American Secretary of State, to the Britiſh Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the United States, relative to a Commercial Treaty. Alſo,

A letter from Meſſrs. Carmichael and Short, to the American Miniſter at Madrid.

Theſe communications being announced as confidential, when the reading of them was called for, the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, *February* 25.

"An act in alteration of the act for eſtabliſhing a Mint," received from the Senate, was read the third time and paſſed the Houſe this day, without amendment.

The Houſe then took into conſideration a memorial of Amber St. Clair, praying a ſettlement of an old account of ſervices and expenſes as a commiſſioner, for holding a treaty with certain Indian Tribes. The diſcuſſion of this memorial took up the time until the adjournment, without a final deciſion's taking place.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 26.

Mr. S. Smith called up a motion which he laid on the table a few days ſince, the object of which is, that a committee ſhould be appointed to conſider and report on the propriety of appointing the duty of the Aſſiſtant Bar Bearer permanent. This motion was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

A repreſentation was read from the inhabitants of Dorcheſter Bay, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Sedgwick moved, that the time paſt of the Preſident's meſſage, which relates to the arms and military ſtores of the United States, be referred to a committee, with inſtructions, to report whether any, and what additions are neceſſary to be made to any part of the ſame, with the probable expence of ſuch additions.

Mr. Baldwin thought forward a motion, which was read and agreed to, that the committee appointed to inquire into the tranſactions of the Treaſury department be authoriſed to ſend for perſons, papers and records.

Mr. Ames offered a reſolution, the purport of which is, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to lay before the Houſe a ſtatement of the amount of the monies that have been expended in making preſents to the Creek Indians, ſince the treaty held at Newyork; alſo the amount of expenſes attending the formation of that treaty. After a few remarks it was agreed that this motion ſhould lie on the table until to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Lucy Clark, Mr. Sewall in the chair.

This bill provides for granting a ſum of money which was due to her late huſband Thomas Clark, deceaſed, for public ſervices and for the hire of a negro ſlave, for whoſe time in the publick ſervice a bond had been recovered againſt the petitioner.

The bill was oppoſed, as contravening the act of limitation, and as opening a door to innumerable other claims now barred by law. If taken up, it ought to be done on a general principle.

It was ſupported, as providing for a caſe ſtanding on its own merits, attended with peculiarly unfortunate circumſtances that bore extremely hard on the petitioner, and theſe were principally imputable to the officer who had neglected to make the proper returns in favor.

The committee, on motion, at length roſe, and were diſcharged from any further proceedings thereon.

It was then moved that the bill ſhould be recommitted to a ſpecial committee.

This motion did not obtain.

It being moved by Mr. Nicholas, to take into conſideration the confidential communications of the Preſident of the United States, for the purpoſe of determining whether they ſhall be made publick, the galleries were cleared.

Dr. Wellington of Berry, has publiſhed the following account of an afflicted family at Wattiſboro.

JOHN DOWNING, a poor laboring man living at Wattiſboro, in January laſt, had a wife and ſix children: The eldeſt a girl 15 years of age, the youngeſt a boy four months. They were all at that time very healthy; and had not any of them been ill for ſome time before.—On Sunday, the 20th of January, the eldeſt girl complained in the morning of a pain in her left leg; particularly in the calf of her leg. Towards evening, the pain grew exceedingly violent.—The ſame evening another girl complained of the ſame violent pain in the ſame leg.—On Monday, the mother and another child; and on Tueſday all the reſt of the family were afflicted in the ſame manner; ſome in one leg, ſome in both legs.—The little infant was taken from the mother's breaſt: It ſeemed to be in pain but the limbs did not mortify: It lived a few weeks.—The mother and five other children continued in a violent pain a conſiderable time: In about four, or five, or ſix days, the diſeaſed leg began to turn black, gradually; appearing at firſt to be covered with blue ſpots, as if it had been bruiſed.—The other leg of thoſe who were afflicted at firſt only in one leg, at that time alſo began to be affected the ſame excruciating pain, in a

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-g also began to mortify.—The mortified parts seperated gradually from the sound parts, and the surgeons had in most of the cases no other trouble than to cut through the bone, which was black and almost dry. The state of their limbs at present is this:

Mary the mother, aged 40, has lost the right foot at the ancle; the left foot also is off, and two bones of the leg remain, almost dry, with only some little putrid flesh adhering in some places. The flesh is sound to about two inches below the knee.—The bone would have been sawn through, at that place if she would have consented to it.

Mary, aged 15, both legs off below the knees

Elizabeth, aged 13, both legs off below the knees.

Sarah, aged 10, one foot off at the ancle.

—The other foot was affected, but not in so great a degree; and is now sound again.

Robert, aged 8, both legs off below the knees.

Edward, aged 4, both feet off.

An infant four months old, dead.

The father was attacked about a fortnight after the rest of the family, but in a slighter degree: The pain being confined to his fingers.—Two fingers of the right hand continued for a long time discoloured and partly shrunk and contracted; but he begins now to have some use of them. The nails of the other hand were also discoloured.—He lost two of them.

It is remarkable, that, during all the time of this misfortune, the whole family is said to have appeared in other respects well, ate heartily, and slept well, when the violence of the pain began to abate.——

The mother is now emaciated and has very little use of her hands.—The eldest girl has a superical ulcer in one thigh, and seems also ill. The rest of the family are pretty well. The stumps of some of them perfectly healed."

BY HIS HONOR

Samuel Adams, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of the

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS,

A PROCLAMATION,

For a day of PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION *and* PRAYER.

IT having been the invariable practice from the time when our pious and renowned ancestors took possession of this land, at the approaching season of the year, to set a part a day publickly to acknowledge an entire dependence on the Father of all Mercies for every needful blessing, and to express sorrow and repentance for the manifold transgressions of His Holy Laws: And the Practice being highly becoming all people, especially those who profess the Christian Religion.

I HAVE thought fit, by, and with the advice of the Council to appoint THURSDAY, the *Seventeenth* day of APRIL next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a day of PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER; earnestly exhorting the Ministers of Religion to assemble with their respective Congregations on the same day—that deeply lamenting our ingratitude to our Heavenly Father, to whom we are under all possible obligations, and our many deviations from those rights and safe paths, into which, as our Supreme Governor, HE hath plainly directed us, we may with one heart and voice humbly implore His gracious and free pardon, thro' JESUS CHRIST, supplicating His Divine aid that we may become a reformed and happy people. At the same time humbly beseeching HIM, mercifully to regard our lives and health, so that no infectious and mortal distemper may prevail amongst us;—To favour and warmth of the SUN; and that our hopes of a plentiful harvest may not be disappointed by devouring insects, or any other calamity:—To prosper our trade and fishery, and the labour of our hands:—To protect our navigation from the rapacious hands of invaders and robbers on the seas, and graciously to open a door of deliverance to our fellow-citizens in cruel captivity in a land of Barbarism:—To continue and confirm our civil and religious liberties; and for that great purpose to bless and direct our University, and all Seminaries and Schools of education:—To guide and succeed the Councils of our Federal Government, as well as those of the several States in the Union, that under their respective Constitutions they may be led to such decisions as will establish the liberty, peace, safety, and honour of our country:—To inspire our friends and allies, the Republic of France, with a spirit of wisdom and true religion, that firmly relying on the strength of HIS Almighty Arm, they may still go on prosperously, till their arduous conflict for a government of their own, founded on the just and equal rights of men, shall be finally crowned with success:—And above all, to cause the Religion of JESUS CHRIST, in its true Spirit, to spread far and wide, till the whole earth shall be filled with His Glory.

And I do earnestly recommend that all unnecessary labor and recreation may be forborne on said day.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, *in* Boston *the Nineteenth day of February, in the year of our LORD, One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four, and in the* Eighteenth *Year of the Independence of the* United States *of* America.

Samuel Adams.

By His Honor's command, with the advice and consent of the Council,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1794.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorised and directed to contract for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle-Island, with Provisions & Cloathing for the term of one year, commencing April 1, 1794, on terms most advantageous to Government; and that he cause public Notice thereof to be given in the Independent Chronicle, three weeks before he enters into such Contract, that he shall receive proposals from any person or persons, disposed to make the same, under seal; and shall require bond, with good and sufficient surety, in the sum of five hundred pounds, from the Contractor or Contractors, for the faithful discharge of their duty; and that the said Contract shall allow the same articles of Provision and Cloathing for the Garrison and Convicts, as is specified in the Contract of the last year, made for the same purpose. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 22, 1794.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved by the Lieut. Governor.

Treasury of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Feb. 28, 1794.

PURSUANT to the foregoing Resolution, Notice is hereby given That Proposals will be received at this Office, until the 21st day of March next, inclusively, for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle-Island, for one year, from the first day of April next, with the following Rations, viz.

For each Soldier, one and a quarter pound of beef, or half a pound of beef and a half pound of pork; one pound of wheat bread or flour; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto; one ounce of butter; one gill of rice, and one quart of beer; and with two quarts of salt; two quarts of vinegar; four pounds of hard soap, and two pounds of candles, to each hundred Rations.

And for each non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, one uniform coat; one waistcoat; one pair of woolen and one pair of linen overalls; one shirt, one hat, and one pair of shoes.

For each convict the following Rations, viz. One and a quarter pound of meat, one and a quarter pound of bread; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto; and when they shall draw fresh provisions, with two pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt, for each hundred Rations.

And for the said Convicts, the following articles of Cloathing, viz. Two shirts; one coat; one waistcoat, and two pair of overalls; to be of different colours, agreeable to Law. The Cloathing for the Soldiers and Convicts to be of as good a quality as have been heretofore usually furnished for that purpose.

The Contractor or Contractors, to have the benefit of the Labour of the Convicts, together with the use of the shops, tools; and necessary buildings, and the Commonwealth to pay the expence of the Overseers; excepting that the Commanding Officer of the Garrison may employ the whole of the Convicts four days in a year on fatigue duty, without any expence to Government.

THOMAS DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.

The young Count Buchhoby, a Prussian officer, arrived here the day before yesterday, bringing the important news of the victories gained by the Duke of Brunswick over the French, for three successive days, namely, the 28th, 29th, and 30th. The battle of the 30th was the most bloody. About five in the morning, the French, 16,000 strong, attacked, near Erlenbach, the right wing of the Duke, which consisted of four battallions of Saxons, the Prussian regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunswick, and some Saxon cavalry, with unexampled fury; so that, after a combat of four hours, and having suffered great loss, the Saxons retired in disorder. Informed of this the Duke sent General Kalkreuth, with eight battallions of foot, and six squadrons of horse, to their aid. The regiment of Hohenlohe began the attack with the bayonet, and both parties fought furiously until six o'clock in the evening. At length the left wing of the enemy was not only repulsed, but totally defeated by Gen. Kalkreuth, and forced, towards midnight, to fly five leagues before Lautern: 7,000 of the French remained dead on the field; 2,000 prisoners, 15 cannon, and 75 caissons were taken. This victory, though signal, was dearly purchased by the allies. More than 3000 men were slaughtered; the Saxons suffered greatly; the regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunswick alone, had 1240 men killed; and a battallion of Saxons was entirely cut to pieces; Gen. Kalkreuth was mortally wounded, and 53 officers were killed, among whom was the brave Adjutant General of the Duke of Brunswick, Major Hirschfeld, who fell by a cannon ball while receiving orders.

Next day the Duke attacked the French in turn, between Lautern and Landsthul, and after a dreadful carnage, the French again retired with the loss of 3500 killed, and as many wounded and taken. Among the former, were the two French Generals Pichero and Herst. The loss of the Prussians, who pursued with 16 squadrons of horse, as far as Saarbruck, amounted to 1850 killed, 2200 wounded, and some hundreds missing or taken.

I have just received a letter from Hague, dated the 5d instant, containing an account of the dreadful and unexampled carnage, which has taken place since the 28th, on the Rhine. The French it is affirmed have lost in the different actions, nearly 18,000 men killed, as many wounded, and 4000 taken prisoners. The loss of the combined troops was little less, and may certainly be said to amount to 16,000 men killed and wounded. Among the former, 158 officers, Saxon, Prussian, and Imperial, and 212 wounded, three of whom were generals. It further affirms, that on the 1st of this month the French attacked all the Austrian posts, from Wangenau to Hagenau, Brumpt and Hochfelden; that the Imperialists had vigorously repulsed them; that they returned to the attack next day, but that after a most bloody action, they were again driven almost under the walls of Strasburgh. The Austrian General Count Kegenvich, by birth a hungarian, and 23 other officers were killed. Our loss in these two actions amounts to 1500 men killed, and about as many wounded. The loss of the French is estimated by Gen. Wurmser, at 5000 killed, wounded and taken.

Prince Coburg, on reading the account of these slaughters, said to his royal highness, "our victories are dearly purchased, my Lord, but these battles were inevitable to preserve the positions necessary for the combined army during the winter."

Yesterday after dinner, Prince Coburg visited the hospitals of Brussels, and was not only disgusted, but so very angry, that he put Captain Schoenfeld, who had the direction of one in which was 1800 of the wounded, under arrest, with three other officers. He instantly ordered the Surgeon Majors to present him a plan within 24 hours, for the better treatment of these poor victims, and exhorted the States to pay attention to the dreadful misery of these brave defenders of their country. The negligence in the hospitals, is so great, that it shocks humanity; 30 or forty die daily for want of proper care—the wounded are scarcely dressed once a week. They lie in garrets and in the passages, on a little straw, covered with rags. In a word, their situation is dreadful.

Imperial Head Quarters, at Hagueman, December 1.

This day the French gave us a most furious battle; and the attacks were every where most vigorously conducted.

The conflict lasted from day break until late at night, when the enemy were ultimately routed and repulsed.

Dec. 2—eight o'clock in the evening.

Yesterday and this day, bloody actions have been fought. The patriots did all they could to break through, but they were obliged to retreat with the loss of seven pieces of cannon. General Count Kegelvitch was carried off by a cannon ball, and the Duke of Bourbon received a wound in his hand with the stroke of a sabre.

NEW LONDON, March 6.

The following PROTEST or DECLARATION of the Owners, Captains and and Supercargoes, of American Vessels carried into St. Kitts, was forwarded us by an obliging correspondent.

WE the subscribers, owners, masters and super cargoes of American Vessels Taken on the high seas, by vessels of war and privateers belonging to Great-Britain, and now illegally detained in this port, under pretence of trial—Do state—That without specifying a trade which we have been in the practice of following for some years, and from which we have had no previous intimation to forbid, on the part of Great-Britain, were insidiously, piratically, and contrary to the faith and usage of nations, seized, brought into port and detained, some of us six or seven weeks, without a trial, to our very great detriment—that no reconnoitrances have been treated with a contempt unexampled—that we have been denied access to our own papers, unless we chose to incur the expence of a fee to the recorders—that our private papers have been scrutinized with inquisitorial rigour, taken from us forcibly, and detained in the court of admiralty—that our trials have been shamefully put off, we presume, with a view of harassing our patience with unjust suspense, and forcing us to abandon our property—that we have been refused permission to dispose of a part of our cargoes for the support of ourselves and families, and told, "that we might sell (such of us as are masters only) our own private stores for this purpose, but nothing else."—That many of us find ourselves incapable of standing trial, because we are in a strange country, without money to fee lawyers, or friends to be our securities for the costs of suit—that the orders which is alledged to sanction the seizure and adjudication of our property, arrived but the 18th inst. and at this moment not received officially, notwithstanding it has been the constant practice for months past. We censure the operation of the law thus by seizing, in direction, inconsistent with justice, and contrary to custom, and consequently jostifiable on no grounds whatever—that such of us as are masters have been hampered with the care and the trust reposed in us, and sacrifice the interest of our employers, for the paltry benefit of our private ventures—that some of our sailors have been induced for the sake of gold, and at the expence of perjury to their evidence against us—in short no means have been left unattempted, which rapacity, cunning and fraud could suggest; in this dilemma we see no alternative, but to appeal from the decision of a court, which *predjudice partiality and self-interest* predominates to the legislature of our country, from which we have a right to claim protection and redress—that our vessels have been stripped of their sails and some of them of their rudder and booms, and left in the mutilated state in an open road exposed to all the dangers of storm and tempest—that we have made a calculation of the American property now in the road and find it exceeds on a very moderate estimation Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Spanish Dollars.

We submit to the consideration of our country whether such an amount of property, together with the ruin of many families, necessarily involved in this loss, are its public attention.

J. Glover, Norwich. E. Grant, Ryhfield. T. J. Lathrop, Baston. R. Crocker, Sharon. Shield, Salem. R. Grey, Salem. O. Fanning, Norwich. I. Savage, Middletown. Isaacs, Baltimore. C. Crawsor, Rhode Island. I. Robinson, New-York. S. Bayard, New-Haven. R. Towne, Boston. Bill, Sill, Winsor. I. Hilton, Portland. Gardner, New York. W. Marshall, Boston. J. Halland, Newburyport. W. Tracy, Newburyport. J. Baton, Fairfield. E. Starbury, Baltimore. R. Stone, Providence. T. Sullivan, Philadelphia. J. Hemstead, Wethersfield, Ct. D. Wood, Hartford. B. Tilton, New York. G. Cooley, Salisbury. T. Perrey, Salem. Walter, Alexandria.

And many others not herein mentioned.

St. Christophers, January 30, 1794.

Extract of a letter from Capt. T. Scillman carried into Montserat by a British privateer, to his owner in this State, dated January 20, 1794.

"I have passed the court of admiralty and am with the rest of my countrymen condemned, vessel and cargo, together with my cash, and am thus reduced to a state of bread and almost to despair; being destitute of friends, money and clothes. I leave my friends to judge of my situation.

"Since my last, the following news have been brought in here, viz. Capt. Curtis, in a brig from Philadelphia, Capt. Endicot and Capt. Putnam in brigs, from Salem, and Capt. Lee from Cape-Ann, all loaded with sugar, coffee and cotton. Most of the American vessels here are condemned; some of them stand trial and some not, but all share alike, I partly flood trial, but seeing the issue of others before me, withdrew my suit.'

"How or when I shall get away from this place and return home I cannot tell, unless I work my passage, for they have robbed me of my money, not leaving sufficient even to pay for a pound of soap. Doctor's bill for one of my sailors. I have begged them to give up all or part of the adventure of the poor sailors, but they refused to give up any of their property unless they would ship on board their privateers, and cruize for Americans; which they all, like faithful countrymen, utterly refused.

"The most of the privateers of the English Islands have resorted to this place, and made their Agents here, to bring in neutral vessels and condemn them, because they will not do it on the other Islands. I find by examination that this is a law of Montserat, and no where else.——Vessels coming from England upon hearing of this, directly come to this place, and seeing these Agents (whose names are Breeds) they immediately make them theirs also, and then fall for Americans. Two such have lately gone out, and have sent in several Americans who are condemned, others are cruizing off Gaudaloupe and Martinico, and may take the most of the vessels in these places, which we are informed are an hundred in each of these islands, unless something is immediately done.

"I would inform you that Capt. Lefter of Norwich (whose sloop has been taken and libelled) was on the morning after his trial I was taken off by his mate, put into a good distnal goal among French prisoners and negroes, but was by the petition of the Americans, liberated in three days. He is to wait for his trial till March or April, and in the mean time is without friends, money or cloaths.

"This may give you some faint idea of our situation, and of our reception in this place."

From a late New-York Paper.

PROPHECY.

[The following was handed in print, by a gentleman late from London.—"He presented to our readers, as we received it; as a support of their faith in the Millenium, which, we hope, can be supported by scripture, reason, and the opinions of divines now, that it WILL COME, *and the time* SOON.]

Thessalonians, v. 20, 27.

Dear Sir,

EVER fond, as I know you are, of what is curious, I have sent you a copy of a remarkable Prophecy lately found in Paris, and transmitted from a gentleman there to his friend in London; who writes that it was engraved on a flag stone, two yards square, in Hebrew characters, and very elegantly inlaid with gold. It is supposed to have lain near 600 years under an old wall, taken down by order of the late King of France, to be rebuilt: on removing the rubbish from the foundation, this stone was discovered.

Permit me to assure you, that I heard it from a man of very *Strict* veracity and honor, who is expert at Hebrew, and on whom I can rely for the truth of the circumstance. As it predicts a most glorious and universal revolution in 1800, I heartily wish to congratulate you on the welcome news. I do expect great changes will take place here. The Millenium will soon come, I have been long satisfied in my own mind; may you and I prepare for it. O may we live to see the really illustrious defender not alluded to; who if this be true, must be now alive, past infancy, probably in Europe, perhaps in England; is the finesse wife of Sir, Your most affectionate friend and servant,

R. HAWES.

In the year 1799, there will be a rebellion against the French King, and when the present Pope dies, there will be no other elected.

In 1791 there will be a war amongst many of the European powers against France.

1792, more of the Christian powers, engaged in the war.

1793 the war increases through Europe.

1794, there will be few or no forms of religion observed in France.

1795, there will be a destructive difusion among the powers of Europe

1796, there will be a great slaughter and much blood shed by land and sea.

1797, there will appear a Gog and Magog that will make war against all the nations in the world.

1798, there will be a great destruction that will thin the inhabitants of the earth.

1799, there shall come a descendant of David, who will perform such acts of Grace, from the power derived from Almighty God, as to destroy Gog and Magog, and will cease, in

1800, the remnant of all nations to be of one religion, and no more wars amongst men, who will be forever after in bonds of friendship, equality, and unfeigned love towards God and one another. AMEN.

NEW YORK, March 5.

There is a lengthy account from Baltimore, respecting an affray at Norfolk, which, it is said, was occasioned by the Capt. of the British frigate Dedalus declaring two of the men of a New-England Captain, who, joined by the Englishmen, had attempted (after a refusal to release those men who were receiving pay on board the frigate. It seems, however, that the men were afterwards released. And it is further said, that the British Captain, out of revenge, filed language into the New England vessel, which killed a horse, and did other damage; that the Environment, and resolved that the frigate should not sail until she had unloaded her cargo of provisions, which were intended for the British fleet, contrary to treaty, and that the French Admiral had absolutely taken possession of her, in retaliation for the French frigate which the British took at Genoa, contrary to the law of nations, whole men the British butchered!——The latter part of this is contradicted, and it is said, the whole affair has been amicably settled.

The 20,600 dol. prize of the Washington lottery was drawn against No. 12,539, the property of the wife of Mr. Andrew Van Bibber, merchant, Baltimore.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, for the discovery of each of a band of disturbers of the peace, who on the 22d of November broke open and entered the house of Benjamin Wells, collector of the revenue in Westmoreland and Fayette counties, state of Pennsylvania, and compelled him to give them his commission and books.

MARCH 8.

By the Morning Star, in 47 days from Carthagena, a farther Confirmation of the RETAKING of TOULON is received. Captain Neal informs, that on the 19th of December, Toulon was evacuated by the British and Spanish troops, after burning the arsenal and all the French ships in the harbor, except two of the Line and two Frigates, which they brought away; they also brought off a number of inhabitants—That on the French getting possession of the place, the remaining inhabitants were ordered into the large Square, where the republicans were separated from the aristocrats, and the latter were all shot without distinction. Capt. Neal has brot several passengers who were in Toulon during the siege, and left it with the troops.

Account of the French men of war and other vessels, which were burnt in the port of Toulon, December 18, 1793.

Ships of the line,	22
Frigates	8
Sloops of War,	1
Armed Transports,	3
Brigantines,	7
Latine vessels,	7
Boats,	2
Total	50

HARTFORD, March 10.

Mr. Fitzsimons has brought forward two resolutions in the House of Representatives, in favor of a provision for paying the interest of the balances placed to the credit of certain states, by the late settlement of their accounts, and the payment of the debts by the debtor states in instalments. These resolutions were the order of the day for Monday last.

MIDDLETOWN, March 8.

The following was inclosed in a Letter from St. Kitts, dated Feb. 10th, to a gentleman in this town.

GEORGE R.

Additional instructions to the Commanders of Ships of WAR, and Privateers, that have, or may have Letters of Marque against France. Given at our Court at St. James, the 6th day of November, in the 34th year of our Reign.

That they shall stop and detain all Ships, Laden with goods, the produce of any Colonies belonging to the French; or carrying Provisions or other supplies for the use of any such Colonies,—and shall bring the same with their Cargoes to Legal Adjudication.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

BOSTON, March 13.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Newport, has favored us with the following intelligence, copied from a Charleston Paper of March 3, which we are happy to communicate to an anxious public.

Charleston, (S. C.) March 3.

Agreeably to adjournment, the Citizens met again on Saturday last, to receive the report of their committee, appointed the preceding day; when a memorial to Congress was presented by the committee, which was considered paragraph by paragraph, and unanimously agreed to.

The memorial represents, in energetic terms, the ruinous consequences of the regulations adopted by Great-Britain, to the trade and navigation of the United States, and complains particularly of an order of the British Court, dated, "additional instructions respecting the seizure of ships of war and provisions, &c." dated at St. James's, the 6th day of Nov. 1793, and signed by Dundas.

An additional clause was moved by Dr. RAMSAY, stating that the memorialists were willing to suffer the inconveniences of a total prohibition to the intercourse with Great Britain, if Congress, in their wisdom, should deem it necessary) until that power should fulfil the treaty of peace and make reparation for the injuries done to American vessels; which was also agreed to with only two dissenting voices.

The memorial was then laid on the table for signing by the citizens present, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry it about the city for the signatures of such other citizens as may approve of it, viz. JOHN EDWARDS, JOHN BLAKE, JOHN SPRATT CRIPPS, SAMUEL CLARE, SAMUEL BUCKMAN, THOMAS COCKRAFT and FLORIN CHARLE MAY.

SALEM, February 25.

Extract of a letter from Captain RICHARD GRAY, *of this port, to his friend,* Dated St. Kitts, Jan. 23, 1794.

"I am sorry to inform you, that on my passage from Point-Petre for Statia, on the 14th instant, I was taken by a privateer belonging to St. Kitts, and sent into this port, where I found a great number of American vessels in the like unhappy situation. It is not in my power to inform you what the event will be; but I fear it will be condemnation of vessel and cargo. The agent for the privateer has not yet libelled my vessel, but tells me he shall do it in my turn, for a trial of vessel and cargo. I have not any French property whatever on board; but their plea is, "that we have no right to carry any produce from the French islands that we were not allowed to carry previous to the war between France and England:" That is their only plea for taking us. I am under the greatest fear that all American vessels, with French produce on board of any kind, will be condemned, goalates not excepted; as they have actually condemned a number of vessels and cargoes similar to ours at Montserat. The judge has declared that he will not proceed to trial, or pass any judgment, until he receives further orders from home, which we all expect will be shortly, and are in hopes that when the mail arrives there will be something in our favor. There are now in this port 22 sail of American vessels, laden with French produce, some of them with valuable cargoes. We have drawn up a memorial, which we purpose to send to President WASHINGTON, stating our treatment here, with the time of our capture, the masters' names, where belonging, and an estimate of all the property on board each vessel, which amounts to the sum of 300,000 dollars—too much interest to lay dead. There are several vessels which have been here upwards of two months, and no more prospect of getting away than when they first arrived."

MARCH 11.

Extract of a letter from a public Character at Philadelphia, dated Feb. 26.

"I have hitherto consoled myself with the hope and persuasion, that we had passed the crisis of our greatest expofure to being involved in the general war which prevails in Europe, and that we should weather the storm by suffering partial evils; and I would fain continue to hope so; but the political horizon rather darkens, and increases our apprehensions—From the numerous spoliations made on our trade by Great-Britain, and by communications made to Congress yesterday, from our Minister in London, that Court does not seem so desirous of avoiding a war with this country, as has been imagined. I do not mean to give an opinion that we shall have a war; but this I will say, that from appearances with in a few days; and particularly from the intelligence of the disposition of Great-Britain, the apprehensions of such Members of Congress, whose opinion I have heard on the subject, have been much increased. I wish it to be understood that I give no opinion, but only state what I conceive to be facts, leaving you to form your own conclusions, as to what may be the event; to do which, you are as competent as myself. I have been most ardently solicitous, and shall continue to be, upon rational principles to avoid this dreadful calamity."

NORTHAMPTON, March 19.

On Sunday the 30th November, 1793, died at Benowris, (Old England) in the hunt week, William Lewis, Esq. of Llandylass. In the act of drinking a cup of Welch ale, containing about a wine quart, called a tumbler maur, it is supposed he burst. He made it a rule every morning in his life to read so many chapters in the Bible, and in the evening, as a digestion of his morning study, to drink full eight gallons of ale. It is calculated that in his lifetime he must have drank a sufficient quantity to float a 74 gun ship. His size was astonishing; it is supposed the diameter of his body was no less than two yards. He weighed 40 stone. He died in his parlour—a lucky circumstance, as it would have been impossible to have got him down stairs; as it was, it was found necessary to have a machine in form of a crane, to lift him on a carriage, and afterwards, to have the same brought into the church-yard to let him down into his grave. He went by the name of the King of Spain, and his family by the different titles of Prince, &c. but from what circumstances we know not.

THE MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

According to the latest European papers, was still in the prison of *Magdeburg*; where he is confined in a dungeon of only 10 feet square; and is not allowed pen, ink, or paper; or to converse with any one. "When we read in history," says the Editor of a *Philadelphia* paper, "what is said of him in *France*, and compare it with the relation of a citizen of *Virginia*, in his 'Thoughts on the United States,' we shall be induced to doubt whether there are not *two* LAFAYETTES." The character of the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, "says this historian, "stands in *America*, on a base that the most refined malice cannot overthrow. There is not a single trait in his life but we shall recollect with pleasure, and which must make us respect him. His courage, which never failed him, is still less conspicuous than his prudence in command.

"It is not his military renown that has rendered him most dear. The only doubt we can form, is to know if he was made greater by his wisdom or by his humanity: Amongst the many proofs of the second, the deliverance of the English Captain BOTLER should not be forgotten."

DIED,—In this town on Wednesday last, Mr. MIJAMIN THAYER, in the 36th year of his age.

WANTED, Over one hundred good journeymen JOINERS, for five or six months, for which good pay will be made in the course of the season, by

ELISHA SEARL.

Easthampton, March 11, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER MCMURPHY, late of Conway Deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and all Persons who have demands on said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

OLIVER ROOT, Adm'or.

Conway, March 11, 1794.

THE subscriber is in immediate want of a BOY about fifteen or fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the joiners business, possessed of the following qualifications: Truth, Honesty, Integrity, and Activity.

SCOTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, March 18, 1794.

WANTED to purchase two good *Feather Beds*; or good feathers to make them—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, March 19, 1794.

TO be sold, (a bargain,) by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 tons of old Iron, consisting of a tons of Hooks and Hinges, Sledges, Stone Picks, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Chizels, Gouges, Broad and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c.

March 11, 1794.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the 22d inst. a small red cow, two years old the last spring. Whoever will take up said cow, and deliver her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a handsome reward, by

WILLIAM BATES.

Chesterfield, Jan. 29, 1794.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, are appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, Guardians to *Ebenezer Mayse*, jun. of Hadley in the said County, a person represented by the Selectmen in Hadley, as wasting his estate by excessive drinking and idleness, and thereby exposing the said town to expence for his future support: These are therefore to forbid any person trading with or trusting said *Ebenezer Mayse*, jun. without our consent first obtained.

OLIVER SMITH, } *Guardians.*
SETH SMITH. }

Hadley, March 11, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, [Massachusetts.] PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1794. [Numb. 395.

[Extract] Massachusetts SPY, &c.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Mr. Printer,

Please to insert the following in your paper, and you will oblige a Customer.

THE inhabitants of the town of Westboro, in the county of Worcester, being about to build a Meeting House, a number of votes were passed for that purpose. But the spot of ground for erecting said building upon, being disputed, was referred to a committee of three respectable gentlemen, mutually chosen, from the adjacent towns. The judgment of the committee so far corresponded with the proceedings of the town, that the Selectmen thought proper to call the freeholders together, to see what measures the town would take to build said edifice. Accordingly the inhabitants met, and as they were about to proceed to business, to their surprise, they beheld the opposite party advancing towards the meeting house, with a train of five able bodied masculine widows, together with an old maid to bring up the rear, and escorted to the meeting house by the officers belonging to the party in order to give in their votes, to prevent the building of a house for divine worship. But notwithstanding the vigorous exertions of those feminine gentlemen, of the opposed party, in concert with the above mentioned ladies, they did not succeed so far as to break up the business of the day. It could be wished that those grave matrons, who ought to have been patrons of modesty, might have found better employment than thus to turn out of their sphere of life, to stain their characters by stepping into men's b——s, and taking an active part in so important an affair.

N. B. The above mentioned ladies, it is expected, will stand as candidates, at the next anniversary in said town, for some office of distinction equal to their merit.

A Friend to good Order.

Copy of a Letter from Dr. PRIESTLEY, to Mr. J. GOUGH, at Savannah.

CLAPTON, August 21, 1793.

SIR,

"I WAS highly gratified by the account you were so good as to transmit to me, of the favourable manner in which the news of the revolution in France was received in America, especially as at that time there were doubts entertained on the subject. That many viewed it in an unfavourable light with you, I have no doubt, but that a revolution, in all the essentials to nearly resembling your own, should not be thought a joyful event by the Americans in general, I could not believe. Your letter made me quite easy on the subject, and enabled me to satisfy my friends. Since that time there have been more revolutions, as they may be called, in France; all, however, I am willing to think favourable to liberty and happiness, tho' at the time I and all my friends were disposed to forebode ill, as our particular friends were the sufferers. The last constitution seems now to give almost universal satisfaction; the insurrection seems to be nearly suppressed, and as to the foreign enemies, they make light of them. Indeed, they have only served to rouse and unite them.

"We have been alarmed with the apprehensions of war with America; but I hope there will be wisdom on your side of the water, tho' little I fear on ours, to prevent it. Both countries must be materially injured by such an event, and neither of them could be a gainer. This, indeed, is the case with respect to all wars, but more obviously so in this than in most others.

"I find this by my sons, who are going to find a settlement in your country. All I have (three) will be there, and then I shall expect to follow soon. I cannot give you an idea of the violence with which every friend of liberty is prosecuted in this country. Little of the liberty of the press on political subjects is now left, and the country in general goes beastily with the court into all their measures; so that nothing but general calamity, which I fear is approaching, will open their eyes. The source of all this evil is want of knowledge in the lower, and some few of the lower, orders of the people. The French are wisely providing against this evil by a system of public instruction. Here even Sunday schools begin to be reprobated, as making the common people too knowing.

With much gratitude for your communications,

I am, Sir, yours sincerely

J. PRIESTLEY."

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An Act dividing the Commonwealth into districts for the choice of Councellors and Senators.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, the whole Commonwealth be, and hereby is formed and divided into thirteen Districts, for the choice of Councellors and Senators, in manner following; and that each District be, and hereby is directed & authorized to choose the number of Councellors and Senators thereto respectively affixed, in manner as is by law provided, viz.

The County of Suffolk shall form one District, and choose four Senators.

The County of Essex shall form one District, and choose five Senators.

The County of Middlesex shall form one District, and choose four Senators.

The County of Hampshire shall form one District, and choose five Senators,

The Counties of Plymouth, Dukes County, and Nantucket shall form one District, and choose three Senators.

The County of Barnstable shall form one District, and choose one Senator.

The County of Bristol shall form one District, and choose two Senators.

The County of York shall form one District, and choose two Senators.

The County of Worcester shall form one District, and choose five Senators.

The County of Berkshire shall form one District, and choose two Senators.

The County of Cumberland shall form one District, and choose two Senators.

The Counties of Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington shall form one District, and choose two Senators.

The County of Norfolk shall form one District, and choose three Senators.

Provided, That in the fifth District, the Councellors and Senators assigned to said District shall be chosen in manner following, that is to say: for the present year, & every second succeeding year, the said County of Plymouth shall choose separately two, and the said Counties of Dukes County and Nantucket one, and every other year the said District shall unite in the choice of the whole number assigned to said District.

[*This act passed Feb. 24. 1794.*]

Secretary's Office, Feb. 28, 1794.

☞ The above Act is to be published in one newspaper in each County of this Commonwealth, where there is a newspaper published.

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ry.*

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety four.

An Act determined the times and place of holding the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas, for, and within the County of Hampshire.

WHEREAS the town of Northampton, on account of its central situation, appears to be the most suitable place for holding the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and Court of Common Pleas, within, and for the County of Hampshire, and the most likely to give general satisfaction to the inhabitants thereof.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Supreme Judicial Court, shall hereafter be holden in the town of Northampton, in the said county of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April, and the fourth Tuesday of September, annually; and that the said town of Northampton shall be the shire-Town of said county of Hampshire.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and the Court of Common Pleas, within and for the county of Hampshire, shall hereafter be holden at Northampton, on the third Tuesday of May, the first Tuesday of September, the second Tuesday of November, and the second Tuesday of January, annually; any law heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*This Act passed Feb. 26, 1794.*]

A true Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Sec'ry.*

This day published, and for sale, by the Printer hereof,—

A SERMON, delivered at Hatfield, on the day of the last public Thanksgiving, by the Rev. Joseph Lyman.

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their books.

☞ Those Gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers for the above work were lodged, are requested to return them, to the Printer hereof.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

HAVE for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED.

Hadley, Feb. 26, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

INFORMS the public, that he continues the business of BOOK-BINDING nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice—Old Books re-bound.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

BIBLES, Davie's Sermons, Pike's Arithmatic, Baron Trenck, Vicar of Wakefield, Interesting Memoirs, Life of Gardiner, Lavater's Aphorisms on Man, Friend of Youth, Steuben's Manual Exercise, Hervey's Meditations, Hamilton's Treatise on Female Complaints, Brown's Elements, Spectator, Compleate Letter Writer, Beauties of Stern, Watts' Lyric Poems, Redeemed Captive, Choice Collection of Country Dances, Gentleman and Ladies Monitor, Hieroglyphick Bible, Holy Bible Abridg'd, Youngman's Best Companion, American Songster, Blind Child, Accidence, Perry's Dictionary, Divine Songs, Copper Plates, Primers, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Gold Leaf, Glue, Psalm Books, Perry's Spelling Books, and Blank Books, Wholesale & Retail. Morocco Leather, A Collection of Songs, A variety of Children's Books, Alphabets,

ENGLISH PAPER.

ROYAL, MEDIUM, THICK POST, FOOLSCAP, and LETTER PAPER.

Any of the above article or Cash, given for RAGS or TANNED SHEEP SKINS.

Northampton, Feb. 12. 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in Easthampton, that their lands are taxed in a town and county tax, for 1793, as follows, viz:

	L.	s.	d.
Rev. Joseph Strong,	1	13	10
John Phelps, Esq.	0	5	3 0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the third Tuesday in April next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Clapp, in said Easthampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ELEAZER CLARK, Col.

Easthampton, March 3, 1794.

TO be sold, a beautiful situation in the town of Worthington, within about forty rods of the meeting-house, a convenient dwelling house and barn and a good Shop, together with six acres of excellent Land, well situated for almost any mechanic, it is where the Clothiers business has been carried on for some years, and it is where one is much wanted. For terms of sale and further particulars enquire of Capt. Joseph Clapp, of Easthampton, or of Thaddeus Clapp, living on the premises.

Worthington, February 25, 1794.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for sale, a few Hogsheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, per hhd. or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Codfish in large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17. 1794.

TO be sold, and possession given by the first of May next, the Homestead whereon the Subscriber now lives in Northampton, situated about one hundred rods from the Meeting-House, containing about four acres and a half of Land, with two dwelling houses thereon, one of which was lately built, also a Barn, Corn-house and Woodhouse, standing on the premises. Also one third part of a Grist and Saw Mill adjoining to the Homestead aforesaid, conveniently situated for business. Also several Lots of Land in the great Meadows. Also two mowing Lots, about one mile from the meeting-house, together with several Wood Lots. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

MOSES KINGSLEY.

Feb. 25, 1794.

CASH,

And the highest price given for PORK, HOG's LARD, BUTTER and BEES-WAX—at the store of Robert Breck and Son,—Who have for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER-SEED, upon low terms.

Northampton, March 1, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, takes the liberty to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in this, and the adjacent towns, that on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he proposes to open his Dancing School, at Mr. Pomeroy's HALL, where he will teach two different MINUETS, and a SOLO—new COTILLIONS and Country DANCES, with a great variety of the newest steps.

Mr. GRIFFITHS by the earnest solicitations of a number of respectable Gentlemen in this vicinity, has left his school in Boston and at Medford Academy to gratify his friends in the country. He finishes engagements to return to his school after one quarter: but hopes that those who will apply early in the quarter will be so forward before it expires as to gratify the most sanguine expectations of both PARENTS and SCHOLARS. For terms apply at Mr. Pomeroy's House.

N. B. Besides Dancing, particular attention will be paid at said school to genteel MANNERS, and that ease and POLITENESS of BEHAVIOUR which never fails to please.

Northampton, March 8, 1794.

TO be sold, by the subscriber, about eight acres of excellent mowing land in Easthampton, lying on the County Road from Northampton to Hartford, with a large new Dwelling House, Barn and outhouses thereon, and is situated within a few rods of Connecticut River, and within three miles of Northampton Meeting House. —It is a good stand for a Tavern or Tradesman. Pay-day will be given for the same, or part of the purchase money by paying the Interest annually.

ELI BROWN.

Easthampton, March 7, 1794.

Universal Salvation.

HARTFORD, Feb. 1794.

PROPOSALS for *Printing by Subscription*,

(By E. BABCOCK)

THOUGHTS

ON THE

DIVINE GOODNESS,

RELATIVE TO THE

Government of Moral Agents,

PARTICULARLY DISPLAYED IN

FUTURE REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Translated from the French of

FERDINAND OLIVER PETITPIERRE.

The London edition of this work has been much sought for, and sold at 10/6.—The present proposed edition will be printed on paper of good quality, with a new, elegant type,—handsomely bound and lettered,—and delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar, to be paid when the Volume is ready for delivery. Those who subscribe for Nine Books shall be entitled to a Tenth, gratis. Those who procure and forward responsible for Twelve Subscribers, shall be entitled to a Volume. To non-Subscribers the Book will be sold at 15/. Subscriptions are received at this Office.

Williams & James,

HAVE dessolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted are requested to make payment, & settle by note of hand.

WILLIAMS & JAMES.

Goshen, Feb. 25, 1794.

THE Subscriber manufactures and has constantly for sale, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6d, 8d, nails—8d, 7d, 6d, 5d, 4d, 3d, and 2d brads, Spikes of various sizes, Saddle nails, 4d cut nails by the cask or less quantity, the iron of the best quality, and will sell out cheaper to the purchaser than those nails which are brought from Boston.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Flax, Butter, Bees-Wax, Old Pewter, Cotton and Linen Rags, will be received in payment.

Wanted, a Journeyman, a good workman to the Blacksmith's business, to begin the first day of May next, to whom good wages will be given.

OLIVER FIELD.

Conway, March 1, 1794.

Asa White,

HAS just received a beautiful assortment of English, India and Hard Ware Goods, which will be sold on much lower terms than usual. Wanted, a quantity of yard wide Tow Cloth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods. Also for sale, West India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Molasses Wine, Bohea Tea, Sugar and Raisins.

Williamsburgh March 10, 1794.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

SINS OF GOVERNMENT,

SINS OF THE NATION.

[*Extract.*]

THE Pamphlet which has appeared under this title is generally attributed to Mrs. MACAULAY, but from what authority we know not; but literary fame, however great as it is deservedly rated, cannot suffer from the attribution of a work, not less original than eloquent. Of all that has been written on the topic of *war*, we do not remember to have met with any thing more striking than the following reflections:]

[*English Editor.*]

WHEN the workings of bad passions are swelled to their height by great animosity and opposition, WAR ensues. War is a state in which all our feelings and our duties suffer a total and strange perversion; a state, in which

Life dies, Death lives, and Nature breeds
Perverse all monstrous, all prodigious
things.

A state in which it becomes our business to hurt and annoy our neighbour by every unlawful means; instead of cultivating, to destroy; instead of building, to pull down; instead of peopleing, to depopulate; a state in which we drink the tears, and feed upon the misery of our fellow-creatures; such a state, therefore, requires the extremest necessity to justify it; it ought not to be the common and usual state of society.

"As both parties *cannot* be in the right, there is always an equal chance, at least, to either of them, of being in the wrong; but both parties *may* be to blame, and most commonly are so the chance is very great indeed against its being entered into from any adequate cause; yet war may be said to do, with regard to nations, the sin which self only before them. We, my friends, connected with other nations, have much talk to repent of from this cause, and it might to make a large part of our humiliation on this day. When we carry our eyes back through the long records of our history, we see wars of *plunder*, wars of *conquest*, wars of *religion*, wars of *pride*, wars of *ambition*, wars of idle *speculation*, wars of *unjust interference*, and hardly among them all one war of necessary self-defence in any of the essential or very important interests.

"Of late years, indeed, we have known some of the calamities of war in our own country but the wasteful expense of it; and finding aloof from those circumstances of national provocation, which in some measure might excuse its fury, we have calmly and with laughter and merchandized destruction—so much blood and tears for so many men, or dollars, or pagods. Our wars have been wars of cool calculating interests, free from hatred as from love of mankind; the passions which stir the blood have had no share in them. We devote a certain number of men to perish on land and sea, and the rest of us sleep sound, and, unaffected in our usual occupations, talk of the events of war as what diversifies the quiet uniformity of life.

"Wethould, therefore, do well to *remember* this word war into language more intelligible to us. When we pay our army and our navy estimates; let us set down—so much for killing, so much for maiming, so much for making widows and orphans, so much for bringing famine upon a district, so much for corrupting citizens an subjects into spies and traitors, so much for ruining industrious tradesmen and making bankrupts, (of that species of distress at least, we can form an idea,) so much for letting loose the demoniacal fury, rapine, and lust within the fold of cultivated society, and giving up to the brutal ferocity of the most ferocious, its full scope and range of invention. We shall by this means know what we have paid our money for, whether we have made a good bargain, and whether the account is likely to gain—elsewhere. We must take in also all those concomitant circumstances which make war, considered as battle, the most ruinous itself, *pars minima fui*. We must set our eyes, not on the hero resurring with conquest, nor yet on the gallant officer dying in the field of honour, the subject of panegyric and of song, but on the private soldier, inured into the service, exhausted by camp sickness and fatigue: Pale, emaciated, crawling to an hospital with the prospect of life, perhaps a long life, blasted, useless, and suffering. We must think of the uncounted tears of her who weeps alone, because the only being who shared her sentiments is taken from her; no martial music sounds in unison with her feelings; the long day passes and he returns not. She does not shed her tears over his grave, for the ire never learned whether he ever had one. If he had returned, his exertions would not have been remembered individually, for he only made a small imperceptible part of a human machine, called a Regiment. We must take in the long sickness which no glory sooths, occasioned by distress of mind, anxiety, and ruined fortunes. These are not fanciful pictures, and if you please to heighten them, you can every one of you do it for yourselves. We take in the consequences, felt perhaps for ages, before a country which has been completely defolated, lifts its head again; like a torrent of lava, its worst mischief is not the first overwhelming ruin of towns and palaces, but the long sterility to which it condemns the track it has covered with its stream. Add the danger to regular governments which are changed by war, sometimes to anarchy, and sometimes to despotism. Add all these, and then let us think when a General performs these exploits, is saluted with, "well done, good and faithful servant," whether the plaudit is likely to be echoed in another place."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

THE KING v. HOLT.

THE Attorney Gen. came into Court, and prayed the Judgment of their Lordships, on Daniel Holt. The defendant stood convicted, upon two informations, of printing and publishing a work, entitled "An address to the Addresser," and a letter, entitled "A Letter addressed to the Tradesmen, Mechanics, &c. of Newark,"—The report of the Trial was read on Thursday last, when Mr. Erskine, Council for the Defendant, observed, that he meant to take the opinion of the Court as to the legality of the Defendant's conviction, and whether or not he, acting as Counsel for the Defendant, had a right humbly to move their Lordships for a rule to shew cause, why there should not be a New Trial granted the Defendant?

It was the unanimous opinion of the Court then, that according to the strict rules and practice of the Court, the Defendant by his Counsel could not move the Court for a New trial, inasmuch as Motions for New Trials in Criminal Cases were never entertained by the Court, except they were made within the four first days of term. However, as Mr. Erskine, on behalf of the defendant contended, that it was the constant and uniform practice of the court, and that that practice was confirmed by the general opinion of the bar, to entertain motions for new trials in criminal cases, even after the four first days of the term were elapsed, the court in its wisdom, and in order that the defendant might derive every benefit of the suggestions of his counsel, and that no cloud might hang over the matter, thought proper to order the case to stand over till to day.

Lord Kenyon—"It is the opinion of this court that the counsel for a defendant in a criminal case, has not a right to move the court for a new trial after the four first days of the term, after judgment have been entered on, have elapsed.

Mr. Erskine said, that when he last had the honor to address their lordships on this occasion, he humbly suggested to the court, whether he, and counsel for the defendant, who was brought up for judgment, was not enabled by precedents and by the rules and practice of the court, to move for a new trial. He then entered into an elaborate discussion of the distinction between civil and criminal cases. In the case of "Burton v. Barlow," as reported in Douglas, p. 162, which was tried before Mr. Justice Blackstone at the assizes for Kent, Mr. Bond, on behalf of the defendant, moved for a new trial after the four days had elapsed: the court then ruled, that motions for new trials should be made within the first four days; but now with standing, from motions of discretion, entertained the motion. He cited this case in order to shew that their lordships were not circumscribed. He concluded with pressing two objections, and that that sufficient evidence was given on the trial, to prove that divers libels were published to his majesty's subjects. But material evidence on the part of the defendant was rejected by the learned judge who tried the case.

Mr. Bearcroft and Clark followed on the same side.

The Attorney General replied—He said he should trouble the court but for a few minutes. He did only to observe upon the objections that had been pressed against the opinion of the learned judge who tried the cause, and who ruled the two points that had been insisted upon against the defendant. The first objection that was taken was, that sufficient evidence was not given to the court to prove that addresses were presented to his majesty. If this were a material averment, it doubtless would require proof; but he would ask, how was it possible to prove that addresses were presented to his majesty? His learned friend had communicated to him the nature of his objection before he came into court; but were he not aware of the objection he would then have been under the smallest embarrassment. Most undoubtedly he would have considered the objection, because it was his duty to consider it, were he not relieved from the necessity of it by high judicial authority that far above him. That proclamations, that were either to allow or to prohibit, that appeared in the London gazette, were uniformly admitted as evidence, this unquestionable. This was confirmed by the decision of the court in the time of Lord chief Justice Holt. It was going [illegible] an high misdemeanour for any person to take upon himself to notify a proclamation, or any other act of royalty, besides the king, it being part of his prerogative. He supposed the authenticity of the king's proclamation to be called in question.—How was it to be proved?—Were Strahan and Ayre, whose names appeared to it as the printers, to bring their patent to prove it? No.—Then the journeymen were to come forward, to prove, that de facto they did print it; but this would not be enough: it would remain to be proved, that the King put his royal sign manuel to it; and how was this to be proved, but by some person who actually saw his majesty write? From the time of Lord Holt downwards, the Gazette was considered as the most indisputable evidence. In the case of the king v. Golden, which was tried at Manchester, and which was within the recollection of the court, it was held that the Gazette was the certain and undoubted vehicle of royal notification.

The Attorney general begged pardon of the Court, for going into this—The public ought to be satisfied of two things, namely, that this prosecution was not instituted without due and proper consideration, and that he was not the servant of a certain set of men. With respect to the latter imputation, which he considered as having fallen inadvertantly from his learned friend, he should only say, that he was the servant of the Crown, and if he did not do his duty towards the crown and the defendant, he remained the object of the severest animadversion. How was it to be proved that addresses were presented to his majesty? It would not be sufficient to call the lord mayor, the town clerk, or other persons, who had signed addresses, to prove this circumstance, but the paper itself must be proved, and it remained to be proved that the very paper so signed was the identical paper presented to his majesty. The case in that instance was impracticable. It had been asked whether the advertisement of a commission of bankruptcy that appears in the Gazette, would be proof of the commission having passed the great seal? Most certainly not: but the difference was at obvious as day-light—The production of the commission itself was not evidence of the act. The Gazette was the legal means of notifying the royal will. But he would go a great deal higher, when he alluded to the articles of war. In that instance, it had been judicially ruled, that the Gazette containing his majesty's notification, was sufficient proof of the truth of those articles. With respect to the admissibility of the Gazette as evidence, it had received the decision of Mr. Justice Wilson. That learned judge had no doubt about it.

With respect to the other objection, namely, the failure of evidence, it could hardly be looked upon as a fatal one, considering the nature of the publication. It was the most unquestionable evidence of the defendant having sold "The Address to the Addresser," and he maintained that the greatest ingenuity would find it difficult to controvert the fact.

The ground of this conviction was very little short of an overt act of treason. It was in evidence that a boy was taken up in the service of the defendant for the purpose of distributing those addresses, and that he had found his master, the following ornament, "Liberty and Equality," meaning the word Equality. The Attorney general took the liberty of telling Mr. Erskine, that if he were to see him at any public place, such as Freemasons Tavern, with this address in his hand, and the ornament of "Liberty and Equality" round his hat, he would not have the smallest difficulty, of prosecuting him.

It had been [illegible] it was offered to be given in evidence by major Cartwright, that the work in question contained in certain words, the same sentiments that had been delivered on a former occasion by persons who now enjoyed the royal favour, and were high in office—In candor to them as individuals, such an allusion ought to be explained. If persons held, or may hold opinions with respect to a reform in parliament, such opinions were difficult in their object, and precise in their nature.—Men had a right temperately, to discuss the question of parliamentary reform, but not a different description of reform, whose constitution was destroyed, by envy and admiration of the habitable world. Those who were desirous of making a change in the laws of the land, unquestionably had to labor under a very heavy burden, and it were a crying sin to attempt any measure that might be dangerous in its consequences. Was it to be understood, that the line of conduct pursued at a former period by the persons alluded to, was to be compared to the conduct of those private occasions, when the world had [illegible] with sorrow, within the last ten years, the lamentable effects of the dissemination of pernicious doctrines.

There was another thing which he would beg leave to mention—what was it this gentleman meant to prove with respect to the constitutional society? Would he venture to say, or could it possibly be admitted as an evidence, that any one act of that society, was the act of any individual? could it be contended, that it was competent for a man to publish libels, merely because they had been published before with impunity? The argument was founded in fallacy—If not looking into this work, he saw that it contained any libellous matter, it was his duty to bring in the defendant, before their lordships, and ask them what they thought of it? If Mr. Erskine was serious in his argument, he should have taken care to state what he wished the court to do, in order that their lordships might read over the duty. No man could say, that this work was not a scandalous libel on this ground, namely, to traduce the existing magistracy of the country. If men should be of opinion that there is a necessity for a parliamentary reform, let them in their discussion do justice to the constitution of the country. In publishing an address to "the tradesmen," &c. it the matter it contained was libellous. It was more particularly so, if there was gross misrepresentation made use of. The community were entitled to information, not misrepresentation. The man who stated his opinion in favour of universal representation, should state the effect of that opinion in another country. Mr. Justice Willon stated to the jury, that if they were not satisfied that the defendant published the address with a seditious intent, they ought not to find him guilty. He did not mean to discuss an abstract point of law, nor to call forth peculiarly in this case the energy of the law, but blame would of necessity attach upon him, were

he to forbear to bring the matter forward. He willingly submitted the whole of the case for their lordships, consideration, and declared that he left that place with a consciousness of having done his duty; adding at the same time, that he was wholly indifferent with respect to the opinions that certain individuals entertained of his conduct.

Messrs. Erskine, Dartel and Clark, then addressed the court in mitigation of punishment.

The court then delivered their opinion seriatim. They were unanimously of opinion, that the objections of the counsel for the defendant could not be maintained.

Lord Kenyon—"Let the defendant be remanded, and brought up the last day but one of the term.

Court of King's Bench, Nov. 27.

THE KING AGAINST HOLT.

The Attorney General came into Court, and prayed the judgment of their Lordships on Daniel Holt.

Mr. Justice Ashhurst—"Daniel Holt, You have been tried, and found guilty on two indictments, for printing and publishing two very scandalous and atrocious libels. The first is entitled, "An Address to the Addressers;" and the second is entitled "An Address to the Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Labourers of Newark, on a Parliamentary Reform." The first Paper alludes to his Majesty's Proclamation, and asserts, that the many Addresses expressive of loyalty and attachment that were in consequence presented to the King, came only from persons who were desirous of promoting their own interest. Those loyal Addresses have counteracted the evil and pernicious designs that were intended to have been put in execution in this country. The tendency of this Address was to bring his Majesty's Proclamation into contempt. It is stated in this Paper, that the Government of this country is a system of oppression; that it is radically bad, and that a Reform cannot be brought about by the Parliament, but by the people. It approves of a Convention, and has a tendency to traduce and vilify all kingly Governments. It boldly calls upon the People to revolt. This certainly stands in the first rank of sedition. The French Convention by this Paper is strongly recommended, which is the corner-stone of all that rapine, anarchy, confusion, murder and proscription, by which that unhappy country has been ravaged? It is alledged in extenuation, that you are not the author of the libel; but how does this operate? It is enough to have participated in the crime. You have not only circulated, but have given existence to pernicious doctrines; you have endeavoured to cram down the mouths of the people those doctrines which they had, by signal marks of loyalty, rejected. It has been alledged, that this Paper was published ten years ago, and that then it was considered innocent; but such an argument can by no means hold—it cannot be considered by any man who reads it, as a simple and innocent publication; if that were the case, why was it not set up in the same type? and why not state the year? Why divested of the innocent garb of innocence, who directed this address to the tradesmen of Newark?—How were they to know that it was published before? and why were they not to apply it to the Parliament of Great-Britain? The learned Judge left the matter to the Jury, and they were satisfied that you were guilty; the malignity of this Paper is therefore established. It is for this court to temper Justice with mercy, but no palliation has been urged by your counsel.—This court having taken the magnitude of the offence into their consideration, do order and adjudge, that for the first offence you pay a fine of 50l. to the King, and be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years; and that for the second offence, you pay a fine of 50l. to the King, and be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years, to be computed from the expiration of the first imprisonment; and that you find security for your good behavour for the term of five years, yourself in 200l. and two sureties in 150l. each."

The defendant was immediately taken into custody.

Late Important NEWS from FRANCE.

Received by Capt. HOWLAND, who arrived at Boston, on the 14th inst. in 35 days from Ireland.

BRUSSELLS, Dec. 31.

Extract of an authentic letter.

It is utterly in vain for the Emperor to trust to the resources of his own dominions, for they are exapsted, and unless he is countenanced in making a loan in England, his efforts must be feeble. The king of Prussia does not disguise his meaning. He either is, or affects to be poor, and he says explicitly that he must be subsidized; and we are given to understand that the British Ministers are resolved to go on, and that a treaty for subsidizing Prussia is actually in negociation.

Of the events which have passed in France we have the most afflicting accounts. Nothing can resist the impetuosity of the Republicans. Every where they have been successful. We cannot give you a perfect idea of the gloom that has over spread this place from Toulon and the no less disasterous accounts from the Rhine. No less than 30,000 men of the Combined Armies of Europe have fallen within the last fortnight. Not less than 50,000 souls in all have within the last fourteen days of this disasterous year perished and so far has this butchery been from promoting the objects of the war, that it has almost to a certainty secured the triumph of Republicanism in France. We are disgracefully expelled from the Mediterranean frontier; and letters from the Rhine say, that after the fatal 24th, Wurmser had resolved by a Council of War to try the issue of one more attack, to retrograde with the force, and to resume the strong position at Weissemburg, here to make his last desperate stand. On the 24th according to custom, he was attacked by 30,000 Frenchmen, though he had been reinforced by the troops of the Palatinate and by the Prince de Conde, and for a whole day with his usual coolness and obstinacy, his line was broken. His left wing in part composed by the troops of the Palatinate, was broken by the enemy, charged, and routed towards the evening; and nothing but the night saved them from total ruin. Their loss was considerable. The Emigrants also left 500 on the field—and the whole army is so exteanuated, and reduced by those daily attacks, so harrassing as well as so murderous, that we have lost all hopes of the capture of Landau, or of being able to continue in France.

PARIS, Dec. 27.

On the 30th instant a great National Fete will be celebrated here, of which DAVID, *the Deputy, has presented the plan, in the name of the Committee of Public Instruction.*

Citizen DURAND, *Adjutant-General of the army in Italy, has been appointed temporary Commandant of Marseilles.*

Letters from Strasburgh state, that it is bruitly reported that the French Army of the Rhine will effect its junction with that of the Moselle.

Letters from Havre de Grace of the 26th inst. announce, that immense preparations are carrying on in that harbour to attack ENGLAND. The utmost activity is displayed in all the docks; and all the merchantmen have been put into requisition, and are now arming. Those vessels are to carry the troops now collecting in the adjacent Departments. In a short time sloops and flat bottomed vessels, for the purpose of disembarkation, will be constructed. To attack London, and to carry it will be the same thing to our soldiers, animated with the passion of Liberty!

JOHN BAPTISTE HOTRIER, *a shoemaker, was yesterday condemned to death for having furnished shoes to the Army of an inferior quality, and for other fraudulent practices.*

The grand total of prisoners in this capital, ans unto now to 24495.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

DEC. 24.

Plan of the Decree, proposed by the Committee of Public Safety.

Art. I. The army of the Republic against Toulon, has deserved well of its country.

II. There shall be celebrated thro' the whole extent of the Republic, a National Festival in every commune on the 1st decade, after the publication of the present decree; the subsequent of the National Convention shall assist at this Civic ceremony.

III. The Representatives of the People, with the victorious army of Toulon, are charged to make out a list of the brilliant actions which distinguished the re-capture of that rebellious city.

IV. They shall decree, in the name of the Republic, recompences to those brave citizens, who have signalized themselves by great exploits.

V. The name of Toulon is suppressed; that Commune in future shall be called Port de la Montagne, (Port of the Mountain.)

VI. The houses within the city shall be razed, there shall be only reserved the necessary establishments for the service of the army, the Marine, provisions and stores.

VII. The intelligence of the taking of Toulon, shall be transmitted to the Armies, and to the Departments by extraordinary couriers.

The Convention adopted the decree unanimously, amid shouts of Vive la Republique, *and voted the following*

Address to the Armies.

"*The Arms of the Republic are once more triumphant. Toulon which had basely sold itself to the English, is taken from them, by an army which has recovered that rebellious city, at the point of the bayonet, and made up by its bravery for its want of numbers. Soldiers of the Republic, mark the example presented to you by your brethren in arms. Will you longer suffer the satellites of tyrants to pollute the soil of Equality? Is not victory always the reward of your courage? Strike then, exterminate the vile slaves, who have taken flight, when the children of liberty have ensured their strength with them. Already the dastardly English, beaten under the walls of Dunkirk and chased from Toulon, are baffled forever. La Vendee, thrice cut to pieces in fifteen days is surrounded on every side. On the Rhine, new advantages have in part repaired the losses sustained by treachery, it leave nothing to be done but to succour Landau. In the North, Maubeuge has been delivered. Soldiers of your country, such has been the success of your efforts and your courage within three months.—What do you wait for to terminate the campaign of Liberty but the entire destruction of tyrants? Strike that weapon so terrible to them; that with the bayonet at their backs, they may be forced to run and hide their disgrace in their retreats; and France, delivered from her enemies, will owe to you the happiness which the establishment of liberty promises, and the glory of having triumphed over all Europe.*"

DEC. 25.

To the Minister at War, by the Commander-in-chief of the army in Italy.

"Head Quarters, at Ollioules, Dec. 19.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"Toulon is restored to the Republic, and the success of our arms is complete. The Promontory of L'Aiguillette being the place which was to decide the fate of that infamous city, as I have already informed thee, the position which it presents being to render certain the retreat of the enemies, or the burning of their ships by the effects of our bombs, all possible means were combined, on the 16th to conquer that position. The weather was against us, and made us suffer till about one o'clock in the morning, but nothing could quell the ardour of freemen combating tyrants.

"The Representatives of the People, Robert Spierre, Salicetti, Richard, and Fréron, were with us. They set to our brothers an example of their most signal devotion. This fraternal and heroic union being well calculated to merit victory, did not tarry long to declare itself in our favor; and soon by a prodigy fit to be quoted in history, put in our hands the English redoubt, defended by a double inclosure; a camp entrenched with bedges, consisting of chevaux de frieze, abbatis, bridges, 13 mortars of cannon, 36 and 24 pounders, five mortars, and 5000 chosen troops: It was farther supported by the cross-fires of three other redoubts, which contained 3000 men.

"The Republican impetuosity, and the sudden capture of this terrible redoubt, which from those heights resembled an inaccessible Vulcano, terrified the enemy in such a manner, that they soon abandoned to us the rest of the promontory, and spread in Toulon a panic which was raised to the highest pitch, when it was known that the squadrons had evacuated the road.

"I ordered, on the same day, the attacks upon Malbousquet, and other posts, to be continued. Then Toulon lost all hopes; and the red redoubts, that of Pomet and Pharon, and several others were evacuated the following night.

"At last Toulon was also evacuated in its turn. But the enemy, when withdrawing, had the address of covering their flight and we could not pursue them. It was rendered safe by the ramparts of the city, the gates of which being shut with the utmost care, it was impossible to obtain the least information.

"The fire which was at the head of the harbour was the only signal of their departure. We immediately advanced closer to Toulon; and it was not till after midnight that we became sure of its having been abandoned by its vile inhabitants, and by that infamous coalition which foolishly pretended to subject us to its controul.

"The precipitation with which the general evacuation was effected, saved us almost the whole of our property, and the greatest part of the ships.—Toulon restores to us by force all that which its treason had wrested from us. I will speedily send you a statement of all the articles worth notice.

"While the division of the West of our army prepared this great event—that of the East, commanded by General Lapoype, had advanced with Barras, the Representative of the people, upon the Mountain of Pharon, & carried the first redoubt; all the rest like fort Pharon, were evacuated by the ehemy. We lost 15 or 18 of our brothers, and the number of the wounded amounts to about 250. It is hardly possible to ascertain the enemy's loss, but only by the wounded who arrive among us; but we may assure you—that adding to the wounded the killed and prisoners, we took from them in this battle upwards of 12,000 men.

"Thus is determined, Citizen Minister, the Counter-revolution of the South: We owe it to the brave Republicans who form this army, which has wholly and well deserved of the country; and to individuals which compose it ought to be distinguished by national gratitude; I have you a list of them, and intreat you to remember favourably my commands. The fire will make known to you all those who have more brisk in the action, and I expect with confidence the preferment which I solicit their behalf. (Signed) DUGOMMIER,

"Commander in Chief."

DEC. 26.

PECHEGRU, *Commander in Chief of the Army of the Rhine, to the Minister of War.*

Head-Quarters, Haguenau, Dec. 23.

"I did not write to you as soon as the action of yesterday became [illegible] HOCHE, with whom I then was, [illegible] Courier on this occasion. Our [illegible] shewed a true Republican courage; [illegible] most formidable positions, fortified by [illegible] ever art could add to nature were [illegible] by the point of the bayonet. The [illegible] was renewed this morning; but as, [illegible] early hour, I quitted the left, to go [illegible] right, I am ignorant of what HOCHE has done to day.

"The enemy has quitted Bischwiller, Dufcheim, and Haguenau, not without [illegible] ing of the almost continued works by which they had covered the line which [illegible] two posts. The last had been fortified with such care that it required nothing less than the dispositions we had made, and the bravery and courage which our soldiers [illegible] shew to oblige them to retreat. We [illegible] only wait the time necessary to refresh the troops, who are greatly fatigued and [illegible] will not give them any relaxation.

"I have requested the Magistrates to point out to me the Aristocrats who remain in the town, that I may treat them as they deserve. I do not yet know all that has been taken from the enemy; but there are cannons, ammunition, covered waggons and baggage, in great plenty. There are at least a thousand prisoners. I hope to give you good news to-morrow.

(Signed) PECHEGRU.

Citizen HOCHE, *commanding the Army of the Moselle, to the Minister of War.*

"Head Quarters, at Verch, Dec. 23.

"I could not yesterday give you more details, being so very busy; and now I have. However, according to the best reports we have had, we have taken 16 pieces of cannon, 24 tumbrils, from 450 to 500 prisoners, and killed or wounded 500. The brilliancy of the attack occasioned us but a small loss, of about 80 killed and 200 wounded.

"The attack was made at day light. The troops came without breeches. The fire you will make known to the Convention and the Republic the names of the troops who behaved the best, the 3d regiment of Hussars, the 19th Dragoons, the Caribineers, and the 55th regiment of Infantry.

"General DUBOIS, unfortunately wounded, behaved like a hero, or what is [illegible] like a Republican.

"Carts full of arms are yet brought in. I have given the locks to the brave [illegible] teers. I have stifled this night the [illegible] precise orders, the grand development of the army shall take place. It only remains for me to lead on the Army of the [illegible] and if the night second me, I will proceed.

"I have two tatters of colours [illegible] from the soldiers of crowned phalanx. I will send them on the first occasion to the National Convention. I cannot write more.

(Signed) "HOCHE."

DEC. 27.

Carnot, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, read the following letter:

Salicetti, Richard, Freron, Robert Spierre, Barras to their colleagues composing the committee of Public Safety.

Head Quarters, Toulon, Dec. 24.

Second year of the Republic, One and indivisible.

"The Army of the Republic to their Colleagues, entered Toulon yesterday, at seven in the morning, after five days and five nights fighting and fatigue; it has with impatience to give the assault; the shells were ready; but the cowardice of the enemy; who had evacuated the [illegible] after having spiked all the cannon on the ramparts, rendered the scaling useless.

"When the enemy knew the capture of the English redoubt, and the whole of the monotory, and saw all the heights of [illegible] *Lapoype*, terror seized them. They entered *Toulon* in treachery, they kept themselves there like cowards, and quitted like villains. They blew up the [illegible] ifocles, which served as a prison for the Patriots; happily the latter, [illegible] found means to escape during the [illegible] They burnt nine of our ships, and carried away three; fifteen are reserved to be [illegible] public, among which must be reckoned the superb *Sans-culotte*, of 130 guns.

NEW YORK, March 11.

We hear from Philadelphia that there is a prospect that Congress will have a long session. Publick affairs are in a critical situation. The political horizon is clouded, and a storm appears to be gathering. In this situation, the pilot cannot leave the helm of State.

March 12.—A letter from Niagara, dated January 29, says—"Since writing the above, 20 sleighs arrived from Detroit, brings the following accounts, viz. That the Indians and American Army had engaged each other; and that the former left 1500 men, and the latter 800 men; but the former has suffered a *total defeat*.

"Col. England, of the 24th Regiment, has sent down to know whether he is to oppose the American army or not, and prevent them from building a Fort on the River Detroit, as it seems, they have marched with that intention."

March 15.

Capt. Wait, of the Schooner Maria, arrived here this day, and who left St. Vincent's 20 days ago, where his vessel and cargo was condemned, informs that he saw an English paper, which he thinks was the London Evening Post, and was of the 4th January, in which he read the following account respecting the naval armament at Toulon, viz. "That the French had retaken from the English in the harbour of Toulon, 15 sail of the line of their battle ships, one of which was burnt by accident: and also that they had taken 5 sail-of the line and 5 frigates of the English fleet; and that the combined forces had lost twenty thousand men at Toulon. This, the printer says is the French account, and it is hoped not to be true, but the circumstance of its being very boisterous weather, and the wind blowing directly into the port on the 18th and 19th of December, leave too much room to apprehend there is something in the account.

At St. Vincent Capt. Wait saw Capt. Scott, who arrived at that island from London, the 20th of Feb. who informed Capt. Wait, that previously to his sailing from London, the house of Lord Hood was pulled down to the ground, and he burn'd in effigy. Capt. Wait also informs, that the British fleet in the West-Indies made an unsuccessful attack on St. Pierre, Martinico, the 17th of February, and retired with great damage; and that on Tuesday the 18th, at night, they renewed the attack, by approaching the town by land on its back, and carried it by storm, with the lofs of Brigadier General Campbell, one Major, and two captains, one of whom was named Baily, who, with his whole party, consisting of 160 men, were cut off in the attack. The British loft a considerable number of subalterns and privates—how many was not known. All the men in the town of St. Pierre were put to the sword.

SALEM, March 18.

The last week has been a scene of general gloom and anxiety in this town. Every day has brought with it fresh intelligence of infidity to our flag, abuse to our seamen, and destruction to our commerce. Our merchants have suspended their business, our sailors are wandering about for want of employment—and our laborers will soon be starving in idleness. At length it was thought that something ought to be done; and on Saturday last a general meeting of the inhabitants was hastily called; in which a memorial to Congress was proposed and adopted. This memorial sets forth the injuries which our merchantile property has sustained, while employed according to the strictest principles of neutrality—from the unjustifiable orders of the British King, who has presumptuously attempted to dictate laws, not only to our allies the French, but to all the nations of the world; and suggests the propriety of an embargo on British shipping, and a seizure of British property in the country, as a security for indemnification: and pledges the employment of what property may be left from the rapacity of those lawless British sea robbers, in supporting such measures, however bold and decided, as government shall think proper, to produce justice to the country and individuals. To the memorial is annexed a schedule of the amount of the losses sustained by this town.

Till this time, many people have been willing to consider the depredations on our commerce, as the effect of the hostility of individuals, which would eventually be punished by the British Government. But now there is but one sentiment pervades the whole people. It is no longer doubted that the *Government* authorizes that conduct, so destructive to all social intercourse, indignation and resentment burns in every bread; and retaliation, in one way or another, is the general wish.

Should Congress totally prohibit any intercourse with Great-Britain, there is no doubt but it would be highly gratifying to the people, in their present temper.

So inevitable is our involvement in the war thought to be by some, that preparations have already been contracted for, in this town, and are now actually building, which will be happy for us, should there be occasion to employ them in that way.

The account of the capture of Toulon by the French, affords a great relief to the dark picture of affairs at this day.

One day last week, [illegible] officers in *Gloucester*, who were [illegible] employment by the present stagnation of our commerce, formed a mournful procession, bearing the United States flag, and accompanied by military music, and after parading the principal streets in this town, proceeded up the forts, took possession of them, planted the American standard upon the ramparts, gave three cheers, and declared themselves ready to act in defence of their country; then returned to the place where they first formed, dispersed at an early hour, and returned to their homes with the most perfect decency.

NORTHAMPTON, March 26.

On receiving authentic intelligence of the re capture of TOULON, and other signal successes of the French Nation, struggling for the cause of Freedom and the rights of Humanity, against the Combined Forces of Tyranny and Despotism, a number of Gentlemen assembled at Mr. EDWARDS's, in Pittsfield, on the evening of the 19th inst. where they partook of a collation provided on the occasion, and spent the evening in great harmony, with good conviviality—a number of cannon were fired, and the following Toasts drank on this interesting event:

1. George Washington, the early patriot, the steady friend and firm defender of his country.

2. Our Gallic Allies—may their exertions in the cause of Freedom, and the Rights of Humanity be crowned with success.

3. The Federal Government—may the spirit which produced it be increased, and the same transmitted unimpaired to the latest ages.

4. The French Nation—may they have wisdom to discover, spirit and firmness to adopt, that form of Government best suited to their genius and circumstances.

5. May the Tyrants of Europe soon see the Tree of Liberty planted & flourishing within the walls of their palaces.

6. May the rising glory of the United States never fade in the hands of its present guardians.

7. May the Lamp of Liberty lighted in America, and now burning in France, pervade the Universe.

8. May measures be adopted by our National Government to avoid a war; (as far as shall be consistent with their dignity, and the interest and happiness of our country.

Mr. SEDGWICK in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 12th instant, after some prefatatory remarks read a set of Resolutions which he, a few days ago promised to bring forward. They are as follows:

RESOLVED, That there be raised, armed and equipped, fifteen regiments of auxiliary troops, to consist of one thousand men rank and file each, with the proper officers.

Resolved, That the commissioned officers thereof be appointed as other officers of the United States, and that the non-commissioned officers and privates be enlisted for the term of two years; and with this condition, that if war should break out within that time, between the United States, and any foreign European power, they shall be bound to serve for the term of three years, after the commencement of the war, if the same shall so long continue.

Resolved, That in the case of such war, the officers of the said regiments shall be entitled to the like pay and subsistance, and to equal rank and command with the officers of the present military establishment of the United States; but except in such case shall be entitled to pay only for the time they shall actually attend on the days of training and exercise hereafter mentioned.

Resolved, That each non-commissioned officer and private, shall by virtue of his fulfilment, be entitled to a bounty, consisting of a suit of clothes per annum, of the value of twelve dollars, and shall also be entitled to a compensation of half a dollar per day, for each day he shall assemble for the purpose of training for exercising; which except in case of war, with some foreign European power, shall not exceed twenty-four days in one year; and in that case each non-commissioned officer and private shall, be entitled to the same pay and rations, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as the other troops of the United States.

Resolved, That the said regiments shall be furnished with arms, and accoutrements at the expense of the United States, to be returned at the expiration of their terms of service.

Resolved, That revenues by taxes or otherwise, competent to the purpose of defraying the expence of raising and paying the said troops, be provided.

Resolved, That within two years and six months after the time, which shall be prescribed by law, the beginning to raise the first troops, if no war shall in the mean time break out with any foreign European power, the regiments aforesaid shall be established and raised.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized, if in his judgment the safety or welfare of the United States shall require it, to lay an embargo generally or particularly upon ships in the ports or harbours of the United States, for a term, not exceeding at any one time forty days, and also to prohibit for a like term, generally or particularly the exportation of commodities from the United States, and such embargo or prohibition to continue from time to time, until the expiration of fourteen days after the commencement of the session of Congress next ensuing the present.

Estimate of the proposed augmentation of Force.

Expence of a regiment:	
Bounty to 1051 non-commissioned officers and privates, (including one serjeant major and fifty serjeants) 1051, at 12 dollars per man	Dols. 12,612
Pay of the same number, [illegible] days, at 7-12 dollars per day	12,612
	25,224
The 15 regiments cost	378,440
Pay of the Officers	14,820
Dollars	393,260

Reply of his Excellency Lord Dorchester, to the Indians of the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, as Deputies from all the nations who were at the general council held at the Miami, in the year 1793; except the Chawanous, Miamis, and Loups.

Children!

I have well considered your words, and am now prepared to reply.

Children! You have informed me that you are deputed by the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, and by all the nations of the Upper Country, which sent deputies to the general council, held at the Miamis, except the Chawanous, Miamis, and Loups.

Children! You remind me of what passed at the council fire, held at Quebec, just before my last departure for England, when I promised to represent their situation and wishes to the king, their father, and expressed my hope that all the grievances they complained of, on the part of the United States, would soon be done away, by a just and lasting peace.

Children! I remember all very well; I remember that they pointed me to me, the line of seperation which, they wished for between them and the United States, and with which they would be satisfied and make peace.

Children! I was in expectation of hearing from the people of the United States, what was required by them; I hoped that I should have been able to bring you together and make you friends.

Children! I have waited long, and listened with great attention, but I have not heard one word from them.

Children! I flattered myself with the hope, that the line proposed in the year eighty-three, to separate us from the United States, would have been amended, or a new one drawn up, in so amicable manner; here also I have been disappointed.

Children! Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains and from the manners which the people of the States pursue, and act, and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surprized if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if we are a line must then be drawn by the warriors.

Children! You ask for a passport to go to New-York; a passport is useless in peace; it appears therefore, that you expect we shall be at war with the States before you return; you shall have a passport; that whether peace or war, you shall be well received by the king's warriors.

Children! You talk of selling your lands to the state of New-York; I have told you there is no line drawn between them and us. I shall acknowledge no lands to be theirs, which have been encroached on by them, since the year 1783; they have broken the peace, and as they have not kept it on their part, it dott not bind on ours.

Children! They have destroyed their right of pre-emption, therefore, all their approaches towards us since that time, and all the purchases made by them, I consider as infringements on the king's rights, and when a line is drawn between us, be it peace, or war, they must lose all their improvements and houses on our side of it, the people must all be gone, who do not obtain leave to become the king's subjects—what belongs to the Indians, will of course be confirmed and secured to them.

Children! What further can I say to you, you are our witnesses, that on our part, we have acted in the most peaceable manner, and borne the language of the people of the United States, with patience; but I believe our patience is almost exhausted.

Given under my hand, at the castle of St. Louis, in the city of Quebec, the tenth day of Feb. in the 34th year of his Majesty's reign, and year of our Lord 1794.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) Herman Witsius Ryland.

The Capt. of an American vessel at Gibralter, writes as follows:—"All accounts agree that they (the British) dispated hard for Toulon, and lost a great number of men. We have two 80 gun ships, and two 40 gun frigates, wearing the white flag, which came from Toulon with the English. They go to England in a few days, are manned by royalists, but will be well guarded in case of any disturbance. What will become of them when they get there, I know not. There are a number of families on board. All the other ships that were saved got to Leghorn, with Lord Hood's fleet. The French Republicans are now EVERY WHERE VICTORIOUS; not a post arrives but we hear of some new advantage they have gained."

MARRIED—At Winchester, State of New-Hampshire, on Sunday the 16th inst. Mr. *Ashael Pomeroy*, of this town, to Mrs. *Hannah Whitney*, of Winchester.

Died, in this town, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. *Hezekiah Read*, in an advanced age.

Silas Brown, jun.

HAS just received a new supply of Goods, at his Store opposite his Dwelling-House; among which are the following articles, viz. Scarlet, London Brown, & London Smoak Broad Cloaths, Forest Do. Elasticks, Coatings, Lamb Skins, Red, White & Yellow Flannel, Green & Red Baizes, Blankets, Velvets, of all Kinds, Vest Patterns, Cotton Denim, Shalloons, Tammies, Jeans, Fustians, Cotton & Worsted Hose, Linen by the piece, or less—Moreens; an assortment of Calicoes & Chintzes, Nankeens, Bandano, Flagg and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Men's and Ladies' Gloves, Mitts, Sattin, Modes, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Shoe Binding, Quality, Writing Paper, Red Seale, Ladies Fans, Dutch Lace, Tape and Tape, Sewing Silk, Twist, Ostrich Feathers, Scissars, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Gimblets, Snuff Boxes, Pins, Combs, H and HL Hinges, Thumb Latches, Imperial and other Coat and Vest Buttons, Inkstands, Cafe Knives and Forks, Cotton, Penknives, Razors, Hat Pins, Needles, Shaving Soap, Wafers, Snuff, Rum, Sugar, Salt, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Solelesther, Cloverseed, Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, &c.

The above Goods will be sold very low for Cash, Shingles, or most Kinds of Produce.

N. B. Said Brown wants to purchase a quantity of Flax-Seed, for which pay in hand will be made.

Eastampton, March 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Hawley, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1793. Unless their taxes are paid before the tenth day of May next, their Lands will be sold as the Law directs.

DAVID PARKER. Collector.

Hawley, March 17, 1794.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety four.

AN ACT ascertaining what shall constitute a legal settlement of any Person, in any Town or District within this Commonwealth, so as to entitle him to support therein in case he becomes poor, and stands in need of relief; and for repealing all Laws heretofore made respecting such Settlement.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all Laws heretofore made, enabling and ascertaining what shall constitute a legal Settlement of any Person in any Town or District within this Commonwealth, so as to subject and oblige such Town or District to support such person in case of his becoming poor and standing in need of relief, so far as they relate to the manner of gaining a settlement in future, be, and they hereby are repealed; but all settlements already gained by force of said laws, or otherwise, shall remain, until lost by gaining others in some of the ways hereafter mentioned.

And be it further enacted, That legal settlements in any Town or District in this Commonwealth shall be hereafter gained so as to subject and oblige such Town or District to relieve and support the persons gaining the same, in case they become poor and stand in need of relief, by the ways and means following, and not otherwise, namely:

1st. A married woman shall always follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he have any within this Commonwealth, otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage; and in case the wife shall be removed to her settlement and the husband shall want relief from the State, he shall receive it in the Town where his wife shall have her settlement, at the expence of the Commonwealth.

2d. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he shall have any such in this Commonwealth, until they gain a settlement of their own; but if he shall have none, they shall, in like manner, follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she shall have any.

3d. Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if any she shall then have, within the Commonwealth: but neither legitimate or illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the places where they may be born, if neither of their parents shall then have a settlement there.

4th. Any person of twenty-one years of age, being a citizen of this or of any of the United States, having an estate the principal of which shall be set at sixty pounds, or the income at three pounds twelve shillings, in the valuation of estates made by the Assessors, and being assessed for the same, to State, County, Town or District taxes, for the space of five years successively, in the Town or District where he dwells, and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

5th. Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year, in the office of Clerk, Treasurer, Selectman, Overseer of the Poor, Assessor, Constable or Collector of Taxes in any Town or District, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

7th. All settled, ordained Ministers of the Gospel, shall be deemed as legally settled in the Towns or Districts wherein they are or may be settled and ordained.

8th. Any person that shall be admitted an inhabitant by any Town or District, at any legal meeting, in the warrant for which an article shall be inserted for that purpose, shall thereby gain a legal settlement therein.

9th. All Persons, citizens as aforesaid, dwelling and having their homes in any unincorporated place, at the time when the same shall be incorporated into a Town or District, shall thereby gain a legal settlement therein.

10th. Upon division of Towns or Districts every person having a legal settlement therein, but being removed therefrom at the time of such division and not having gained a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that Town or District wherein his former dwelling place or home shall happen to fall upon such division; and when any new Town or District shall be incorporated composed of a part of one or more old incorporated Towns or Districts, all persons legally settled in the Town or Towns, District or Districts, of which such new Town or District is so composed, and who shall actually dwell and have their homes within the bounds of such new Town or District at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby gain legal settlements in such new Town or District.

Provided nevertheless, That no person residing in that part of any Town or District, which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new Town or District, having then no legal settlement therein, shall gain any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his gaining a settlement therein within the time, and by the means by which he would have gained it there, if no such division had been made.

11th. Any minor who shall serve an apprenticeship to any lawful trade for the space of four years, in any Town or District, and actually reside in the same therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old; and continue to carry on the same for the space of five years therein, shall thereby gain a settlement in such Town or District; but such person, being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as serving a trade.

12th. Any person, being a citizen aforesaid, and of the age of twenty-one years, who shall hereafter reside in any Town or District within this Commonwealth, for the space of ten years together, and pay all State, County, Town or District taxes, duly assessed on such person's poll or estate, for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such Town or District.

And every legal settlement when gained shall continue till lost or defeated by gaining a new one; and upon gaining such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

In the House of Representatives, February 6, 1794.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, Feb. 8, 1794.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Lieut. Governor }
approved, *Feb. 11.* }

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

From an (ancient) London Magazine.

A very extraordinary Anecdote relative to Sir William Windham.

SIR William Windham when a very young man had been out one day at a hog-hunt; in returning home from the sport, he found several of the servants at his father's gate, standing round a fortune-teller, who pretended at least, to be deaf and dumb, and, for a small gratuity, wrote on the bottom of a trencher, with a bit of chalk, answers to such questions as the men and maids put to him by the same method. As Sir William rode by, the conjurer made signs that he was inclined to tell his fortune, as well as the rest; and, in good humour, he would have complied: but not readily finding a question to ask, the conjurer took the trencher, and writing upon it, gave it back with these words very legible, "Beware of a white horse." Sir William smiled at the absurdity of the man, and thought no more of it for several years.

But, in the year 1690, being on his travels in Italy, and accidentally at Venice, as he was passing one day through St. Mark's place in his coach, he observed a more than ordinary crowd at one corner of it. He desired his driver to stop, they found it was occasioned by a Mountebank, also pretending to tell fortunes; he conveyed his several questions to the people, by means of a long narrow tube of tin, which he lengthened or curtailed at pleasure, as occasion required.

Among others, Sir William Windham held up a piece of money; upon which the fortune-teller immediately directed the tube to his carriage, and said to him very distinctly, in Italian, *Signior Inglese, ravetti il bianco cavallo*; which in English is, "Mr. Englishman, beware of a white Horse." Sir William immediately recollected what had been before told him, and took it for granted, that the British fortune-teller had made his way over to the continent, where he found his speech; and was curious to know the truth of it. However, upon enquiry, he was assured that the present fellow never had been out of Italy; nor did he understand any language but his mother tongue. Sir William was surprized, and mentioned so whimsical a circumstance to several people. But in a short time this also went out of his head, like the former prediction of the same kind.

We need inform few of our readers of the share which Sir William Windham had in the transactions of government during the last four years of queen Anne; in which a design to restore the son of James Second to that throne, which his father had so justly forfeited, was undoubtedly concerted; and on King George's arrival, punished, by forcing into banishment, or putting in prison, all the persons suspected to have entered into the combination; among the latter of these was Sir William Windham, who in the year 1715, was committed prisoner to the tower.

Over the inner gate were the arms of Great Britain, in which there was now some alteration to be made, in consequence of the succession of the house of Brunswick; and just as Sir William's chariot was passing through to carry him to his prison, the painter was at work, adding the white horse, the arms of the elector of Hanover. It struck Sir William forcibly; immediately recollected the two singular additions, and mentioned them to the servant of the tower, then in the chariot with him, and to almost every one who came to see him in his confinement; and, whenever he was superstitious, he always spoke of it as a prophecy fully accomplished. He mistook (if there was any thing prophetic in it) for many years after, before a hunting, he had the misfortune to be thrown from his saddle in leaping a ditch by which accident he broke his thigh.

He rode upon a white horse.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, takes the liberty to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN, in this town and the adjacent towns, that on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he proposes to open his Dancing School, at Mr. Pomeroy's HALL, where he will teach two different MINUETS, and a SOLO—new COTILLIONS and Country DANCES, with a great variety of the newest steps.

Mr. GRIFFITHS by the earnest solicitations of a number of respectable Gentlemen in this vicinity, has left his school in Boston and at Medford Academy to gratify his friends in the country. He has under engagements to return to his schools after one quarter: but hopes that those who apply early in the quarter will be so favored before it expires as to gratify the most sanguine expectations of both PARENTS and SCHOLARS. For terms apply at Mr. Pomeroy's House.

N. B. Besides Dancing, particular attention will be paid at said school to good MANNERS, and that rude and POLITENESS of BEHAVIOUR which never fails to please.

Northampton, March 8, 1794.

TO be sold, by the subscriber, about eight acres of excellent mowing land in Easthampton, lying on the County Road from Northampton to Hartford, with a large new Dwelling House, Barn and out-houses thereon, and is fituated within a few rods of Connecticut River, and within three miles of Northampton Meeting House—It is a good stand for a Tavern or a Tradesman. Pay-day will be given if desired for a part of the purchase money by paying the Interest annually.

ELI BROWN.

Easthampton, March 7, 1794.

THE Subscriber manufactures and has constantly for sale, 2od, 10d, and 8d, nails—8d, 7d, 6d, 5d, 4d, 3d, and 2d, brads, Spikes of various sizes, Saddle nails, 4d cut nails by the cask or less quantity, the iron of which is of a good quality, and will turn out cheaper to the purchaser than those nails which are brought from Boston.

Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Flax, Butter, Bees-Wax, Old Pewter, Cotton and Linen Rags, will be received in payment.

Wanted, a Journeyman, a good workman to the Blacksmith's business, to begin the first day of May next, to whom good wages will be given.

OLIVER FIELD.

Conway, March 1, 1794.

CASH,

And the highest price given for PORK, HOG'S LARD, BUTTER and BEES-WAX—at the store of ROBERT BRACE and Son.—Who have for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER-SEED, upon low terms.

Northampton, March 1, 1794.

TO be sold, a beautiful situation in the town of Worthington, within about forty rods of the meeting-house, a convenient dwelling house and barn and a good Shop, together with six acres of excellent Land, well situated for almost any mechanic, it is where the Clothiers business has been carried on for some years, and it is where one is much wanted. For terms of sale and further particulars enquire of Capt. JOSEPH CLAPP, of Easthampton, or of THADDEUS CLAPP, living on the premises.

Worthington, February 25, 1794.

Asa White,

HAS just received a Lesuful assortment of English, India and Hardware Goods, which will be sold on much lower terms than usual. Wanted, a quantity of yard wide Tow Cloth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods. Also for sale, West India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Bohea Tea, Sugar and Raisins.

Williamsburgh March 10, 1794.

This day published, and for sale, by the Printer hereof,—

A SERMON, delivered at Hatfield on the day of the last public Thanksgiving, by the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN.

*** Subscribers are requested to call and receive their books.

☞ Those Gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers for the above work were lodged, are requested to return them to the Printer hereof.

WANTED, one or two good journeymen JOINERS, for five or six months, for which good pay will be made in the course of the season, by

ELISHA SEARL.

Easthampton, March 11, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER M'MURPHY, late of Conway Deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and all Persons who have demands on said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

OLIVER ROOT, Adm'r.

Conway, March 11, 1794.

THE subscriber is in immediate want of a BOY about fifteen or fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the printers business, possessed of the following qualifications: Truth, Honesty, Integrity, and Activity.

COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, March 18, 1794.

WANTED to purchase two good *Feather Beds*; or good feathers to make them—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, March 19, 1794.

TO be sold, (a bargain,) by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 tons of old Iron, consisting of 2 tons of Hooks and Hinges, Sledges, Stone Picks, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Chizels, Gouges, Bands and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c.

March 11, 1794.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the 22d inst. a small red cow, two years old the last spring. Whoever will take up said cow, and deliver her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a handsome reward, by

WILLIAM BATES.

Chesterfield, Jan. 29, 1794.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, are appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, Guardians to *Ebenezer Marsh*, jun. of Hadley in the said County, a person rendered by the Selectmen in Hadley, as wasting his estate by excessive drinking and idleness, and thereby exposing the said person to expence for his future support: That are therefore to forbid any person trusting him or trusting said *Ebenezer Marsh*, jun. without our consent first obtained:

OLIVER SMITH, } *Guardians.*
SETH SMITH. }

Hadley, March 12, 1794.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Cash, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store at Hartford. They have for sale, Tea, Hogsheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, per hhd. or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Coffee in large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of Land in Easthampton, that their lands are taxed in a town and county tax, for 1793 as follows, viz:

	l.	s.	d.
Rev. Joseph Strong,	1	13	11
John Phelps, Esq.	0	5	3

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the third Tuesday in April next, so much of said land will be then sold at Public Vendue, at the house of Mr. Jonathan Clapp, in said Easthampton, at 2 o'clock P. M. it will be sufficient to discharge the same with intervening charges.

ELRAZER CLARK, Col.

Easthampton, March 3.

For sale, by

SIMEON BUTLER,

Opposite the Court-House,

The LITTLE READER's ASSISTANT.

Northampton, March 5, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1794. [NUMB. 396.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred, and ninety four.

AN ACT in addition to, and for the amendment of an Act, intitled, "An Act regulating the appointment and services of Grand Jurors."

WHEREAS the mode of appointing Grand Jurors, hitherto in use, has been found inconvenient and is liable to abuse.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority aforesaid,—That from and after the first day of August next, when the inhabitants of any town shall be assembled according to law, for the purpose of appointing a Grand Juror or Grand Jurors, to serve either in the Supreme Judicial Court, or the Court of Common Sessions of the Peace, one of the selectmen, not being the Clerk of such town, (a majority of whom shall be present at such meeting) shall from the box, wherein are contained the names of such of the inhabitants of said town, as are intended to serve on the petit jury, at the Supreme Judicial Court, draw out as many tickets or names, as there may be Grand Jurors required by the writs from the Clerk of the Court of said County; and the person or persons whose name or names shall be so drawn out, shall be the Grand Juror or Grand Jurors, to serve at either of said Courts for which they may be required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Grand Jurors, appointed as aforesaid, shall be summoned and return in the same manner and in like manner as directed in the Act to which this is an addition; and the penalties, provisions and directions of the said Act mentioned and contained, shall and remain in full force, except as is hereby otherwise directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the service of any person as a Grand Juror shall not exempt or excuse him from serving as Petit Juror, except at the Court, or within the term at which he may be chosen to serve as Grand Juror.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the boxes which contain the tickets or names of the inhabitants of every town, intended to serve as Petit Jurors, either in the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, which by law are to be provided and kept, shall be deposited and kept in the office of the Clerk of said town.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the Town Clerk or Selectmen of any town, shall be guilty of any fraud in the draft and appointment of any Grand Juror, who may be drawn or appointed in performance of this Act, either by returning the name of such Grand Juror into the box, after it may have been already drawn out, and substituting some other name, or in any other way whatsoever; such Town Clerk or Selectman shall be adjudged guilty of such offence, the sum of ten pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, in any Court proper to try the same; the moiety thereof to be and enure to the commonwealth, the other moiety thereof to him or them who shall prosecute for and recover the same. *Provided*, That if any person whose name may be drawn out to serve as a Grand Juror, in performance of this Act, shall, at the time it is so drawn, be absent beyond the limits out of the Commonwealth, the Selectmen may return the same into the box again, and proceed to draw out the name of some other person or persons in their stead, who shall be the Grand Juror or Grand Jurors required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of August aforesaid, the manner of notifying and warning the inhabitants of any town to assemble for the purpose of being present at the appointment of a Grand Juror or Jurors, in performance of this Act, shall be the same as shall be, or has been required upon by such town, for notifying and warning the annual town-meeting in such town, for the choice of town officers: or in such other manner as any town may from time to time agree upon.

And be it further enacted, That the several towns in the counties of Nantucket and Dukes' County, shall have power to select one third part of the number which shall be contained in the list of persons qualified to serve as Petit Jurors, and which shall be laid before the town from time to time by their Selectmen, agreeable to law; and such as they judge well qualified to serve at the Supreme Judicial Court, and to cause their names to be put into the box, provided and appropriated to contain the names of persons to serve as Petit Jurors at the Supreme Judicial Court, any thing in the law for regulating the choice and services of Petit Jurors to the contrary notwithstanding.

[*This Act passed Feb. 26, 1794.*]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety four.

AN ACT in addition to the Act, for the limitation of Personal Actions, and for avoiding Suits at Law; passed the thirteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by the authority of the same, That any action of the case, or of debt grounded upon any lending or contract, or for arrearages or rent actually declared upon in a proper writ, returnable according to law, purchased therefor, before the first day of December last, or which has been, or which shall be so actually declared in, within the term of six years next after the cause of such action accrued, shall be deemed and taken to be duly commenced and sued within the meaning of said Act for the limitation of Personal Actions and for avoiding Suits at Law.

And be it further enacted, That any Action that hath been, or which shall be actually declared in as aforesaid, and to which the Writ purchased therefor, has failed of a sufficient service or return, by any unavoidable accident, or by the default, negligence, or defect of any Officer to whom such Writ was or shall be duly directed, or when such Writ shall be abated, or the Action thereby commenced shall be avoided by demurrer, or otherwise, for informality of proceedings, then, and in any such case the Plaintiff or Plaintiff, or his or her Executor or Administrator may commence another Action upon the same demand, and shall thereby have the limitation thereof, any thing in the said Act for the limitation of Personal Actions, and for avoiding Suits at Law, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That such second Action shall be duly commenced by declaring in the same aforesaid, and pursued at the next Court of Common Pleas of the County, in which trial of the cause may be had, or within three months next after the Court, wherein such former Writ was, or shall be returnable, or wherein judgment of abatement, or other avoidance of such Suit shall happen, and not afterwards.

And be it further enacted, That any Action of the case, or of debt grounded upon any lending or contract, or for arrearage of rent, which might have been, or which may be sued and prosecuted for, or against any person deceased, or who shall decease, at the time of his or her death, or within thirty days next preceding, shall and may be commenced by declaring in the same as aforesaid, and sued by, or against the Executor or Administrator of such deceased person, within two years after the grant of letters testamentary or of administration, and not afterwards, if otherwise barred by the said act, for the limitation of Personal Actions, and for avoiding Suits at Law, any thing which may be supposed therein to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That in any Action brought, or which shall be brought, for any debt upon simple contract or promise in writing, not under seal, the Defendant therein may give in evidence upon the general issue, his or her demands against the Plaintiff, for goods delivered, monies paid, or services done, whereof an account shall be duly filed in the Clerk's office of the Court where such Action is, or shall be brought, seven days, and before a Justice four days at least, preceding the time of trial. And in all cases of mutual demands as aforesaid, the account of the Defendant, if any time of limitation shall be objected thereto by the Plaintiff, shall be considered and allowed, as if an Action had been duly commenced thereon, by declaring in the same, at the time when the Plaintiff's Action was, or shall be commenced, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1794.

This bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, Feb. 26 1794.

This bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Lieut. Governor }
approved, *Feb. 27.* }

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES—March 12.

THE following sketch, contains the substance of the observations made by Mr. Sedgwick when he introduced the resolutions, published in our last.

After having introduced the subject, he said, that the great object which ought to direct our deliberations on this occasion, should be the preservation of peace. In the infant state of our government, and under the peculiar circumstances of our country, we have much to lose, and nothing to gain by war. America, he said, had progressed in the means of happiness in a rapidity unknown in the history of man, and at this moment, independent of the pressures of which we now complained, &c. which he trusted would be of short duration; possessed a greater stock of enjoyment than was ever indulged to any other nation.

This doubtless added to the injury of disturbing our happy state, but at the same time it rendered it the indispensable duty of the guardians of the public security to proceed with caution, and coolly and temperately to examine every step which might be taken at this important conjuncture.

During the conflict which had convulsed Europe, the conduct of the government had been irreproachable. Always just—as the last appeal was made by the belligerent powers, it was very correctly determined, that unless we would take part, we had no right to decide on the justice of the war, nor to influence its events. This wisely determined and honorably conducting, the rights of neutrality should have been adhered to us. But unfortunately neither our sentiments nor our conduct have been reciprocated by the belligerent powers. The honor of our country has been insulted, and our rights and the property of our citizens violated. Much allowance indeed ought to be made for the operations of the passions generated by war; but after every deduction on this account, we had much to complain of and to demand compensation for. The peace should doubtless be our object, yet there was a point beyond which injuries would become intolerable. That point he hoped was not yet approached, but he could not help remarking, that if recent information was true, one of the belligerent powers, Great Britain, if not fully determined in hostility was at least indifferent to that event.

Mr. S. Then went into a minute explanation of some parts of his resolutions, which although necessary to him as the mover, yet not involving any of the great principles of his motion, his remarks in these particulars are omitted.

He said peace being our object, we ought to present to the Belligerent powers, motives of policy and interest to co-operate with considerations of justice, in their conduct towards us.

The form contemplated would enable the government to present a firm countenance of resistance in any part of our territory where an attack might be contemplated. He believed, however, that the experience of Great Britain had convinced the world that America was unconquerable. No power or combination of powers would, he believed, be competent to that purpose, or to dismember our country and possess any portion of it.

There was another object of great importance, to which, the proposed force might be directed, and to which he believed it would be competent. To understand the propriety of this general observation, it was necessary to review the present conduct of Great Britain; and the motives which produce it. That country is now ardently pursuing conquests in the West Indies, and expects by them to indemnify herself, for her expences in the war. Her colonial possessions on this continent, and contiguous to the United States are the source, from which she hopes to supply her profitable West Indian colonies. From this consideration they are dear to her; and as she extends her West Indian dominions, these colonies will become more and more the object of her regard. They are contiguous to us, & within striking distance of the force contemplated by the resolutions. "The" said he, I hope the ambition of conquest will never direct the government of this country, yet if injuries become intolerable and retaliation our duty, we must inflict wounds in those parts where our enemy is vulnerable." When Great Britain should reflect that so severe revenge may be taken, that the means of inflicting it are already in the hands of government, it will be cautious of wantonly incurring our resentment, and she has surely no just grounds for injurious conduct towards this country.

These he said were the objects of the force contemplated by the resolutions—there would be objections to them plausible—perhaps solid; there was one at least respectable, from the motives in which it originated—the jealousy of freemen, of a standing army, and the consideration that a militia should be the force—the instrument to defend and secure the existence of republican institutions. To a certain extent the principle was correct, and the jealousy well founded. This principle and this jealousy had influenced the conduct of the patriots to whom the defence of America was intrusted at the commencement of the late war. But by experience the only unerring guide in political investigation, it was discovered, that the principle was extended too far—by it the union was brought to the brink of ruin, and was only saved by an immense expence of lives and treasure. By the short inlistments of militia, they are incompetent to long continued exertions. If inlisted for a considerable length of time, though they may be denominated militia, they become possessed of all the properties which mark the force of the jealousy of standing armies. If inlisted for short periods, just as they assume the character of soldiers, their term of inlistment expires. By experience it is known that no consideration can induce them to continue beyond the specified term of service—hence at stated periods, the country is left naked and defenceless. Besides, the wages of militia will always exceed those which will be required to procure a regular force. This the experience of the late war taught us was in the proportion of two or three to one; and the want of discipline and subordination will always occasion a prodigious waste of public and private property; and what is more important a want of the habits of soldiers, a lamentable waste of lives.

As long as we depend on a militia alone for repelling foreign injury, short of a direct attack on our territory, foreign powers will not believe we possess either the will or the power of vindicating our rights or retaliating their injuries: Besides when it is remembered, that should there be no war with a foreign power within two years, and no half from the time of commencing the inlistments, and that time was not thought to be too long, considering the state of Europe, then the force is to be disbanded; remembering too, that they are to be trained 24 days in a year, and never but in detached corps, and that of course during peace, they will remain dispersed, and almost the whole time repining in the bosom of civil society; when these

circumstances are remembered, it will be impossible to suppose that such a force can be formidable to the liberties of the people —It is impossible to conceive that they will suppose they possess interests distinct from, or opposed to those of the community of which they are a part.

It might not be improper, he added, to state as far as he was able the probable amount of the expence of the proposed establishment. He had made a calculation. The regiment is to consist of 1000 privates; this number is purposely large, that the expence of officers might be less; one sergeant major and 50 sergeants to each regiment, would make the whole number of non-commissioned officers & privates 1051 men. These, at 12 dollars, for the suit of cloaths, per annum would make the expence in this article 12612 dollars; and the 24 musket-days, at half a dollar a day an equal sum, in all 25224 dollars, which multiplied by 15, the number of regiments, gives a total of 378440.

He had not accurately ascertained the amount of the officers' pay, but believed it would be about 148220 dollars, making in the whole 393 160 dollars per annum, the whole expence of the proposed auxiliary or provisional troops. He called them auxiliary in reference to the 5000 regulars which now belong to the military establishment of the United States, with which we should be able to bring 20,000 men into the field, a number competent to any purpose for which they would be wanted.

The resolutions contemplate as a probable contingence the propriety of laying an embargo on American vessels and prohibiting the exportation of the produce of the United States. If such an embargo shall be necessary, the operation can be better performed by the President than by the Legislature. In a body as numerous as the Legislature, it is impossible to keep a secret for any length of time, and the delays which the necessary forms require, would be such, that the effect of the measure would be lost before finally adopted—for every ship & all the produce which possibly could, would immediately be put out of the reach of government.

The reasons on which this idea of an embargo are founded, are, that Great Britain cannot supply her West Indies except from the United States. If this is in any degree true, in peaceable times, how much more powerful must it operate now they have a considerable military force there to feel, in truth, without supplies from this country, they must inevitably abandon a project, with them a favourite one, the conquest of the French West Indies.

In this situation of affairs he believed it would be found proper to put into the hands of the President a power to lay this embargo, & in a moment to prevent all supplies going to the West Indies.—On great occasions confidence must be reposed in the executive, and the universal confidence in the present head of that department, would prevent all fears of its being abused in his hands.

When we are once in the situation contemplated by the resolutions offered, and if we are then obliged to exert the means in our power for our defence (but he hoped we should not be impelled to this disagreeable necessity) we can speak a manly language to any one who may attempt to insult us.

He was persuaded, that if a country does not respect itself it will not be respected by other nations; that if a nation is not vigilant in guarding their rights they soon will have no rights to guard; if they receive insults and injuries with impunity, they will suffer injuries and insults without end.

This is not the time, said he, for feeble measures—a manly conduct ought to be pursued—a conduct worthy of our brave and honorable forefathers: They have bravery to assert and resources to vindicate their rights.

He did not wish the government to speak in the language of intimidation; but in the manly tone, and in the language of a free and independent nation; conscious that the possess rights, and has the means of defending them. We should tell the belligerent powers, that we can make every reasonable allowance for a state of war:—That we have rights which must not be the sport of wanton and unprovoked violation. We should mark a line, and boldly declare, that we will not permit it to be transgressed. Such firm and manly language, backed by the means of enforcing respect, and retaliating injuries. A capacity of withholding the supplies necessary for the prosecution of a favorite object. A respectable and active force, ready to strike in a vulnerable quarter—such language under such circumstances must be heard & he trusted, would produce the desired effect.

He had the more confidence that this would be the case, when he reflected that Great Britain would have no possible motive of interest, or ambition in a war with this country. She was now straining every nerve, and was obliged to call forth all her resources—though she might be said to enjoy national prosperity, yet her subjects experienced much individual misery. The interruption of her commerce, with the United States, would doubtless add to her embarrassments; and in some degree effect the resources on which she depended for the prosecution of the war. On the other hand, there was nothing in our conduct of which she could justly complain:—She had no injuries to revenge, nor any benefit to obtain by hostility with America.

He next turned his attention to the source from which funds may be drawn for the execution of the plan proposed, and expressed a firm reliance on the patriotism of the people of America, who, he believed, would cheerfully submit and contribute in any manner which Congress might judge proper, in support of their rights, and to vindicate their national honor. He adverted to some observations which, fell, a few days since from Mr. Lee, which he said did honor to that gentleman; but he could not agree with him in thinking that a land tax, was immediately necessary. He believed it was yet unnecessary to touch that great resource; and if it is unnecessary, it is not expedient. If it must be recurred to, however, he believed the people had virtue and patriotism enough to submit, without murmuring.

He concluded by observing, that the nation of whose treatment we have a right to complain, viewing our resources, will reflect seriously on the consequence of imposing any further injuries, and for their own interest sake, will permit us to continue in a state of tranquility and friendly intercourse with them.

From the London Morning Chronicle, *of Nov. 15.*

Gen. LOYD's *opinion of the plan of invading the territories of France.*

THE work published under the whimsical title of "A Political and Military Rhapsody, on the invasion and defence of Great-Britain and Ireland, by the late General *Lloyd*," is esteemed by the most experienced officers as the best military book that ever was written. It is recommended as a study to the young, and his opinions are respected as maxims by the old. Let us see what general *Lloyd* says of the precise points of a tack which the Allies have made, and are now meditating on France.

In Chap. 222, entitled, "Reflections on the Invasion of the coast of France, from Great-Britain, and from the different sides of the continent," he says first, *Of Brest, and other sea ports.*

"No forces the English can bring on the coast will be sufficient to take Brest or any other capital place. But for a moment, I will suppose the French are asleep, and that the English fleet and fifty thousand men are at Brest. What then? Why they must in a short time return home, if they can; for surely they cannot remain at Brest, which, in a short time will be surrounded by a French army, who will besiege you in it; you must therefore abandon it, or advance into the country. Advance in the name of God; you are at Rennes, the capital of Brittany. What then? I ask once more; why, you will be surrounded, your communication with Brest and your fleet cut off, and your army perishes by the sword, or by famine.

"What I say of Brest, which, indeed, is the only place on the coast where a fleet can, for any considerable time ride with safety *is equally applicable to every other point on this coast, or any other coast whatever*, if your army meets with any, though very inconsiderable, resistance; for while your enemy can keep the field and act on your flanks, you cannot remain on any given spot; and if you advance, *you only precipitate your ruin.*"

So much for the invasion by Toulon and for the projected invasion by La Vendee! We shall next see his ideas as to an invasion from the German frontier, wherein he describes the actual position of General Wurmser.

Invasion by Weissembourg and Strasbourg.

"The first part of the line is covered by the Rhine, on which are placed Huningben, New-Brisac, Strasbourg, and Landau; all which are very strong.——Strasbourg has a bridge over the Rhine; on the back part of Alsace runs a chain of Mountains, which seperates it from Franche Compte and Lorraine;——the distance between these mountains is from ten to fifteen miles. An army encamped near Strasbourg, covered by the Rhine and the fortresses above mentioned, could with ease prevent an enemy from passing that river, or at least from besieging any of them; and without taking them all, he could not possibly separate his army, and take his winter quarters in Alsace, while the French have any considerable force encamped or cantoned in the mountains above mentioned. I am therefore surprised the Austrians ever made an attempt on that side, and much alarmed at it. For my part I am confident that an able General, at the head of thirty or forty thousand men, so far from being terrified at the approach of an enemy, or opposing his passing the Rhine, would wish to see him shut up between the mountains, the river, and the fortresses; because he would see the facility of preventing his repassing it at all, and of cutting him off entirely. Look at the map and judge"

He concludes this chapter with a short observation on the Southern frontier, which will serve to shew the wisdom of our expectations from the Italian States and from Spain.

"The French frontiers towards Switzerland, Savoy, and Spain, are too strong to be invaded by those powers. The idea of passing the Var, and conquering Provence, *is too ridiculous to deserve a serious discussion.*"

The following Bill is now under the consideration of Congress.

A BILL to prohibit the carrying on the SLAVE TRADE from the United States to any foreign place or country.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, foreigner, or any other person, coming into, or residing within the same, shall, for himself, or any other person, whatsoever, either as master, factor, or owner, build, fit, equip, load, or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, within any port or place of the said United States; nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in slaves to any foreign country; or for the purpose of procuring from any foreign kingdom, place, or country, the inhabitants of such kingdom, place, or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be sold or disposed of as slaves: And if any ship or vessel shall be fitted so out, as aforesaid, for the said purposes, or shall be caused to sail so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, furniture, apparel, and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to The United States; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned in the supreme court of the United States, or in any of the circuit courts thereof, for the district where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized.

Sect. 2. That all and every person so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherways preparing or sending away any ship or vessel, knowing or intending that the same shall be employed in such trade or business, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of dollars, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States; and the other moiety thereof to the use of him or her who shall sue for, and prosecute the same.

Sect. 3. That the owner, master, or factor of each and every ship or vessel, clearing out for any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or suspected to be intended for the slave trade, and the suspicion being declared to the officer of the customs, by any citizen, on oath or affirmation, and such information being to the satisfaction of the said officer, shall first give bond, with sufficient sureties, to the treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or any other foreign country, or place, shall be taken on board the said ship or vessel, to be transported or sold as slaves in any other foreign port or place whatever.

Sect. 4. That if any citizen or citizens of the United States, shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board, receive, or transport any such persons, as above described in this act, for the purpose of selling them as slaves as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for each and every person so received on board, transported or sold as aforesaid, the sum of Dollars, to be recovered in any court of the United States proper to try the same; the one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of such person or persons who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

United States, 5th March 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State, having reported to me upon the several complaints which have been lodged in his office, against the vexations and spoliations on our commerce, since the commencement of the European war; I transmit the documents upon which it is founded. G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1794.

SIR,

IN your message to both houses of Congress, on the 5th of December, 1793, you inform them, that "The vexations and spoliations, understood to have been committed on our vessels and commerce, by cruisers and officers of some of the belligerent powers, appeared to require attention:" That "the proofs of these, then not having been brought forward, the description of citizens, (supposed to have suffered, were notified, that on furnishing them to the executive, due measures would be taken to obtain redress of the past, and more effectual provisions against the future," and that "should such documents be furnished, proper representations would be made thereon, with a full reliance on redress proportioned to the exigency of the case."

On my succession to the Department of State, I found a large volume of complaints which the notification had collected, against severities on our trade, various in their kind and degree. Having reason to think the same, as the fact has proved, that every day would increase the catalogue, I have waited to digest the mass, until time should have been allowed, for exhibiting the verified forms in which our commerce has hourly suffered. Every information to that length obtained, which may be expected.

The sensations excited by the embarrassments, danger, and even ruin, which threaten our trade, cannot be better expressed than in the words of the committee of Philadelphia. After enumerating particular instances of injury, their representation to government proceeds thus: "On the cases, which are accompanied by the best proofs, the committee think it unnecessary to enlarge, as the inferences will, of course occur to the Secretary; but they beg leave to be permitted to state other circumstances, which, though not in legal proof are, like that of such publick notoriety as to render legal proof unnecessary, or so vouched to the committee as to leave them in no doubt of the truth of them.

"It has become a practice for many of the privateers of the belligerent powers, to send into port all American vessels they meet with, bound from any of the French ports in the West-Indies, to the United States, and it is positively affirmed that the owners of some of them have given general instructions to their captains to that effect. And though many of those vessels have been afterwards liberated, yet the loss of plunder, detention and expence, is so great as to render it ruinous to the American owners:— In many cases, where the cargoes have been valuable, the owners of the privateers, after acquittal, have lodged a peal which they never intended to prosecute but merely with a view of getting the property into their hands upon a valuable consideration, or to extort from them a considerable profit; even if they should finally made liable.

"Fourteen days only, are allowed to an American owner to make his claim, which readers it impossible for him, except he is on the spot, and every difficulty which combination of interested persons can devise, is thrown in the way, to prevent it getting security, and in few instances can it be done, but by making over his vessel and cargo to the securities, and thereby subjecting himself to the heavy additional charge of commission, insurance, &c. may be added, that the most barefaced bribery is sometimes practiced to prevail on unwary boys, or those who know little of the obligation of an oath, to induce them to give testimony in favor of the captors.

"Beside the cases here enumerated, the committee have information of a number of vessels belonging to this port, being captured and carried into different ports, but as the legal proofs are not come forward, they forbear to mention them.

"It is proper, however, for them to add, that besides the loss of property occasioned by those unjust captures and detentions, the masters and crews of the vessels are frequently subjected to insults and outrages that must be shocking to Americans. In this, the case of Captain Wallace is an instance—There are others within the knowledge of the committee, of which they only wait the legal proof, to lay them before the Secretary.

"To this list of grievances, the committee are sorry to find it their duty to add, that by reason of the vexation, loss, and outrages suffered, by the merchants of the United States, its commerce already begins to languish, and its products are likely to be left upon the hands of those who grow them. Prudent men doubt the propriety of hazarding their property, when they find the strictest conformity with the laws of nations, or of their own country, will not protect them from the rapacity of men who are neither restrained by the principles of honor, nor by laws sufficiently energetic to give security to those, who are not subjects of the same government.

"The committee conclude this representation, with an assurance, that they have in no degree, exaggerated in the statement they have made, and that they will continue to communicate all such information as they may further receive; of which circumstance before the closing of this report, they beg leave to add, is that of the irruptions of the Algerines from the Mediterranean, in consequence of a truce concluded with that regency, it is said by the British Minister, on behalf of Portugal and Holland. This alarming event, to which some American ships, we hear, have already become victims, is of so distressing a nature, as must at least deprive us of some of the most lucrative branches of our commerce, if not speedily checked or prevented. The immediate rise it has produced in insurance, and the fears it must instill into our seamen and commanders, are of a nature highly deserving the serious consideration of government, on whose protection and zeal for the interests, commercial and agricultural, of the country, the committee implicitly rely."

In a supplementary letter, the committee of Philadelphia make this conclusion, "that the cases which they recite, and others less formally announced, serve to shew, that there are frequent instances of suppression of papers, registers, &c. very prejudicial to our shipping on their trials, and of injuries by the destruction of letters, to the general correspondance of the country with foreign nations."

When we examine the documents, which have been transmitted from the different parts of the Union, we find the British, the French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, charged with attacks upon our commerce.

It is urged against the British,

1. That their privateers plunder the American vessels, throw them out of their course, by forcing them upon groundless suspicion, into ports, other than those, to which they were destined; detain them, even after the hopes of regular confiscation have ceased; by their negligence, while they hold the possession, expose the cargoes to damage, and the vessels to distruction, and ill-treat their crews.

2. That British ships of war have forcibly seized mariners, belonging to American vessels, and in one instance, under the protection of a Portugoese fort.

3. That by British regulations and practice corn and provisions are driven from the ports of France, and restricted in the ports of the British or those of their friends.

4. That our vessels are not permitted to go from the British ports in the islands without giving security (which is not attainable but with difficulty and expence,) for the discharge of the cargo, in some other British continental port.

5. That without the imputation of contraband trade as defined by the law of nations our vessels are captured for carrying on a commercial intercourse with the French West-Indies; although it is tolerated by the laws of the French Republic, and that for their extraordinary conduct no other cause is alledged than that by some edict of a king of France, this intercourse was prohibited, and

6. That the conduct of the admiralty in the British islands, is impeachable for an excess of rigour, and a departure from strict judicial purity; and the expenses of an appeal to England too heavy to be encountered under all the circumstances of discouragement.

Against the French it is urged,

1. That the privateers harrass our trade no less than those of the British.

2. That two of their ships of war have committed enormities on our vessels.

3. That their courts of admiralty are guilty of equal oppression.

4. That besides these points of accusation which are common to the French and British, the former have infringed the treaty between the United States and them, by subjecting to seizure and condemnation our vessels trading with their enemies in merchandize, which that treaty declares not to be contraband, and under circumstances not forbidden by the law of nations.

5. That a very detrimental embargo has been laid upon large numbers of American vessels in the French ports*, and,

6. That a contract with the French government for coin has been discharged in depreciated assignats.

Against the Spaniards, the outrages of privateers are urged.

And against the Dutch, one condemnation in the admiralty is instituted to be unwarrantable.

Under this complication of mischief, which perfectes our commerce, I beg leave, Sir, to submit to your consideration, whether representations as far as facts may justify, ought not to be immediately prefled upon the foreign governments, in those of the preceding cases for which they are responsible.

Among these, I state, 1. The violence perpetrated by public ships of war. 2. Prohibitions, or regulations inconsistent with the law of nations. 3. The important con-

* There is reason to believe that the embargo was removed in December last, and the detention compensated by an order of the committee of public safety, in France.

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duct of Courts. 4 Infractions of treaty. 5 The imposition of embargoes; and. 6. The breach of public contracts. How far a government is liable to redress the ravine of privateers, depends upon the peculiarities of the case. It is incumbent upon, however, to keep its courts freely open, and to secure an impartial hearing to the injured applicants. If the rules prescribed to privateers, be too loose, and opportunities of plunder or ill-treatment be provoked from that cause, or from the prospect of impunity, it is impossible to be too strenuous in remonstrating against this formidable evil.

Thus, Sir, I have reduced to general heads, the particular complaints, without making any inquiry into the facts beyond the allegations of the parties interested.

I will only add, that your message seems to promise to Congress some flatement upon the subjects.

I have the honour, Sir, to be, with the highest respect, Your most obedient servant,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

The President of the United States.

True Copy.

GEO. TAYLOR, jr. C. C. D. S.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

THE Subscriber, impressed with a grateful sense of the honor done him, by his much respected friends, the citizens of the county of Hampshire, in procuring him a seat in the Legislature, for two years past, wishes to have them informed, through the channel of your Paper, that, such is the arrangement of his affairs, that, should they repeat the expressions of their confidence in him, at the approaching election, he should not be able to attend their service—he hopes that the consideration of inconvenience, which might result from the loss of some votes in the election, will be admitted by his candid friends, as an apology for this advertisement.

SIMEON STRONG.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

I have observed in the Springfield paper the following list of candidates for SENATORS, the ensuing year, viz:

SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq.
JUSTIN ELY, Esq.
SAMUEL HENSHAW, Esq.
JOHN HASTINGS, Esq.
WILLIAM BILLINGS, Esq.

I SHALL not attempt to pass any encomiums upon either of these gentlemen, for they have each of them repeatedly been members of the General Court; and as far as they have been true to the important trusts *heretofore* reposed in them, and no further, I expect they will meet the approbation of a free and enlightened public. But one circumstance respecting this proposed list of candidates, independent of their personal merits, deserves more attention than may perhaps be paid to it. And that is, that Mr. Fowler, and Mr. Ely are in the South part, Mr. Hastings, and Mr. Billings in the North part, and Mr. Henshaw in the centre of the County. It is no more than common justice that each part of the County should have its equal share of representation; and particularly is at the present time, when the public mind has been awakened by the important question respecting a division of the county. If no strenuous objections can be raised against these gentlemen, I think we shall do justice to ourselves and neighbours in giving them our suffrages.—

CANDIDUS.

ELECTORS of the County of Hampshire; the Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Esq. who before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of this Commonwealth, whose excellent character is too well known to need Comment, is nominated in the Eastern Counties for Governour, and it is thought he will be more generally voted for than any other Person.

Hon. NATHANIEL GORHAM Esq.
Lieutenant Governour.

Senators for the County of Hampshire.
Hon. JOHN HASTINGS,
Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER,
Hon. SAMUEL LYMAN,
SAMUEL HENSHAW,
WILLIAM BILLINGS, Esq'rs

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.

It is reported that a Spanish frigate, having on board three millions of dollars is captured by a French frigate, and carried into Norfolk, Virginia.

Late last night the Susanna, Capt Ferris, arrived in the river below, from Bourdeaux, which place he left the 18th of January last —The Capt. has since come up to town—it is reported that this vessel is come with dispatches to Congress, from the American sea Captains in Bourdeaux—The embargo there is still continued—and about one hundred sail of American vessels are now detained in that port—many of which have been there three, four, and five months—The rumour therefore of the embargo's being taken off, it appears is without foundation

Capt. Ferris informs that the combined forces at Toulon destroyed only seven sail of the French ships—the arsenal, and part of the town—That fifteen ships were recovered by the French army.

We hear that a brig belonging to Boston, from Bourdeaux, is arrived in the river, loaded with brandy, on account of the French government—several vessels we hear are below.

March 20

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated February 18th 1794.

"The situation of the West Indies becomes highly interesting, as the English have taken all Martinique, except fort Republique, and General Rochambeau has offered to capitulate, though not on the terms proposed by the English."

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, Jan. 8, to a merchant in this city.

"The affairs of France are in a tolerable train. Our armies perform wonders. We have retaken Toulon, and two convoys entire were carrying there provisions and ammunition. Those convoys amount to 108 sail!!—I expect this stroke will depress the affairs of our enemies not a little. They will be obliged to ask for peace."

NEW-YORK, March 26.

WE present this day a FEAST to the Republican readers, besides *riveting* their HOPES, that *ere this* the whole territory of France is totally *abandoned* by all enemies to freedom.

Citizen *Petre* is said to be under arrest by order of the Convention—it is to be hoped, that, at this late day, he has not been dragged into the *Pittite* atmosphere, the attractive minerals within which *impels* the tool-like man—*but stubborn virtue is purer than fine gold*, and destroys its impellant power.

A BAIT, or not A BAIT.

A letter from Curracoa, of Feb. 20, last, to Elias Nixon of this city, says,—"A schooner arrived day before yesterday from Tobago, the Capt. of which has the king's proclamation, *of a free Trade* for all the Americans to any of the British ports."

PICAVI says DON.

Norfolk, March 12.

"On Thursday last arrived here in 50 days from Cadiz, the schooner Patty, Captain Haynes, who informs, that on the 19th of January, intelligence was received at Cadiz from Madrid, that the Court of Spain had presented a memorial to the Nertonal Convention, which had for its object a cessation of HOSTILITIES for four months, which there was strong hopes of obtaining.

ALBANY, March 24.

This morning an express arrived from the city of New-York, with letters from gentlemen in that city to several of the members of the Legislature, urging in the strongest and most pressing manner, that a sum of money, sufficient for the purpose, be granted for the immediate fortification of New-York, &c.—a petition to the legislature from a number of the inhabitants of the said city, on the same subject, was also received. The Hon. the Assembly had however, anticipated the wishes of their fellow citizens of New-York, in having previously agreed to appropriate thirty thousand pounds for fortifying New-York city and harbor. The bill, which contains this appropriation, also contains a clause granting twelve thousand pounds to the northern and western parts of the state, for erecting and improving fortifications, in case of war or eminent danger. The gentlemen named as commissioners for carrying into execution, in the city and vicinity of New-York the objects of the bill, are his Excellency the Governor, Mathew Clarkson, James Watson, Richard Varick, Nicholas Fish, Ebenezer Stevens and Abijah Hammond, Esquires; Baron Steuben, General Gouverneur and Major North, are the commissioners for the northern and western parts of this State.

BOSTON, March 27.

By the Packet from Halifax, arrived this day, we present the following interesting INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of Letters from Messrs. BIRD, SAVAGE and BIRD, Merchants, in London, to their Correspondent in this town, dated as under.

JANUARY 1, 1794.

American merchants, and the gentlemen of Lloyd's Coffee-House have experienced a great degree of alarm, in consequence of instructions, dated 6th of Nov. but not issued until the last of December. The great ground of alarm was a misapprehension that the terms stop and detain, and bring to legal adjudication, meant a condemnation. But the merchants have had a meeting about it: And our Mr. H. M. Bird was of the Committee, who went to the Admiralty Proctor and Mr. Dundas, to require an explanation of the instructions—The refult of which is, that the term "legal adjudication" means no more than that such cargoes should be brought to trial, to find out if they are not French property: but if they are found to be American, they will be released, subject only to charges, as there are grounds of suspicion sufficient to justify the detention arising from a discovery having been made that property is frequently mafked. This only relates to cargoes landed in and shipped from America. But the Committee, under Mr. Dundas's directions, are preparing a Petition, to Miniftry, of fuch a modification as would relieve veffels laden in America, on American account, with French colonial produce for Europe, if out bound to France, and we hope to be able to fend you a favourable anfwer from Miniftry, by our next. This information you may deem authentic, and it probably may be of a different tenor from other letters from hence, it may be proper to make it public."

JANUARY 10, 1794.

"We have the pleasure to hand you a copy of fresh Inftructions, which have been iffued, in confequence of the representations of the Committee of American Merchants to His Majefty's Minifters, which we flatter ourfelves will give as much fatisfaction in America, as we experience, and that it may tend to ftrengthen the friendfhip and good underftanding between the two countries, fo effentially neceffary to the profperity of both. The delays arifing in the Commons, do not reft with Minifters, but with the Judges, who preides in the Admiralty Court, and they fhew a difpofition to redrefs this grievance, by removing him, if it can be done."

GEORGE REX.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers that have or may have Letters of Marque againft France. Given at our Court of St. James's, the Eighth Day of January 1794.

WHEREAS by our former Inftructions to the Commanders of our Ships of War and Privateers, dated 6th November, 1793, we fignified that they fhould ftop and detain all fhips loaden with goods the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying provifions or other fupplies for the ufe of any fuch Colony, and fhould bring the fame with their cargoes to legal adjudication, we are pleafed to REVOKE the faid Inftruction, and in lieu thereof we have thought fit to iffue thefe our Inftructions to be duly obferved by the Commanders of our fhips of War and Privateers that have or may have Letters of Marque againft France:

Firft, That they fhall bring in for lawful adjudication all veffels with their cargoes that are laden with goods the produce of the French Weft-India Iflands, and coming directly from any port of the faid iflands to any port in Europe.

Secondly, That they fhall bring in for lawful adjudication all fhips with their cargoes that are laden with goods the produce of the faid Iflands, the property of which goods fhall belong to fubjects of France, to whatfoever ports the fame may be bound.

Thirdly—That they fhall ftop and detain all fhips loaden with goods the produce of any colony belonging to France, or carrying provifions or other fupplies for the ufe of any fuch Colony, and fhould bring the fame with their cargoes to legal adjudication, we are pleafed to REVOKE the faid Inftruction, and in lieu thereof we have thought fit to iffue thefe our Inftructions to be duly obferved by the Commanders of our fhips of War and Privateers that have or may have Letters of Marque againft France:

Firft, That they fhall bring in for lawful adjudication all veffels with their cargoes that are loaded

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

A report has been circulated for these two days past, and has now obtained general belief, that General Clark had gone down the Mississippi with 2000 men, on an expedition against New-Orleans. The general government have equivocally denied having given the least countenance direct or indirect to this attempt.

The following letter from Captain William Pearse, Master of the ship President, belonging to Philadelphia, was yesterday received by his owner, by the way of Alicant & Baltimore.

ALGIERS, Nov. 4, 1793.

SIR,

I AM utterly at a loss how to proceed, or how to inform you of the distressful situation I am in.

On the 23d October, at nine o'clock A. M. a sail to the windward bore down upon us, which we thought was a Spanish privateer; when he came nigh, hoisted Spanish colours, fired a gun to leeward, and brought us too. As soon as he saw the American colours hoisted, he hoisted out the launch immediately. It being then nearly calm, as it had been for eight days before; in an instant there was nearly 30 armed men in board, they first falgted me with a dreadful stroke with a cutlass, made me jump over the rail into the boat, and all hands after me without ever suffering any one to go below, and carried us on board the cruizer, where they stripped us to our skin, and gave us a few old rags, that would scarcely cover our nakedness, these alone to keep us from the cold. In this situation we were obliged to lay on deck; the people they let go below, and Mr. Berry by some means or other, got below for two nights—I was forced to lay on the poop, and the wind being at E. N. E. it almost perished me: but at length an old man more humane than the rest, lent me a blanket, which they had taken out of the ship. The provisions they gave us was black bread and water, some times a few rotten olives, and that we thought was a treat. In this situation we continued eight days.

On the 31st we arrived at Algiers: we thought ourselves hardly treated on board the Cruizer, but alas, our sorrows were but coming on, for we were not on shore scarcely, when they loaded us with Irons, and the second day made us go to work like criminals and murderers, that we are in the most abject slavery ever people were, in the world. The same day arrived 2 frigates and a brig, who had taken 9 more American vessels; so that our number now is above one hundred, and are expecting more daily. They have several Cruisers out now, and there are several in the harbour equipping with the utmost speed.

When I was taken, Cape St. Mary, bore N. N. W. 5 or 6 miles distance; made Cape St Vincent's on the 15th, on the 17th spoke an English brig, but I suppose he had not heard of the Algerines being out of the streights, for he said nothing about them; but we have every reason to suspect them to be our worst enemies.

There is a part of two ships companies here, that was taken eight year ago, but the plague and hard usage hath carried them all off but ten. The small pittance they had from the United States has been taken off near three months, so that we have nothing to subsist on but black bread & water, and sometimes nothing, for it is against their religion to give christians, as they call us, any flesh meat; and if you will be so kind as to supply me with a few dollars for the present, I shall take it as the greatest favour any person ever conferred on me, for it is impossible to subsist long in this miserable situation.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *March 6.*

SEVERAL petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Trumbull reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year 1794. Which was twice read, and committed for tomorrow.

Mr. W. Smith reported a bill making provisions in cases of disability of a district judge. This was read twice and committed for tomorrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States, Mr. Boudinot in the chair. The two first sections of the bill were agreed to with one alteration moved by Mr. Trumbull, which was to give the District Courts as well as the Circuit Courts, cognizance of the offence.

The committee proceeded through the bill, which was reported to the House with sundry amendments. These were agreed to by the House, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for destroyed certificates of a certain description, Mr. Bourn in the chair. The bill being read, a motion was made that the committee should rise and report the same; this was done; it was then voted that it be read the third time.

A bill to provide for the expense attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was taken upin committee of the whole, Mr. Bourn in the chair; this bill being read, Mr. W. Smith moved to add a section to continue in force for an act already extant on this subject; this amendment was agreed to; the bill was then reported to the House, and with the amendment laid on the table until tomorrow.

In committee of the whole on the standing rules and orders, Mr. Boudinot in the chair: The committee, after some discussion, rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, *March 7.*

The bill to prevent the carrying on the slave trade from the ports of the United States to any foreign place or country, was read the third time and passed.

The bill limiting the time for presenting claims for destroyed certificates, was read the third time and passed. The blank for the time to be allowed for presenting the claims, was filled with "the first day of June 1795."

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis their Secretary, informed the House that they have passed the appropriation bill with amendments.

Another message from the Senate, informed the House, that they have appointed a committee to join a committee of the House, for the purpose of considering what business is necessary to be done the present session; what may without injury to the publick service, be referred over to the next session, and to report whether the present may not be closed on the first Monday of April next.

The enrolled bill providing for the remission of the foreign tonnage duty on sundry French vessels was brought in and signed by the Speaker.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide a naval armament, Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

In the first section Mr. S. Smith moved to strike out 30 guns, and to insert 36; which makes the force propofed, four ships of 44 guns, and two of 36 each. The committee proceeded through the several sections of the bill, and made sundry amendments in respect to officers, rations, &c.

The committee then rose and reported the bill with amendments. The amendments were taken into consideration by the House, and all of them agreed to.

Several other amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to; and then the bill passed to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, *March 10.*

Mr. Sedgwick this day gave notice, that on Wednesday next he should submit to the consideration of the Legislature, certain resolutions, the object of which would be the means of defence required by our present situation, and the funds which might be required to defray the expense.

Mr. Parker presented the resolutions of several towns and counties, in the state of Virginia, relative to the measures now pending before Congress respecting Commerce, the general import of which were in favour of the principles contained in Mr. Madison's Resolutions—these were read and laid on the table.

The bill providing for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States was reported, read twice, and committed.

TUESDAY, *March 11.*

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the defence of the ports of the United States, and, after some time spent in the business, the bill was reported with amendments, and passed to a third reading.

The amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill providing means for foreign intercourse were agreed to and the bill passed to a third reading. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *March 12.*

The bill providing for the defence of certain ports and harbours was read the third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States for the year 1794 was brought in engrossed. In filling up the blanks, the estimate of expenses which will attend the fortifying certain ports and harbours was incorporated. The bill was then passed.

The foreign intercourse bill was also passed this day.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating sundry representations from the officers of the Spanish Legation. These were read with closed galleries.

THURSDAY, *March 13.*

A bill for the building of magazines, arsenals, and for other purposes, was reported and twice read.

A bill came down from the Senate, supplementary to a bill providing for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

The House went into a committee on Mr. Madison's resolutions. The late depredations of the British on our commerce has changed, in a degree, the nature of the question and complexion of the debates. The resolutions are now opposed as too weak for our present exigences. A motion was early made to amend the resolutions, by specifying Great Britain as the object of them, and was carried by a considerable majority. No other question was taken, except on postponing the resolutions generally, which was lost.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messf. HUDSON and GOODWIN,

THE following Toasts were drank last Monday, by a number of *patriotic* Gentlemen in this town. As it is fashionable to publish toasts, perhaps these had better appear in print, for the benefit of the Democratic Societies in the United States.

Hartford, March 12, 1794.

FIRST DIVISION—*serious.*

1. President Washington—May his sun of glory shine with increasing lustre, as it descends to the horizon of life.

2. Liberty and happiness to M. La Fayette.

3. Alexander Hamilton—May his enemies, for a livelihood, buy *six per cent* Stock at twenty five shillings the pound; and sell at fifteen.

4. Citizen Fauchet—May his wife and prudent conduct, counteract the pernicious effects of his predecessor's folly, and wickedness.

SECOND DIVISION—*emphatic.*

5. The Senate of the U. S.—May the hearts of *four or five* of the members, be as wide open, as the doors of their chamber.

6. A live lobster at the flank, a red hot heater in the stomach, and a bum-bailiff at the heels, of citizen G—t.

7. Citizen Genet's end to all the sons of faction.

8. Expatriation to every child of sedition.

9. Federalism in high spirits, booted and spurred, a horse whip in his hand, and money enough in his pocket, astride anti-federalism, riding like the devil.

THIRD DIVISION—*figurative.*

10. The Sampson of government—When the Philistines of America, shall force him to pull down the mighty edifice of federalism, may they all be buried in promiscuous ruin.

11. May the pismire of Virginia, look with awe at the mountains of union and peace, and creep silently into the ant-heap of despair.

From Greenleaf's New-York Journal.

The following remarks on the abandonment of Toulon, are taken from the Madrid Gazette of Jan. 7.

"A MID the divers positions of the fleet during this night, either to be left exposed to the fire of the enemy, or to facilitate the embarkation of many families, who came by droves, in boats, compassion and pity seized the hardest heart; the most inhuman could not endure the cries of many without feeling; husbands called for their children; children for their parents; and each one for relations and friends. Several plunged themselves into the sea, to overtake the vessels which were getting under way, a great number of which were devoured—some of them in despair, seized their wives from their lying breasts, to save them from the vengeful knife of their enemy. This effect forced composition even before the hour of horrid conflagration had arrived: all conducted with profound secrecy, not one of those successors, which could be produced for the unfortunate, failed. They were all received on board; and there they had the consolation of seeing the rights of humanity fulfilled in their respect.

"To see Toulon, is to see Troy; and the comparison which such an object causes, cannot be mitigated except by reflecting, that it is a punishment of God, fully merited by the heinousness of their crimes.

"In fine, Toulon is lost—but it has not been delivered to the enemy! nor will they find it more, nor the forts on the sea shores, which heretofore guarded the Mediterranean coasts and environs—and this answers the same purpose as if we still held possession."

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for sale, a few Hogsheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, per hhd. or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Codfish in large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

Asa White,

HAS just received a beautiful assortment of English, India and Hard Ware Goods, which will be sold on much lower terms than usual. Wanted, a quantity of yard wide Tow Cloth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods. Also for sale, West India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Bohea Tea, Sugar and Raisins. Williamsburgh March 10, 1794.

Silas Brown, jun.

HAS just received a new supply of Goods, at his Store opposite his Dwelling-House; among which are the following articles, viz. Scarlet, London Brown, & London Smoak Broad Cloaths, Forest Do. Elafticks, Coatings, Lambskins, Red, White & Yellow Flannel, Green & Red Baizes, Blankets, Velvets, of all kinds, Velvet Patterns, Cotton Denim, Shalloons, Tammies, Jeans, Fuffians, Cotton & Worsted Hose, Linen by the piece, or less—Moreens; an assortment of Calicoes & Chintzes, Nankeens, Bandano, Flagg and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Men's and Ladies' Gloves, Mitts, Sattin, Modes, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Shoe Binding, Quality, Writing Paper, Red Seals, Ladies Fans, Dutch Lace, Tape and Tape, Sewing Silk, Twist, Ostrich Feathers, Scissars, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Gimblets, Snuff Boxes, Pins, Combs, H and HL Hinges, Thumb Latches, Imperial and other Coat and Vest Buttons, Ink-stands, Case Knives and Forks, Cottoes, Penknives, Razors, Hat Pins, Needles, Shaving Soap, Wafers, Snuff, Rum, Sugar, Salt, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Soleleather, Closerfing, Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, &c.

The above Goods will be sold very low for Cash, Shingles, or moft kinds of Produce.

N. B. Said Brown wants to purchase a quantity of Flax-Seed, for which pay in hand will be made.

Eaftampton, March 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Hawley, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1793. Unless their taxes are paid before the tenth day of May next, their Lands will be sold as the Law directs.

DAVID PARKER, Collector.

Hawley, March 17, 1794.

CASH,

And the highest price given for PORK, HOG'S LARD, BUTTER and BEES-WAX—at the Store of ROSWELL BRECK and SON.—Who have for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER-SEED, upon low terms.

Northampton, March 1, 1794.

For sale, by

SIMEON BUTLER,

Opposite the Court-House,

The LITTLE READER's ASSISTANT.

Northampton, March 5, 1794.

TO be sold, (a bargain,) by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 tons of old Iron, consisting of 2 tons of Hooks and Hinges, Sledges, Stone Picks, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Chizels, Gouges, Broad and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c.

March 11, 1794.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the 22d inst. a small red ox, two years old the last spring. Whoever will take up said ox, and deliver him to the subscriber, or give information where he may be found, shall receive a handsome reward, by

WILLIAM BATES.

Chesterfield, Jan. 29, 1794.

WANTED, one or two good journeymen JOINERS, for five or six months, for which good pay will be made in the course of the season, by

ELISHA SEARL.

Eaftampton, March 12, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER M'MURPHY, late of Conway Deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and all Persons who have demands on said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

OLIVER ROOT, Admr.

Conway, March 11, 1794.

THE subscriber is to immediate want of a BOY about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the printers business, possessed of the following qualifications: Truth, Honesty, Integrity and Activity.

COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, March 18, 1794.

WANTED to purchase two good *Feather Beds*; or good feathers to make them—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, March 19, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1794. [NUMB. 397.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES—Jan. 29, 1794.

In Committee of the whole, on the Resolutions moved by Mr. MADISON.

Mr. FOSTER's SPEECH.

[The following Speech by Mr. Foster, (an able general view of the subject, in a few words of the arguments on both sides of the question which foreigners are in posession of the whole, & will perhaps be more agreeable, as the parliament will be less tedious, to many of our readers, than the debates detailed at large, within the limits of a weekly Newspaper usually in extent permit us to publish.]

UPON the first statement of the propositions which have been so long under the consideration of the committee, I was one of the individuals who had to examine the subject in the various lights under which it ought to be viewed, in order to form an opinion upon the necessity, the expediency, and the probable consequences of the adoption of the system which the resolutions contemplate. I have listened with unremitted attention to the debates, and have endeavored that a single observation of importance should not escape unnoticed. The resolutions, at first view, appeared important—on a critical and attentive examination they do not appear so—they unnecessarily involve a great variety of interests—interests of the highest magnitude, and, if adopted, will essentially change the circumstances, the views, the commercial prospects, and the civil policy of the National government.

The candour and ingenuity with which the subject has been discussed, have given me great satisfaction. The arguments against and in support of the resolutions, have been displayed in a manner highly gratifying to an enquiring mind. The variety of views in which the subject has been examined—its relative connection with our agriculture, our manufactures, and the whole civil polity of the United States—the influence which the system would have upon our intercourse with foreign nations, and the probable effects resulting to them, more especially to France and Great Britain, have afforded much information; and I am happy in acknowledging my obligations to the gentlemen, who have, with so much ability and precision, favoured us with their sentiments.

Much time Mr. Chairman, has been already spent in the discussion. The subject is important and required it. The affirmative and the negative of the question have been ably advocated and fully supported.

A general review of the arguments may not perhaps be without its use.

In support of the resolutions it has been urged,

That measures of the tendency hereby contemplated have been long expected by the citizens of the United States.

That the regulation of our commerce was the principle which first induced the formation and establishment of our present constitution.

That the adoption of the resolutions will probably excite a competition in foreign countries, as well as among our own citizens, operating to produce supplies of such articles as we may wish, from other nations than those who now furnish us, and as an encouragement to the domestic manufacture of the same articles.

That they will tend to the increase of our navigation, enable us to obtain our proper share of the carrying trade and enjoy those benefits and advantages to which from our relative situation and existing circumstances we are entitled.

That, by a pursuit of this system, we may injure the individuals, particularly the manufacturers, and consequently the government of other countries, and make our enemies feel the extent of our power, our abilities to injure them, and thence induce a proper respect for our rights and interests, and our government.

That the probable diminution of our revenues, from the possible diminution of our imports, would, in some degree, be counter balanced by the increase of the duties contemplated by the resolutions.

That we are bound to obtain reparation for the injustice done to individuals of our own country, by regulations contravening the Laws of Nations, made by some of the belligerent Powers; or, in default of obtaining such reparation, we are bound to compensate the damages which such individuals have sustained.

That precaution is hereby proposed to be made, for raising monies to compensate, in the first instance, the individuals thus injured.

That leaving our trade to regulate itself, is, in fact, leaving it to be regulated by foreign nations.

That jealousy and ill will have always marked the line of conduct of Great Britain toward America. She has never executed the treaty of peace, has carried away our Negroes, the detains our western posts, she excited and encourages the Indian war, she has let loose the Algerines, she has violated our neutrality and committed spoliation on our ships at sea.

That the balance of our trade with Great Britain is now much against us—this has produced on her part an excessive credit, operating as a grievance, creating a foreign influence, which pervades the mercantile and trading part of the community, may extend into our public councils, and have an undue effect on our government.

That we have all the necessaries of life produced in our own country, and consequently have greater advantages in establishing such regulations, beyond what are enjoyed by a populous and manufacturing nation.

That should the proposed system be adopted, and carried into effect, there is no probability of retaliation on the part of G. Britain; should she be disposed she cannot effect it. If she issue requisitions, they will be complied with, and unavoidable embarrassments upon the other.

That the high duties, by encouraging competitors of such goods as might be imported, would only operate as taxes and burthens against our own citizens, who are the consumers; at the same time answering no valuable purposes to us with the government of Great Britain, against which they are professedly pointed, nor offering any particular encouragement to our own manufactures.

That the goodness of a market, is to be determined by the relative proportion of the dearness or cheapness, of the articles sold or purchased; and that on a comparative view, the commercial system of Great Britain is more favorable to us, than that of any other foreign nation. With respect to our exports she is, and ever has been, a better customer than France, in the ratio of two to one.

That the restrictions complained of, were in existence previous to our becoming an independent nation: they are in fact, a part of her colonial establishment, and still operate only as they respect her colonial dependencies.

That the industry of our citizens has been, and is nourished by the aid of a foreign capital; for which credit is an excellent substitute, so far from being injurious it is highly beneficial, and, in the present situation of our country, has a happy effect in the promotion of shipbuilding, manufactures, and agriculture: admitting it was an evil, it is merely a municipal regulation and altogether beyond the controul of Congress.

That Great Britain is liable to supply us with such articles as we want, in greater abundance, and on better terms than any nation; she has it in her power, and is willing to give us credit: the French cannot or will not do it.

That the influence of British credit on our public councils is chimerical; the falsity of the idea is apparent, by the part taken and so ably supported by the respectable gentlemen, who represent a part of the United States, which have received the most extensive credit.

That should we be deprived of this advantage, merchants of great capital only could trade. A monopoly by the wealthy, would increase the prices of the articles consumed, and the enterprize and industry of young men, who have need of credit, would be checked and discouraged.

That the faith of the United States has been heretofore pledged, appropriating the monies raised by certain existing duties, to the discharge of the public debt. A system, like the one proposed, tending to the diminution of the amount of those duties, would be a breach of faith disgraceful as well as unjustifiable.

That the conduct of France, as respects our commerce, our navigation and our fisheries, has uniformly evidenced a selfish policy; and that we have no privileges to boast of in consequence of our present existing commercial treaty with that nation.

This, Mr. Chairman, is a summary view of the principal arguments, which have been adduced on the one side and on the other of the important question before the committee. Many ingenious calculations, observations, comparisons and observations, fraught with information and tending to elucidate the subject, have been offered; I have listened with attention to the whole of them, and, on a careful review it appears to me that this is not the proper time for us to introduce very essential alterations in our commercial system—that, be our wishes what they may respecting the issue of the present war in Europe, neither duty or good policy will permit us to become parties. The strict principles of neutrality ought to influence our conduct—that the measures proposed would have a very bad tendency—that they would produce great inconveniences to our revenues—a temporary stagnation of our commerce—a future augmentation of the shackles under which it now labors—deprive our fellow-citizens of enjoyment which they have a right to possess—turn industry from its natural channel, induce a necessity of land taxes for the exigencies and support of government, prove injurious to public credit, be ruinous to our agriculture, and in the present crisis might precipitate us into a war with what justice, humanity, true principles of patriotism, the duties of morality and the best interests of our country requires us to deprecate, and, if possible, avoid.

I have endeavoured to examine and consider the subject with candor. I have formed my opinion upon serious deliberation and feel an impression of duty when the question shall be taken, to vote against the propositions.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 14.

Mr. MADISON's Resolutions under consideration.

Mr. *Lyman* spoke nearly as follows:

THE discussion of this question hath already engrossed much time. It hath been postponed. I was in favor of a postponement because, Sir, I then thought, I now think the house were not in possession of all the information and premises necessary to guide their determination on all the resolutions propased. It was then, said, Sir, that although we had aggravated complaints against Great-Britain, she could not be so infatuated as not to render justice; that those injuries were in a train of negociation and that it would be rashness and folly to interrupt them. I confess, Sir, that this reasoning had its weight with me; but the case now assumes a different face. Is there any gentleman that still doubts of the hostile and mad intentions of this nation. Their aggressions have increased: they meditate still more and have denied us in an unequivocal manner any compensation; they have added insult to injury. I do not say these things to fire the public mind to resentment—that is already done to such a degree as to want the rather to be allayed and given a proper direction. But it has been said, Sir, that instead of that firm front of defence which the danger of the situation requires, these resolutions are important and trifling—mere *paper*. I cannot think, Sir, this language is any compliment to the understanding of either the community, or this house, or even the gentlemen themselves, who zealously oppose them. If they are insignificant as the gentlemen declare them, they ought wholly to be disregarded. No, Sir, they are not insignificant; they present us with a

at least of a just and temperate defence — a nation that with unaccountable folly plunder and insult us. If they are A ſignificant. I am content to be under-two deaf, as not comprehending them. I do ral, but intend at this time to go into a minute conſideration of the general nature of the reſolutions, that hath already been amply done, and I am convinced, and cannot be afraid to hazard my opinion to the public, that it is founded in immutable natural principles, that will ſtand the teſt of time. There cannot be a plainer axiom than reciprocity of advantages in navigation and commerce.

It is for our intereſt to counteract the commercial regulations of other nations by thoſe of our own; to repel their fabrics and manufactures from our country, and to replace them with par own. We have both the right and the power to do it. Theſe are truths that have been always acknowledged in this country. Conviction of their importance was one among the cauſes which produced the preſent conſtitution. We have hitherto forborn the exerciſe of this right. I do not pretend to aſſign the motives, I believe they were good, because, Sir, I recollect that our commerce and navigation for ſome years until late hath been proſperous: although owing perhaps leſs to permanent than adventitious cauſes; to the ſame cauſes poſſibly which now conſpire to oppreſs and depoſit it, and threaten a total diſſolution. Was this not the caſe, I could have been content, nay I would have preferred ſtill further forbearance; but the evils are alarming; ſomething is unavoidably neceſſary to be done, and as no gentleman propoſes any ſubſtitute for the preſent ſyſtem contemplated, I find myſelf compelled to endeavor to make the beſt of this, with a firm reliance and perſuaſion that it will promote the peace and proſperity of our country; for I do not think any thing we ſhall do will have a tendency to make Great-Britain leſs hoſtile or more friendly.

She has already convinced us, and every one muſt be convinced, that we cannot expect any thing from her moderation and juſtice; and I hope we ſhall have nothing further to fear from her force. I hope, Sir, and I believe this meaſure will attach and encreaſe the number of our friends and diminiſh and confound our enemies; for I can by no means ſubſcribe to the doctrine, that a national character is wholly abſtracted from all ſenſation of benevolence, gratitude, humanity,—virtues that ſo highly adorn individual characters. Theſe, Sir, are my impreſſions; the reſult of a cautious and even anxious inveſtigation, in which I have endeavored not to be tranſported by either paſſion or prejudice—but to obey the calm dictates of my underſtanding, with that independence and ſteadineſs which is indiſpenſible.

Mr. Ames began with remarking, that the additional duties were intended, he believed, to operate generally, and that their operation would fall on the middling claſſes of people. But the reſolutions would alſo effect our exports, and in this view injure our cutters of timber, makers of pot aſh, & farmers in general would feel their operation deeply, all this for the advantage of our ſhip owners.

If the reſolutions cannot now be termed trifling, then indeed, he had miſtaken, their true character, he ſaid. In a moment of danger, when our commerce is nearly annihilated, it is trifling to talk of regulating it, when we ſhould attend to our defence only. When brought forward they had an alarming appearance; negociations were pending. We ſhould always ſay peace to the laſt extremity, & if war threatens ſtrain every ſinew to prepare for it. The reſolutions ſay nothing—they ſay worſe than nothing; they are built on partiality for one nation, they have *French* ſtamped on the very face of them. If we feel that the Engliſh have injured us let us put the country in a ſtate of defence, the reſolution can do nothing towards this. It is folly to think of regulating a commerce, that calls firſt for proteſtion, and to encourage the encreaſe of navigation what ſhipping we have, is in jeopardy.

Mr. Murray next roſe. When war is ſtaring us in the face, he wondered gentlemen did not feel that the reſolutions are not proper. They are bad as a permanent ſyſtem; bad in the preſent exigency. He was ſurprized that the friends of the reſolutions, when they were the ſubject of diſcuſſion before, ſhould appear to feel ſo much from the injuries inflicted by Great-Britain, and now that they are encreaſed ten fold, ſhould not have riſen in thoſe feelings. He was ſurprized to ſee their minds ſtationary, though the danger is growing, & to find every meaſure of energetic defence which had been propoſed, oppoſed by the gentlemen. The preſent critical juncture, called certain for vigorous proceedings, and under this impreſſion the oppoſers of the reſolutions, had been bold to call them trifling. In a commercial point of view, they are ill calculated, and were hazardous when peace was yet within our reach, but when a change of circumſtances has given us a proſpect of war, they are too trifling.

He put a caſe. Would a farmer differ with his wife and daughters about the pedlar they would give a preference to in purchaſing their gee gaws, whether they would employ the Engliſh, Scotch or Iriſh pedlar, and wantonly ſporting with the property on the farm. No certainly, they would unite and drive the thief off. It is juſt as ridiculous in the legiſlature to be now ſpending their time about commercial regulations. More energetic meaſures are neceſſary. How is an additional duty of 10 cent on importations capable of oppoſing the torrent of Britiſh injuſtice. Let all intercourſe with Great Britain be ſtopped until they give us ſatisfaction for the injuries they have done us. This would be exhibiting a temporary enmity for a temporary evil; but the adoption of the reſolutions would evince an eternal enmity and at the ſame time want the energy which the urgency of the caſe would require.

Mr. Parker roſe to ſet the gentleman laſt up right as to one aſſertion. He ſaid that the friends of the reſolutions were oppoſed to every energetic meaſure which had been propoſed. This was not the caſe; indeed, unleſs himſelf and ſeveral other members, friends to the reſolutions, had voted for ſome of thoſe more energetic meaſures they would have failed.

Mr. Murray thought he confined his obſervation, to a majority of the friends of the reſolutions.

Mr. Parker believed the reſolutions would be beneficial to this country and tend to encourage our manufactures. Under this impreſſion, he was in favor of them. He wiſhed *all* party diſtinctions dropt, at the preſent critical juncture, he did not like to hear of *theſe* gentlemen and *thoſe* gentlemen: let us unite as one. A member from Maſſachuſets conceived the reſolutions bore the ſtamp of *French* on the very face of them. He wiſhed, for his part, that every body and every thing could be plainly read by ſome ſuch device, we ſhould ſee what and who is French and who is Engliſh. He ſhould not, be hoped, let prejudice get the better of his reaſon, but though however, that he never could forget, that probably without France the legiſlature would not be deliberating with-in theſe walls.

Some two or three perſons in the gallery, upon this made a faint attempt to clap, upon which a motion for clearing them was made by Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Dexter roſe, and in a very animated manner complained of the inſult. It would be the laſt ſtage of degradation, to ſuffer the national repreſentation to be governed by a body out of its walls. Are we no longer the legiſlature. If we cannot deliberate here without ſuffering ſuch an indignity, it is high time we ſhould ſeek for a place where we may be more independent. He hoped the galleries would be cleared.

Mr. Ames thought it high time that the legiſlature ſhould aſſert its independence, and by clearing the galleries, the only remedy in the preſent caſe, ſhew their decided abhorrence, of ſuch indecent conduct.

Mr. Claiborne, hoped, that for the ill behaviour of one perſon, a number of reſpectable and orderly perſons would not be turned out.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, the offence was ſo ſlight, that in the clapping ſo partial, that he hoped the motion would not be inſiſted on. The body of the gallery had certainly not behaved amiſs, and the indecency originated with one or two indiſcreet individuals. He hoped the inſult would never again be repeated.

A few words dropt from ſeveral other members which we could not diſtinctly hear.

Mr. Sedgwick roſe. Does the gallery, he aſked, contain the people of the United States? He did not ſee his conſtituents there—he came from a diſtrict of the United States, which ſent him to act independently. The men who have been guilty of this indecency do not reflect that by ſuch conduct they put at hazard all they ſhould hold dear. When freedom of debate ceaſes, there is an end to liberty and all its bleſſings. Clearing the galleries is the only manner of diſcouraging ſuch proceedings unleſs the guilty could be pointed out. If no notice is taken of it, the precedent will be found pregnant with great miſchief. He hoped the motion would be carried unanimouſly.

Mr. Clark hoped that a queſtion on the committee's riſing would not keep them ſitting all day.

Mr. Nicholas remarked that though few were guilty of the indecorum, yet the inſtution was ſo indecent, and the principle it attacked ſo important, that in this or any caſe of the ſame nature, if any member thought ſuch conduct could injure the freedom of diſcuſſion he would give his vote for clearing the galleries.

Mr. Dexter remarked that however incidental and trivial the preſent queſtion might appear, it was in reality important. It is important for the cauſe of it ſtrikes deep at the foundation of all repreſentative government. At firſt, he ſaid, he felt reſentment at the inſult; his feelings had now matured into the moſt profound indignation. He did not mean to criminate the majority of the gallery: on the contrary their not joining in the indecency ſhews that they diſapproved of it. But the a majority were guiltleſs, yet clearing the galleries was the only mode by which the legiſlature could ſhew their diſapprobation of ſuch conduct, or check the danger of the precedent. What is the body that is deliberating within theſe walls? The Repreſentatives of the People. And who are the gallery? Many individuals in it are no doubt highly deſerving as citizens, but they are not delegated to legiſlate, they have not received the ſuffrages of the people.

He conſidered the inſult as in the nature of treaſon againſt his country; it muſt have been the act of a madman or of a traitor, it is making war againſt the firſt principle of freedom. If the motion was withdrawn he ſhould feel no uneaſineſs, but if a queſtion was taken he hoped the committee would be unanimous.

Mr. Madiſon believed the buſineſs was placed on its true footing. It is no doubt a hardſhip that the miſbehaviour of one or two individuals ſhould taniſh an otherwiſe orderly gallery, but as a line could not be drawn, clearing the galleries was the only remedy—Eſpecially on important queſtions, the reſpect of any member, who might conceive ſimilar conduct as an attack on the independence of deliberation, would command his voice for clearing the galleries.

Mr. Tracy ſaid this was not the firſt inſtance of this kind of indecency with-in this ſeſſion. This was the third inſtance within his knowledge, and the inſult came in all caſes from the ſame fellow, who was this time more ſucceſsfully ſeconded than on the two former occaſions. He believed it the duty of the houſe to make an example in order to prevent a repetition of ſuch dangerous practices. He ſhould vote in favor of clearing the galleries if he was ſure of being alone in the vote, or if it was even to coſt him his life.

Mr. Wadſworth, in addition to the weighty reaſons given, for the ſake of the orderly people in the gallery wiſhed it cleared; for if the ſpirit is not checked no decent perſon will be ſeen there.

Mr. Hillhouſe thought it right that the committee ſhould riſe for the purpoſe of clearing the galleries.

Mr. Kittera thought the Serjeant at Arms ſhould be directed to apprehend the fellow who was at the bottom of the diſturbance.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, he ſhould not have propoſed that the motion be waved if he had known that this was not the firſt time ſuch indecency had been practiced this ſeſſion.

The committee roſe.

In the houſe it was propoſed that the perſon guilty of ſetting the example ſhould be apprehended; but on Mr. Tracy's remarking that he had moved off, clearing the galleries was the only alternative left.

Some further obſervations were made and then the galleries were cleared.

By Authority.

IN CONGRESS,
March 26, 1794.

RESOLVED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That an Embargo be laid on all ſhips and veſſels in the ports of the United States, whether already cleared out or not, bound to any foreign port or place, for the term of thirty days; and that no clearances may be furniſhed during that time, to any ſhip, or veſſel bound to ſuch foreign port or place, except ſhips or veſſels, under the immediate directions of the Preſident of the United States; And that the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed to give ſuch inſtructions to the revenue officers of the United States, as ſhall appear beſt adapted for carrying the ſaid reſolution into full effect.

FREDERICK-AUGUSTUS MUHLENBURG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved—March the twenty ſixth, 1794.
Go: WASHINGTON, Preſident of the United States.

WANTED to HIRE, IMMEDIATELY, For the term of SIX MONTHS, TWO induſtrious, ſteady, ſubſtantial MEN, well acquainted with

Farming Buſineſs.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, April 8, 1794.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ON the night of the 5th inſt. the ſtore of the Subſcriber in Northampton was broke open and the following articles were taken, viz: 1 Gold Watch—1 Silver Watch, Maker's name Geo. Duke, London, No. 926—1 do. Jos. Thiſtlall, do. No. 3009—1 do. Wm. Clayton, do. No. 4542—1 do. Jno. Maſters, Briſtol—1 do. do. Thos. Atwood, London, No. 27747—1 Fuſee do. Jno. Johnſon, do. No. 244—1 do. J. Hays, do. No. 508—1 do. do. Jas. Dove, do. No. 225—1 do. do. Caleb Clay, do. No. 3745—1 do. do. Thos. Yoakley, A. C. S. do. No. 500—1 do. do. Wm. Ranſom, do. No. 18833—1 Fuſee do. J. Hays, do. No. 508—1 ſilver do. Jos. Biſield, do. No. 14146—1 do. do. Clarke, do. No. 402—1 do. do. Geo. Colledon, do. No. 3328—1 do. do. Edmd. Page, do. No. 5139—1 do. do. J. Edwards, do. No. 4408—1 do. do. J. Reed, do. No. 112—1 do. do. W. Mitchelſon, No. 7229—two ſtrings of gold Beads, one do. gilt do. cut in diamonds, two large ſet table Spoons, flowered handles; one ſett ſilver Tea do. flowered do. one plain do. The THIEF is ſuppoſed to be a tranſient fellow who calls himſelf *Richard ſon*, about 24 years of age, by occupation a Cooper, ſays he belongs to Woburn, in the County of Middleſex, is nearly ſix feet high, freſh complexion, grey eyes, long hair, a little lame in one of his feet occaſioned by a bruiſe—had with him when he went away, one ſtriped elaſtic ſuſpenders, one London brown coat, one blue do. one Sailor's jacket, one pair fuſtian trowſers, one pair ſtriped elaſtic do. two pair of chickſter breeches, one ſtriped veſt, one neckin do. one green do. one ſcarlet do. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the Goods ſecured, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, or for the Thief, and goods only, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

NATHAN STORRS.

Northampton, (Maſſ.) April, 6. 1794.

THE Proprietors of LOCKS and CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampſhire, at the falls at South-Hadley, are hereby notified, That a meeting of the ſaid Proprietors is appointed, to be holden at the dwelling houſe of Capt. *Samuel Clarke*, innholder, in Northampton, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon: the ſaid meeting to conſider and act on the following things:

1ſt. To receive the reports of any committees, of their doings, or any matters or ſervices for the proprietors, to which they may have been appointed, and to paſs votes thereon, that may then be thought proper.

2dly. to conſider of any propoſals that may then be made to them, of the erecting any further buildings, Mills, or other works, on or about the ſaid canals, relative thereto, or connected therewith: and what further meaſures may be neceſſary or expedient, for the moſt prudent and ſpeedy completion of the ſaid canal, and the other works relative thereto: and to paſs proper votes thereon.

3dly. To conſider what further ſums of money may be neceſſary to be ſpecially raiſed, for accompliſhing all or any of the ſaid purpoſes, & to make the neceſſary orders for raiſing the ſame accordingly.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1794.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *Preſident*
JONA. DWIGHT,
SAMUEL HENSHAW,
JUSTIN ELY. } *Directors.*

THE Partnerſhip of JONES & LADD, is by mutual agreement diſſolved. All thoſe indebted to ſaid company are requeſted to ſettle their book accounts immediately, either by payment or note.

JONES and LADD.

N. B. The Subſcriber purpoſes to continue buſineſs at Buckland, and ſolicits a cuſtom of his Friends.

P. JONES.

Buckland, March 1, 1794.

SKEIN TWINE, made of the beſt American Hemp, and CORDAGE of all ſizes, may be had of

ZEBINA & THOMAS STEBBINS,

Who make all kinds of tarred and untarred Cordage, Lines, Twine, &c. and any particular kind made at a ſhort notice.

Alſo—A few Buſhels good HEMP-SEED, for ſale.

Springfield, April 3, 1794.

WANTED to hire one Journeyman CHAISE-MAKER, and one WHEEL-WRIGHT—good wages will be given—Alſo, wanted, an Apprentice to the above buſineſs. Enquire of

Wm. SHIPMAN.

Hadley, April 2, 1794.

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in St. Euſtatia, to his brother in this town, dated March 2.

"Mr. Skipwith, the American conſul, has chartered the ſhips Columbia, of Portland, and Diligence of New-York, for the purpoſe of taking American ſeamen home.

"Captain Sears of the ſhip Merchant owned in Portland, who put in here in diſtreſs from Bourdeaux, informs, that previous to his ſailing from thence (which was 25th January) 12,000 Pruſſian troops had come over to the French. This I believe is a fact, as a gentleman who came paſſenger in the above veſſel told me, that he ſaw 5000 of them marching to the interior parts of the Republic.

"From every information that I can collect, I have not a doubt but that the judges of the Britiſh admiralty courts, in the Weſt Indies, have private inſtructions for the condemnation of American veſſels, ſtarting from the Proclamation of ſeizure of Toulon."

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.

A reſolution in ſubſtance as follows, of Repreſentatives of the day: by a very great

That the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives agreeing thereto, be prohibited from the importation of foreign port or place, for a term not exceeding thirty days; and that the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed and empowered to give the neceſſary directions to the Officers of the Revenue, to carry this reſolution into effect.

A meſſage was received by the Houſe of Repreſentatives from the Preſident of the United States, communicating two letters from Mr. Skipwith, conſul of the United States at St. Euſtatia, exhibiting a detail of the depredations and ſpoliations of the Britiſh cruiſers on the commerce and navigation of the United States—It appears from theſe letters, that nearly 130 American veſſels have been condemned in the Britiſh iſlands. The meſſage and letters, on motion of Mr. Sedgwick, were referred to a ſelect committee, to conſider and report thereon, particularly with reſpect to providing the means for diſcharging the expences incurred by Mr. Skipwith in ſupplying a large number of American captains and ſeamen who have loſt their veſſels, and furniſhing them with the means of returning to their own country.

NEW-YORK March 29.

On Thurſday night before laſt two Engliſh veſſels ſtole away from this port, notwithſtanding they knew of the embargo; and the captain, having been informed of it yeſterday morning, requeſted the Brigadier-General of the militia of this ſtate to aſſiſt him in purſuing and bringing them back to port; in conſequence of which, the time being too ſhort to call out a detachment from the militia, a number of our patriotic fellow-citizens, of different regiments, ſtepped into the cuſtom-houſe boat, under the command of an officer and proceeded up the Eaſt river—ſhortly after which, the two brave clopers were ſafely moored in our harbor.

BOSTON, April 3.

A petition has been received by the Preſident, ſigned by upwards of one hundred of the moſt influential characters in the State of Vermont, requeſting permiſſion to invade Canada—in which they aſſert, that within five days after obtaining permiſſion, they will march with 20,000 men, to beſiege Quebec—and that in caſe of failing of ſucceſs, they will aſk no indemnification; but if ſucceſsful, they will be content with taking the military ſtores of the Britiſh King, and all other property ſhall be reſigned to the United States.

The above intelligence was brot by a gentlemen from Philadelphia, who arrived at New-York on Friday, and with whom our informant converſed.

Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, January 5, 1794.

"The National Repreſentatives have given 30,000 livres," to be diſtributed among the American maſters, and I hear that to-morrow, they are to give 100,000 livres more for the ſame purpoſe.

E. DREW.

About 100 dollars for each ſhip.

NORTHAMPTON, April 9.

The following are the Votes given in on Monday laſt in this town for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Senators, for the enſuing year, viz:

For GOVERNOR.

His Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, 6 votes
Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, 110 votes.

Lt. GOVERNOR.

His Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, 108 votes.

SENATORS.

JOHN HASTINGS,	111
SAMUEL FOWLER,	114
JUSTIN ELY,	109
WILLIAM BILLINGS,	113
SAMUEL HENSHAW,	113

We hear from Hartford, that on Sunday afternoon laſt, the new gaol in that town was entirely conſumed by fire. The building was juſt completed, and coſt nearly five thouſand pounds,—it was ſet on fire by a diſtracted woman, who was alſo conſumed with it.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives in Congreſs, March 27.

In the houſe this day, certain reſolutions were moved, by Mr. Dayton. They were in ſubſtance that it was the duty of the American government to allow a complete indemnification to the citizens of the United States, for the loſſes ſuſtained by the Britiſh Priſoners; and that as a fund for this indemnification, all debts due to Britiſh merchants ought to be ſequeſtred, till an explanation had taken place with the Court of Britain.

It was moved that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee on this buſineſs immediately. Mr. Tracy, wiſhed for a delay of a ſingle day, to think on the ſubject. At the firſt view, the propoſal appeared to him an outrage upon common honeſty.

Mr. Dayton objected to this delay.

Mr. Boudinot requeſted a delay till tomorrow, but upon dividing the houſe, agreed to go into a committee this day.

Mr. Dayton ſaid, that he was too unwell to ſtate his reaſons at full length for theſe reſolutions. They were obvious. Inſtead of ſequeſtrating, he thought that Congreſs had a right to have confiſcated the Britiſh property, both in the American funds, and in the hands of private debtors.

He ſaid that all hope of retribution of the damages from Britain was perfectly chimerical. He gave it as his opinion, from many reaſons, that it was the deſign of Britain to go into a war with this country immediately.

Mr. Smith, S. C, offered the following reſolutions.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made for the indemnification of all citizens of the United States, whoſe veſſels or cargoes ſhall have been ſeized and confiſcated by any belligerent power, contrary to the law of nations.

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for carrying the foregoing reſolutions into effect.

The following, including the object contemplated by thoſe of Mr. Smith, were preſented by Mr. Dayton, and it was moved to go into committee of the whole upon them immediately. After ſome debate the motion was carried, 51 members riſing in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law for the ſequeſtration of all the debts due from the citizens of the United States to the ſubjects of the king of Great-Britain.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought in like manner to be made for ſecuring the payment of all ſuch debts into the Treaſury of the United States, there to be as a pledge for the indemnification of ſuch of the citizens of the ſaid ſtates as ſhall have ſuffered from the ſhips of war, privateers, or from any perſon or deſcription of perſons acting under the commiſſion or authority of the Britiſh King, in contravention of the laws of nations, and in violation of the right of neutrality.

The houſe accordingly went into committee of the whole on theſe reſolutions, Mr. Sherbourne in the chair.

Some debate took place on theſe reſolutions.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) then laid the following reſolution on the table, as a ſubſtitute for thoſe preſented by Mr. Dayton.

Reſolved, That all tranſfers or aſſignments of debts due to any ſubject of Great-Britain by any citizen of the United States, made after the promulgation of this reſolution and for 30 days thereafter be null and void to all intents and purpoſes. Adjourned.

The Committee to whom was referred to report the means of rendering the force of the United States more efficient, after mature and deliberate conſideration, have unanimouſly agreed to report to the Houſe the following reſolutions as proper to be adopted.

Reſolved, That effectual meaſures ought to be adopted to complete the preſent military eſtabliſhment of the United States, and that proviſion ought to be made that the ſame may be kept full.

Reſolved, That an additional corps of artillery, not exceeding 800 men, officers included, and alſo including one chief, and four aſſiſtant engineers, ought to be raiſed for garriſoning the fortifications which are, or may be erected for the defence of the ſea coaſt.

Reſolved, That the Preſident be authoriſed and empowered to call on the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to take effectual meaſures, as ſoon as may be, to organize and hold in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, eighty thouſand effective militia, officers included; to be apportioned to the ſeveral ſtates reſpectively, in proportion to the whole number of white inhabitants—that is to ſay.

To the State of Georgia	1333
South-Carolina	3550
North-Carolina	7331
Kentucky	1532
Virginia	11377
Maryland	5418
Delaware	1256
Pennſylvania	10788
New Jerſey	4318
New-York	7971
Vermont	2139
Connecticut	5881
Rhode-Iſland	1627
Maſſachuſetts	11885
New-Hampſhire	3544
	80000

Which detachment of militia ſhall be officered, out of the preſent militia officers, or others, at the option and diſcretion of the conſtitutional authority of the ſtates, reſpectively.

Reſolved, That any independent corps of cavalry, artillery, or infantry, that ſhall voluntarily engage; and provided the ſame ſhall be deemed eligible by this Preſident.

Reſolved, That the Preſident be deſired to requeſt the executives of the ſeveral States to take effectual care that the men detached as aforeſaid, be armed and equipped, according to law.

Reſolved, That proviſion ought to be made by law for organizing and raiſing a military force, under the authority of the government of the United States, to conſiſt of rank and file, with the proper officers, to ſerve for the term of years, or during a war which may break out between the United States and any foreign European power; and that the Preſident be authoriſed to take the meaſures neceſſary for raiſing the ſame: Provided that no ſuch meaſures be taken by the executive until war ſhall be actually commenced between the United States and ſome foreign European power.

NEW-LONDON, April 3.

A Reſolve has paſſed both Houſes of Congreſs for raiſing EIGHTY THOUSAND men, immediately, and only waits for the ſignature of the PRESIDENT.

On what eſtabliſhment theſe troops are to be raiſed, we cannot learn. For the moſt probable explanation of the buſineſs, we refer our readers to the Reſolve which paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 24th ult. in commitee of the whole. Whether this report proves true or falſe, ſome act of the kind may be daily expected.

A company of artillery were beating up for Volunteers, when the gentleman from whom we received this information, left New-York. Probably for the ſervice of that ſtate.

The Bill for building and equipping 7 navy, has received the ſignature of the President.

Counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the U. States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of N. America, are in circulation.

A priſon ſhip for American priſoners is ſaid to be fitting up in Jamaica.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large ſupply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT.
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Alſo, the following collections of Muſick, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worceſter Collection—Hans Gram's Thankſgiving Anthem—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dr. Rogerſon—Kimball's and Billings' New Works, never before publiſhed.

School Books by the doz. as uſual.

Thoſe of his Cuſtomers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

THE FARM advertiſed to be ſold at Capt. Bolt wood's in Conway, on the 17th inſt. will be ſold on the 16th on account of the Sale.

THOMAS WELLS DICKINSON.

Deerfield, April 5, 1794.

Northampton, April 1, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

FOR *PRINTING* by SUBSCRIPTION,

PROPHETIC CONJECTURES

ON THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551
REV. J. KNOX.	1572
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651
ARCHBP. USHER,	1655
DR. H. MORE,	1663
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742
DR. GILL.	1748

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an Introduction, Remarks, and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his ſecrets unto his ſervants the prophets. AMOS.

[Theſe Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illuſtration of ſeveral parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out thoſe Revolutions which ſhould take place in the world. The preſent accompliſhment of ſuch predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and theſe illuſtrations, tho' publiſhed above 200 years before the event, and correſponding with the facts themſelves, are new motives to ſearch the Scriptures.]

CONDITIONS.

I. The above work ſhall be printed on good paper and a handſome type, and will contain about 100 pages.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, will be 5/—the money to be paid on delivery of the books.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for nine books ſhall have a tenth *gratis*.

** Subſcriptions for the above work are received at this office, and by a number of gentlemen, in whoſe hands Subſcription papers are lodged.

WILL ſtand for COVERING,

At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun.

PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Race-Horſe, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine coat, riſing fifteen hands and an half high, duly made for beauty, ſtrength and ſpeed, has run three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three purſes, he was imported in the year 1792, and covered two ſeaſons at Annapolis, at two guineas each Mare, was got by old Paymaſter, his Dam, by Truncheon, his grand Dam by Regulus, his great grand Dam by Eaſby's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Partner, his great great great grand Dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great great great great grand Dam by Veſtal's Turk, out of Trumpit's Dam, a ſtock highly diſtinguiſhed blood, he gives full credit. He will cover at four dollars the leap, and ſix dollars the ſeaſon—to be paid in caſh, or any kind of grain, by the firſt day of Nov. next.

ALSO,

FOX,

AN Excellent Saddle-Horſe: He is eight years old this Spring, of a Sorrel or cheſnut colour, between 14 and 15 hands high, remarkably ſtrong built, clean limbed, and well gaited; and tho' peculiarly adapted to the ſaddle, is perhaps not excelled in the harneſs by any horſe of his ſize. He was bred in Rhode-Iſland, and is ſaid to be (in part) of the Narraganſet breed, has been kept ſome years for covering in the South part of this County, where his colts have given him great credit, and are highly eſteemed.

N. B. He will cover the ſeaſon at 15s and 9s, the ſingle leap.

Deerfield, April 9, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, on the 28th of March, a ſorrel MARE, three years old this ſpring, with a white ſtreak in her forehead, natural trotter. The owner may have her by proving property, paying charges and taking her away.

EBENEZER EVENS.

Conway, April 2, 1794.

Blanks

Of various kinds may be had at this

Almoſt every new arrival from Indies brings freſh accounts of depredations committed on the commerce of this country, by the Britiſh privateers; injuries call loudly for redreſs, and it is to be hoped, the ſpirit of '75 will ſoon awake to vengeance.

FROM THE EAGLE.

The FARRAGO.

If we see right, we see our foes,
Then what avails it to have eyes?
From ignorance our comfort flows,
And fortune, from our being wise.

Wearied we should lie down in death;
This cheat of life would take no more,
If fame were thought an empty breath,
Or DELIA but a perjured whore.

PRIOR.

HAPPINESS having been defined, by certain acute wits, the art of being adroitly deceived, perhaps no order in society merits congratulation more, than that cajoled cluster of "good easy men," whom knaves call dupes. *Amadis deGaul*, or any other knight errant of old romance, most cordially curses the malignant enchanter, who, by the touch of a talisman, causes the gorgeous castle to dwindle to a cot, or the wrinkle of a witch to mar the brow of a peerless damsel. The dupe, whom the unreflecting "million" too often deride for being gulled, would have equal reason to upbraid that impertinent and pretended friend, who, in the game of human artifice, should stand behind his chair, and incessantly tell him, that he was cheated. Although, I cannot agree with that eccentric orator, who harangued in praise of ignorance; although I cannot print paradoxes, like ROUSSEAU'S, pronouncing the arts and sciences useless, and barbarism a blessing, yet I would fervently implore those gamesome genii; who delight in the mockery of mortals, that they would never unbind from my eyes, that filler, which conceals from their view the frailties of the woman I love. In life's pilgrimage, curiosity must be sparingly indulged; and, lest dejection invade, we should not scarcely see, still less contemplate the deformities of ZAARA, or, *The Desart*. One of the most amiable *weaknesses*, as the world calls them, in uncle *Toby's* character, as delineated by STERNE, was, that you might chat him ten times a day, if nine times were not sufficient for your purpose. The author of *Hudibras* acknowledges, that

Doubtless the pleasure is as great,
Of being cheated as to cheat:

but I affirm that the satisfaction is greater, and, that the dupe is happier than the knave. If it better to be the merry punch of the puppet show, than the master juggler, who comprehends the whole trick. How foolishly conducts that curious impertinent, who swears that the glittering crown of the theatric monarch is nothing but tinsel, and rushes behind the scenes to view the actors in an undress. The naked skeleton even of delight, to adopt a happy phrase of Dr. JOHNSON, is loathsome; and those inquisitive beings, who wish to survey every object stripped of its trappings, resemble children, who dash their gilded toys to pieces, to know what is inside.

Inquisitiveness has, in every age, been the cause of a world of mischief. How much better would it have been for "us and our hopeful posterity," if our grand parent *Eve* had been content with innocent ignorance, without hankering after those cursed *crab apples*, which have fet "the children's teeth on edge." From this habit of tearing off the veil from every object—how many misshapen monsters have hideously yawned to the curious eye, and exhibited most naked and nauseous disproportion. How many noble, how many ecclesiastical heads, recent from the guillotine, have gasped on the ground, because TOM PAINE railed at the mob for their servility to the ruling powers, and taught them the "*Rights of Man.*" If *happy* ignorance had been our hereditary queen, no perfecution civil or religious would have urged nonconforming victims to the stake, or the scaffold. The bells on St. Bartholomew's night would not have tolled; LUTHER would not have defaced the paintings, nor mutilated the statues of the Romish church; CALVIN's profelytes had been a visionary band, feeble and insignificant, as the madcap shakers. Mother *Church* and her daughters would have never quarrelled for precedency; *Jansenists* would not have been rent by one side, nor *grey coats* singed thread bare by 'tother. But all the members of the *great family* would have sung what ditties they pleased, and chorused it away with—*Contented we are, and contented we'll be, boys!*

LONDON, January 8.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 8th ult. give the Spanish accounts of the check received by the French army, lately mentioned in the Convention. These letters say the Marquis de Castriol, had driven in the French from the valley of Banuls, with two pieces of cannon, and a great number of prisoners; that on the 7th ult. they attacked the great Camp of the Republicans, and their batteries of L'Ermitage. Their attacks were so successful, that by the clock in the morning the Spaniards were completely masters of the field, and the French camp, took 24 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of ammunition and provisions, besides 600 prisoners. The loss of the Spaniards does not exceed 200 men both killed & wounded; and that of the French, in killed, is asserted to be very considerable.

The army of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg will be augmented to 130,000 men; the British and Hanoverian, under the command of the Duke of York, to 40,000; the Dutch, under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, to 20,000 men. Thus, in the beginning of March, a force of 200,000 men will take the field from Treves as far as Ostend.

On the Rhine, the army of General Wormser will be increased to 60,000, the Prussians to 64,000, the Imperialists to 20,000, and the corps of the Prince of Conde to 12,000 men, which will increase the Allied army on the Rhine to 156,000 men.

The Paris Journals of the 28th, state, that by a letter dated from Nantz of the 24th Dec. signed Carrier, the Royalists on the right bank of the Loire, had been completely defeated, with considerable loss both of men and cannon.

The report of a French invasion has again spread a general alarm on the coasts of Suffex, Hants, &c. Redoubled diligence has been the only consequence of the apprehensions entertained.

A warrant has just passed the treasury board for issuing the sum of 800l. for the further support of the French emigrant clergy and laity in this kingdom.

BALTIMORE, March 10.

Intelligence, it is said, was received in town yesterday, that three French Frigates, on a cruise off our coast, have taken and carried into Norfolk five English vessels.

LEXINGTON, February 8.

Head Quarters, Grenville Jan. 1794.

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 22nd Nov. and 17th ultimo, and have the pleasure to inform you, that forty one thousand dollars have been received at this place towards the pay of the Mounted Volunteers that were under your command; it will therefore be proper, that Mr. Love, your Pay-Master, should immediately repair to this place, in order to settle and adjust the accounts with the Pay-Master General of the Legion and receive the money.

I am much obliged by your friendly hints and advice, and have the satisfaction to inform you that we are in full possession of the field of battle of the 4th of November 1791, the enclosed is an extract from the general orders of the 28th ultimo, will give you a concise account of this manœuvre, since which, i. e. on the 2d inst. Mr. Collins one of our deputy Quarter-Masters (with whom you are acquainted) accompanied by a Sergant, Corporal and 12 men, who I ordered to reconnoitre and determine certain given points preparatory to future operations, came to sudden contact with a considerable Indian encampment, which they deemed less dangerous to attack, than to attempt a retreat after being discovered.

The result was the loss of three brave soldiers killed on the spot, upon our part, and five warriors upon theirs. When this gallant little party, finding themselves out numbered, though proper to fall back, the enemy tore from the rencounter, did not think it expedient to pursue.

The remainder of this small party arrived in camp in the course of the next day, one of them slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, I am with sincere respect and true esteem.

Your most obedient, Humble Servant,

ANT. WAYNE.

The Hon. Maj. Gen. Scott.
Head-Quarters, Greenville, Dec. 18, 1793.

The commander in chief returns his most grateful thanks to major Henry Burbeck, and to every officer, non-commissioned officer and private belong to the detachment under his command, for their soldierly and exemplary good conduct, during their late arduous tour of duty, and for the ready cheerfulness, with which they faced and surmounted every difficulty (at this inclement season) in re-possessing the field of battle, and erecting thereon Fort Recovery, a work impervious to savage force; as also for piously and carefully collecting and interring the bones, and paying the last respect and honors to the manes of the heroes who fell upon the 4th of November 1791, by three times three discharges, from the same artillery that were lost on that fatal day, but now recovered by this detachment of the Legion.

The commander in chief also requests, Major Mills, captains Butler and de Butto, lieutenant Harrison and doctor Scott to accept of his best thanks for their voluntary aid and services upon this occasion.

WINDSOR, March 24.

The Episcopal Convention of this state met at Manchester the 26 ult. and elected the Rev. Doctor Samuel Peters, formerly of Connecticut, to the Apostleship of the Rev. Doctor Bass, who does not accept.

Doct. Peters, is expected to Jane next, and is to reside in this State.—He will probably receive *consecration* in England. This will make six successors of the Apostles in the United States—and two in the Provinces since the late peace.

BOSTON, March 24.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman now in France to his friend in this town, received by the brig Dolphin, arrived at Providence, dated Havre, December 30, 1793.

I wrote you by the same opportunity a few days since; I then told you of the success of the Armies of the Republick in the taking of Toulon and Valenciennes; this day, being the Decadi, we have been celebrating the event, or rather rejoicing with our brethren of this Republick, at the recapture of Toulon. This morning arrived here the confirmation of the taking of Valenciennes; it is said that the Austrians lost 14,000 killed, and that 6000 came over and joined the Armies of the Republick; the rest were taken prisoners.

We have also had accounts that the rebels at La Vendee, are completely cut up. On every side success attends the French army. It scarcely now admits of a doubt but that the TREE of LIBERTY, planted in this country, will take root, and spread its branches over all Europe, and that tyranny and oppression will be no more. Is the prayer of an individual will avail, I will pray towards it, I will pray without ceasing.

GREENFIELD, MARCH, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE LIFE OF

JOSEPH,

THE SON OF ISRAEL,

IN EIGHT BOOKS.

CHIEFLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF YOUTH.

THIS excellent work *is designed to entertain young readers, without vitiating their minds; by setting before them one of the most amiable of sacred characters, in the person of Joseph, the hero of the story.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be handsomely printed on good paper, and will contain 130 pages.

II. The price to subscribers will be *three Shillings*, bound.

III. Those Gentlemen who wish to encourage the reprinting of this excellent work, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis, provided they will subscribe for, or procure six subscribers, & become answerable for the payment.

Subscriptions are received by THOMAS DICKMAN, the intended publisher, at his Printing Office in GREENFIELD, and by several gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged.

Asa White,

HAS just received a beautiful assortment of English, India and Hard Ware Goods, which will be sold on much lower terms than usual. Wanted, a quantity of yard wide Tow Cloth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above Goods. Also for sale, West India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Bohea Tea, Sugar and Raisins.

Williamsburgh March 10, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Hawley, that their Lands are taxed for the year 1793. Unless their taxes are paid before the tenth day of May next, their Lands will be sold as the Law directs.

DAVID PARKER, Collector.

Hawley, March 17, 1794.

CASH,

And the highest price given for

PORK, HOG'S LARD, BUTTER and BEES-WAX—at the store of ROBERT BECK and SON.—Who have for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER-SEED, upon low terms.

Northampton, March 1, 1794.

THE subscriber is in immediate want of a BOY about fifteen or sixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the joiners business, possessed of the following qualifications: Truth, Honesty, Integrity, and Activity.

COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, March 18, 1794.

WANTED to purchase two good *Feather Beds*; or good feathers to make them—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, March 19, 1794.

Silas Brown, jun.

HAS just received a new supply of Goods, at his Store opposite his Dwelling-House; among which are the following articles, viz. Scarlet, London Brown & London Smoak Broad Cloaths, Fearnaught Do. Elasticks, Coatings, Lamb Skins, Red, White & Yellow Flannel, Green & Red Baizes, Blankets, Velvets, of all Kinds, Vest Patterns, Corron Dmain, Shalloons, Tramies, Jeans, Fustians, Cotton & Worsted Hose, Linen by the piece, or less—Moreens; an assortment of Calicoes & Chintzes, Nankeens, Bandano, Flagg and Poplin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Men's and Ladies' Gloves, Mitts, Sattin, Modes, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Shoe Binding, Quality, Writing Paper, Red Seal, Ladies Fans, Dutch Lace, Tape and Tabs, Sewing Silk, Twist, Ostrich Feathers, Scissers, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Gimblets, Snuff Boxes, Pins, Combs, Hand Hinges, Thumb Latches, Imperial and other Coat and Vest Buttons, Pocket Case Knives and Forks, Cutters, Pen knives, Razors, Hat Pins, Needles, Shaving Soap, Wafers, Snuff, Rum, Sugar, Salt, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Soleleather, Closefitting Gentlemen and Ladies Shoes, &c.

The above Goods will be sold very low for Cash, Shingles, or most kinds of Produce.

N. B. Said Brown wants to purchase a quantity of Flax-Seed, for which pay is in hand will be made.

Eastampton, March 10, 1794.

For sale, by

SIMEON BUTLER,

Opposite the Court-House,

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT, Northampton, March 5, 1794.

TO be sold, (a bargain,) by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 tons of old Iron, consisting of 2 tons of Hooks and Hinges, Sledges, Stone Pecks, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Chizels, Gouges, Broad and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c.

March 11, 1794.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the 22d inst. a small red cow, two years old the last spring. Whoever will take up said cow, and deliver her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a handsome reward, by

WILLIAM BATES.

Chesterfield, Jan. 29, 1794.

WANTED, one or two good journeymen JOINERS, for five or six months, for which good pay will be made in the course of the season, by

ELISHA SEARLE.

Eastampton, March 11, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER M'MURPHY, late of Conway Deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and all Persons who have demands on said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

OLIVER ROOT, Adm'or.

Conway, March 11, 1794.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for sale, a few Hogsheads of good Havanna and 3d proof W. I. Rum, per hhd. or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel. Coffee in large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

WHEREAS MARY the wife of me the subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me, I hereby forbid all person harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay my debt of her contracting.

JACOB JONES.

Belham, March 25, 1794.

THE Copartnership of Benjamin and Oliver Smith, is by mutual consent, this day dissolved. All Persons indebted to said Company are called upon to make immediate payment. Those who neglect a speedy compliance with this request are informed, that a regard to our engagements, makes it indispensably necessary, for us to call on them in a way more disagreeable and expensive.

Hatfield, March 28, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, by Book account are desired to call and settle them, by the first day of May next, either by paying the same, or giving their obligations.

CALVIN MERRIL.

N. B. Those that do not comply with the above request, will be call'd upon in a disagreeable manner.

Amherst, March 17, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1794. [NUMB. 398.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

In the Year of our LORD, one Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety four.

AN ACT providing for the relief and support, employment and removal of the Poor, and for repealing all former Laws made for those purposes.

BE it enacted by the *Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That every town and district within this Commonwealth, shall be holden to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons, lawfully settled therein, who never have acquired a settlement thereof; and may vote in town meeting, or in the same way that monies for other town or district charges are voted and raised; and may, at their annual meeting choose any number, not exceeding twelve, of suitable persons, dwelling therein, to be Overseers of the Poor, and where such are not specially chosen, the Selectmen shall be Overseers of the Poor *ex officio*.

Be it further enacted, That said Overseers shall have the care & oversight of all such poor & indigent persons, as settled in their respective towns and districts; and shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, either in the workhouse or other tenements belonging to such towns or districts, or in such other way and manner, as they, at any legal meeting, shall direct, or otherwise at the discretion of said Overseers, if the cost of such other town or district.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the kindred of any such poor person, if any he shall have, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children, or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living within this Commonwealth, of sufficient ability, shall be holden to support such pauper, in proportion to such ability.

And the Court of Common Pleas in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged shall reside, upon complaint made by any town or district, or kindred who shall have been at any expence for the relief and support of any such pauper (which complaint being filed in the Clerk's office of such Court and summons thereon issued, directed to and served by any proper officer to serve original summons, and in the manner they are by law to be served, fifteen days before the sitting of such Court, shall be sufficient to hold the person summoned to answer thereto) may on due hearing either upon the appearance or default of the kindred so summoned, assess & apportion such kindred, they shall judge reasonable therefor, upon such of said kindred as they shall judge of sufficient ability, and according thereto, to the time of such assessment with costs, and may enforce payment thereof by warrant of distress, *Provided* such assessment shall not extend to any expence for any relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of such complaint.

And may further assess and apportion upon them, such weekly sum for the future, as they shall judge sufficient for the support of such pauper, to be paid quarterly till further order of Court, and upon application from time to time of the town, district or kindred, to whom the same shall have been ordered to be paid, the Clerk of said Court shall issue, and may renew a warrant of distress for the arrears of any preceding quarter.

And the Court may further order, with whom of such kindred, that may desire it, such pauper shall live and be relieved, and for such time with one, and such with another, as they shall judge proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper, as well as the convenience of the kindred. And upon suggestion other kindred of ability not named in the complaint, may be notified, and the process may be continued, and upon due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the Court may proceed against them in the same manner, as if they had been named in the complaint. But if such complaint be not entered or be discontinued or withdrawn, or be adjudged groundless, the respondents shall recover costs.

And such Court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any of the party interested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment as the circumstances may vary.

And be it further enacted, That said Overseers be, and they hereby are empowered from time to time to bind out, by deed indented or polls, as apprentices to be instructed and employed in any lawful art, trade or mystery, or as servants to be employed in any lawful work or labor, any male or female children, whose parents are lawfully settled in, and become actually chargeable to their town or district; also, white parents, so settled shall be thought by said Overseers to be unable to maintain them (whether they receive alms or are so chargeable or not) *Provided*, they be not afflicted to any town or district charges; and also all such, who, or whose parents, residing in their town or district, are supposed there at the charge of the Commonwealth, or whose parents are unable to support them as aforesaid, to any citizen of this Commonwealth—That is to say, male children till they come to the age of twenty one years, and females till they come to the age of eighteen, or are married; which binding shall be valid and effectual in law, as if such children had been of the full age of twenty one years, and had by a like deed bound themselves, or their parents had been consenting thereto: Provision to be made in such deed for the instruction of male children, so bound out, to read, write and cypher, and of females to read and write, and for such other information, benefit and allowance either within or at the end of the term, as to the Overseers may seem fit and reasonable.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Overseers, to enquire into the usuage of children already legally bound out, or that may be bound out by force of this act, and to defend them from injuries. And upon complaint, by such Overseers made to the Court of common Pleas, in the county where their town or district is, or where the child may be bound, against the master of any such child, for abuse, ill treatment or neglect; said Court (having duly notified the party complained of) may proceed to hear the complaint, and if the same be supported, and the cause shall be judged sufficient, may liberate and discharge such child from his or her master, with costs, for which execution may be awarded, otherwise the complaint shall be dismissed, but without costs, unless it appear groundless and without probable cause, in which case costs shall be allowed the respondent.

And any apprentice or servant so discharged or whose master shall decease, may be bound out anew, for the remainder of the term in manner aforesaid. And such overseers may also have remedy by action on such deed, against any person liable thereby, for recovery of damages for breaches of any of the covenants therein contained, which, when recovered, shall be placed in the town or district treasury, defraying reasonable charges, and disposed of by the Overseers at their discretion, for the benefit and relief of such apprentice or servant within the term; the remainder, if any, to be paid him at the expiration thereof; and the Court before which such cause shall be tried originally, and on the appeal may also, upon the plaintiff's request, if they see cause, liberate and discharge such apprentice or servant from his master, if it hath not then been already done in the method before directed by this act. And such apprentice or servant shall have like remedy when their term is expired, for damages for the cause aforesaid other than such as may for which damages may have been recovered as aforesaid, by action upon such deed to be delivered them for that purpose, and on which no endorsement shall be necessary. *Provided*, such action be commenced within two years after the expiration of the term; and where such deed shall have before been put in suit, an attested copy from the proper Officer may be used and have the same force as the original. And no action brought by Overseers shall abate by the death of some of them, or by their being succeeded in Office, pending the action, but it shall proceed in the names of the original plaintiff or the survivors of them.

And in case of elopement, any such apprentice or servant may be apprehended by any Justice of the peace of the county where he is bound or where he may be found, upon complaint of the master or any other on his behalf, and returned to his master by any person to whom the warrant may be directed, or may be first sent to the house of correction at the Justices' direction. And every person enticing any such apprentice or servant to elope from his master, or harboring him, knowing him to have eloped, shall be liable to the master's action for all damages sustained thereby. And the Court of Common Pleas, either in the county where the Overseers binding, or the master of any apprentice or servant bound, live, may also upon complaint of such master, for gross misbehaviour, discharge such apprentice or servant from his apprenticeship or service, after due notice to such Overseers and hearing thereupon.

And be it further enacted, That said Overseers shall have power to set to work, or bind out to service by deed as aforesaid, for a term not exceeding one whole year at a time, all such persons, residing and lawfully settled in their respective towns or districts, or who have no such settlement within this Commonwealth, married or unmarried, upwards of twenty one years of age, as are able of body, but have no visible means of support, who live idly, and use and exercise no ordinary or daily lawful trade or business to get their living by; and also all persons who are liable by any law to be sent to the house of correction, upon such terms and conditions as they shall think proper.

Provided always, That any person thinking him or herself aggrieved by the doings of said overseers, in the premises, may apply by complaint to the Court of Common Pleas, in the county where they are bound, or where the overseers who bound them dwell, for relief; which Court, after due notice to the overseers, and to their masters shall have power, after due hearing and examination, if they find sufficient cause, to liberate and discharge the party complaining from his or her master, and to release him or her from the care of the overseers, otherwise to dismiss the complaint, and to give costs to either party or not, as the Court may think reasonable.

And be it further enacted, That the poor person standing in need of relief, living without the bounds of any incorporated town or district, shall be under the care of the overseers of the poor, appointed in the adjoining town or district, wherein the inhabitants of such unincorporated place are usually taxed: And the said overseers shall have the like authority to bind out the children of such poor persons, as they are vested with, respecting the children of persons in like circumstances, inhabitants of the town or district in which they are appointed. And such overseers may also, set to work, or bind out, as aforesaid, for a space not exceeding one whole year at a time, all such persons above the age of twenty one years, married or unmarried, residing in their towns, but without the bounds of any town or district, as are able of body, but have no visible means of support, or who live idle, using no ordinary, daily lawful trade or business to get their living by, or who are liable by any law, to be sent to the house of correction, and shall receive and apply their earnings (deducting reasonable charges) to the support of them or their families, if any they have, as their discretion, having to such persons the like remedy for relief, if they think themselves aggrieved, as is by this act provided for persons set to work, or bound out for like causes by overseers of towns.

And for the prevention of poverty as well as lewdness,

Be it further enacted, That any person who shall be suspected of keeping a house of ill fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, may be apprehended by warrant from any Justice of the Peace, in the county, upon complaint of the overseers of the town or district where in such house shall be; and upon conviction of such offence before such Justice, or before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or presentment of the Grand Jury, may be ordered to the house of correction, for a term not exceeding one month; and after such conviction, shall not be allowed to keep lodgers or boarders, in any town or district, without the license of the overseers of the poor thereof.

And be it further enacted, That it shall also be the duty of said overseers, in their respective towns or districts, to provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing, or found therein, not belonging thereto, but having lawful settlements in other towns or districts, when they fall into distress, and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they shall be removed to the places of their lawful settlements, the expences whereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the town or district to be charged, as also of their removal, or of their burial, in case of their decease, may be sued for and recovered, either in a civil action, by the town or district incurring the same, against the town or district wherein such persons had such settlements, or in the method by complaint, hereafter prescribed in and by this act; *provided*, such action or complaint for damages be commenced or preferred within two years after the cause of action arose, but not otherwise. And in such civil action, the settlement of the pauper shall not be contested by the defendants, if it hath been then adjudged to be in their town or district upon such process as is herein after prescribed, otherwise it may be: And a recovery in such action shall bar the town or district, against which the same be had, from disputing the settlement of such pauper, in such town or district, with the town or district so recovering, in any future action or process, brought and prosecuted for the support or removal of such pauper.

And be it further enacted, That all persons actually chargeable, or who through age or infirmity, idleness, or disorderliness, are likely to become chargeable to the places wherein they are found, but in which they have no lawful settlement, may be removed to the places of their lawful settlements, if they have any within the Commonwealth: And in order to effect such removal, and also to recover the expences incurred for the relief of such person, if said overseers choose that mode in preference to a civil action, said overseers may apply by complaint, to any Justice of the Peace in their county, not an inhabitant of their town or district, which complaint may be in substance, as follows:

To a Justice of the Peace, in and for the County of

The town of in the said County by the subscribers, Overseers of their poor, complain and shew, that

now resident in said town, is poor, and become chargeable, (or is likely to become chargeable) to said town; and that his lawful settlement is in in the county of Wherefore your complainants pray, that after a due course of proceedings had, the lawful settlement of said may be adjudged to be in said town of and that he may be removed thither by warrant accordingly. Your complainants further pray judgment for damages, for expences incurred on account of said an account thereof is annexed, and for such as may accrue till the time of judgment, and for costs. Dated at said the day of A. D. 179 .

A. B. &c. Overseers.

Upon which complaint, such Justice shall make out and annex thereto a summons, directed to the Sheriff or his Deputy, of the county wherein the town to be summoned is, in substance as follows:

——, ss. To the Sheriff of the county of or his Deputy; *Greeting*

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby required to summons the town of in said county of to appear if they see fit, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, in and for said county of at in said county of on the day of at of the clock in the noon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the above written complaint should not be granted; by leaving an attested copy thereof, and of this summons, with the Overseers of the said town of

[Seal.]

or some one of them, thirty days before said day of and make return hereof, and of your doings herein, unto me the said Justice, on or before the said day of Hereof fail not.

Given under my hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord T. P.

And such officer, shall ferve and return the fame, he being an inhabitant of the town to be fummoned notwithftanding. for the fame fees, as for other writs of fummons. And fuch Juftice fhall fummon the party to be removed, and other witneffes, and may, if he fee caufe, compel the appearance of the former by warrant, to be examined; and fhall hear his objections to fuch removal, and may for good caufe continue the procefs once, not exceeding three months; and after due examination and hearing, whether the town fummoned appears or not, fhall proceed to give judgment for, or againft the complainants, and make a record thereof in fubftance as follows:

——ff. At a Court held before me Efq. a Juftice of the Peace, in and for the county of at in faid county, on the day of in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and the town of in the county of complainants againft the town of in the county of fhewing that now refident in faid town of is poor and become chargeable to that town, (or is likely to become chargeable, as the fact may be) and that faid town of is the place of his lawful fettlement, and praying it may be fo adjudged; and that he may be removed thither, (and for damages for expences incurred on account of fuch pauper, or that may be incurred, and for coffs:) The parties appear (or the complainants appear, but the faid town of although folemnly called, doth not appear, but makes default, as the cafe may be) and after due examination and hearing, and on due confideration of the premifes had, I do adjudge the fame to be true, and I do alfo adjudge that the lawful fettlement of the faid is in the faid town of & that he be removed thither, and that the complainants recover the fum of damages, for expences incurred to this time for the fupport of faid as the cafe may require) (or if in favor of the town complained of, fay, I do adjudge that the faid is not likely to become chargeable to faid town of or that the lawful fettlement of faid is not in faid town of and that faid town of recover coffs.) Recorded by me Juftice of the Peace.

No coffs, however, to be awarded for fuch town if defaulted: but if the complaint be not entered or be difcontinued, or not profecuted, the town complained of appearing and praying therefor, fhall recover coffs. And upon judgment of removal, fuch Juftice may iffue his warrant of removal, directed to, and to be executed by any Conftable of the town, from whence the perfon is to be removed, or to any particular perfon by name in the following form.

ff. To any Conftable of the town of in the county of or to *Greeting.*

Whereas at a Court held on before me Efq. a Juftice of the Peace, in and for the county of on the day of it was adjudged by me the faid Juftice, that now refident in faid town of is chargeable (or likely to become chargeable as the cafe may be) thereto; that his lawful fettlement is in the town of in the county of and that he be removed thither. I do therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Maffachufetts, hereby authorize and require you forthwith to take, remove and convey by land or water, as may be moft convenient, the faid to the faid town of and him deliver to the Overfeers of the poor thereof, or fome one of them who are hereby required to receive and provide for him, as an inhabitant of that town. And of this warrant and of your doings herein, you are to make return to me, as foon as may be, after you fhall have executed the fame.

Given under my hand and feal the day of in the year of our Lord one thoufand feven hundred and J. P.

And fuch Overfeers fhall be obliged to receive and provide for fuch perfon accordingly; and faid Juftice may alfo award execution for damages and coffs; and may tax, in coffs, a reafonable fum for the expence of removal; and the execution may be iffued to, and may be executed by a proper officer, in the county where the town is, againft which it iffues. And in all the proceedings aforefaid, the word *diftrict* fhall be inferted inftead of the word *town*, where the cafes require it.

Provided always, That either party, as alfo any perfon who fhall be adjudged likely to become chargeable, and ordered to be removed, aggrieved at the judgment of fuch juftice, may appeal thereffom to the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in and for the fame county, and fhall procure copies, and enter and profecute the fame as other appeals are. And faid Court fhall hear and determine the fame without a Jury, and may award like warrant for removal, and like execution for damages and coffs, *mutatis mutandis*; or may on complaint affirm the judgment of the Juftice with additional damages and coffs, where the appeal is not profecuted, and carry fuch judgment into execution.

(To be continued.)

At a general meeting of the Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, held in the State Houfe Yard, on the 18th inft. in purfuance of an advertifement for that purpofe.

STEPHEN GIRARD, in the Chair,

The following declaration and refolutions, were propofed and unanimoufly agreed to.

WHEREAS the United States of America, fince the glorious epoch of their political exiftence as an independent nation, have fought by every reafonable expedient to eftablifh univerfal impartial juftice in their intercourfe with foreign countries; by a difpofition the moft candid and moft cordial, to cultivate the good will and friendfhip of all mankind; and, particularly, upon the principles of a magnanimous reconciliation, to obliterate the remembrance of the wrongs which they experienced during their revolutionary war with Great Britain! And whereas a conduct thus pacific and conciliatory was well intitled to a reciprocal difplay of impartiality, juftice and beneficence on the part of other nations; more particularly on the part of Great Britain; whofe commerce, manufactures and arts have been as much promoted; and whofe diftant and neceffitous colonies have been as plentifully fupplied by the American market, fubfequent as previoufly to the feparation of the two countries: But whereas it appears that Great Britain, unmoved by this generous example, uniformly actuated by an ambitious and vindictive policy, and equally regardlefs of pofitive compact and of general law, has denied the rights, attacked the intereffs, interrupted the parfuits, and infulted the dignity of the United States: and inafmuch as,

She has arbitrarily refufed to furrender the weftern poffs, conformably to the expreſs ſtipulations of treaty.

She has clandeſtinely fomented & maintained a ſavage war upon the frontiers of the United States, contrary to the dictates of juſtice and humanity.

She has indiſcinctly let loofe the barbarians of Africa, to plunder and enſlave the citizens of the United States.

She has arrogantly attempted to preſcribe boundaries to the American commerce.

She has baſely authoriſed piratical depredations to be committed by her own ſubjects on the ſhips and citizens of the United States.

She has violently ſeized and ſequeſtered the veſſels and property of the citizens of the United States, to the value of ſeveral millions of dollars.

She has inſultingly impriſoned & meanly ſeduced, or forcibly impreſſed into her ſervice, the ſeamen of the United States, to the number of ſeveral thouſand citizens.

And ſhe has contemptuouſly diſregarded the reiterated complaints which ſuch complicated injuries have produced.

And whereas it is at all times the right, and at a criſis like the preſent, it becomes the duty of the citizens freely and ſolemnly to declare their ſentiments; to claim the protection of their government; and to give every merited aſſurance of confidence and ſupport to thoſe who are employed in the adminiſtration of the public affairs——

Therefore,

Reſolved, That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, being deeply impreſſed with the injuries and inſults which Great Britain has offered to the rights, commerce and character of the United States; aſk and expect from the wiſdom & patriotiſm of the general government, and they hereby pledge themſelves cheerfully to ſupport with their Lives and Fortunes, the moſt expeditious and the moſt effectual meaſures, (meaſures which appears to have been ſo long poſtponed) to procure reparation for the paſt; to inſure ſafety for the future; to foſter and protect the commercial intereſts, and to render reſpectable and reſpected among the nations of the world the juſtice, dignity and power of the American Republic.

And whereas the arduous, but glorious ſtruggles of the French nation, to eſtabliſh a Free Republic, have naturally on the one hand provoked the indignation and reſentment of deſpots, and the ſlaves of deſpots, while, on the other hand, they have raiſed the ſympathy, admiration and applauſe of every enlightened and liberal mind; and the remembrance of the important ſervices, which France rendered to America, in her day of perſecution and diſtreſs, as well as the conviction, that the cauſe of the former is virtually the cauſe of the latter Republic, and of mankind, cannot fail to command the grateful and patriotic wiſhes of the citizens of the union for the triumph and proſperity of their friends and ally; under this impreſſion, therefore,

Reſolved, That it is the earneſt hope and recommendation of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, that, whatever may be the political operations of the general government, thoſe temporary irregularities in the commercial policy of France, which according to the evidence of the recent decree, enforcing her treaty with the United States, as the ſupreme law of her land, obviouſly proceeded from the neceſſity and not from the will of the Republic, may be regarded with a generous indulgence; and that every favor may be ſhewn to her citizens and to her cauſe, which friendſhip can diſtate and juſtice can allow.

The following reſolution being propoſed after the adoption of the foregoing was likewiſe unanimouſly agreed upon.

Reſolved, That the ſufferings of America calling thus loudly for redreſs on the part of the Federal Government, it is the ſenſe of this meeting, that meaſures adapted to prevent more of our property from falling into the hands of Algiers, or of Great Britain will be prudent, as alſo, that duties and prohibitions ought immediately to take place on Britiſh ſhips and manufactures, until reparation for the loſſes of our citizens can be obtained; & the juſt claims of America to the ſurrender of the Weſtern Poſts be complied with.

The chairman requeſting the attention of the meeting, to the calamitous ſituation of our brethren who are enſlaved at Algiers, the following reſolutions were propoſed on that ſubject, and unanimouſly adopted.

Reſolved, That a committe conſiſting of five citizens be appointed to prepare a plan for ſoliciting donations from all benevolent and patriotic freemen, for the purpoſes of eſtabliſhing a fund to relieve and redeem our unfortunate fellow-citizens, who now ſailing on board of veſſels belonging to the port of Philapelphia, have been captured and enſlaved by the Algerine or any other piratical ſtate.

Reſolved, That the above committee ſhall report their plan to a general meeting of the citizens to be holden on the 22d day of March inſt.

Reſolved, That the following named perſons ſhall be the committee for carrying into effect the foregoing reſolutions, to wit, John Swanwick, Stephen Girard, Iſrael Iſrael, Jacob Morgan, and Alexander James Dallas.

STEPHEN GIRARD, Chairman,
ROBERT M'KEAN, Secretary,
March 18, 1794.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *March* 17.

SUNDRY reports were read and diſpoſed of.

The ſenate have paſſed the bill for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States with ſundry amendments, which the houſe agreed to in this ſitting.

The bill for erecting arſenals and magazines was taken up in committee of the whole, reported with amendments, which were agreed to in the houſe, and the bill paſſed to a third reading tomorrow.

Upon the motion of Mr. S. Smith, who had ſome propoſitions to make to the houſe, which he believed would require ſecrecy, the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, *March* 18.

The blanks in the bill for erecting arſenals and magazines were filled and the bill paſſed.

A memorial was read from the manufacturers of bar iron and others, praying that the duties on the importation of that article be not diminiſhed.

Mr. Fitzſimons moved, that the Preſident be authoriſed to employ any of the revenue cutters as packets or diſpatch boats. Agreed.

The galleries were then cleared, for the committee of the whole to reſume its ſitting on the State of the Union.

[The buſineſs of Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, was tranſacted with cloſed galleries.]

MONDAY, *March* 21.

A MEMORIAL of ſundry inhabitants of the town of Salem in Maſſachuſetts, praying that Congreſs will adopt ſuch meaſures, as in their wiſdom may be deemed the moſt expedient and effectual to obtain a redreſs for the vexatious ſpoliations committed on the commerce of the United States, by the ſubjects of Great Britain, under the authority of that government, as well as by the ſubjects and citizens of other foreign countries, was preſented by Mr. Goodhue.

Alſo a memorial of ſundry citizens of the ſtate of Southcarolina, to the ſame effect, was preſented by General Pickens.

Committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, reported the following reſolution, which was agreed to.

"*Reſolved*, That meaſures ought to be immediately taken to render the force of the United States more efficient."

A motion was made and ſeconded, that the houſe do come to the following reſolutions:

"*Reſolved*, that a ſelect corps of militia be enrolled in the United States; that all freemen capable of bearing arms from the age of to compoſe a ſelect militia, and that they be armed and accoutred at the general expenſe.

"*Reſolved*, That the ſeveral ſtates ſhall officer the ſelect militia aforeſaid, either out of the officers of the militia now commiſſioned, or ſuch other perſons as they may think proper.

"*Reſolved*, That the ſaid ſelect militia be called together as often as may be directed by the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, not exceeding days, in one year, and for the time they are ſo called out, they ſhall receive the ſame pay and rations, as the troops of the United States.

"*Reſolved*, That in caſe of inveſion or inſurrection, the Preſident of the United States ſhall have power to call into actual ſervice ſuch portion or portions of the ſelect militia, as may be deemed neceſſary for the common defence.

"*Reſolved*, That no ſelect militia man ſhall be called into actual ſervice for more than one year." Committed to a committee. Adjourned.

CHARLESTOWN, *(S. C.)* March 19.

Monday night a riot took place at the new Theatre, which had nearly produced ſome very ſerious conſequences. Two or three Frenchmen, belonging to the privateers of their nation now in the harbour, having treated ſome ladies in the boxes with much rudeneſs and indecency, were very properly and deſervedly turned out of the houſe. In conſequence of this tranſpire, they went down to the bay, where they reported that one of their countrymen had been murdered. They ſhortly after returned with a conſiderable number of ſailors, headed by the Captain of the Lafcaras, and accompanied by a well known reſident of this city. They were all armed with cutlaſſes and other offenſive weapons. The evening's entertainment being juſt over at this time, they indiſcriminately attacked the perſons who were coming out of the Theatre, ſeveral of whom were wounded. Not content with theſe hoſtile feats, they proceeded to demoliſh ſome carriages, cutting the traces, and wounding the horſes. The alarm bell being rung, a great many of the inhabitants, who had retired to reſt, left their beds, and repaired to the ſcene of action. Parties from the ſeveral military corps were out, and with ſome difficulty the riot was quelled. Fourteen of the ringleaders were ſecured and lodged in the guard houſe, ſome of them being much hurt before they ſubmitted, and three others were paroled.

They remained under a ſtrong guard. Among the priſoners is the lieutenant of the Lafcaras, who is wounded. The captain was paroled, and a guard appointed to eſcort him to his lodging, to prevent any injury being offered.

The police will now give the inhabitants an opportunity of judging whether they are to expect protection to their perſons, whether they are to be inſulted, abuſed and their lives endangered with impunity.

It may be ſome conſolation to reflect, that the violent outrage above related, did not originate with any of our fellow-citizens. At the ſame time, however, it is mortifying conſideration, that a want of energy in the execution of our laws, from unjuſtifiable partiality to any particular deſcription of people ſhould ſubject peaceable inhabitants of this city to the inſult of ruffians, who are permitted to parade the ſtreets at pleaſure, armed and ready for miſchief.

Yeſterday a Special Court of Wardens was held in the City-Hall, for the trial of the Rioters. There were fifteen in all. After examining a number of witneſſes, the court ſentenced ten of them to a fine of twenty ſhillings each, for being on the ſhore at an improper time; three are now in cuſtody till they can give bail for their appearance at the next court of General Seſſions, to take their trial for a riot, and two were acquitted.

The Captain and Lieutenant of the Lafcaras, together with one Theeia, ſaid to be a reſident in Charleſton, gave bail, and are to be tried next general ſeſſions as leaders in the riot.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

This day the Preſident of the United States communicated to Congreſs the following letter, (with two others of prior date) from the Miniſter of the United States at London, to the Secretary of State, dated,

LONDON, JAN. 9, 1794.

My dear Sir,

YOU will receive herewith the copy of an inſtruction to the commanders of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhips of war, &c. dated the 8th of this month, concerning which I had another converſation this morning with the Miniſter of the foreign department. On his ſaying in the introduction of the ſubject that he hoped I ſaw in it a manifeſtation of the good will of this government towards the United States, I obſerved, that it was certainly much leſs injurious to them than the inſtructions which it revoked, and might be as favourable as the principles upon which this government acts would admit; but I reminded him that our ſentiments differed materially from theirs on the ſubject, and without repeating the arguments I had before addreſſed to him, both verbally and in writing, in ſupport of our poſition, it was only neceſſary to ſay, that we did not admit the right of the belligerent powers to interfere farther in the commerce between neutral nations and their adverſaries, than to prevent their carrying to them articles which by common conſent were eſtabliſhed as contraband, and any articles to a place fairly blockaded; that conſequently the two firſt articles though founded on their principles of not ſuffering in war a traffic which was not admitted by the ſame nations in the time of peace, and of taking their enemies property when found on board of neutral veſſels, were nevertheleſs contrary to what we contended to be the juſt principles of the modern laws of nations——that indeed I had ſome doubt of the firſt article being altogether ſupported by their own principles; but ſuppoſing that article as well as the reſt to be conſonant to their former uſage, I wiſhed to know whether their preſent republication imported any thing more than was before practiſed. Lord GRENVILLE anſwered that the only reaſon for renewing them was, leſt the preſent inſurrection being a revocation of that of the 6th Nov. might alſo be deemed to revoke thoſe articles which were connected with it. His Lordſhip then explained the motives which had induced this government to iſſue the preſent inſtruction. The firſt, he ſaid was the ſincere deſire of adminiſtration to maintain the beſt underſtanding and harmony with the United States; the ſecond was, what he could not mention to me officially, but what he ſtill thought it right I ſhould be apprized of, that no miſconception of their motives might be entertained, that he was aware of the delicacy of ſpeaking to a foreign miniſter concerning the internal ſtate of his country, neither could he expect an anſwer from me on the ſubject, but that their ſecond reaſon was by their conduct to take away every pretext from evil diſpoſed perſons among us, who, according to the Intelligence he had received, were endeavouring to irritate our people againſt Great-Britain, as well as to oppoſe the meaſures of our own government, and in ſhort to reduce us to the preſent ſituation of France, a miſfortune which they deprecated as well for our ſakes as for the common welfare and tranquility of mankind. He further took occaſion to obſerve with reſpect to the conduct of our government in maintaining our neutrality, that although there was ſome matter with which this government is not perfectly ſatiſfied (and to which for the preſervation they reſpected from ſaying that opened in duing) yet from the general tenor of the conduct of our government they were convinced it was their deſire to maintain a fair neutrality, which was an additional motive for their preſent conduct.

I of courſe did nothing of our internal affairs nor of thoſe of France. I aſſured him however that our government had been perfectly ſincere in every meaſure relating to our neutrality; that they adopted it from a conviction that it was both juſt and politic and had purſued it according to what they conceived to be juſt principles, knowing that ſuch conduct could entitle us to the benefits to be derived from a neutral ſituation. I concluded by aſking what explanation could be given to what was paſſed in this buſineſs; and of the effect of the inſtruction of the 6th of November upon ſuch veſſels as might during the two months it had been in force have fallen into the hands of their enemies? Lord GRENVILLE anſwered, that the order of the 6th Nov. was intended to be temporary and calculated to anſwer two purpoſes, one was to prevent the abuſes which might take place in conſequence of the whole of the St. Domingo fleet having gone to the United States; the other was on account of the attack deſigned upon the French Weſt-India Iſlands, by the armament under Sir JOHN JERVIS and Sir Charles Grey; but that it was now no longer neceſſary to continue that regulation for thoſe purpoſes. He added that the inſtruction of the 6th Nov. only authoriſed the veſſels to be brought in for legal adjudication, and upon being told that notwithſtanding ſuch were terms made uſe of yet that the officers who would have to act under it, muſt conſtrue it to extend to condemnation, becauſe otherwiſe the order was unneceſſary, as without it they had been authoriſed to bring to adjudication all ſuch veſſels as they previouſly deemed liable to condemnation: He replied that the caſe of every veſſel muſt be decided by its own merits, but that he conceived no veſſel would be condemned under that inſtruction which would not have been previouſly liable to the ſame ſentence. I informed Lord GRENVILLE that I ſhould communicate this intelligence to you by the Packet: He ſaid he ſhould likewiſe forward it by the ſame conveyance and at the ſame time would ſend an anſwer to my memorial on the King's inſtruction of the 8th of June to be communicated to you by Mr. Hammond. I remain with ſincere reſpect, dear Sir, your faithful and obliged ſervant,

THOMAS PINCKNEY.

The Secretary of State.

April 9. Mr. Murray, yeſterday, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, moved for a committee to bring in a bill to fortify the city of Annapolis. He ſtated the importance of a ſmall Fort at that place, as its protection related to the ſafety of the Records and ſtate papers, of the ſtate Treaſury; of the wealth of the city, & of the navigation of the Bay of Cheſapeak; after a ſhort debate the motion was carried, and a committee appointed.

Yeſterday in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States an addition was moved to the reſolutions for a ſequeſtration of Britiſh debts, the purport of which is, that the importers or conſignees of goods which may be received in the United States ſhall on oath declare at the cuſtom houſes, whether any ſuch goods are on account of Engliſh ſubjects, or whether they are on credit, in which caſe bond ſhall be required for the payment of their value into the treaſury.

This reſolution was ordered to be printed and then a poſtponement of the buſineſs was carried till this day.

BALTIMORE, April 5.

We are informed that a Barbadoes paper has been ſeen, containing an order of his majeſty's under date of the 20th January, that all monies ariſing from the ſale of American prizes ſhould be reſerved in the hands of the agents of the ſhips of war by which they were captured, *until it ſhould be fully known what part the United States of America will take in the preſent war.*

By a gentleman who arrived here yeſterday, in the ſchooner Eagle, in fourteen days from St. Martin's, we learn, that ſince the receipt of the late inſtructions of his Britannic majeſty and council, dated the 8th of January laſt, the Weſt India Algerines have been more predatory than ever, and have even carried their depredations ſo far as to ſtrip the captains, mates, paſſengers and crews of American veſſels of every thing but the clothes they had on.

NEW-YORK, April 5.

The *Baltimore* Intelligencer of Monday laſt, ſays, "It is with much pleaſure we learn, that the Executive of the United States, determined to ſubmit no longer to the cruel perſecution of our citizens now detained in the Britiſh iſlands, have forwarded by expreſs, to the Governor of *Jamaica*, a ſpirited demand of Capt. BARNEY, and others, and that a pilot boat ſailed from this port very early yeſterday morning for that purpoſe.

LAW OF NATIONS.

"*Goods* of an *enemy*, on board the ſhip of a *friend*, may be *taken*: The lawful *goods* of a *friend* ought to be *reſtored*: *Contraband* goods, going to the *enemy*, though the property of a *friend*, may be taken as a prize; becauſe ſupplying the enemy with what enables him better to carry on the war, is a departure from neutrality."

APRIL 10.

By the following paragraph (from the Morning Chronicle of the 11th Jan.) it appears to be underſtood in London, that the Britiſh government muſt pay all damages in conſequence of the detention and condemnation of our veſſels, in the Weſt Indies, &c.

Miniſters, we are happy to hear, on the repreſentation of the American Merchants, that they had done what if perſiſted in, muſt inevitably bring on a war with America, have revoked the order for making prize of all ſhips laden with the produce of French colonies, or carrying proviſions to French colonies——on the expence and diſgrace they have incurred by that order we ſhall take an early occaſion of making ſome remarks.

NEW-HAVEN, April 10.

Hamden, April 9. On Monday laſt, Captain Thomas Potter, of Hamden, ordered out his company for exerciſing——Mr. Allen Potter called on him in the morning, and as is cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions, diſcharged his piece to honor his Capt. which burſt into a number of pieces, one went thro his clothes into his breaſt, and one into his ſhoulder——by its burſting, tore off his hand all but his thumb, which hung by a tendon; the Doctor examined his wounds, judged them not mortal, and proceeded to amputate his hand; he bore the operation with great reſolution, and ſent the ſhattered remains of his hand out to the company as a warning to his fellow ſoldiers. What is remarkable, that it happened on his birth day, he being 23 years old.——He appears to be in a fair way of recovering.

HARTFORD, March 31.

EAST-GUILFORD, March 15, 1794.

This day a number of men in this place, went out for the purpoſe of extirpating and deſtroying a den of ſnakes, which burrowed in the ground. They dug a piece of ground 15 feet long and 8 feet wide, and from one to two feet deep, from which they took out 80 of thoſe reptiles; on the 16th ſix more were taken out, and on the 17th, 15 more was taken out, amounting in the whole, to 125 black ſnakes, from 3 to 5 feet and upwards in length, and many of them very large. On the 18th inſt. more than 100 perſons went to view thoſe reptiles, all kill'd and lying in one heap——frightful to behold!

BOSTON, April 12.

Yeſterday Capt. Lathrop arrived here, from St. Kitts, (where his veſſel had been condemned) viz. Salem. By him we learn That the new Inſtructions from *England*, arrived there the 12th March: But that between that time and the 22d, the day he left there, three American veſſels had been ſeat in, but had not been condemned: That in order to reinforce the forces at *Martinique* nearly all the troops had been ſent from St. Kitts, and that not more than 30 men were left to garriſon the ſtrong fortreſs of Brimſtone Hill.

Charleſtown, 20th March 1794.

"We are raving mad here for war——& a few days ſince, we experienced a ſcene of the moſt unſeenſed mobiſm. At day-light ſeveral effigies were placed on a car, bearing the letters W. S——R, F. A——e, His National Majeſty, Mr. PITT, and Gen. ARNOLD——which at night were taken down and burnt. This inſult on one of your Members of Congreſs, ought to be reſented by the State which ſent him. Whatever may have been the political ſentiments of the gentleman in queſtion, a mob in this city has no cognizance of his conduct. However, when he is informed, that it was a gang of lawleſs men, led on by the French privateer ſmen, who have of late frequently inſulted the citizens, and who appear anxious, to embrue their hands in blood, he will treat their cowardly inſult with the contempt it deſerves. This, by the way, you may be aſſured of, that thoſe who have ſo loudly call for war, are likely to be the moſt backward in exertions, when it takes place——Many of them deeply in debt, with a change of ſituation, in hopes to better their circumſtances."

NORTHAMPTON, April 16.

In the following towns, the votes given in for Governor, Lieut. Governor, &c. on 7th inſt. were as following, viz:

In Weſtampton, the votes were as follows:

Governor.——Wm. Cuſhing, 44——

Lieut. Governor.——Samuel Adams 14——Nath. Gorham 14——Wm. Cuſhing 1.——

Senators.——John Haſtings 46——Samuel Henſhaw, 46——Wm. Billings 45——Samuel Fowler 42——Eben. Matron, jun. 36——Juſtin Ely 9——Wm. Shepherd 5.——

In Aſhfield——

Governor.——Samuel Adams 42——Nath. Gorham 16——Wm. Cuſhing 10.——

Lieut. Governor.——S. Adams 21——Nath. Gorham 23——Wm. Cuſhing 5.——

Senators.——J. Haſting 39——Wm. Billings 32——Samuel Henſhaw, 31——Juſtin Ely 38.

In Worthington——

Governor.——Wm. Cuſhing 33——Samuel Philips 18——Samuel Adams 1.——

Lieut. Governor.——Samuel Adams 47——Samuel Phillips 3.——

Senators.——Wm. Shephard 41——Samuel Fowler 41——Juſtin Ely 41——Samuel Henſhaw 39——Eben. Matroon, jun. 32.——

In Hadley——

Governor.——Wm. Cuſhing 46——J. Sullivan 4——S. Phillips 1.——

Lieut. Governor.——S. Adams 15——Nath. Gorham 31.——

Senators.——J. Haſtings 46——Wm. Billings 42——Wm. Shephard 44——Eben. Matton 31——S. Lyman 36——S. Fowler 10.——

We have received a liſt of votes for Governor, from 52 Towns in the Counties of *Suffolk, Eſſex, Middleſex, &c.* which were, for His Honor, Samuel Adams, Eſq. 4450
Hon. William Cuſhing, Eſq. 2042

A correſpondent is not in the leaſt ſurprized, that the propoſitions made by Mr. Madiſon, ſhould be repugnant to the feelings of a certain gentleman from Maſſachuſetts. They have the *French* ſtamp, he ſaid, and as the French are endeavouring to ſtamp republicaniſm on the face of things——this "*old ditty*," wou'd be ſufficient to produce abhorrence of them in the breaſt of this refined politician. Perhaps another ſtamp would have been more greatful to him, as well as to ſome others, on the ſame ſide of the queſtion, *the ſtamp of Great-Britain*;——for ſuch a value and importance have been endeavoured to be ſtamped on every thing *Britiſh*, that not only Britiſh ſyſtems began to be the model of imitation, but Britiſh policy ſeemed to be taking root among us. The boaſt of patriotiſm will not delude the enlightened American; he will judge of the tree by its fruit, not by its leaves, and will conſider that tree as an exotic unſuited to our ſoil, which ſhall yield a ſubſtance, unſavoury to the preſent French taſte.

(Phil. Paper.)

POST OFFICE REVENUE.

A member of Congreſs from *N. C.* in a letter to a friend, after enumerating the extenſion of the poſt roads in that ſtate, concludes thus——"Should you aſk the cauſe of this prodigious and unexpected extenſion, I anſwer that the net produce of the poſt office, which is not contemplated as a ſource of revenue is upwards of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS per annum.

DIED——very ſuddenly at Southampton, on the 4th inſt. Widow Miedwell Baſcom, in the 90th year of her age.

——In Charleſtown, on the 28th ult. Widow *Abigail Pierce*, in the 83d year of her age. She was bleſſed with 118 Children, viz: 12 children, 82 grand children, and 24 great grand children.

ERRATA——In the notification for the Meeting of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals, read *Monday* the 21ſt April, inſtead of Tueſday the 22ſt.

Treaſury of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, March 14, 1794.

☞ THE COLLECTORS of *TAX No. X. are reminded that by Law they are directed to pay the amount of that Tax into the Treaſury, on or before the 1ſt day of April next, and they are notified that the demands on the Treaſury are ſuch as to require a punctual compliance with that direction.*

THOMAS DAVIS, Treaſurer.

Wanted to purchaſe a

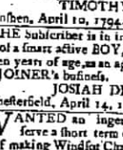
Good Team HORSE, one that is uſed to leading a team——Enquire of the *Printer*.

April 19, 1794.

Andrew Wood,

INFORMS his cuſtomers that the preſent Number, (398) compleats his laſt quarter——While motives of gratitude oblige him to render his ſincere thanks to thoſe of his cuſtomers, who by a ſtrict regard to their promiſes, have helped him to a ſmall ſhare of the "one thing needful," he is neceſſitated to call on thoſe who are delinquent for immediate payment——as they have often been called upon in this manner, it is hoped they will not ſtill lend a deaf ear, but act like *the prudent man who foreſeeth the evil and hideth his face.*

STOP THIEF!



STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Taunton, on the night preceding the 20th of March inſt. a HORSE, four years old this Spring, about fifteen hands high, brown a red and a cheſnut colour, with a white ſpot in his forehead, and a ſmall white ſtripe extending towards his noſtrils; mane and tail of a darker colour than the reſt of his body; the hair worn off his ſides; has ſmall legs; has been lately corked in his off fore foot; is a natural trotter; carries his head and tail up. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and return him to the ſubſcriber; and ſecure the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward, & all neceſſary charges paid; or TEN DOLLARS for the Horſe only.

DANIEL BRIDGES, 3d.

Taunton, March 20. 1794.

TO be Sold, or Let——A valuable piece of LAND, lying in the town of Norwich, containing 44 acres, moſtly under improvement——Terms of ſale, (if ſold) made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goſhen, April 10, 1794.

THE Subſcriber is in immediate want of a ſmart active BOY, about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the the JOINER's buſineſs.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Cheſterfield, April 14, 1794.

WANTED an ingenious Man, to ſerve a ſhort term of time, for the art of making Windſor Chairs and Painting. Enquire of

Wm. SHIPMAN.

Hadley, April 14, 1794.

ON THE
PRESIDENT'S BIRTH DAY.

Written by a LADY of Virginia, February 22, 1794.

TIME held the volume of the paſt,
And o'er each page his ſanction caſt;
In magic notes proclaim'd the *Name*
Long hallowed at the font of Fame!

When, lo! array'd in robes of light
Truth ſhone refulgent to the ſight!
Thrice wav'd her wand, new radience ſhed,
And Virtue's ſacred influence ſpread,
While thus ſhe ſung—A Seraph's Lay,
In Heavenly record of *this Day!*

Hail! mighty *Time!* whoſe empire vaſt,
Was, is, and ſhall thro, ages laſt!
Whoſe wiſe, and comprehenſive end,
The powers of human thought tranſcend!
All Nature bending at thy ſhrine,
Proclaim thy Origin Divine;
And tho' the dark and myſtic veil,
O'er penetration muſt prevail,
Yet—to Fancy's eye 'tis given;
To glance at once "from earth to heaven"!
And thro' thy various page to ſcan,
The wond'rous Hiſtory of Man—

And ſee! She with new ardour burns,
As to the *preſent Day* ſhe turns—
For *I* well pleas'd each look illume,
And diffuſate the envious gloom
By Faction rais'd—Abhorred Fiend!
In vain thy ſhade has interven'd,
The fleeting miſt has paſs'd away
And but more brilliant made *the Day!*

Hail Thou! the univerſal Friend!
Still ſhall ſucceſs thy cares attend,
And tho' thy virtues Heaven ſublime
Thou'lt live *coeval* ſtill with *Time!*
Below'd by Age, rever'd by Youth—
Thy Fame *immutable* as *Truth!*

Exact account of the battles fought by the French againſt the Auſtrian army, commanded by General Wurmſer, on the 29th and 30th of November and the 1ſt and 2d of December, as given in the Leyden Gazette.

The French, whoſe number was incredibly increaſed, advanced in four columns; the firſt towards the Savern, another by paſſing Bitche towards the valley of Amveiler; the third, which was the moſt numerous, being 30,000 men ſtrong, towards the defiles of Lautern, & againſt the army commanded by the Duke of Brunſwick in perſon; while the fourth endeavoured to penetrate by Hundruch between Treves and Muſſenheim.

On the firſt of the days marked by theſe bloody battles, (Nov. 29) the French having been drawn by a falſe retreat under the cannon of the Pruſſian batteries, were attacked in front by the cavalry, whilſt on their flank the artillery made the moſt terrible ravages. The French attacked at once all the Pruſſian entrenchments and redoubts; ſtill more furious they made a ſecond aſſault—the carnage was ſtill greater on both ſides. They fought like lions.

The day after they repeated their efforts with the ſame valour.—On the firſt of December the enemy aſſembled in force near Ramſtein. Same day the French attacked, in every quarter, the Auſtrian army commanded by Gen. Wurmſer, and the corps of French emigrants at the head of which was the Prince of Conde, with the Duke of Bourbon his ſon, and the Duke of Enghien his grand ſon.

The day after (Dec. 2d) there was another dreadful battle, which laſted the whole day, and the, French were forced to retreat beyond Strasburgh. The Auſtrians loſt the brave General Count Kegliez; the Pruſſian general De Kleiſt was killed. The loſs of the French, ſays the Leyden Gazette, is very great—the moſt moderate eſtimations, even thoſe of their own deſerters, reckon it at 10,000 killed, wounded, or priſoners. They fought rather like furies and lions, than ſoldiers, making their attacks with ardour, and unceaſingly crying *Laudon or death*, throwing themſelves on the very bayonets of their enemies, and encountering the cannon even to the very foot of the batteries.

The moſt experienced generals agree, that they never ſaw ſuch an obſtinate animoſity, and ſuch a contempt for the loſſes which they ſuſtained—a contempt which ſome attribute to infatuation, aided by the enthuſiaſm of liberty—others to the facility with which the Conventionals can recruit their armies, from amongſt a nation who has no other reſource than war.

There was even found among the dead a great number of women, diſguiſed as ſoldiers.

The following miſcellaneous articles are copied from the American Star.

The National Gazette of France of the 6th Nov. reports, that the curate of the diſtrict of Meun ſaid at the tribunal, "It is time to inform the people that there is no true religion but the religion of nature, and that all the dreams, all the mockeries, with which the name of religion has been decorated, are but mere tales—no more prieſts—we ſhall arrive to it at laſt."

At the ſitting of the 8th, a number of petitioning prieſts were admitted; the moſt of them depoſited the corals of fanaticiſm—many members of the Convention both prieſts and biſhops followed this example.

The Abbe de Sieves, who has not been ſpoken of a long time, has lately left his voluntary obſcurity, and following the example of his colleagues, has renounced prieſthood, and made a donation of a penſion of a thouſand livres, which was allowed him for a number of benefices.

The Convention went in a body to the late church of Notre Dame, at preſent called the Temple of Reaſon—they conſecrated it, and there made a ſacrifice to liberty.

Lequinio and Lignel write to the Convention from Rochfort, "The popular ſociety of this city has lately propoſed a philoſophical diſpute between the prieſts and intelligent men—never was the church ſo full—we ſpoke firſt, and the curate after. The people gave attention, and hiſſed at the curate, with his myſteries. This church has been named the Temple of Truth."

The deputies of the commune of Ris, appeared before the Convention and there declared, "They have no more any need either of goſpel or paſtor; they will make a preſent to the nation of the money theſe inutilities coſt—that at the feet of the ſtatue of Brutus they will become republicans, and on his forehead they will read their duties."

Voltaire has ſaid in his tragedy of Mahomet:

"There is need of a new goſpel ***
"There is need of a new God to awaken the univerſe."

At the ſitting of the 1ſt of December, La Plauche, Dumont, and Fruche ſent ſeventeen trunks full of precious ſtones, gold and ſilver, coming from the department of la Nievre. The republicans, who were the bearers of this offering ſaid, in the name of their fellow citizens, that they deſpiſed all this gold, and that they only wiſhed for bread and iron. They added—we alſo expreſs our wiſhes for the ſuppreſſion of the miniſters of the goſpel.

GREENFIELD, MARCH, 1794.

PROPOSALS,
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE LIFE of
JOSEPH,
THE SON of ISRAEL.

IN EIGHT BOOKS.

CHIEFLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF YOUTH.

THIS excellent work *is deſigned to entertain young readers, without corrupting their minds; by ſetting before them one of the moſt amiable of ſacred characters, in the perſon of Joſeph, the hero of the ſtory.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be handſomely printed, on good paper, and will contain 130 pages.

II. The price to Subſcribers will be *three ſhillings*, bound.

III. Thoſe Gentlemen who wiſh to encourage the reprinting of this excellent work, ſhall be entitled to a ſeventh gratis, provided they will ſubſcribe for, or procure ſix ſubſcribers, & become anſwerable for the payment.

Subſcriptions are received by THOMAS DICKMAN, the intended publiſher, at his Printing Office in GREENFIELD, and by ſeveral gentlemen with whom ſubſcription papers are lodged.

WANTED to purchaſe two good *Feather Beds*; or good feathers to make them—Inquire of the PRINTER.
Northampton, March 19, 1794.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchaſe, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in ſmall Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay caſh on delivering thoſe articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for ſale, a few Hogſheads of good flavoured and high proof W. I. Rum, per hhd. or leſs quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Codfiſh in large or ſmall quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for caſh, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

THE Copartnerſhip of Benjamin and Oliver Smith, is by mutual conſent, this day diſſolved. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Company are called upon to make immediate payment. Thoſe who neglect a ſpeedy compliance with this requeſt are informed, that a regard to our engagements, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary, for us to call on them in a way more diſagreeable and expenſive.

Hatfield, March 28, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 1, 1794.

PROPOSALS
FOR *PRINTING* BY *SUBSCRIPTION*,
PROPHETIC CONJECTURES
ON THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION,
And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events: Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551
REV. J. KNOX,	1572
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651
ARCHBP. USHER,	1655
DR. H. MORE,	1663
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742
DR. GILL.	1748

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an Introdnction, Remarks, and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his ſecrets unto his ſervants the prophets. AMOS.

[Theſe Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illuſtration of ſeveral parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out thoſe Revolutions which ſhould take place in the world. The preſent accompliſhment of ſuch predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and theſe illuſtrations, tho' publiſhed above 200 years before the event, and correſponding with the facts themſelves, are new motives to ſearch the Scriptures.]

CONDITIONS.

I. The above work ſhall be printed on good paper and a handſome type, and will contain about 100 pages.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, will be 1/6—the money to be paid on delivery of the books.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for nine books ſhall have a tenth *gratis*.

*** Subſcriptions for the above work are received at this office, and by a number of gentlemen, in whoſe hands Subſcription papers are lodged.

WILL ſtand for COVERING,
At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun.
PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Race-Horſe, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine coat, riſing fifteen hands and an half high, duly made for beauty, ſtrength and ſpeed, has run three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three purſes, he was imported in the year 1792, and covered two ſeaſons at Annapolis, at two guineas each Mare, was got by old Paymaſter, his Dam, by Truncheon, his grand Dam by Regulus, his great grand Dam by Eaſby's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Farmer, his great great great grand Dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great great great great grand Dam by Veſtal's Turk, out of Trumpit's Dam, to ſuch highly diſtinguiſhed blood, he gives full credit. He will cover at four dollars the leap, and ſix dollars the ſeaſon—to be paid in caſh, or any kind of grain, by the firſt day of Nov. next.

ALSO,

FOX,

AN Excellent Saddle-Horſe: He is eight years old this Spring, of a Sorrel or cheſnut colour, between 14 and 15 hands high, remarkably ſtrong built, clean limbed, and well gaited; and tho peculiarly adapted to the ſaddle, is perhaps not excelled in the harneſs by any horſe of his ſize. He was bred in Rhode-Iſland, and is ſaid to be (in part) of the Naraganſet breed, has been kept ſome years for covering in the South part of this County, where his colts have given him great credit, and are highly eſteemed.

N. B. He will cover the ſeaſon at 15ſ and 5ſ the ſingle leap.

Deerfield, April 9, 1794.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by Book account are deſired to call and ſettle them, by the firſt day of May next, either by paying the ſame, or giving their obligations.

CALVIN MERRIL.

N. B. Thoſe that do not comply with the above requeſt, will be call'd upon in a diſagreeable manner.

Amherſt, March 17, 1794.

WHEREAS MARY the wife of me the ſubſcriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, and refuſes to live with me, I hereby forbid all perſon harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting.

JACOB JONES,

Pelham, March 25, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large ſupply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT.
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Alſo, the following collections of Music, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worceſter Collection—Hans Gram's Thankſgiving Anthem—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by D. Rogerſon—Kimball's and Billings New Works, never before publiſhed.

School Books by the doz. as uſual.

Thoſe of his Cuſtomers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

THE FARM advertiſed to be ſold at Capt. BURTWOOD'S in Conway, on the 17th inſt. will be ſold on the 16th inſtead of the 17th.

THOMAS WELLS DICKINSON.

Deerfield, April 5, 1794.

WANTED THIS DAY, IMMEDIATELY,
For the term of SIX MONTHS, TWO induſtrious, ſteady, ſubſtantial MEN, well acquainted with

Farming Buſineſs.

Enquire of the PRINTER.
Northampton, April 8, 1794.

THE Proprietors of LOCKS and CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampſhire, at the Falls in South-Hadley, are hereby notified, That a meeting of the ſaid Proprietors is appointed, to be holden at the dwelling houſe of Capt. *Samuel Clarke*, innholder, in Northampton, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon this inſtant, and there to conſider and act on the following things:

1ſt. To receive the reports of any committees, of their doings, or any matters of ſervices for the proprietors, to which they may have been appointed, and to paſs any votes thereon, that may then be thought proper.

2dly. to conſider of any propoſals that may then be made to them, of the erecting any further boildings, Mills, or other works, on or about the ſaid canals, relative thereto, or connected therewith: and what further meaſures may be neceſſary or expedient, for the moſt prudent and ſpeedy completion of the ſaid canal, and the other works relative thereto: and to paſs ſuch proper votes thereon.

3dly. To conſider what further ſums of money may be neceſſary to be ſpeedily raiſed, for accompliſhing all or any of the ſaid purpoſes, & to make the neceſſary orders for raiſing the ſame accordingly.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1794.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *Preſident.*
JUNA. DWIGHT,
SAMUEL HENSHAW, } *Directors.*
JUSTIN ELY.

THE Partnerſhip of JONES & LADD is by mutual agreement diſſolved. All thoſe indebted to ſaid company are requeſted to ſettle their book accounts immediately, either by payment or note.

JONES and LADD.

N. B. The Subſcriber purpoſes to continue buſineſs at Buckland, and ſolicits a cuſtom of his Friends.

P. JONES.

Buckland, March 1, 1794.

SEIN TWINE, made of the beſt American Hemp, and CORDAGE for fishing may be had of

ZEBINA & THOMAS STEBINS,

Who make all kinds of tared and untared Cordage, Lines, Twine, &c. and any particular kind made at a ſhort notice.

Alſo—A few Buſhels good HEMP SEED, for ſale.

Springfield, April 3, 1794.

WANTED to hire one Journeyman CHAISE-MAKER, and one WHEEL-WRIGHT—good wages will be given—Alſo, wanted, an Apprentice to the above buſineſs. Enquire of

Wm. SHIPMAN.

Hadley, April 2, 1794.

Blanks

Of various kinds may be had at this Office.

John Strong

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1794. [NUMB. 399.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts:

In the Year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.

CONCERNING THE
Aſſeſſing, Collecting, &c. of the Poor, and for other purpoſes.

AND *be it further enacted*, That ſaid Overſeers may be originally made by ſaid Overſeers, if they ſee fit, to the Court of Common Pleas in their county, by filing the ſame with the Clerk of ſaid Court, and procuring a like ſummons from him, *mutatis mutandis*, and cauſing the ſame to be ſerved in time and manner as aforeſaid, as alſo ſummons for the party to be reſponed, and for witneſſes; and ſuch Court, upon ſuch complaint, ſhall proceed to hear, determine, adjudge and grant warrant and execution, in the ſame manner as in caſes coming before them by appeal, and in all their adjudications in the premiſes, they ſhall ſtate the facts upon which their judgments are founded, to the end that error therein, if any, may be corrected by writ of error, in the Supreme Judicial Court, to which either party aggrieved ſhall be entitled, if proceeded within a year, but not otherwiſe, and upon which, if judgment be reverſed, ſuch judgment ſhall be given, as ought to have been given below, and the plaintiffs in error ſhall be reſtored to all the eſtate which erroneous judgment, with coſts; but if the judgment be affirmed, the defendants ſhall recover coſts. And ſaid Supreme Judicial Court may ſend to ſaid Court of Common Pleas, and require them to ſtate ſuch facts when it ſhall appear by ſuggeſtion or otherwiſe, that ſome material ones were omitted in the ſtatement aforeſaid, or to explain ſuch as do not appear to the Court to be clearly ſtated; unleſs a new ſtatement be agreed to by the parties. And ſuch ſummons may be iſſued before the Juſtices as well as Court of Common Pleas, on the trial of ſuch complaints, when taken legally and for legal cauſe. And when expences for ſupport of a pauper are prayed for in ſuch complaint, the ſame complaint may be proceeded upon to judgment ſo far as reſpects the ſettlement, and ſuch expences, the diſpoſal of the pauper pending the complaint remain ſubſiſting. But all complaints and ſuits for removal of paupers, or recovery of expences for their ſupport to be made and proſecuted by the town of Boſton in the county of Suffolk, ſhall be made and proſecuted either in the county of Middleſex or Norfolk, and all ſuch ſuits and complaints to be made and proſecuted by the town of Newbury, in the county of Nantucket, or by any town in the county of Duke's County, ſhall be made and proſecuted either in the county of Briſtol or Barnſtable.

Provided always, and be it further enacted That ſaid Overſeers may in all caſes, if they judge it expedient, previous to any ſuch application to any Juſtice of the Peace, or Court of Common Pleas, ſend a written notification, ſtating the facts relating to any perſon actually become chargeable to their town or diſtrict, to one or more of the Overſeers of the place where his ſettlement is ſuppoſed to be, and requeſting them to remove him, which they ſhall have power to do by a written order, directed to any particular perſon by name, who is hereby authoriſed and required to obey the ſame; and if ſuch removal is not effected, nor objected to by them in writing, after ſuch notice, to be delivered in writing within two months after ſuch notice to the Overſeers of the town or diſtrict, requeſting ſuch removal, or to ſome one of them, then ſuch Overſeers may remove ſuch perſon by land or water, as is moſt convenient, by a written order directed to, and to be ſerved by any perſons who ſhall be particularly mentioned in ſuch order, to ſaid place of his ſuppoſed ſettlement, the Overſeers aforeſaid by the town or diſtrict incurring the queſtion of ſettlement with the plaintiffs in ſuch action. And if any perſon lawfully removed, agreeably to this act, to the place of his lawful ſettlement within this Commonwealth, ſhall voluntarily return to the town or diſtrict from which he was removed without their conſent, he ſhall be deemed a vagabond, and upon conviction thereof, before any Juſtice of the Peace in the ſame county, may be ſent to the houſe of correction.

And be it further enacted, That ſaid Overſeers ſhall alſo relieve & ſupport, and in caſe of their decreaſe, decently bury all poor perſons reſiding or found in their towns or diſtricts, having no lawful ſettlements within this Commonwealth, when they ſtand in need, and may employ them as other paupers may be; the expence whereof may be recovered of their relations if they have any, chargeable by law for their ſupport, in manner herein before pointed out, otherwiſe it ſhall be paid out of the Treaſury of the Commonwealth by warrant from the Governor, by and with advice of Council, an account thereof having been firſt exhibited to, and examined and allowed by the General Court. And upon complaint of ſuch Overſeers, any Juſtice of the Peace in their county, may by warrant directed to, and which may be executed by any Conſtable of their town or diſtrict, or any particular perſon by name, cauſe ſuch pauper to be ſent and conveyed by land or water, to any other ſtate, or to any place beyond ſea, where he belongs, if the Juſtice thinks proper, if he may be conveniently removed, at the expence of the Commonwealth; but if he cannot be ſo removed he may be ſent to and relieved, and employed in the houſe of correction, or work houſe, at the public expence. And every town and diſtrict ſhall be holden to pay any expence which ſhall be neceſſarily incurred for the relief of any pauper, by any inhabitant not liable by law for his or her ſupport, after notice and requeſt made to the Overſeers of the ſaid town or diſtrict, and until proviſion ſhall be made by them.

And be it further enacted, That in all actions and proſecutions by complaint ſhall conſtitute a legal ſettlement of any perſon, in any town or diſtrict within this Commonwealth, ſo as to intitle him to ſupport therein, in caſe he becomes poor and ſtands in need of relief, and for repealing all laws heretofore made reſpecting ſuch ſettlement.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 22, 1794.

This bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, Feb. 24, 1794.

This bill having had two ſeveral readings paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſident.*

By the Lieut. Governor
approved, *Feb.* 26.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attеſt,

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, of Jan 7.

ON THE PROBABILITY OF A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WHATEVER effect the preſent violation of the freedom of the American commerce may have on the temper of Congreſs, it is certain, that the citizens of the United States have been diſpoſed to live in peace with all the world; that they were ſo diſpoſed towards England before months ago, is unqueſtionably proved by their *Declaration of Neutrality*, univerſally approved of, and made by their Preſident George Waſhington, without any diplomatic application, immediately on hearing that England had taken a decided part in the confederacy of the Kings of Europe, in which it now ſeems that the Emperor of Morocco is heartily concurring againſt the people of France; but whether their diſpoſition to peace will ſecure to them the enjoyment of it, may be doubtful to thoſe who reflect on the crooked policy of courts, for though their declaration may have given much ſatisfaction to the mercantile part of the kingdom, who are intereſted more than ever, on account of their commercial diſtreſſes at home, and embarraſſments abroad, in the uninterrupted continuance of their beneficial trade to America, it is poſſible that the Miniſter, who apparently pays leſs attention to commerce, and even to revenue, than to the miſfacre of every Frenchman, will purſue ſuch projects, if he has not already done ſo, as to make it neceſſary for them, in order to ſupport their independency, as well as their commerce, to take an active part in the dreadful ſcene now exhibiting in Europe.

This diſpoſition in the citizens of the United States reſults from a conviction, that nothing is wanting to their happineſs, but to continue in peace, under their excellent laws & government; laws founded on the equality of rights, and governments adminiſtered by the œconomy of republicaniſm. As friends of humanity, ſo far from rejoicing in the horrors of war, in any part of the world, they deprecate them, wherever they may appear, however the folly and wickedneſs of thoſe who enter into them, may ſerve their commercial intereſts for a time. Having felt its fury in almoſt its unlimited ſtate, they have experienced enough of its cruelties to know, that it ſhould not be wantonly and unneceſſarily entered into; and as citizens, who have an intereſt in the freedom and virtue of their governments, they are by nature led to avoid the crimes and miſeries of war, as the ſubjects of monarchies, who, in this age, being taught to glory in the crimes and made to exhibit on the miſeries of war, are eager to rush into them.

Had the United States been otherwiſe diſpoſed, they would, long ſince, have demanded in a peremptory manner, as England would have done in a like caſe, the ſurrender of the back countries; and the poſts, conſtructed thereon, agreeably to the treaty, made between the two nations. They would have inſiſted on the immediate ſtipulated payment for the negroes and other property, taken away from their plantations by the Britiſh commanders; they would have diplomatically remonſtrated againſt the ſeizures, which, they are convinced, have been made uſe of to ſtir up the Savages againſt them, by Bowles and others, calling themſelves Agents of England; the ſelfiſh ſyſtem, which Great-Britain has adopted in her Weſt-Indian commerce, would have been amply retaliated; the ſeizure of the French iſlands, which the United States have guaranteed to France, would have been reſiſted; and the delay of the courts of law, amounting, they think, to a denial of juſtice, in determining their legal claims on Britiſh ſubjects, would have been nationally complained of, and, nationally corrected by means fully in their power.

The United States, not having yet ſolemnly demanded redreſs of thoſe grievances, which, no one can deny, would have rouſed the ſpirit of Engliſhmen with far more reaſon, than did the affairs of Nootka Sound or Oczakow, proves their diſpoſition to live on an amicable footing with this country.

How long, however, the citizens of America may be able to act with this forbearance cannot now be determined; the Miniſter of England ſeems to be trying their patience to the utmoſt, as ſhall be ſhewn, with your leave, Sir, in another addreſs.

COLUMBUS.

King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.

HOUSE of LORDS.

LONDON, TUESDAY, January 21.

This day His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir E. Mobyns, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent with a meſſage from His Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being ſoon thither, accordingly His Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following

Moſt gracious SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE circumſtances under which you are now aſſembled, require your moſt ſerious attention.

We are engaged in a conteſt, on the iſſue of which, depend the happineſs of our conſtitution, laws and religion, and the ſecurity of all civil ſociety.

You muſt have obſerved with ſatisfaction,

the advantages which have been obtained by the arms of the allied powers, and the change which has taken place, in the general situation of Europe, since the commencement of the war. The United Provinces have been protected from invasion. The Austrian Netherlands have been recovered and maintained; and places of considerable importance have been acquired on the frontiers of France. The recapture of Mentz, and the subsequent successes of the Allied Armies on the Rhine, have notwithstanding the advantages recently obtained by the enemy in that quarter, proved highly beneficial to the common cause. Powerful efforts have been made by my Allies in the South of Europe.—The temporary possession of the town and Fort of Toulon, has greatly distressed the operations of my enemies; and in the evacuation of that place an important and decisive blow has been given to their naval power, by the distinguished conduct, abilities and spirit of my commanders, officers & forces both by sea and by land.

The French have been driven from their possessions and fishery at Newfoundland, and important and valuable acquisitions have been made both in the East and West-Indies.

At sea, our superiority has been undisputed, and our commerce so effectively protected, that the losses sustained have been inconsiderable in proportion to its extent, and to the captures made on the contracted trade of the enemy.

The circumstances by which the further progress of the allies has hitherto been impeded, not only proved the necessity of vigor and perseverance on our part, but at the same time confirmed the expectation of ultimate success. Our enemies have derived the means of temporary exertion, from a system which has enabled them to dispose arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, and which openly violates every principle of justice, humanity and religion. But these efforts, productive as they necessarily have been of internal discontent and confusion, have also tended rapidly to exhaust the national and real strength of that country.

Although I cannot but regret the necessity continuance of the war, I should ill consult the essential interests of my people if I were desirous of peace, on any grounds but such as may provide for their permanent safety, and for the independence and security of Europe. The attainment of these ends is still obstructed by the prevalence of a system in France, equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquility of all other nations.

Under this impression I thought proper to make a declaration of the views and principles by which I am guided. I have ordered a copy of this declaration to be laid before you, together with copies of several conventions & treaties with different powers, by which you will perceive how large a part of Europe is united in a cause of such general concern.

I reflect with unspeakable satisfaction, on the steady loyalty and firm attachment to the established constitution and government, which, notwithstanding the continued efforts employed to mislead and to seduce, have been so generally prevalent among all ranks of my people. These sentiments have been eminently manifested in the zeal and alacrity of the militia to provide for our internal defence, and in the distinguished bravery and spirit displayed on every occasion by my forces both by sea and by land: They have maintained the lustre of the British name, and have thewn themselves worthy of the blessings, which it is the object of all our exertions to preserve.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the necessary estimates & accounts to be laid before you; and I am persuaded you will be ready to make such provision as the exigences of the time may require. I feel too sensibly the repeated proofs which I have received of the affection of my subjects, not to lament the necessity of additional burthens. It is, however a great consolation to me to observe the favourable state of the revenue, and compleat success of the measure, which was last year adopted for removing the embarrassments affecting commercial credit.

Great as must be the extent of our exertions, I trust you will be enabled to provide for them in such a manner as to avoid any pressure which could be severely felt by my people.

In your deliberations you will undoubtedly bear in mind the true ground and origin of the war.

An attack was made on us and our Allies, founded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws & religion of every civilized nation, and to introduce universally that wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety, the effect of which, as they have already been manifested in France, furnish a dreadful but useful lesson to the present age, and to posterity.

It only remains for us to continue to persevere in our united exertions; their discontinuance or relaxation could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could never terminate in security or peace.—Impressed with the necessity of defending all that is most dear to us, and relying, as we may with confidence, on the valor and resources of the nation, on the combined efforts of so large a part of Europe, and above all on the incontestable justice of our cause, let us render our conduct a contrast to that of our enemies, and by cultivating and practising the principles of humanity and the duties of religion, endeavour to merit the continuance of the divine favour and protection, which have been so eminently experienced by their Kingdoms.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, *March* 31.

AFTER the reading of sundry petitions, &c. it was proposed to go into committee of the whole on the resolutions proposed by Mr. Dayton, authorising sequestration of British individual debts. It was observed by several members that intelligence was received via Boston, informing that the British ministry had on the application of a number of merchants in London confirmed the words "legal adjudication" in the former instructions on the 6th of November, to mean nothing like condemnation. They therefore wished for time to inquire into the authenticity and import of the intelligence. This with for a postponement was opposed by others who wished the house to oppose their negative to resolutions which involved a principle they so much disliked. The friends of the resolutions by a great majority succeeded in obtaining a postponement.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sherburne in the chair, on the resolutions reported by a select committee for organizing 80 000 militia, &c. and after some time spent in the consideration of them they were reported without material amendment.

The resolutions as reported were taken up in the house and all agreed to except the last. On this some debate took place, but no decision.

TUESDAY, *April* 1.

A number of private petitions were read and committed.

Two petitions against the excise law were read, one from sundry persons in the Western part of Pennsylvania, the other from persons in the state of Maryland.

A bill was received from the Senate for concurrence, entitled "An act granting relief to the widow and orphan children of Robert Forsyth," late Marshall of the District of Georgia.

The house then took into consideration the resolution with the amendments of the committee of the whole, for placing the force of the United States in a more efficient state, and agreed to the same after striking out the proviso in the last, viz. "Provided, That no such measures be taken by the executive until war shall be actually commenced between the United States and some foreign European power."

A committee was then appointed to bring in a bill or bills, pursuant to the resolutions.

In committee of the whole on the Post Office bill, sundry amendments were agreed to, which were reported to the house, and laid on the table until tomorrow. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 2.

The following motion was made this day by Mr. Clark.

Resolved, That until the government of Great Britain shall cause restitution to be made for all losses and damages sustained by the citizens of the United States from armed vessels, or from any person or persons acting under commission or authority of the British king, contrary to the law of nations, and in violation of the rights of neutrality; and also until all the posts now held and detained by the king of Great Britain within the territories of the United States shall be surrendered and given up, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, so far as the same shall respect articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited: Provided such prohibition shall not extend to vessels or their cargoes, arriving in any of the ports of the United States, before the day of next.

Ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, *April* 4.

The following message was received from the President.

United States, 4th of April, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

I lay before you three letters from our Minister in London; advices concerning the Algerine mission, from our Minister at Lisbon and others, and a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republick, to the Secretary of State, with his answer.

GO. WASHINGTON.

PETERSBURGH, (Vir.) March, 25.

We are informed, that Mr. Jefferson, late secretary of state, will succeed Mr. Morris, as ambassador of the United States to the Republic of France.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Petersburgh, and the adjacent counties, convened in this town, on Friday, the 21st instant, to take under consideration certain proceedings of Congress, and the present situation of American affairs.

EDMUND HARRISON was unanimously elected Chairman,

And DUNCAN ROSS, Secretary.

Peterson Goodwyn, Edward Pegram, jun. Alexander M'Rea, George K. Taylor, George Hay, Elias Parker, Nathaniel Sollis, William Prentis, James S. Gilliam, James Bryne, jun. Alexander Jones, James Cureton, and James Campbell, were appointed a committee to take into consideration certain resolutions laid before the meeting, and after a short retirement, the committee rose; whereupon James S. Gilliam, their chairman, reported, that the committee had come to an agreement to express their sentiments on the subjects committed, in the following manner; which, after full discussion, was approved by the meeting, to wit:

The members constituting this meeting, exercising the right of announcing their sentiments in the present critical state of American affairs, are unanimously of opinion,

1. That every independent nation is not only competent in point of right to the exclusive regulation of its own commerce, but ought to exert all its power to protect it: That without an exertion of this power, independence is but a name, and therefore, that an adherence to the abject system of quiescence under foreign encroachments on our *clearest* rights and most important interests, amounts to a dereliction of the manly principles maintained during the late war, and so unequivocally established by the event.

This meeting highly approve the pacific disposition hitherto manifested by the Congress of the United States, and they as deeply regret the critical situation in which they are at present unfortunately placed, by repeated acts of vexation and spoliation on their commerce: Situated as they are, they repose the fullest confidence in the moderation, the wisdom and the firmness of their Representatives, with a perfect conviction, that while they will avoid plunging them unnecessarily in a war, they at the same time will never shrink from that evil, when it is to be avoided only by submission to insult and injury.

This meeting have read with pleasure the propositions calculated for the imposition of farther restrictions and higher duties on the commerce of those nations (and particularly of Great Britain) which have not concluded a commercial treaty with the United States of America; and whatever consequences may result from the adoption of them by Congress, they pledge themselves that they shall be encountered by them with that firmness which the consciousness of rectitude and a sense of injuries and insults should always inspire.

2. That meeting have learnt with real satisfaction that the Senate of the United States have at length agreed to open the doors of the Senate room; as the continued exclusion of the people from the knowledge of the characters, principles and conduct of the members, had already made a serious impression on the public mind, had impaired the popularity of the general government, and might even without the concurrent aid of other causes, have ultimately endangered its existence.

3. They cordially approve the propositions brought forward in the Senate, for an amendment of the Constitution, excluding from a seat in Congress, the Directors of the Bank of the United States. They also approve that part of them, which is intended to prevent an implied acknowledgment of the constitutionality of the bank establishment. They trust that this measure will be adopted, and they feel a conviction that the same policy which justifies it, would authorise an extension of the plan to holders of stock in the Bank of the United States. The members of this meeting with concern express their belief, that paper-wealth has hitherto had an influence in Congress, which tends to counteract the general welfare of the Union.

4. The members of this meeting regard the Republic of France with the most cordial sympathy and friendship; while they behold with horrow and indignation, the combination of European despots against its liberties, and the general liberty of mankind. They conceive that the United States are indebted to France for services of the most essential kind, and for its present friendly disposition: And it is owing to their highest interest, but it is one of their first wishes, that the French people may forever enjoy the blessings of that independence which they contributed to establish for America. Impressed with these sentiments, they conceive themselves authorised to declare their disapprobation of the observation made in Congress, "That France is no infamous friend." They believe this to be a *groundless and* INJURIOUS *aspersion.*

5. This meeting conceive the situation of America at this period, both with respect to foreign nations and our own government, to be such as to excite the solicitude of all good citizens: But in whatever fluctuation the United States may be placed, the members of this meeting will look up with affection, with gratitude and confidence to their first magistrate, George Washington: They feel that the interests and honor of America, will be secure from violation, while they are entrusted to that hand, which has conducted a continent to freedom. They implore the blessing of heaven on his life, which has been unceasingly devoted to the practice of virtue, the cause of liberty, and the service of America.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolutions be published.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) March* 24.

Yesterday arrived the sloop Betsey, Captain Houston, in 11 days passage from St. Martin's. The sloop Betsey, belonging to Messrs. Jones and Clarke, merchants, of this City, was taken on her passage from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomew's, to Charleston, by the British privateers Betsey Mary and schooner Lydia, into Montserat and together with her cargo, consisting of cotton and coffee, the property of the owners of the vessel, was condemned. She was afterwards purchased in on account of the owners.

Capt. Houston informs, that immediately after the arrival of the January packet, the courts of admiralty in the British islands proceeded to the trial and condemnation of all the American vessels and cargoes which had been carried in by their cruizers. That the instructions of the British court, upon which these proceedings were founded were considered in the West-Indies as tantamount to a declaration of war against the United States. That under this idea capt. Houston was informed, by a gentleman direct from Antigua, that a schooner from Norfolk, belonging to a Mr. Taylor, of that port, bound to Antigua, and consigned to Mr. John Taylor, the brother of the owner, was taken on her passage, near the islands, by a privateer belonging to the consigned and carried into Antigua, where she was tried and condemned as lawful prize; in which place there was a number of other vessels in a similar situation. That the ship Delaware, of Philadelphia, partly owned in this city by Mr. John Kirk, was taken on her passage from Martinique to Barbadoes, and a few barrels of provisions being the remainder of her outward cargo into Martinique, tried, condemned and sold. This information was received from Mr. Spiers, of Baltimore, who, together with Mr. Skipworth, the American consul at Martinique, was a passenger on board of the Delaware. That a ship from Baltimore, bound to St. Eustatius, loaded with flour, and belonging to Mr. Smith of Baltimore, *a member of Congress*, when about to anchor in the road of St. Eustatius, under the protection of the guns of the fort, was boarded by a British privateer, and carried to Bolleterre, in St. Kitt's, where she was libelled. That this conduct was countenanced by the Dutch, in this as well as in many other instances; and that Capt. Houston himself saw 3 American vessels taken within reach of the guns of the fort, and carried off. That the Spaniards pursue a similar system of flagrant injustice, in capturing American vessels, and that it was reported and generally believed, that upwards of one hundred American vessels had been carried into Porto Rico, by Spanish cruizers, the crews of which were confined in prison. That from an accurate calculation, made by a gentleman of information, there were in the British islands not less than fifty hundred sail of American vessels, which will depend upon the same principle be undoubtedly condemned, the officers and crew are generally set ashore, without being afforded any means of subsistence. That, by the assistance of some charitable individuals, a number of Americans were relieved, and enabled to purchase a small vessel to carry them to their homes. That Mr. Skipworth, the American consul, was at St. Eustatius, endeavouring to procure vessels to convey home his distressed countrymen, who were daily flocking there from the English islands.

Capt. Houston further informs, that the British forces, in attempting to land in the different parts of the island of Martinique, were supposed to have sustained a loss of one thousand six hundred men; that after a severe cannonade, they took possession of St. Pierre's and gave it up to plunder and massacre, in which 600 of the inhabitants were said to have been put to the sword.

That the American vessels which were in the port were seized, and their captains and crews were sent to Dominica and put into prison ships. That it was mentioned in a St. Kitts paper that all Martinique, was in possession of the British, except Fort Bourbon, the garrison of which made a sortie, with fixed bayonets and killed 1500 of the besiegers; in this sortie, the commander of the French party was wounded, but returned with the loss of 300 men to the garrison, which from its strength and supplies, was supposed to be impregnable.

LONDON, *January* 18.

By accounts from West Flanders, dated the 11th instant, we learn that on the 10th the infirm hospital at Lisle was confumed by fire, in which there were 1800 sick, of whom the greatest part perished!

From the intelligence received from the Flanders mail of this morning, it appears, that the French are still in such force on the northern frontier, that the Germans have as yet been able to perform no offensive check to their progress. Different reinforcements have taken place, and Manheim, Coblentz, and other places in the vicinity, are preparing to sustain a siege, should the French succeed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Yesterday, a number of sailors made a procession through the streets of this city to remind the inhabitants that they are out of employment. We have been assured to remind them that from 5 to 6 shillings currency per day is at their service, if they chose to act as sober and attentive labourers to the stone cutters and brick-layers, who are at present in the greatest want of such assistance. It is hoped, therefore, that we shall hear no more of such procession, which can be of no advantage, and after the public notice where employment is to be had, cannot be ascribed to any very laudable motives.

Since receiving the above paragraph we have been assured, that some, if not the greater part of the sailors in the affair alluded to were British. For them, the only place where suitable employment can be obtained is the correction house. It is hard to say if there was ever, since the beginning of civil society, a nation that betrayed so pitiful a degree of tameness as America does at this moment. In London, such an act of presumption in a body of French sailors would have been acknowledged by an immediate transmission to the bulks of Woolwich.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

Capt. Marsh just arrived from St. Croix, which he left the 27th of March, reports, that a vessel had arrived there in 36 hours from Martinique, informing that Fort Bourbon was NOT taken.—On the other hand the British had made an assault on the 18th or 25th, in which they were said to have sustained an immense slaughter—reports say 2 100 men—This account wears every appearance of truth.

Accounts from Lisbon state that the number of American Vessels captured by the Algerines amounts to twenty-eight.

While the French armies of the north and the Rhine are every where victorious, there appears to be a spirit of jealousy and distrust, springing up among the leading Jacobins of the Convention; the event of which cannot be foreseen.

From New Orleans we learn, that the Spaniards are preparing to repel Gen. Clark's invasion.

From the Western Army we hear that Lt. Hoskins and Bradshaw, differing about some trifle, have both fallen in a duel.

In this city the Merchants, the Seamen and the Cartmen, walk the streets with arms folded and enquire *what news?* But the fortification of our harbour is begun and fortifies some employment for laboring men.

Yesterday after noon accounts were received from Philadelphia, of the ADOPTION of Mr. CLERK'S NON IMPORTATION Resolutions, 57, out of about 90, agreed in favour—Whether any Modification took place we have not afcertained.

BOSTON, April 9.

MURDER AND *PIRACY.*

On Sunday last, John Baptist Collins, a Portuguese, Augustus Polesky, a Portuguese, and Samuel Fabidi, an Italian, were committed to the Gaol, in this town, by a mittimus from Samuel Barrett, Esq. Justice of the Peace, charged with Murder and Piracy; of which the following particulars have been communicated to the Editor, by Capt. Saunders; viz.

That on the 31 Nov. he sailed from Bilboa (Spain) for Boston; but having met with severe weather and heavy gales, which shifted his bread; on the 15th December, he ran away for the West-Indies; and on the 19th of the month, between three and four o'clock in the morning, the above mentioned sailors came into his cabin, where his boatswain, and a passenger were asleep in bed, and laying violent hands on them all; most barbarously murdered the passenger, and endeavoured to do the same to himself and mate; that such was the will of God, they did not execute their murderous design. Capt. Saunders received five wounds; a stab in his right breast, two stabs in the left shoulder, and two in the right hand. The mate, besides a number of slight cuts, received four wounds; two stabs in the breast one in the side, and one in the right thigh besides being so strangled by the throat as that the blood ran out at his ears. After the pirate left the state room, Capt. Saunders in this woful condition went on deck, and called for assistance, but knew not from whom it was to come: That instant he heard the mate call for help, that he was stabbed, and had received his death wound: On which Capt. Saunders went into the cabin to his assistance; there he found that the mate had got the pirate, who meant to take his life, in the middle fierce agreement. Capt. Saunders endeavouring to assist him in that doleful situation, and turning his head up the companion, saw another of the pirates coming down on him with a broader over his head, with which the pirate first struck the boy on deck in the shoulder, and had wounded him. On seeing the pirate with the ax Capt. Saunders let go the pirate he had in his clutches, and went in between decks, where he fainted and lost his senses. He remained some time insensible, and was visited by the mate and one of the sailors who supposed him dead. The mate then went into the cabin: By this time the pirates had got on deck where they had two Americans, on which they fastened the companion, the after hatch and fore scuttle with ropes and spars. Capt. Saunders having recovered from his fainting, proceeded to the cabin, where the mate had got posted in a pot more of defence, who supposing the Capt. dead, and seeing or hearing some one coming into the cabin, whom he took to be the pirates, cocked his pistol, and was on the point of firing on him: He however, soon knew him and gladly received him into the cabin, where he witnessed the murder and outrage of the pirates. The Capt. and mate immediately set about dressing their wounds and putting themselves in a state of defence against the pirates who had possession of the vessel. The pirates then bore away E. S. E. On the 20th the passenger, Mr. Enoch Wood, was committed to the watery grave.

The second day after the pirates had the brig in possession, they spoke to Capt. S. in the cabin, and told him that if he did not give them provisions and water, they would kill the two Americans, eat them and then scuttle the brig, so that they should all go to hell together. Capt. S. told the mate to tell them they might complete their design; but hearing one of the Americans cry out, Capt. S. told the mate to tell them to stop their hands, and he would consider of the matter. After consulting the mate, some provisions were given them, through the furnace hole. In this situation Capt. S. continued 90 hours, when the pirates saw a sail to leeward; on which they hauled their wind to S. by W. (which Capt. S. knew by his cabin compass); thereby trying to escape the sail until dark, when the pirates bore away N. E. Supposing the ship might heave round at dark, Capt. S. put lights at his windows, which the ship seeing bore away for them, and, at half past eight o'clock, at night, proved to be the ship Alfred, of Liverpool, James Byrne, commander, who relieved Capt. S. and his crew from the bloody pirates. As soon as the ship's boat came on board, the pirates acquainted the Lieutenant that they were Frenchmen in the cabin, who would not surrender themselves; and after the hatches and cabin door were unlashed, seeing Capt. S. in a posture of defence, and supposing what the pirates had told him to be true, the Lieutenant snapped his pistol at Capt. S. three times: But, as Providence had ordered, the priming had been lost. Capt. S. from made his situation known, and the pirates were immediately secured in irons from the ship. The surgeon of the ship acquainted Capt. S. that his wounds were very dangerous; and both Capt. Byrne and himself, advising him to go on board the ship to have his wounds dressed, after obtaining an officer and three sailors from the ship, to assist in working the brig, he went on board the Alenson, and arrived at Barbadoes, where he found his brig had arrived before him.

NORTHAMPTON, April 23.

We hear from New-York, that several English vessels have arrived within a few days off the Hook, but receiving information of the embargo, put away for an English port. There are said to be now in New-York, 12,000 barrels of provisions, purchased for the use of the British forces in the West-Indies.

Extracts from the Paris National Gazette.

An old woman appeared before the Council-General having twelve children employed in defence of the Republic, demanded a passport to go to Meaux to seek two children of one of those sons, announcing that she was in extreme indigence.—A member observed that she had already received relief. Chaumettes replied, Well, and what then, grant her twelve times the sum. Who deserves it better than this respectable mother? Twelve sons in defence of their country! I demand that on the spot she be granted an indemnity.—A sum was accordingly accorded her and the President gave to this precious mother of a family, of brave defenders the kiss of gratitude, amidst the loudest applauses.

Chaumette demanded that the members of the Council be invited to wear *sabots* (wooden shoes) to *feragalise* leather, and to give an example to other citizens—for, says he, if any of you have children on the frontiers, and they write you they are bare footed, who is here among you that would not send him shoes? It is just, that he who defends the Republic should want nothing, and that those who defend the rights of citizens should attend to their wants—His proposition was seconded and adopted.

Robert Breck, and Son,
HAVE just received a fresh supply of
ENGLISH and INDIA
GOODS,
With a good assortment of
GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS,
And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.
20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails,
Which they are determined to sell on as good terms as at any Store in the County.
They want to purchase Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.
N. B. ALL Persons indebted to them over a year, are once more, and for the last time, in this way, called upon to make immediate payment.
Northampton, April 23 1794.

Just Received,
And to be sold at a small advance, for ready pay, by
SETH WRIGHT,
a large and extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS.
Northampton, April 23, 1794.

Garden Seeds,
FOR sale, by ESTHER WRIGHT, of most kinds commonly enquired for, a few rods North of the burying ground Northampton.
April 23 1794.

THE CLOTHIERS in the county of Hampshire, are requested to meet at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, P. M. to consult on measures for the improvement of the Profession, and other matters for their general interest.
April 15, 1793.

THE Subscriber having by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampshire, been appointed and having accepted the trust of Administrator on the estate of BARNABAS SAVIN, late of Amherst, in said county, deceased—Hereby calls upon all persons that have any demands upon said estate to exhibit the same for settlement, and all that are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, to
JOSEPH CHURCH.
Amherst, April 1, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber, last Sunday evening, a dark bay MARE, three years old, a white streak in her face, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, shod before.—Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by
ABIATHER FRENCH.
Westampton, April 21, 1794.

WILL stand for covering at the stable of the subscriber,
Young Ranger,
A MOST elegant Horse, four years old this season, of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, fifteen hands high, well made for strength and speed—was sired by the noted BOND HORSE. He will cover at 9/ the leap, 20/ the season, and 30/ to warrant a foal.
ELI EDWARDS.
Northampton April 21, 1794.

THAT noted and elegant Horse
Pilgrim,
WILL cover this season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, at the lower end of the Locks and Canals, South-Hadley—said Horse is eight years old this Spring, for beauty, elegance, and activity, vies with and perhaps exceeds any horse in the county—as the Horse and his fame are of considerable standing, the candid inquirers will obtain better satisfaction in that respect, by viewing him, than from any encomiums in the public papers. Said horse will cover at 10/ the leap, or 18/ the season. Confiant attendance will be paid and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant,
JOHN HILLMAN.
April 18, 1794.

WILL cover this season, at the Stable of Laudlord Frost's, in Williamsburgh, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, from the first of May, to the last of June, the well known full blooded horse WILDAIR, though known to some by the name of the RUSSELL HORSE—said horse is of a beautiful bright bay colour, black mane and tail, fifteen hands and 3 inches high, and completely made, and is said by candid judges to exceed any horse in the state of Massachusetts—at the moderate price of 20/ the season, and 12/ the leap.

ALSO,
THE SENCENITER, from the old SENCENITER, owned by Gen. Stuben, sold to Stephen Van Rensselaer, in Albany, which is of a beautiful bright bay colour, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, well made and lofty carriage, and are esteemed at the westward to be an excellent breed of horses—at the moderate price of 15/ the season, and 10/ the leap. The above horses were both formerly from Williamstown.

Good pastures will be provided for Mares and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's most humble servant.
DAVID PHINNEY.
Williamsburgh, April 17, 1794.

THE famous bright bay Dutch Horse
Bold American,
WILL cover at the stables of the Subscribers, in Goshen, and Chesterfield, at 12 shillings the season, 6 shillings the leap, 18 shillings to insure a foal. Said Horse is rising of 15 hands high—and is lately from Montgomery in the State of New-York.
CYRUS LYON.
JOHN KITTRIDGE.
April, 23, 1794.

TAKE YOUR *Choice*, GENTLEMEN.

WILL stand at Capt. Norton's stable in Ashfield, near the Meeting-House, until the first day of July next, and at Capt. Stocking's Stable, three quarters of a mile west of the Meeting-House, the remainder of the season—Two Steel Horses, and a large Speightly Jack—The full blooded Horse called
Traveller,
Is a blood bay, 15 hands high, moves light and easy, in his prime for covering, and is a very sure Horse—he was sired by the famous OLD TRAVELLER, imported from Ireland, his Dam was Col. *Delancy's* imported Racer, his colts are mostly Bay's, large, beautiful and active, fine both for Saddle and Harness, £.10 has been offered one of them at ten days old.
The other Horse, called the
Young Dread,
Was sired by the famous OLD DREAD, and his Dam by the Sovereign, he is 15 1-2 hands high, dark Bay, is beautiful, strong and active, covered at Conway last season, and for a motive to make good pay, and in order that all may have an opportunity to breed fine Horses, said Horses will cover at 15/ Cash or produce if paid by the 1st day of October next, and 18/ afterwards, to be paid to Capt. Norton, at his store in Ashfield.
Sancho,
Will cover at 12/ the season, pay down, or the Mules will be contracted for. Good Pasturing for Mares.
Ashfield, April 15, 1794.

Take Notice.
THOSE who contracted to pay the Subscriber last Fall and Winter, are called upon to earnest the last time in this way, to settle immediately both Note and Book, save cost and oblige their humble servant.
SELAH NORTON.
Ashfield April 16. 1794.

ALL Persons that have Book Accounts unsettled with the subscriber, will have them put in suit, unless a speedy settlement prevents.
NATHAN BLISS.
Hatfield, April 21, 1794.

Major Gen. WAYNE's SPEECH to the Delaware, Shawanoes and Miami Tribes.

To the Chiefs of Warriors of the Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamies Nations or Tribes of Indians, and to all others whom it may concern.

BROTHERS,

I HAVE received your verbal message sent by Stephen Young, George White Eyes, and another Warrior, who were accompanied by Mr. Robert Wilson, as your interpreter.

If peace is your object, and the wish and desire of your hearts, why did not you, or some of the principal chiefs of your nation, come forward and speak for yourselves?

The ears and heart of the President of the United States (General Washington) are ever open to the voice of peace, and he has instructed me his chief warrior, to listen to that welcome voice, from whatever quarter it may come, provided it comes from proper authority, and from the heart. But as you have only sent a verbal message by your runners, and as the Delawares, Shawanoes, Miamies, and Wyandots, have for a long time shut their ears and hardened their hearts, so as not to permit that glad voice to enter or to be found, although often repeated at different times, and by several paths, and strong and long trees hoed by the commissioners of Congress, by all the chiefs of the six nations, assembled in council at the Rapids of Miami of the Lake last summer.

It will now be necessary that you give convincing and unequivocal proofs of your sincere wish and desire for peace, by bringing in and delivering up all and every of the Americans or white people, now in your possession, to the officer commanding at Fort Recovery, or on the same ground where the action on the 4th of November 1791, took place; and that on or before the next full moon, which will be on the 14th February, or in the course of 30 days from and after this date; and immediately send off runners to call in and restrain all and every of your warriors from committing any murders, robbery, or depredations upon any of the inhabitants or citizens of the United States, or upon any escort, party, or parties of troops on their way to any of the posts or garrisons whatever. In the mean time the path shall be kept open, so that you may have a free communication between your towns and Fort Recovery, the late field of battle; the only path by which you can come, always taking care to show a white flag, which my warriors are ordered to pay a particular respect to, and to receive you as friends and to guard you safe from harm or danger, both in coming to that place and from thence here, and in returning to your towns.

The foregoing conditions being punctually complied with on your part, I shall then be convinced of peaceable intentions, and my heart and arms will be open to receive you at this place on or before the 14th February, the day above mentioned, in order to fix and determine upon proper time for holding a general treaty. In the mean time it is to be well and perfectly understood, that the progress of the army is not to be retarded or molested in its advance, but be permitted to move peaceably and quietly with all its apparatus, provisions of stores, and every thing necessary for holding the treaty.

Thus will the door be opened for establishing a permanent and lasting peace, founded upon former treaties and on the solid basis of power, equity, and justice, and to the mutual interest and entire satisfaction of all parties.

And thus will the war hatchet be buried so deep, that it can never be found again.

From your friend and Brother.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major General and Commander in Chief of the army of the United States.

Greenville, Jan. 14, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.

The following letters from Captain Taylor, in Algiers to his owners in the United States, ought to excite the pity and call forth the immediate exertions of every citizen; so that our countrymen in captivity may find relief.

Algiers, Nov. 3, 1793.

Hon. Sirs,

THIS will acquaint you with the loss of the George, and what I am sure is worse to your own feelings, a cruel slavery; we were taken 11 leagues from the rock of Lisbon.—The situation of us is truly shocking, if you can do any thing to interest our countrymen in America to help the few that may be left after the warm weather comes on, which under God is our only hope. The pay or allowances was stopt last month, other nations have yet some provision to alleviate the miseries of this place, but Americans are destitute. There are sitting out every thing that can carry guns—God only knows what they will do in the islands next summer. I beg gentlemen you will do your endeavors to get our country to order something to them that shall be alive, to get them victuals and help under our painful sufferings—Relying on our country for assistance and Redemption.

I am &c.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Algiers, Nov. 7, 1793.

Hon. Sirs,

I acquaint you now with our sufferings in this my second letter, God only knows when I shall ever send another, we have been here but three days, and two captains and one mate is in the hospital (if it can be called one)—If we have ever so heavy a burthen and ever so far to carry it, stopping occasions a certain besting, even if it arises from the inability of one man—I leave you to judge our burthen, there is only eight men to carry a hogshead of sugar upon poles near a quarter of a mile. At present there is not a penny allowed to Americans, other nations have a pension—every time there come in an armed vessel, we are loaded with chains, and work the same as without them, we are muffered to work before day, and are respited in common about five o'clock. Bread and water is our living, this might do if our work and usage was not so hard.—Fridays are all the days of rest for us. We are yoked to a sled and draw stones from the hills to the marine—If by your influence, we that are alive should be glad of the smallest trifle—our freedom I hope some may see, but never more than half of us may expect it if we should be redeemed soon, as the summer & plague sweeps of slaves by hundreds—my mate and crew are at Stirriags, I am, tho' in Algiers,

Your obliged servant,

JAMES TAYLOR.

Algiers, Nov. 11, 1793.

THIS my third letter, fearing my others may miscarry, advises that we are in a condition that language cannot express, our redemption is so high that I should not write, if I was not sure of writing to men of feeling, and that the humanity of my countrymen would be excited towards us who are in chains. I beg gentlemen you will use your endeavours to induce my country to redeem those who shall be left alive, as no peace I am afraid can be made at present—out of 21 Americans captured formerly 8 or 10 remain—six of them died the last summer with the plague and in the mad house—what muft a man feel to make a man mad? There are 12 masters and crews here at present, but what number there may be here in a fortnight God only knows, as the cruisers are out. Our people are suffering with me at present what will be our situation this winter and next summer I leave you to judge. I saw yesterday two captains and seven mates get a beating, they make no difference between us and other nations they are at war with—being fatigued and sick, I muft end.

Am Sirs, Your obliged servant,

JAMES TAYLOR.

Treasury of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, March 14, 1794.

☞ THE COLLECTORS *of TAX No. X are reminded that by Laws they are directed to pay the amount of that Tax into the Treasury, on or before the 1st day of April next, and they are notified that the demands on the Treasury are such as to require a punctual compliance with that direction.*

THOMAS DAVIS, Treasurer.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from the subscriber, in Taunton, on the night preceding the 20th of March inst. a HORSE, four years old this Spring, above fifteen hands high, between red and a chesnut colour, with a white spot in his forehead, and a small white stripe extending towards his nostrils; mane and tail of a darker colour than the rest of his body; the hair worn off his sides; has small legs; has been lately corked in his off fore foot; is a natural trotter; carries his head and tail up. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the subscriber; and secure the Thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward, & all necessary charges paid; or TEN DOLLARS for the Horse only.

DANIEL BRIDGES, 3d.

Taunton, March 20, 1794.

TO be Sold, or Let—A valuable piece of LAND, lying in the town of Norwich, containing 44 acres, mostly under improvement—Terms of sale, (if sold) made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, April 10, 1794.

WANTED an ingenious Man, to serve a short term of time, for the art of making Windsor Chairs and Painting. Enquire of

Wm. SHIPMAN.

Hadley, April 14, 1794.

GREENFIELD, MARCH, 1794.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE LIFE OF

JOSEPH,

THE SON OF ISRAEL.

IN EIGHT BOOKS.

CHIEFLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF YOUTH.

THIS excellent work *is designed to entertain young readers, without violating their minds; by setting before them one of the most amiable of sacred characters, in the person of Joseph, the hero of the story.*

CONDITIONS.

I. It will be handsomely printed, on good paper, and will contain 130 pages.

II. The price to Subscribers will be *three shillings*, bound.

III. Those Gentlemen who wish to encourage the reprinting of this excellent work, shall be entitled to a seventh gratis, provided they will subscribe for, or procure six subscribers, & become answerable for the payment.

Subscriptions are received by THOMAS DICKMAN, the intended publisher, at his Printing Office in GREENFIELD, and by several gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged.

WANTED to purchase two good *Feather Beds*; or good feathers to make them—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, March 19, 1794.

N. Blake, and Co.

AT Hartford, near the Ferry, want to purchase, Indian Corn, Rye, Oats, Butter and Hogs Lard, (in small Firkins) and Flax, for which they will pay cash on delivering those articles at their Store in Hartford. They have for sale, a few Hogsheads of good flavored 2nd high proof W. I. Rum, per hhd. or less quantity, all kinds of Iron and Steel, Cedar by large or small quantities, and a variety of other Groceries, cheap for cash, or country produce. Hartford, Feb 17, 1794.

THE Copartnership of Benjamin and Oliver Smith, is by mutual consent, this day dissolved. All Persons indebted to said Company are called upon to make immediate payment. Those who neglect a speedy compliance with this request are informed, that a regard to our engagements, makes it indispensably necessary for us to call on them in a way more disagreeable and expensive.

Hatfield, March 28, 1794.

NORTHAMPTON APRIL 1, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR *PRINTING* BY *SUBSCRIPTION*,

PROPHETIC CONJECTURES

ON THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551
REV. J. KNOX,	1572
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651
ARCHBP. USHER,	1655
DR. H. MORE,	1663
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742
DR. GILL,	1748

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an Introduction, Remarks, and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets. AMOS.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanatics, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves, are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

CONDITIONS.

I. The above work shall be printed on good paper and a handsome type, and will contain about 100 pages.

II. The price to Subscribers, will be 1/6—the money to be paid on delivery of the books.

III. Those who subscribe for nine books shall have a tenth *gratis*.

☞ Subscriptions for the above work are received at this office, and by a number of gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large supply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS,
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Also, the following collections of Medicines, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worcester Collection—Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Ans—them—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dr. Rogerson—Kimball's and Billings New Works, never before published.

School Books by the doz. as usual.

Those of his Customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, April 8th, 1794.

WILL Stand for COVERING,

At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON,

PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Bay Horse, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine coat, rising fifteen hands and an half high, duly made for beauty, strength and speed, has run three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three purses, he was imported in the year 1792, and covered two seasons at Antrim, at two guineas each Mare, was got by old Paymaster, his Dam, by Trentham, his grand Dam by Regulus, his great grand Dam by Easthy's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Partner, his great great great grand Dam by Croft's Barb, his great great great great grand Dam by Walnal's Turk, out of Trumpit's Dam, of the highly distinguished blood, he gives full credit. He will cover at four dollars the leap, and six dollars the season—to be paid in cash, or any kind of grain, by the first day of Nov. next.

ALSO,

FOX,

AN Excellent Saddle-Horse: He is eight years old this Spring, of a bright red or chesnut colour, between 14 and 15 hands high, remarkably strong built, clean limbed, and well gaited; and the property is adapted to the saddle, is perhaps not excelled in the harness by any horse of his size. He was bred in Rhode-Island, and is said to be (in part) of the Narraganset breed, has been kept some years for racing in the South part of this County, where his colts have given him great credit, and are highly esteemed.

N. B. He will cover the season at 12 and 9s. the single leap.

Dorchester, April 9, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book account are desired to call and settle them, by the first of May next, either by paying the cash or giving their obligations.

CALVIN MERRILL.

N. B. Those that do not comply with the above request, will be call'd upon and disagreeable manner.

Amherst, March 17, 1794.

WHEREAS MARY the wife of the subscriber, has behaved in a very unbecoming manner, and left my bed and board, and refuses to live with me, I hereby forbid all person harbouring or crediting her on account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

JACOB JONES.

Pelham, March 25, 1794.

WANTED TO HIRE, IMMEDIATELY, For the term of SIX MONTHS, TWO Industrious, steady, substantial MEN, acquainted with

Farming Business.

Enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, April 8, 1794.

THE Partnership of JONES & LADD is by mutual agreement dissolved. All those indebted to said company are requested to settle their book accounts immediately, either by payment or note.

JONES and LADD.

N. B. The Subscriber purposes to continue business at Buckland, and solicits a continuance of his Friends.

P. JONES.

Buckland, March 1, 1794.

WANTED to hire one Journeyman CHAISE-MAKER, and one WHEEL-WRIGHT—good wages will be given—Also, wanted, an Apprentice to the above business. Enquire of

Wm. SHIPMAN.

Hadley, April 2, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1794. [NUMB. 400.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IN this alarming crisis when war is so much talked of that it is almost become familiar to our ears, it is the duty of every good citizen to weigh well the causes of the present uneasiness in the public mind, and the consequences of an improper direction being given to it. The injuries and aggressions of the British government, which have excited the most lively sensations among us are, 1st.—The detention of the western posts—2d. The truce between *Portugal and Algiers*—3d. The seizure of vessels carrying provisions to the ports of *France*—4th. The piratical conduct of British cruisers in the *West-Indies*—5th. The instructions of 6th Nov. and the consequent seizure and condemnation of our vessels in the *West-Indies*.

1st. The detention of the Posts. This is deemed by us a violation of the treaty of peace; *Great-Britain* attempts a justification by alledging that the United States have also violated it by laws of the states, and decision, of the state courts, restraining the recovery of British debts; it is answered on the part of the United States, that even admitting this to have been the case, yet the detention of the posts was an infraction of the treaty, antecedent to any of the laws or decisions. It muft in candor be admitted, that the conduct of some of the states, with respect to debts, may be viewed in some measure as a departure from the rigid construction of the treaty; at the same time, candor ought to make allowances for the situation of this country, and to suggest many causes of justification. The state laws were in general favourable to the cause of British creditors, for had the courts been drawn open immediately after the peace, not above one in a hundred of those creditors would have been paid, and the debts would all have been ruined: No discrimination was made in any state against British creditors, but they were always placed on the same footing as American creditors. Still however, there may exist some doubts on the subject, and it may not be so clear a case as to justify a war. It is true the courts are all open at present so the recovery of debts, but if there has been an infraction of the treaty on our part any time since the peace, it may furnish a pretext on the other part for not immediately fulfilling it. The fact of trade is not an object in itself of sufficient magnitude to indemnify us for a war; the discovery of our frontier people and our western army, which has lately been successful, will keep the Indians quiet, notwithstanding the British may continue for a few years to hold those posts: It is not in the nature of things that they should be able to hold them much longer: The execution of our settlements, in their vicinity, shall & enterprising disposition of the settlers, & the frequent desertions of the troops which garrison the posts, will soon induce the British government to abandon them.

2dly. The truce between *Portugal* and *Algiers*. In moments of passion when our sympathy is justly excited for the dreadful sufferings of our unhappy countrymen, it is natural for us to execrate and swear vengeance against those who have in any respect been accessary to their misfortunes. But we should view the subject, as between the United States and *Great-Britain*. To say that *Great-Britain* has let loose the Algerine pirates upon us, is a figure of speech which is incorrect. Had *Britain* felt a very friendly disposition towards this country, it is probable she would not have made that truce for *Portugal* without stipulating a security for us; but are there any ties which connect us with *Britain*? Are there any existing causes of obligation on her part? Has our conduct been such for some years past, as to authorize us to expect on the part of *Britain*, partiality, preference and favour? Let us examine our public prints; the incessant torrents of abuse against *Britain*, the accounts of toasts, processions, and rejoicings for the defeat of her armies, will immediately satisfy us that we had no right to expect that *Great-Britain* should digress from the strict line of her own policy to accommodate herself to our's: our partiality for *France*, however natural it may be, has led to such open and avowed animosity against the British nation, that it would have been folly to have expected in return from *Great Britain*, proofs of kindness and friendship.

Our government indeed, with one exception, has been neutral: Mr. JEFFERSON in his correspondence with Mr. GENET, makes a merit of deviating from our neutrality in allowing the sale of prizes not warranted by treaty; and boasts of our exertions to pay our debt to *France*.

These deviations might excite umbrage in the other belligerent powers; but upon the whole, the federal government, considering the bias of the people, has been highly meritorious, and their conduct should have a due effect on the British cabinet. A law has passed one branch of the federal Legislature, to prevent the sale of prizes; if it passes the other, then the decided neutrality of the government will be an offset against the decided partiality of a considerable part of the people.

How then does this question stand as between the *United States* and *Great Britain*; the latter makes a truce in behalf of an old friend and close ally with a formidable adversary, without stipulating a security or a participation in that truce for a nation, the inhabitants of which have manifested the most decided partiality for her most bitter enemies, and the government, of which has not required such a security or even her mediation. Where then is the cause of hostility?

3. The seizure of vessels laden with provisions for *France*. This measure was adopted in pursuance of affiquation entered into between *Great-Britain*, *Russia*, *Spain*, &c. All those powers are answerable for it, and war against one on that score, would be war against all. The British Minister attempts a justification of it from the authority of writers on the law of nations, particularly *Vattel*, 72, 73, and urges, that by the doctrine, there laid down, they have not gone so far as they would have been justified in proceeding considering the prospect they have of reducing their enemy by such means, the instructions not extending to all kind of provisions, rice being excepted, nor to confiscations; that the existing circumstances justify them in considering grain as among contraband articles, and therefore coming within the President's proclamation, that the French government (and not individuals) are the only importers of grain into that country, that the measure was so guarded by directing the property to be paid for, together with the freight, that the owners could suffer no loss, a liberal price being always allowed in the cases.

Whether this explanation be or be not consistent with the law of nations, it is not perhaps necessary to explore; these remarks, however occur:

1st. That it is not probable any act of our government would produce a departure from a system established by all the combined powers at one deemed by them indispensible for their own safety.

2d. That it is as little probable, any further inconvenience will result to us, from this system, as the conduct of the French government, by payments in assignats, embargoes, and acts of violence, will be a sufficient restraint on our merchants, from sending provisions to *France* in American bottoms: It is more probable, that the French government, aware of this, will continue to pursue the wise policy they have adopted of sending their specie, ships and convoys to our ports for grain.

3d. The piratical conduct of the commanders of British cruizers in the *West-Indies*. A complaint having been made on this head to the British government, Lord GRENVILLE requested our Minister, Mr. PINCKNEY, to select some instance where the evidence was clear, in order to institute criminal prosecutions against the offenders and promised the fullest support of the law-officers of the crown. Mr. P. informs our executive, that he was endeavouring to fix upon some strong cases where the evidence might be sufficient to ensure conviction: He adds in the same letter that he believes it to be the desire both of the British government and the people in general, to be upon good terms with us; this being the case, no just cause of war can arise until it be known, that the promise has not been observed.

4th. The instructions of the 6th of November, signed H. DUNDAS, and the consequent seizures.

The true import of these instructions muft be first considered, independent of the proceedings in the *West Indies*. The instructions direct that our vessels under certain circumstances shall be carried into the British Islands "*for certain adjudication.*" What is the meaning of the words "legal adjudication?" Civilians say they imply nothing more than an adjudication by law whether a vessel or cargo is or is not liable to condemnation; lawyers of eminence in this city have given the same opinion, the law officer of the crown in *Jamaica*, gives the same opinion; he says that to guard against the irregular conduct of commanders of cruizers, they are directed to carry neutral vessels suspected of having enemy's property or contraband goods on board into port for trial, and that the instructions mean nothing more; Lord GRENVILLE, who probably drew up the instructions, in a note to Mr. PINCKNEY, speaking of some American vessels in *London*, which had been libelled in the Admiralty Court, says they were in a *course of legal adjudication*, meaning only that they were under trial. So far then it is clear that the *instructions*, in themselves, do not breathe hostility.

As to the proceedings in the vice admiralty courts in the *West-Indies*, information varies; by some accounts it is said, that there have been no condemnations, except in *Martinico*, by others we are informed, that they have taken place in some other Islands.

The Judges of these courts may have proceeded to condemnation from ignorance of corruption; it is well known that the persons sent out to the British colonies as Judges, are not generally the best lawyers or the best men; they are frequently dissipated, extravagant, debauched and ignorant persons of influential connections, who have interest enough to get the appointments. This was generally the case with us while colonies, and was one of the curses we got rid of by our independence; it is among the curses which the remaining colonies groan under. No one will deny that the conduct of some of these judge-lings has been infamous and abominable, and that the British government ought upon information of their proceedings, to dismiss and punish them. But is their conduct a cause of war? We are precluded from saying that it is. When the British government complained that some of our inferior courts had established decrees which were an infraction of the treaty of peace, what was the answer of our Executive? "No nation, says Mr. JEFFERSON, in his letter to Mr. HAMMOND, page 56, can answer for perfect exactitude of proceedings in all their *inferior courts*: *It suffices* to provide a *supreme* judicature, where all *error* and *partiality* will be *ultimately* corrected." We cannot then complain of a refusal to do justice on the part of the British Cabinet, until an appeal has been made from the Vice-Admiralty courts in the *West Indies*, which are inferior courts, to the Admiralty courts in *England*. This is certainly a grievance of no inconsiderable magnitude to the pirates, and many of them will probably be induced by the trouble and expence to abandon their vessels to the captors. But, in a case like the present, our government should interpose in aid and assist the sufferers. The executive would be fully authorized, under such circumstances, to advance money to the captains or owners of the condemned vessels for the purpose of prosecuting appeals: If the supreme court of Admiralty, as Mr. J. says, corrects the error of partiality of the inferior courts and awards restitution and damages, we are bound by our own doctrines, to be content: If the iniquitous sentences be confirmed, and the Cabinet of St. JAMES's, on a demand, refuse full compensation for the vessels and cargoes which have been unjustly seized, then hostility and retaliation against that nation will be justifiable, and all parties will be united in the most vigourous efforts to obtain redress for our violated rights.

These are the measures which ought immediately to be purfued, and while the issue of them remains uncertain, the country ought to be put in a condition to defend itself against invasion, and to assert its dignity.

A MODERATE MAN.

LONDON.

WHITEHALL, January 15.

This morning arrived Sir Sydney Smith and Major Moncrief at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with dispatches from Vice Admiral Lord Hood and Major General David Dundas, of which the following are copies and extracts.

Toulon, December 18, 1793.

My Lord,

Agreeable to our Lordship's order, I proceeded with the Swallow tender, three English, and three Spanish gun boats, to the arsenal, and immediately began making the necessary preparations for burning the French ships and stores therein. We found the dockgates well secured by the judicious arrangements of the Governor, although the dockyard people had already substituted the three coloured cockade for the white one. I did not think it safe to attempt the securing any of them, considering the small force I had with me, and considering that conteft of any kind would occupy our whole attention, and prevent us from accomplishing our purpose.

The galley flaves, to the amount of at least 600, shewed themselves jealous spectators of our operations: their disposition to oppose us was evident; and being unchained, which was unusual, rendered it necessary to keep a watchful eye on them on board the gallies, by pointing the guns of the Swallow tender and one of the gun boats on them, in such a manner as to enfilade the quay on which they muft have landed to come to us, silencing them, at the same time, that no harm should happen to them if they remained quiet. The enemy kept up a cross fire of shot and shells on the spot from Malbousquet, & the neighboring hills, which contributed to keep the galley-slaves in subjection, and operated in every respect favourably for us, by keeping the Republican party in the town within their houses, while it occasioned little interruption to our work of preparing and placing combustible matter in the different store houses, and on board the ships; such was the steadineft of the few brave seamen I had under my command. A great multitude of the enemy continued to draw down the hill, towards the dock yard wall, and as the night closed in, they came near enough to pour in an irregular though quick fire of musquetry on us from the Boulangerie, and and of cannon from the heights which overlook it. We kept at bay by discharges of grape shot from time to time, which prevented their coming so near as to discover the insufficiency of our force to repel a closer attack. A gun boat was stationed to flank the wall on the out side, and two field pieces were placed within against the wicket usually frequented by the workmen, of whom we were particularly apprehensive. About eight o'clock I had the satisfaction of seeing lieutenant Gore towing in the Vulcan fire ship. Capt. Hare her commander, placed her agreeably to my directions, in a most masterly manner, across the tier of men of war, and the additional force of her guns and men diminished my apprehensions of the galley flaves rising on us, as their manner and occasional tumultuous debates ceased entirely on her appearance. The only noise heard among them was the hammer knocking off their fetters, which humanity forbade my opposing, as they might thereby be more at liberty to save themselves on the conflagration taking place around them. In this situation we continued to wait most anxiously for the hour concerned with the governor for the inflammation of the trains. The moment the signal was made, we had the satisfaction to see the flames rise in every quarter. Lieutenant Topper was charged with the burning of the general magazine, the pitch, tar, tallow, and oil store houses, and suc-

ceeded moſt perfectly; the hemp magazine was included in this blaze. Its being nearly calm was unfortunate to the ſpreading of the flames; but 250 barrels of tar divided among the deals and other timber, inſured the rapid ignition of that whole quarter which lieut. Tupper had undertaken.

The moſt houſe was equally well ſet on fire by lieut. Middleton, of the Britannia. Lieut. Pater of the Britannia, continued in a moſt daring manner to brave the flames, in order to complete the work where the fire ſeemed to have caught impeſectly. I was obliged to call him off, leſt his retreat ſhould become impracticable: his ſituation was the more perilous, as the enemy's fire redoubled as ſoon as the amazing blaze of light rendered us direct objects of their aim. Lieutenant Ironmonger, of the royals remained with the guard at the gate till the laſt, long after the Spaniſh guard was withdrawn, and was brought ſafely off by Capt. Edge, of the Alert, to whom I had conſided the important ſervice of cloſing our retreat, and bringing off our detached parties, which were ſaved to a man. I was ſorry to find myſelf deprived of the further ſervices of Captain Hare: he had performed that of placing his fire-ſhip to admiration, but was blown into the water and much ſcorched by the explosion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieut. Gore, was alſo much burnt, and I was conſequently deprived of him alſo, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm ſervice of Fort Mulgrave. Mr. Eales, midſhipman, who was alſo with him on this occaſion, deſerves my praiſe for his conduct throughout this ſervice. The guns of the fire-ſhip going off on both ſides as they heated, in the direction that was given them, towards thoſe quarters from whence we were moſt apprehenſive of the enemy forcing their way in upon us, checked their career. Their ſhouts and Republican ſongs, which we could hear diſtinctly, continued till they, as well as ourſelves, were in a manner thunderſtruck by the explosion of ſome thouſand barrels of powder on board the Iris frigate, lying in the inner Road, without us, and which had been injudiciouſly ſet on fire by the Spaniſh gun boat, in going off, inſtead of being ſunk, as ordered. The conceſſion of air, and the ſhower of falling timber on fire, was ſuch as nearly to deſtroy the whole of us. Lieutenant Pater, of the Terrible, with his whole boat's crew nearly periſhed; the boat was blown to pieces, but the men were pick'ed up alive. The Union gun boat, which was nearest to the Iris, ſuffered conſiderably. Mr. Young being killed, with three men, and the veſſel being ſhaken in pieces. I had given a charge to the Spaniſh officers to fire the ſhips in the baſon before the town, but they returned and reported that various obſtacles had prevented their entering it. We attempted it together, as ſoon as we had completed the buſineſs in the arſenal, but were repulſed in our attempts to cut the boom, by repeated vollies of muſquetry from the flag ſhip and the wall of the battery royale. The cannon of this battery had been ſpiked by the judicious precaution taken by the Governor, previouſly to the evacuation of the town.

The failure of our attempt on the ſhips in the baſon before the town, owing to the inſufficiency of our force made me regret that the Spaniſh gun boats had been withdrawn from me to perform other ſervice. The Adjutant Don Pedro Cotiello, Don Franciſco Riguelme, and Don Franciſco Truſellore remained with me to the laſt; and I feel bound to bear teſtimony of the zeal and activity with which they performed the moſt eſſential ſervices during the whole of this buſineſs, as far as the inſufficiency of their force allowed it, being reduced by the retreat of the gun boats, to a ſingle felucca, and a mortar boat, which had expended its ammunition, but contained 30 men with cutlaſſes.

We now proceeded to horn the hero and Themiſtocles, two 74 gun ſhips, lying in the inner road. Our approach to them had hitherto been impracticable in boats, as the French priſoners who had been left in the latter ſhip were ſtill in poſſeſſion of her and had ſhewn a determination to reſiſt our attempt to come on board. The ſcene of conflagration around them, hightened by the late tremendous exploſion, had however awakened their fear for their lives. Thinking this to be the caſe, I addreſſed them, expreſſing my readineſs to land them in a place of ſafety if they would ſubmit; and they thankfully excepted the offer, ſhewing themſelves to be completely intimidated, and very grateful for our humane intentions towards them, in not attempting to burn them with the ſhip. It was neceſſary to proceed with precaution, as they were more numerous than ourſelves. We at length completed their diſembarkation, and then ſet her on fire. On this occaſion I had nearly loſt my valuable friend & aſſiſtant, Lieut. Miller, of the Windſor Caſtle, who had ſtaid ſo long on board to inſure the fire taking, that it gained on him ſuddenly, and it was not without being very much ſcorched, and the riſk of being ſuffocated that we could approach the ſhip to take him in. The loſs to the ſervice would have been very great, had we not ſucceeded in our endeavours to ſave him. Mr. Knight, midſhipman of the Windſor Caſtle, who was in this boat with me, ſhewed much activity and addreſs on this occaſion, as well as firmneſs through-out the day.

The exploſion of a ſecond powder veſſel, equally unexpected, and with a ſhock even greater than the firſt, again put us in the moſt imminent danger of periſhing; and when it is conſidered that we are within the ſphere of falling timber, it is next to miraculous that no one piece, of the many which made the water foam round us, happened to touch either the Swallow or the three boats with me.

Having now ſet fire to every thing within our reach, exhauſted our combuſtible preparations, and our ſtrength to ſuch a degree, that the men abſolutely dropped on the oars, we directed our courſe to join the fleet, running the gauntlet under a few ill directed ſhot from the forts of Balaguier and Aiguillette, now occupied by the enemy: but fortunately without loſs of any kind, we proceeded to the place appointed for the embarkation of the troops and took off as many as we could carry. It would be inſuſtice to thoſe officers whom I have omitted to name, for their not having been ſo immediately under my eye, if I did not acknowledge myſelf indebted to them all for their extraordinary exertions in the execution of this great national object. The quickneſs with which the inflamation took effect, on my ſignal, its extent and duration, are the beſt evidences that every officer and man was ready in his place, & firm under moſt perilous circumſtances; I therefore ſubjoin a liſt of the whole who were employed on this ſervice.

We can aſcertain that the fire extended to at leaſt ten ſail of the line; how much further we cannot ſay. The loſs of the general magazine, and of the quantity of pitch, tar, roſin, hemp, timber, cordage & gunpowder, moſt conſiderably impede the equipment of the few ſhips that remain. I am ſorry to have been obliged to leave any, but I hope your lordſhip will be ſatisfied that we did as much as our circumſcribed means enabled us to do in a limited time, preſſed as we were by a force ſo much ſuperior to us.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. SYDNEY SMITH.

Right Hon. Lord Hood, &c. &c. &c.

MR. FAUCHET'S CORRESPONDENCE.
Philadelphia, the 7th Germinal,
Second year of the Republick,
One and indiviſible.

To. Fauchet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Republick, to Mr. Randolph, Secretary of the United States,

AS you are about to lay before the Preſident a ſtatement of the claims relative to the vexations and ſpoliations which your commerce has experienced, you will doubtleſs receive with pleaſure ſome eclairciſſements on the complaints well or ill founded, which have been brought againſt privateers & two ſhips of war, of the French Republick. You will not obſerve with leſs pleaſure, in my reply, that the National Convention has already done juſtice to ſome of the demands of the merchants of the United States, and are now occupied in ſatisfying ſome others.

In the liſt of complaints againſt the Republick of France, the complaints urge that the French privateers do not leſs haraſs your commerce, than thoſe of the Engliſh.

To this aſſertion I anſwer, by two obſervations, which I ſubmit to your impartiality.

1. It is now ſome time ſince any more privateers have ſailed out of the ports of France, and the number of thoſe which have been armed in our iſlands is not to be compared with thoſe pirates which the iſlands of Bermuda alone ſend forth.

2. If any of your merchants have ſuffered any injury by the conduct of our privateers (a thing which would be contrary to the intention, and expreſs orders of the Republick) they may, with confidence, addreſs themſelves to the French government, which will never refuſe juſtice to thoſe whoſe claims ſhall be legal.

I feel a pleaſure in thinking and ſaying to you, that it is not the fault of the French if commercial property, even of enemy nations, has not been reſpected amidſt the horrors of war. This propoſition of natural right, was made by one of our Legiſlative aſſemblies to the Britiſh, who rejected it.

2dly. It is imputed to two of our ſhips of war, that they have committed enormities on your veſſels. Should the facts be proved, the captains of thoſe two veſſels are as culpable towards France, as they are towards the United States, for having acted in a manner contrary to the inſtructions they have received: The government, upon information of the crime, will moſt certainly puniſh the authors of it. It would be unjuſt to accuſe a nation generally, for the act of ſome individuals, when that nation diſavows their conduct, and repairs the wrongs which they have committed.

3d. Certain acts of oppreſſion to the Courts of Admiralty are complained of.

The oppreſſive acts of the Admiralty Courts need no longer be complained of, ſince on the claims of merchants of the United States, the Convention, on the 8th November laſt, paſſed a decree giving to the executive council, the power of judging the validity or invalidity of prizes. It is as follows:

The National Convention having heard the report of the Committee of Publick Safety, decrees, that all diſputes, ariſing or which may ariſe on the validity or invalidity of prizes made by privateers, ſhall be decided by way of adminiſtration, by the Proviſory Executive Council. The decree of the 24th February (O. S.) attributing the judgment of theſe matters to the Commercial Tribunals is repealed.

Copy agreeable to the original.
JH. FAUCHET.

The 4th allegation would require a long diſcuſſion which I ſhall not undertake here. I ſhall only indulge myſelf in this ſingle reflection, that the horrible ſyſtem of violating the law of nations, in order to ſtarve a people who cannot be conquered by force of arms, has not been invented by France, and that it would be as unjuſt as barbarous to require that ſhe ſhould allow propoſitions to paſs to her enemies, while thoſe deſtined for her, are taken by them.

As to the embargo on American veſſels, imperious circumſtances, the ſituation of the country, have impoſed that meaſure, but the intereſts of no one will be injured. And to convince you of this, I recite an extract of a letter which I have juſt received from citizen Tallien Repreſentative of the people, at Bourdeaux.

It is poſſible, he writes me, "That ſome malevolent perſons may make uſe of this pretext (the embargo) to diſturb the harmony exiſting between the Americans and us: but might repreſent this meaſure as a violation of treaties between the two nations; the intereſts of individuals may for a moment ceaſe the general intereſt to diſappear. It is then to you, brave Republican, and the true friend of your country, that we muſt confign the care of defending it to Congreſs, ſhould the meaſure happen there to be calumniated. Say to our brethren, that it is the intention of the committee of publick ſafety, and the actual centre of the French government, to indemnify all the owners or captains, who by the operation of the embargo have been obliged to remain a length of time in France; and the propoſitions which ſoon will be made to them in the name of the committee will be advantageous to both nations. In ſhort, my friend, uſe every means of a frank Republican negociator to convince our brethren the Americans, that when occupied concerning the aggregate intereſts of the nation, we do not forget theirs, and they may be aſſured that they will always find in us faithful obſervers of the treaties made with nations worthy of liberty."

The 5th and laſt allegation is, that a contract, the payment of which having been ſtipulated in caſh, has been made in aſſignats: I am unacquainted with the fact, but I am aſſured, that it is the intention of the National Convention not to permit any injuſtice, and to repair ſuch as ſhall have been committed.

I conclude my reflections, not doubting, ſir, but that they will be received with the ſame intereſt as would be excited in France by the obſervation of our allies, to whom I always with new pleaſure renew the aſſurance of the moſt perfect fraternity and eternal friendſhip on the part of the people of France.

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully tranſlated from the original, 29th of March, 1794, by GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

Philadelphia, April 3, 1794.

SIR,

YOU do me no more than juſtice, in believing that I receive with pleaſure the explanations which your letter of the 29th ult. contains. They inſpire me with full confidence, that my repreſentations on each complaint will be treated with candour; and aſſure me of redreſs, as far as truth will ſupport my demands.

On my part, permit me here to repeat, what I have expreſſed in my letter on the vexation of our commerce, that my enquiry into the facts did not go beyond the allegations of the parties intereſted. My view was to preſent a ſummary only of the ſubjects of the remonſtrances lodged in my office; reſerving the proofs for our interviews on the adjuſtment of the claims of retribution; delivering no opinion how far the charges were ſupported by evidence; and, above all, not imputing to the French Republick the unauthoriſed miſconduct of its ſhips of war.

I have the honour, Sir, to be,
With great reſpect and eſteem,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republick.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *April 8.*

AFTER ſome obſervations on the addreſſes of our ſeamen who have been captured in the Weſt-Indies, Mr. Sherburne laid on the table the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to appoint two or more perſons to repair with all convenient ſpeed to the Iſlands of the Weſtindies, for the purpoſe of collecting & aiding in the return to the United States, ſuch American ſeamen as have been captured & carried to thoſe iſlands by the ſhips or cruiſers of any foreign nation. And that the perſons who may be ſo appointed, be further authoriſed & directed to aſſiſt all captains, ſupercargoes or agents of any American veſſels that have been or may be captured and carried to the iſlands for trial, in the legal defence of their veſſels and property.

WEDNESDAY, *April 9.*

Mr. Clark's motion, for ſtopping the commercial intercourſe between the United States and Great-Britain and Ireland, and diſcuſs'd this day in committee of the whole. No deciſion took place, progreſs reported.

FRIDAY, *April 11.*

The ſitting of the Houſe of Repreſentatives this day and yeſterday, was ſpent wholly taken up in debates on the reſolution for a nonimportation of Britiſh goods. Towards the cloſe of the ſitting, this day, Mr. Smith, S. C. moved for the committee's riſing, as it was near the uſual time of adjournment, and he had an amendment to make to the reſolution extending the operation of it to reſtitution for the negroes carried off by the Britiſh, contrary to treaty, without which modification, he believed it would not meet the approbation of his conſtituents.

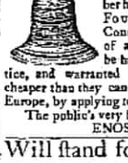
The motion for the committee's riſing was carried, and the chairman (Mr. Sherburne) obtained leave for the committee to ſit again.

DUBLIN, January 23.

We have aſtoniſhing ſucceſs in the war. We beat the French into Toulon; forty miles into Germany, and into part of Italy. By the laſt packet it appears, that we have recently ſucceeded in obliging them to except of Waterford veſſels with proviſions, and five with linen from Belfaſt. If we continue to ſucceed in this manner, we ſhall certainly be ruined by our good fortune.

There is no inconſiſtency whatever in the ſpeech from the throne. He alludes to our ſucceſs in running away.

Bell Foundery.



The Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a BELL FOUNDERY, in *Hartford*, Connecticut, where all deſcriptions of BELLS may be had on the ſhorteſt notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble ſervant,
ENOS DOOLITTLE.

Will ſtand for covering at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a beautiful turn'd HORSE, half blooded, riſing of 14½ hands high, of a dark cheſnut colour, at 4/6 the leap, 9/ the ſeaſon, and 1/ to enſure the foal. All kinds of produce or labour will be received in payment, and 18 months credit given. Said horſe is covered in this town, two or three ſeaſons, where by inquiry it may be found that his colts have given him great credit.

Alſo, a Young JACK, of a good ſize, will cover the ſeaſon at 10/ 5/the leap, 20/ to inſure the foal—£.4 in caſh will be given, on the delivery of each Mule at 4 months old, for the uſe of the Jack gratis—whoever wiſhes to raiſe likely colts, cheap, or otherwiſe to advance their intereſt by raiſing Mules, may by applying to

JUSTICE POMROY.

Southampton, April 30. 1794.

Found, in the incloſure of the Subſcriber, a Horſe, Saddle, Bridle and Spurs. The Horſe 7 or 8 years old, a light bay colour, black mane and tail, the near fore foot white above the hoof, trots and paces, about 13½ hands high. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EBENEZER HEATLY.

Cheſterfield, April 24. 1794.

An Act allowing to Major General La Fayette his Pay and Emoluments while in the Service of the United States.

BE it enacted by the *Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*. That there be allowed to Major General La Fayette the ſum of twenty-four thouſand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars, being the amount of the pay and emoluments of a major-general during the time he was in the ſervice of the United States, and that the ſame be paid out of any monies which may be in the treaſury and not otherwiſe appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED March the twenty ſeventh 1794.
GO. WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the rolls in the office of the Secretary of State.
EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

ADDRESS of the ARTILLERY Company of the town of Newport,
To the PRESIDENT of the United States of America.

THE Artillery Company of the town of *Newport*, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence plantations, aſſembled on this day, to celebrate the birth of the Chief Magiſtrate of the United States, beg leave to preſent their congratulations and reſpect: Aſſociated by principles which effected a glorious revolution, and laid the baſis of a free and permanent government; they contemplate with grateful emotions, the bleſſings which have reſulted from a prudent and efficient adminiſtration: Enjoying the ineſtimable privileges of freemen, they commiſerate the unhappy ſtate of thoſe who are in bondage; ſympathize in the ſufferings of thoſe who are bravely ſtruggling in the cauſe of freedom; and cordially rejoice that thoſe who are ſucceſsful in regaining their rights: Actuated with their fellow-citizens, they conſider abilities and virtue, the only qualifications which deſerve public eſtimation, and give pre-eminence to a character: Influenced by theſe ſentiments, they have preſumed to preſent this offering of congratulation and reſpect, as the pureſt teſtimony of their attachment for diſtinguiſhed virtue: humbly beſeeching the ſupreme giver of all good gifts, to continue your life and public uſefulneſs, & that they, with their fellow-citizens, may ſtill greatfully reciprocate the ſatisfaction reſulting from a faithful diſcharge of important duties.

Feb. 22, 1794.

The PRESIDENT's *Anſwer.*

GENTLEMEN,

FOR your kind congratulations on the anniverſary of my birth day, and the other obliging expreſſions of your addreſs, I pray you accept my grateful thanks.

To cheriſh thoſe principles which effected the revolution, and laid the foundation of our firſt and happy government, does honor to your patriotiſm; as do the ſentiments of compaſſion for the ſufferings of the unfortunate, and the good wiſhes for the happineſs of the great family of mankind, to your philanthropy.

Your prayer for me, is reciprocated by the kind wiſhes I can offer for your welfare.

GE. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

On Monday laſt, after a long dearth of European accounts, the ſhip Ohio, Capt. Kemp, arrived at this port, from London, which he left the 14th, the Downs the 18th, and Land's-End the 25th of Feb.

Capt. Kemp ſailed in company with the Eagle, American Hero, and the Ellis; the Belvidere ſailed ſix weeks before, but had received ſome injury and put into Scotland; many other veſſels failed about the ſame time for Philadelphia, Charleſton, and other American ports. They did not come out under convoy as reported. The Ohio parted with the Ellis off the Lizard. The ſhip James, Captain Howard, had not arrived. The people in England had no idea of a war with America; but preparations were making for another campaign—Admiral M'Bride was at the Cowes. Capt. Kemp ſays, that after the Engliſh fleet left the channel, a number of French frigates keep the channel, and took great numbers of veſſels—report ſays 60 or 70 ſail—Capt. Kemp has 16 paſſengers, chiefly mechanics.

The Senate on Saturday laſt concurred in the nomination of John Jay as Envoy Extraordinary to Great-Britain. Ayes 18—Nays 8—

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE,

dated, Baltimore, April 17.

Yeſterday morning arrived here from Norfolk, Citizen Conſul Moiſſinier, by whom we have been favored with the following pleaſing and important news:

On the day previous to the ſailing of the French fleet and convoy (which took place on the 15th inſtant,) the ſloop of war L'Eveiller, commanded by Citizen Briant, arrived in Hampton road from Rochfort, with diſpatches to Admiral Vanbaſte and the French miniſter at Philadelphia.

This veſſel left Rochfort the middle of February, and brings the agreeable intelligence of the retaking of VALENCIENNES, FORT VAUBAN (Fort Louis) and of the Auſtrian and Pruſſian garriſon being made priſoners of war. It was alſo hourly expected that Queſnoy and Conde would fall.

The French army were within a few miles of Mentz, and the combined army were croſſing the Rhine with the utmoſt preciptitation.

In the laſt battle, previous to the raiſing of the ſiege of Landau, the combined army had loſt 20,000 men, 14,000 killed and wounded, and 6000 priſoners.

A grand Council of general Officers was held at Bruſſels about the firſt of February—on the 7th of February the Duke of York arrived in England, as it is ſuppoſed, with the reſult of the Council, which is not yet public—The Duke of Bruſwick has reſigned the command of the armies of the Rhine, and all his military employments *in diſguſt.*

On the 27th January, a deputation of Americans waited on the National Convention at Paris, and requeſted that Citizen THOMAS PAINE might be permitted to go to America;—they promiſed to conſider of the ſubject, and invited them to the ſitting.

By a letter from Cadiz, dated January 8, we learn, that a Spaniſh frigate had arrived in that port from Genoa, in 9 days, and touched at Barcelona, where it was reported that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities had taken place, between the armies of France and Spain, for three months.

Juſt before the above ſloop of war left France, the captain was informed, that Conde had ſurrendered to the victorious French army.

The intelligence above ſtated, is confirmed by a gentleman who was on board the Eveiller, and heard it from the captain, who added, that juſt before the corvette ſailed, intelligence was received, that Cobourg had fled to Jourdan for a truce, which was refuſed, and the expectation was, that as the French army was much ſuperior in force amounting to 160,000 men, a total defeat or ſurrender of the Auſtrians under Cobourg muſt be the conſequence. The Captain alſo confirmed, that 60 victuallers, convoyed by two 74, and ſome other armed veſſels, had fallen into the hands of the French by entering Toulon after its ſurrender.

NORWICH, April 22

By expreſs from Norwalk to His Excellency the Governor, we are informed, that there are three armed veſſels from Halifax (viz. one brig of 12 guns, one ſchooner and one ſloop) lying off that and the adjacent harbours, for the purpoſe of taking off proviſions—and notwithſtanding the exertions made by numbers of the inhabitants to prevent it, it is ſaid they are furniſhed with conſiderable quantities.

BOSTON, April 16.

It is ſaid, that the French are determined to attempt the invaſion of England, whatever may be their loſs or ſucceſs.

The French have in their poſſeſſion, as priſoners of war, the Prince of Naſſau, Gen. O'Hara, and a brother of Gen. Wurmſer. We do not recollect, that the combined forces have any General Officers of high rank priſoners. They have a ſidevant Miniſter of war (Bournonville) and four Members of the National Convention.

April 25. Yeſterday arrived in this harbour, Capt. Davis, in a ſhip, after a paſſage of 65 days from Liverpool. *(Eng.) We were favored with papers to the 28th, of February—They contained no intelligence of the importance we had reaſon to expect at this period.—We have ſelected the moſt intereſting of their contents, which the late hour we received them would admit. They follow:*

LISBON, January 11.

Accounts have been received here from the Head Quarters at Bollon, dated Dec. 23, that at day-break on the 21ſt, the Allies attacked and carried all the enemy's advanced lines and batteries; which ſucceſs, together with the capture of Fort Pendre, Fort St. Telme, and Collioure, determined the enemy whoſe left and rear flanks were ſaid open, to quit, in the courſe of that night, all their camps and poſts in front of the Allies, and retire into Perpignan, leaving the Spaniards maſters of the country to the very gates of the town.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION,
JANUARY 20.

Read, a letter from the National Repreſentative Maulard, dated Fort National, Jan. 17 in which it was announced, that no leſs than 45 veſſels had been taken from the Engliſh in the Channel within the laſt ten days. The Engliſh, ſays the letter, ſeem as if they wiſhed to pay us for the Expences of the War.

JANUARY 22.

Read, a letter from Carpentier, Repreſentative of the People, in the department of La Manche, dated Port Malo, January 17.—

"The ſquadron of Cancale, which I ſent upon a cruize, agreeably to orders from the Committee of Public Safety, has taken from veſſels, of which two are Swedes, two Engliſh, an American, and a Hamburg brig and gallot, ſome of which were going to Leghorn, Cadiz, and Bilboa, and the reſt to London; all laden with proviſions and merchandize.

(Signed) "CARPENTIER."

LONDON, Feb. 1—11.

WHITEHALL, *Feb. 1.*

Extract of a letter from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Ghent, January 22, 1794.

I received yeſterday a report from Lieutenant-general Count Kinſky, from Tournay, that on Monday the enemy moved forward, with 900 infantry and 100 cavalry, from Waterloo, and attacked the poſt of Aelbeek, which at firſt was obliged to retire; but the Auſtrians not-poſts having immediately aſſembled, attacked the enemy in flank, and drove them completely back to the other ſide of Waterloo. The enemy's loſs was 21 men killed, and one ſeverely wounded and taken priſoner. The Auſtrians had one man killed, and one wounded.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wedneſday, Jan. 29. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of Supply, Mr. HOBART in the chair. On the queſtion being put, that 85,000 ſeamen, including 12,115 marines, be employed for the ſervice of the year 1794, it was carried in the affirmative. Each man is to have four pounds per month.

TOULON.

A letter from Toulon, dated the 4th inſt. ſtates that the executions go on rapidly in that city, and that already almoſt 3000, accuſed of having traiterouſly aſſiſted the Engliſh, have been tried by the Military Tribunal, and guillotined.

"The white flag," ſays this letter, "ſtill flies here as a decoy to the enemy's veſſels. Within theſe three or four days, four merchantmen, loaded with proviſions, had come into the port. The day before yeſterday there arrived an Engliſh ſhip of war, of 30 guns, from Gibraltar, with ſix millions on board, and an Engliſh General who came to take command. The crew have been made priſoners, and the General is proceeding to Paris to keep company with his colleague O'Hara. This ſhip is to be followed, as we are aſſured, by five other veſſels with troops and proviſions on board."

THE PRUSSIANS.

The demand made by the King of PRUSSIA for his indemnification of the expences in carrying on a war againſt France, was ſix millions ſterling, or that the Emperor ſhould cede to him the Biſhoprick of Bamberg in Franconia, with part of Sileſia. I ſuppoſe one of theſe conditions has been agreed to, as I am aſſured he will march every man he can muſter for the enſuing campaign.

We are ſorry to learn, by letters from the Head quarters in Flanders, that very ſerious apprehenſions are entertained that the French will follow the example of their countrymen on the Rhine, and bear down in a maſs on the poſts of the Allies in the Netherlands. We underſtand that Gen. JOURDAN's Army has been reinforced to the number of 180,000 men, the Prince de COBOURG has taken the neceſſary diſpoſitions to defend himſelf, in a readineſs to relieve the needy and diſtreſſed; he has left a wife and eleven young children to mourn their loſs.

Juſt Received,

And to be ſold at a ſmall advance, for ready pay, by

SETH WRIGHT,

a large and extenſive aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Northampton, April 23. 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has on hand a quantity of LINSEED OIL, which he will exchange for FLAXSEED or CASH—one gallon of OIL, will be given in exchange for one buſhel of FLAXSEED.

Worthington, April 30. 1794.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 19th inſt. in Eaſt Windſor, a black MARE, 7 years old, 14 hands high, trots and paces, with a ſtarr in her forehead and a white ſpot on her noſe, her hind feet white, thick mane and tail, ſhod all round, ſaid Mare was heavy with foal. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and Thief, and return them to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or SIX DOLLARS, for the Mare, and neceſſary charges, by

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.

Eaſt Windſor, April 20, 1794.

FROM BILBOA, Feb. 20.

We have information from this place of the above date, by an arrival in this port on Wedneſday; intelligence was at that time in circulation, that an engagement had taken place between the French, Pruſſians, and Germans, but where was not mentioned, in which the former were victorious, driving the enemy 12 or 15 leagues; and that a general embargo had taken place in *France.*

Laſt evening arrived here the ſhip *Commerce*, Capt. LORING from Gibraltar, in 64 days. He came out with an Engliſh convoy, in company with the *Rowe*, PLUMERS of Boſton, who put into Cadiz. By accounts from the *Levant* there was but one *American* ſhip within the Streights. A few days previous to Capt. Loring's ſailing, an Algerine brig of 22 guns, and 280 men, came into Gibralter to water, after which ſhe failed on a cruize to the weſtward. By means of a Moorith gentleman, who was requeſted to aſk the officers the force which would cruize from Algiers this ſummer, we learnt, they would have at leaſt Frigate 44 guns, 1 do. 36, 1 do. 32, 1 do. 28, one polacre ſhip 24, 2 brigs, 22 each, 1 do. 14, 1 ſnow 16, 3 Xebecks; and from Oran, they would fit out 1 brig 18 guns; 1 ſchooner, (formerly of *Marblehead*) 6 guns, 1 Tartan, 4 guns, and 2 Xebecks. They were all well manned, and equipped. They were then on a cruize of 60 days. The number of chriſtian ſlaves in *Algiers* 862, about 130 Americans. To alleviate their ſufferings a benevolent character at Cadiz, forwarded them 1000 dollars, and a gentleman of *Hamburgh*, 500l ſterling. The eleven America prizes ſold for 410,000 dollars, and the eſtimated ranſom for the 130 Americans, is 240,000.

Previous to the Algerines coming out, American bottoms were in great demand, and for three months the freight exceeded 150,000 dollars from *Cadiz.*

Several French ſhips taken at *Toulon*, failed in the convoy for *England*. Some of the Britiſh troops from that place were ordered for the Weſt Indies. Of 2 regiments of Royal Iriſh that were at *Toulon*, but 95 were left. Orders had arrived to the commanders of veſſels, with an edict of the King and Council, of the 15th January, which will much embarraſs the *American* trade.

We hear that Admiral M'BRIDE, with a fleet of five or ſix ſail of the line & frigates has arrived at *Halifax*. This is probable, as they were ready to ſail from *England*, the latter end of January.

EMBARGO CONTINUED.

The citizens of this town, on Monday laſt, received, with much ſatisfaction, the following intelligence, by expreſs:—

RESOLVED *by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the preſent Embargo be continued, and every regulation concerning the ſame ſhall be in full force until the twenty-ſixth day of May next.

This Reſolution was approved and ſigned the 18th inſt.

NORTHAMPTON, April 30.

On Tueſday of laſt week, one Jackſon, and one Follet, employed in the boating buſineſs, were unfortunately drowned on South-Hadley Falls.

Thurſday the 17th inſt. departed this life, Colonel *Joſiah Allis*, of Wheatley, in the 41ſt year of his age: He was a tender huſband, an affectionate Parent, and ſincere Friend; his benevolent mind ever diſcovered itſelf, in a readineſs to relieve the needy and diſtreſſed; he has left a wife and eleven young children to mourn their loſs.

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JOSEPH EGGLESTON.

Eaſt Windſor, April 20, 1794.

The following extracts are copied from a pamphlet lately published at Philadelphia, by Abfalom Jones and Richard Allen, two Black Men. The pamphlet is entitled, "A Narrative of the proceeding of the Black people, during the late awful calamity in Philadelphia."

WHEN the mortality came to its greatest ſtage, it was impoſſible to procure ſufficient aſſiſtance, therefore many whoſe friends and relations had left them, died unſeen and unaſſiſted. We have found them in various ſituations, ſome laying on the floor, as bloody as if they had been dipt in it, without any appearance of their having had even a drink of water for their relief; others laying on a bed with their clothes on, as if they had come in fatigued, and lay down to reſt; ſome appeared as if they had fallen dead on the floor, from the poſition we found them in.

Several affecting inſtances occurred, when we are engaged in burying the dead. We have been called to bury ſome, who, when we came, we found alive; at other places we found a parent dead, and none but little babes to be ſeen, whoſe ignorance led them to think their parent was aſleep; on account of their ſituation, and their little gratitude, we have been ſo wounded and our feelings ſo hurt, that we almoſt concluded to withdraw from our undertaking, but ſeeing others ſo backward, we ſtill went on.

An affecting inſtance.—A woman died, we were ſent to bury her—on our entering the houſe and taking the coffin in, a dear little innocent accoſted us, with, "mamma is ſleep, don't wake her;" but when ſhe ſaw us put her into the coffin, the diſtreſs of the child was ſo great, that it almoſt overcome us, when ſhe demanded why we put her mamma in the box? We did not know how to anſwer her, but committed her to the care of a neighbour, and left her with heavy hearts. In other places where we have been, to take the corps of a parent, and have found a groupe of little ones alone, ſome of them in a meaſure capable of knowing their ſituation, their cries and the innocent confuſion of the little ones, ſeemed almoſt too much for human nature to bear. We have picked up children that were wandering, they knew not where, (whoſe parents were cut off) and taken them to the orphanhouſe, for at this time, the dread that prevailed over the people's minds, was ſo general, that it was a rare inſtance to ſee one neighbour viſit another, and even friends, when they walked in the ſtreets, were afraid of each other, much leſs would admit into their houſes, the diſtreſſed orphan that had been where the ſickneſs was; this extreme ſeemed in ſome inſtances, to have the appearance of barbarity; with reluctance we call to mind opportunities there were in the power of individuals, to be uſeful to their fellowmen, yet through the terror of the times was omitted.

A Black man riding through the ſtreet, ſaw a man puſh a woman out of the houſe, the woman ſtaggered and fell on her face in the gutter, and was not able to turn herſelf, the black man thought ſhe was drunk, but obſerving ſhe was in danger of ſuffocation alighted, and taking the woman up found her perfectly ſober, but ſo far gone with the diſorder that ſhe was not able to help herſelf; the hard hearted man that threw her down, ſhut the door and left her—in ſuch a ſituation, ſhe might have periſhed in a few minutes: we heard of it, and took her to Buſhhill. Many of the white people, who ought to be patterns for us to follow after, have acted in a manner that would make humanity ſhudder. We remember an inſtance of cruelty, which, we truſt no black man would be guilty of; two ſiſters, orderly, decent white women, were ſick with the fever, one of them recovered ſo far as to come to the door; a neighbouring white man ſaw her and in an angry tone aſked her if her ſiſter was dead or not? She anſwered no, upon which he replied, damn her, if ſhe don't die before morning I will make her die.

The poor woman, ſhocked at ſuch an expreſſion from this monſter of a man, made a modeſt reply upon which he ſnatched up a tub of water, and would have daſhed it over her, if ſhe had not been prevented by a black man; he then went and took a couple of fowls out of a coop (which had been given them for nouriſhment) and threw them into an open alley; he had his wife; the poor woman that he would make die, died that night. A white man threatened to ſhoot us, if we paſſed by his houſe with a corpſe—we buried him three days after.

SEIN TWINE, made of the beſt American Hemp, and CORDAGE for fiſhing may be had of

ZEBINA & THOMAS STEBINS,

Who make all kinds of tarred and untarred Cordage, Lines, Twine, &c. and any particular kind made at a ſhort notice.

Alſo—A few Buſhels good HEMP-SEED, for ſale.

Springfield, April 3, 1794.

THAT noted and elegant Horſe

Pilgrim,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the Stable of the Subſcriber, at the lower end of the Locks and Canals, South-Hadley—ſaid Horſe is eight years old this Spring, for beauty, elegance, and activity, vies with and perhaps exceeds any horſe in the county—as the Horſe and his fame are of conſiderable ſtanding, the candid inquirers will obtain better ſatisfaction in that reſpect, by viewing him, than from any encomiums in the public papers. Said horſe will cover at 10/ the leap, or 18/ the ſeaſon. Conſtant attendance will be paid and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble ſervant,

JOHN HILLMAN.

April 18, 1794.

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of Landlord Froſt's, in Williamſburgh, a few rods north of the Meeting-Houſe, from the firſt of May, to the laſt of June, the well known full blooded horſe WILDAIR, though known to ſome by the name of the RUSSELL HORSE—ſaid horſe is of a beautiful bright bay colour, black mane and tail, fifteen hands and 3 inches high, and completely made, and is ſaid by candid judges to exceed any horſe in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts—at the moderate price of 20/ the ſeaſon, and 12/ the leap.

ALSO,

THE CINCINNATUS, from the old CINCINNATUS, owned by Gen. Steuben, ſold to Stephen Van Ranſelaer, in Albany, which is of a beautiful bright bay colour, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, well made and lofty carriage, and are eſteemed at the weſtward to be an excellent breed of horſes—at the moderate price of 15/ the ſeaſon, and 10/. the leap. The above horſes were both formerly from William-ſtown.

Good paſtures will be provided for Mares and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's moſt humble ſervant.

DAVID PHINNEY.

Williamſburgh, April 17, 1794.

THE famous bright bay Dutch Horſe

Bold American,

WILL cover at the ſtables of the Subſcribers, in Goſhen, and Cheſterfield, at 12 ſhillings the ſeaſon, 6 ſhillings the leap, 18 ſhillings to inſure a foal. Said Horſe is riſing of 15 hands high—and is lately from Montgomery in the State of New-York.

CYRUS LYON,
JOHN KITTRIDGE.

April. 23, 1794.

TAKE YOUR *Choice*, GENTLEMEN.

WILL ſtand at Capt. Norton's ſtable in Aſhfield, near the Meeting-Houſe, until the firſt day of July next, and at Capt. Stocking's Stable, three quarters of a mile weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, the remainder of the ſeaſon—Two Send Horſes, and a large ſprightly Jack—The full blooded Horſe called

Traveller,

Is a blood bay, 15 hands high, moves light and eaſy, in his prime for covering, and is a very fine Horſe—he was ſired by the famous Old TRAVELLER, imported from Ireland; his Dam was Col. *Delancy's* imported Racer, his colts are moſtly Bay's, large, beautiful and active, fine both for Saddle and Harneſs, £.10 has been offered one of them at ten days old.

The other Horſe, called the

Young Dread,

Was ſired by the famous OLD DREAD, and his Dam by the Sovereign, he is 15 1-2 hands high, dark Bay, is beautiful, ſtrong and active, covered at Conway laſt ſeaſon, and for a motive to make good pay, and in order that all may have an opportunity to breed fine Horſes, ſaid Horſes will cover at 15/. Cash or produce if paid by the 18 day of October next, and 18/. afterwards, to be paid to Capt. Norton, at his ſtore in Aſhfield.

Sancho,

Will cover at 12/. the ſeaſon, pay down, or the Mules will be contracted for. Good Paſturing for Mares.

Aſhfield, April 15, 1794.

Take Notice.

THOSE who contracted to pay the Subſcriber laſt Fall and Winter, are called upon in earneſt the laſt time in this way, to ſettle immediately both Note and Book, ſave coſt and oblige their humble ſervant.

SELAH NORTON.

Aſhfield April 16, 1794.

THE Subſcriber is in immediate want of a ſmart active BOY, about fifteen or ſixteen years of age, as an apprentice to the JOINER's buſineſs.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Cheſterfield, April 14, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

HAVE juſt received a freſh ſupply of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

With a good aſſortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS,

And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails,

Which they are determined to ſell on as good terms as at any Store in the County.

They want to purchaſe Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALL Perſons indebted to them over a year, are once more, and for the laſt time, in this way, called upon to make immediate payment.

Northampton, April 23. 1794.

Treaſury of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, March 14, 1794.

THE COLLECTORS of

TAX No. X. are reminded that by Law they are directed to pay the amount of that Tax into the Treaſury, on or before the 1ſt day of April next, and they are notified that the demands on the Treaſury are ſuch as to require a punctual compliance with that direction.

THOMAS DAVIS, Treaſurer.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Taunton, on the night preceding the 20th of March inſt. a HORSE, four years old this Spring, about fifteen hands high, between a red and a chefnut colour, with a white ſpot in his forehead, and a ſmall white ſtripe extending towards his noſtrils; mane, and tail of a darker colour than the reſt of his body; the hair worn off his ſides; has ſmall legs; has been lately cooked in his off foot; is a natural trotter; carries his head and tail up. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and return him to the ſubſcriber; and ſecure the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive FIFTEEN DOLLARS reward, & all neceſſary charges paid; or TEN DOLLARS for the Horſe only.

DANIEL BRIDGES, 3d.

Taunton, March 20, 1794

TO be Sold, or Let—A valuable piece of LAND, lying in the town of Norwich, containing 44 acres, moſtly under improvement—Terms of ſale, (if ſold) made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goſhen, April 10, 1794.

WANTED an ingenious Man, to ſerve a ſhort term of time, for the art of making Windſor Chairs and Painting. Enquire of

Wm. SHIPMAN.

Hadley, April 14, 1794.

WILL ſtand for COVERING,

At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun

PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Race-Horſe, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine coat, riſing fifteen hands and an half high, duly made for beauty, ſtrength and ſpeed, has run three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three purſes, he was imported in the year 1792, and covered two ſeaſons at Annapolis, at two guineas each Mare, was got by old Paymaſter, his Dam, by Truncheon, his grand Dam by Regulus, his great grand Dam by Eaſby's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Partner, his great great great grand Dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great great great great grand Dam by Veſtal's Turk, out of Trumpit's Dam, to ſuch highly diſtinguiſhed blood, he gives full credit. He will cover at four dollars the leap, and ſix dollars the ſeaſon—to be paid in caſh, or any kind of grain, by the firſt day of Nov. next.

ALSO,

FOX,

AN Excellent Saddle-Horſe: He is eight years old this Spring, of a Sorrel or cheſnut colour, between 14 and 15 hands high, remarkably ſtrong built, clean limbed, and well gaited; and tho peculiarly adapted to the ſaddle, is perhaps not excelled in the harneſs by any horſe of his ſize. He was bred in Rhode-Iſland, and is ſaid to be (in part) of the Narraganſet breed, has been kept ſome years for covering in the South part of this County, where his colts have given him great credit, and are highly eſteemed.

N. B. He will cover the ſeaſon at 15/ and 9/. the ſingle leap.

Deerfield, April 9, 1794.

ALL Perſons that have Book Accounts unſettled with the ſubſcriber, will have them put in ſuit, unleſs a ſpeedy ſettlement prevents.

NATHAN BLISS.

Hatfield, April 21, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large ſupply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Alſo, the following collections of Muſick, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worceſter Collection—Hans Gram's Thankſgiving Anthem—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by D. Rogerſon—Kimball's and Billings's New Works, never before publiſhed.

School Books by the doz. as uſual.

Thoſe of his Cuſtomers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

Garden Seeds,

FOR ſale, by ESTHER WRIGHT, a moſt kinds commonly enquired for, a few rods North of the burying ground in Northampton.

April 23, 1794.

THE Subſcriber having by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampſhire, been appointed and duly accepted the truſt of Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of BARNABAS SABIN, late of Amherſt, in ſaid county, &c. deceſſed—Hereby calls upon all perſons that have any demands upon ſaid eſtate to exhibit the ſame for ſettlement, and all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH CHURCH.

Amherſt, April 1, 1794.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, laſt Sunday evening, a dark bay MARE, three years old, a white ſtreak in her face, about 14 hands high, natural paces, ſhod before.—Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the ſubſcriber, or give information where ſhe may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

ABIATHER FRENCH.

Weſtampton, April 21, 1794.

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 1, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR *PRINTING* BY *SUBSCRIPTION*,

PROPHETIC CONJECTURES

ON THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

Another Recent and Shortly Expected Event

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,
REV. J. KNOX,
DR. T. GOODWIN,
REV. CHR. LOVE,
ARCHBP. USHER,
DR. H. MORE,
REV. P. JURIEU,
REV. R. FLEMING,
REV. J. WILLISON,
DR. GILL,

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet of 1747, with an Introduction, Remarks, and two Appendixes,

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his ſecrets unto his ſervants the prophets. AMOS.

[Theſe Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illuſtration of ſeveral parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out thoſe Revolutions which ſhould take place in the world. The preſent accompliſhment of ſuch predictions, a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and theſe illuſtrations, tho' publiſhed above 200 years before the event, and correſponding with the facts themſelves, are new motives to ſearch the Scriptures.]

CONDITIONS.

I. The above work ſhall be printed on good paper and a handſome type, and will contain about 100 pages.

II. The price to ſubſcribers, will be 1/6—the money to be paid on delivery of the books.

III. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for nine books ſhall have a tenth *gratis*.

*** Subſcriptions for the above work are received at this office, and by a number of gentlemen, in whoſe hands Subſcription papers are lodged.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1794. [NUMB. 401.

June, 1793.

To the CORRESPONDING SECRETARY *of the* MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SIR,

The following obſervations were drawn up at the requeſt of a gentleman for his own uſe. If the Agricultural Society ſhould think the contents offered any uſeful hints, I ſhall be gratified with having contributed ſomething towards the improvement of one branch of that art, which is the moſt independent and one of the moſt honorable purſuits of man.

I do not ſend it to you from an opinion that I have the beſt information upon the ſubject, but that, by a communication of each ones experience, improvement goes forward with rapidity.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.
ALEXIS.

To Mr. ——

SIR,

AGREEABLE to your requeſt, I have collected the following obſervations upon the method of making cheeſe. They are what ariſe during an experience of but two years. The intention was to have reduced this uſeful part of rural economy to a regular ſyſtem, which in this country is left to the operation of chances. This ſheet contains but little originality in the principles of this art; they were taken from treatiſes written in England. If any merit is due, it is for the attention with which theſe obſervations were purſued, to aſcertain the eſſential parts of theſe treatiſes. This art appears ſo ſimple, that every country woman would be offended at being thought ignorant of it; yet a few rules may be eſtabliſhed that require to be obſerved with almoſt chymical exactneſs. They know that rennet will make a curd: A piece is therefore cut off at hazard and thrown into the milk. If too ſmall a piece is put in, the curd comes very imperfectly, producing what is called ſlip curd. This is very fine, and the curd thus made, is what is moſt frequently ſold for *cream cheeſe*. In breaking up the curd, or preſſing, this is chiefly squeezed out. That which remains is not free of eyes in cheeſe. The fatteſt part of the milk is moſt difficult to coagulate, and it is found, that adding more rennet will not perfect the curd, when in this ſtate; the cheeſe is of courſe impoverished, when the curd comes imperfectly. But the moſt frequent error is putting too much rennet, which inevitably gives the cheeſe a ſtrong pungent taſte and ſmell. It is preſumed that paſſing in cheeſe which is called *three cheeſe*, and being preſſed with a knife, will emit a very feint ſmell. It is a degree of putrefaction ariſing from a fermentation cauſed by the rennet; a ſufficient evidence that the cheeſe can never be good, and is invariably full of eyes. Another cauſe of bad cheeſe is bad rennet; and whoever has ſeen many of your country kitchens, will wonder that they ever have good cheeſe, owing to the very filthy manner of ſalting the ſkins, being either impregnated with ſmoak, or tainted with flies, and expoſed to every diſagreeable effluvia that may ſurround it. To obviate theſe difficulties, the following is the manner that the rennet is prepared in my dairy. Take the ſkin, or rennet bag, as ſoon as the calf is killed; let it be carefully cleaned by hand without touching water; let it then be put into a brine ſo ſtrong that it will diſſolve no more ſalt; of this brine three pints will be enough for a ſkin; let it be ſteeped in it 36 hours or thereabouts; it may then be taken out of the liquor, put into clean bottles & corked; it will keep a year, perhaps longer; the ſkin may then be drawn over a bow, ſalted and dried as uſual; in two or three months, if your liquor ſhould fail you, it may be ſteeped again. It is ſaid to acquire new ſtrength, but not ſo much as at firſt; perhaps the virtue is not wholly extracted by the firſt ſteeping, and that it will not yield it all to three pints of water. This ſmall operation will, however, anſwer as good a purpoſe as the firſt, uſing two or three ſkins inſtead of one. Let one generous obſervation be made, that throughout the whole buſineſs of dairying, the greateſt attention muſt be paid to the cleanlineſs and ſweetneſs of the veſſels uſed, and in the dairy room; and in ſome inſtances it may not be unneceſſary to recommend it to the dairy woman in her own perſon. In cheeſe of *one meal*, the milk ſhould be kept as near as poſſible to its natural heat, till the runnet is put in. I find three teaſpoons full to a gallon of milk to be the average quantity required to coagulate it; but this liquor ſhould always be tried, to aſcertain its ſtrength. The object is to find the ſmalleſt quantity that will bring the curd properly, as more than that will injure the cheeſe. You will perceive that it is convenient to make a large quantity of this liquor at a time, or making it at different times in the ſpring, when you begin to make cheeſe, which is seldom till all the calves are killed, let it be mixed and then tried, after which there is no trouble with the runnet; and you may be certain that whatever other defect the cheeſe *may* have, it will not be ſtrong, or hove; this is ſo ſeldom owing to the too great quantity of bad quality of the runnet. My cheeſe tub being made of the ſame diameter at the top & bottom, I found its contents in gallons, and made a gauging rod, marking on the depth of the tub, and then ſubdividing that depth by the number of gallons the tub contained. By putting the rod into the tub, was readily ſeen the gallons of milk in it. The tub itſelf might be thus graduated; when you would make ſervants follow rules, it is neceſſary that they ſhould be attended with as little trouble as poſſible. Having put in the runnet, *the milk ſhould not be ſuffered to cool too ſoon, as the curd ſhould be ſcalding warm when broke up and put into a hoop*, otherwiſe the cheeſe will be in ſlakes when cut, the curd not uniting when cold. *The curd muſt not be diſturbed in the tub, till it cleaves from the ſides and begins to ſettle.* It may then be cut through chequerwiſe and ſuffered to ſettle ſtill more; with a proper temperature of air it will begin to ſettle in half an hour from the time of ſettling the milk; cold weather retards it and may defeat it; if the curd is too long in coming, the cream begins to riſe & is loſt to the cheeſe; it ſhould therefore be guarded againſt. There riſes upon the whey, when the curd ſettles, a thin ſkim, which ſhould be carefully removed before the curd is taken out, leſt it ſhould mix with the curd. As it is of a more fixed nature than the whey, it will not all ſqueeze out, nor will it blend with the curd, and where a particle remains there will be an eye. The curd, being well drained of the whey, by breaking it up fine by hand, is to be ſalted. This is an important part, and of which I am not ſo well informed as I wiſh to be. The ſucceſs of experiments with ſalt can only be determined by the taſte, & this cannot always be done, when the cheeſe is ſold. Salt differs greatly in ſtrength and quality, as is well known to fiſhermen and packers of beef. In Ireland the beef is firſt ſtrongly rubbed with blood ſalt, which is mild and penetrating, is then paſſed to another hand, who uſes a mixture of blood and bay ſalt, which is harſh and drying, hardening the proviſions. From this conſideration of the different effects of ſalt, it may be concluded that bay ſalt is not adapted to cheeſe. I alſo took bay ſalt and diſſolved it, and then boiled it down; the objectionable parts fly off; and the more violent the ebullition, the finer will be the grain, which indicates its ſtrength, the large grain being the ſtrongeſt. I liked the ſalt thus obtained, the grain being as fine as well ground meal. Some of my beſt cheeſes were made with this ſalt, and the quantity uſed was one tea cup heaped, to ſix gallons of milk. This proportion is liable to error, as milk will yield more or leſs curd according to the ſeaſon or quality of the graſs; & let it be remembered that cows ſhould never be driven hard, eſpecially juſt before milking. If the common blood ſalt is uſed, it ſhould be reduced finer by pounding, that it may more intimately blend with the curd.—The curd being prepared for the preſs, it appears to me proper that every heterogeneous ſubſtance ſhould immediately be preſſed out. For this purpoſe my firſt preſs was powerful, being a lever eight feet long, one end fixed by a pin between two ſtumps ſet in a bench; near theſe ſtumps was placed the cheeſe; the other end of the lever was loaded with about two hundred weight of ſtoors; at the other end of the bench were fixed two ſtumps higher than thoſe firſt mentioned, which are about ſix inches higher under the lever than the cheeſe hoops; the other ſtumps have a groſs piece on the top to reſt another lever, which is hooked to the end of the firſt to raiſe it. The cheeſe being tended as uſual in this preſs, where it remained twenty four hours, was moved to another bench containing four diviſions, being each ſeparate preſſes of no more weight than was immediately laid upon them, about two hundred weight. The cheeſe when taken from the firſt preſs, was put into preſs at one end of this ſecond bench, and remained in each twenty four hours, moving along every day till arrived at the other end. I ſuppoſe three days preſſing on this ſecond bench, ſufficient for a cheeſe of twenty five pounds. It was then carried to the cheeſe room. Screw preſſes are objectionable, as the preſſure does not follow the cheeſe as it ſettles. My farm houſe was fortunately ſhaded by trees; but the better to guard againſt the ſun, I had Venetian ſhades made for the windows, of clapboards painted green, which were cheap and handſome. I alſo had made ſleender frames, over which cotton was ſtretched of a texture fine enough to prevent the entrance of flies. When the windows were opened theſe frames were put in. The cheeſe room ſhould be expoſed on every ſide except the ſouth, and one or more windows in each ſide. Attention is much required to regulate the temperature of the air; ſtrong wind admitted will dry the cheeſe too faſt, and make it crack; to prevent this; it is cuſtomary with us, to rub the cheeſe with butter; in England they waſh it with the new whey, and no butter is uſed; this laſt method I did not try. In hot ſultry weather cheeſe will ſpread. This ſhould be prevented by bandages of tow cloth, or by putting them into cheeſe hoops. The expenſe of this extraordinary number of hoops is not great: One cheeſe ſaved, will pay for ten hoops, and they laſt many years. They will ſeldom ſpread after they have been made a month. In wet weather it is adviſeable to burn a little charcoal in the chimney of the cheeſeroom. The quantity of green cheeſe obtained from milk, was from twenty three pounds to twenty five pounds, from twenty gallons. I have got twenty ſeven and three quarters from eighteen gallons. They ſeldom loſt in drying more than two and a half pounds, in a cheeſe of twenty five pounds weighed green from the preſs. If it is required to have the cheeſe of a Glauceſter colour, take Spaniſh anatto, rub a lump in a ſaucer with milk; a little experience will teach the quantity neceſſary for a cheeſe; then mix it with the reſt of the milk, when it is ſet for cheeſe. One ounce will colour four or five hundred pounds, and it is bought of the apothecaries. It is perfectly innocent, and I thought that the cheeſe coloured with it, was higher flavoured: This might have been owing to other cauſes. To have a good dairy, it muſt be a particular buſineſs, and not attended only at convenient intervals from other work, as a ſecondary object, nor ſhould a drop of cream be taken from milk appropriated for cheeſe. This muſt be inviolably obſerved. I think that large cheeſes generally prove better than ſmall ones; and for this reaſon ſhould not wiſh to make a cheeſe leſs than twenty five pounds. But if the number of cows is not ſufficient to make a cheeſe of one meal, the old milk ſhould be very well mixed with the cream that has riſen, and then put into a large brafs kettle to warm over coals free from ſmoke, the milk being frequently ſtirred to prevent the bottom of the milk becoming too hot before the top is ſufficiently warm—which will be the caſe without attention. It ſhould be brought as near as poſſible to its natural heat. To ſave trouble our women heat a part very hot, then mix it with the cold; but I have no doubt that this injures the cheeſe. Putting the milk into deep veſſels, and covering them in a damp ſituation, will prevent the cream from riſing ſo much as it otherwiſe would.

In youth we rub our eyes, in manhood we awake, in old age we begin to nod, and in death we lie down to reſt.

From the (Phil.) General Adverſiter.

MR. BACHE,

THE queſtion of ſequeſtration ſeems now to occupy the public mind, and has engaged the attention of ſome of your correſpondents. It has been conſidered as an unjuſt meaſure becauſe it applies to individuals and not to the government. It has been viewed as an attack upon credit, and heretofore as a meaſure highly injurious to this country. To both theſe views the ſubject has been miſtaken. Individuals and nations have different relations, for it is not juſt either in compariſon or inference to ſuppoſe them the ſame. When an individual tranſgreſſes, he is immediate to the laws of that country in which the offence is committed, and a puniſhment is awarded according to the nature and degree of the offence; but when a nation tranſgreſſes who is to ſit in judgment upon her? A national deſt is generally the conſequence of the aggreſſion, and the innocent are involved in diſtreſs for the guilty. In an appeal of this kind deſirable, when leſs than blood can make atonement? When governments offend each other, for wars are too often the conſequence of governmental puniſhing, is it the government or the people that ſuſtains the burthen or the miſeries of a war? Does the government fight the battles; does it pay the taxes, or does it expoſe its property to capture? What king or miniſter of Great-Britain ever felt the oppreſſions and diſtreſſes of thoſe wars that have been the play and paſtime of that government for ages? Is certainly will not be denied that the people are the only ſufferers when governments make war. If the people and thoſe too who are innocent, are to be ſubject to the penalties of life and property in a ſtate of actual war, and if there is no way of bringing a government to reaſon but by weakening and impoveriſhing the people who are its ſupport, are the United States to refuſe juſtice to their citizens, becauſe the people of Great-Britain will be the ſufferers? As an individual always prefers himſelf to his neighbour, ſo does a nation prefer its own intereſt and happineſs to that of another. If the people of Great-Britain do not make indemnification to the ſufferers among us (for whether it be done by that government or our own the people will make the indemnity) who is to compenſate them? Are the innocent people of this country to give a portion of their property to make amends for the robberies of Great-Britain? Or are they to add their lives to their property; and engage in a war to obtain what they already poſſeſs, the means of indemnification? The national juſtice of ſequeſtration increaſes as the ſubject is conſidered; for it is more juſt to make an offender than an innocent pay, and it is more juſt to repay property with property, than to repay property with blood. An appeal to the ſword ſhould be the ultimatum of all nations, and more eſpecially of nations who have a republican form of government. To ſhew the abſurdity of comparing nations and individuals to each other, let it only be conſidered that for an individual to take a man's life is conſidered as murder, but for nations to take the lives of thouſands is conſidered as honourable and glorious, and the man who wades through ſeas of blood to victory, adorns the hiſtoric page, and is crowned with an immortality of fame. If a war upon property is unjuſt, becauſe it affects individuals, how unjuſt would it be in the United States to grant commiſſions to privateers in caſe of a war; for privateering is a war upon property & may affect the innocent equally with the guilty. But if private contracts are held as ſacred, which are limited in their ſphere of injury, how much more ſhould public engagements have the character of ſanctity impreſſed upon them; and yet we ſee nations making treaties and breaking them according to their intereſt. We have ſeen a treaty made between France and this country, at the moſt critical period, when our political exiſtence depended upon it, and yet this treaty has been made to bend to our intereſt, and has received the interpretation which intereſt and ſophiſtry could give it. If we are to be ſo ſcrupulous about our private faith, it would cer-

tainly be more commendable to be equally scrupulous about our national honor. But if a nation, that has been injured in her property by the people of another nation, should seize upon the property of the people of the offending nation, it surely would not be more a breach of credit or a sacrifice of justice, than if a nation should resist another who had set aside her treaty and made war upon her. Great-Britain has been waging war against the property of the United States contrary to every principle of honor, of justice or of laws, and shall the United States only indemnify the sufferers by taking it out of the purses of their citizens, or by having recourse to arms? It certainly will not, be contended that either of these modes are proper when another more eligible offers. Much has been said about negociation to procure an indemnification. To be sure this is a step that promises much, when we consider the benefits that have already been derived from it on the subject of the western posts! ! ! Negociation sometimes playing the fool, and never is it effectual but when exercised under the fears or the interests of a nation. Let us first sequester and then negociate, and we shall have a temptation to offer; but if we go like humble petitioners we shall meet with the neglect and contempt we deserve.

An American Sans Culotte.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *April* 14.

A BILL was reported for fortifying Annapolis.

Continuation of the EMBARGO.

Mr. Goodhue suggested, that if it was intended to be continued, provision for that purpose should now be thought of. He was of opinion, from the intelligence we receive, that it ought to be continued, and made a motion to that effect, which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sherburne in the chair, on the nonimportation resolution.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) brought forward his motion specifying compensation for negroes carried off by the British after the peace, as an additional requisite before the intercourse, contemplated to be stopt, shall be restored.

This motion was agreed to, without debate, 50 rising in favour of it.

Some debate took place upon the nature of the measure. Mr. Murray wished the blank to filled up (when that came before the House) that it might operate as a threat and excite the court of St. James to a definitive negociation and satisfaction for injuries. Mr. Nicholas and others conceived our threats would be spurned at, and that we have provocation sufficient to act.

After some debate,

Mr. Smith (S. C.) expressed a wish that the proposition be so modified as to leave it with the President to require restitution and to stop the intercourse with Great Britain if they should refuse it.

The original resolution as amended was agreed to, 61 in the affirmative, and was reported by the committee.

It was moved to take up the report, and objected to principally on the ground that time may bring fuller information on the subject on which the measure is founded. After some debate an adjournment was called for and carried.

TUESDAY, *April* 15.

A message was received from the President, communicating a letter from the British minister here, in which the instructions of the 8th of June are endeavoured to be shewn consonant to the law of nations; also sundry communications from the southwest territory, and a letter from our ambassador at Madrid, communicated confidentially.

The committee of ways and means presented their report, which was read and then was withdrawn by the committee, for the purpose of making some alteration.

The nonimportation resolution was taken up in the House; Mr. Smith (S. C.) presented his modification of the original motion, which we mentioned yesterday. It was declared to be a substitute, by the chair, and therefore not of order.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out of the resolution the fine qua non condition, of restitution for negroes carried off.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) objected to the motion. He feared it would appear like an abandonment of that claim.

After some further debate on this amendment, Mr. Fenimons suggested a substitute for the resolution to avoid the embarrassment of a specification.

Mr. Giles withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved to strike out the specification and insert a clause more general.

After further conversation, Mr. Tracy expressed a wish for the previous question, under the impression, that this is not a proper time for a final decision on the business.

Mr. Smith, S. C.) consented to withdraw his amendment until the previous question be put; after some debate,

The yeas and nays were called on this question, viz. Shall the main question be now put? and were, Ayes 53. Noes 44.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 16.

At an early hour this morning, the galleries were closed, inconsequence of a motion which, after some opposition, was carried, in the affirmative, to take into consideration the confidential communication from the President of the United States received yesterday.

THURSDAY, *April* 17.

A resolution, proposed some days since, for the continuation of the embargo, was taken up in committee of the whole. Some provisos were proposed and adopted; and the resolution was then carried.

FRIDAY, *April* 18.

The report of the committee of the whole on Mr. Clark's resolution for a non importation of British goods, was called up. Some amendments were proposed, but no decision took place.

The senate agreed to the resolution continuing the embargo, after striking out the provisos. The house concurred in this, and the resolutions which authorises the continuation of the embargo until the 25th of May, under the regulations now in force, was signed by the speaker. Adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, *April* 21.

The following resolution passed the House: Yeas fifty eight—Nays thirty eight, viz.

Whereas the injuries which have been suffered and may be suffered by the United States, from violations committed by Great Britain on their neutral rights and commercial interests, as well as from her failure to execute the seventh article of the treaty of peace, render it expedient for the interests of the United States, that the commercial intercourse between the two countries should not continue to be carried on in the extent at present allowed:

Resolved, That from and after the first day of November next, all commercial intercourse between the citizens of the United States, and the subjects of the king of Great Britain, or the citizens or subjects of any other nation, so far as the same respects articles of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, shall be prohibited.

A committee was then appointed to prepare and bring in a bill pursuant to the above resolution.

TUESDAY, *April* 22.

The two military bills before the House of Representatives, were this day passed to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow; one respects the arming and equipping of 80,000 militia—the other provides for raising an additional regiment of artillerists and engineers.

The amendments of the Senate to the post office bill, were taken into consideration, some concurred in, and others disagreed to.

BRISSOT'S REFLECTIONS *in* CONFINEMENT.

EVERY moment of life should be improved for the benefit of ourselves or of others; my furious enemies have cast me into prison; here I propose to give myself up to meditation, to retrace the past, and to commit to writing my ideas on what has happened, and on what futority has in store for us. I shall deliver my sentiments as if I had no part in the present scene; as a man who knows his faults, and who dares to acknowledge them.

The solitude of a prison affords the soul that calm which is necessary to write the truth. In this solitude I am in the presence of two witnesses, but little attended to in the tumultuous bustle of the world; I am in the presence of my conscience, and my God.

I pity those unhappy prisoners who carry with them a conscience loaded with crimes; every minute must be to them an hell; they must dread their trial as they would a massacre. For my part I have no fear of this kind. When free, I always regarded a prison with horror; I am now a prisoner, and this horror has disappeared, for I am resigned to whatever may happen. Our lives must have an end, I shall not be taken at unawares, I am prepared.

He that is not wearied with his own company in the solitude of opinion, certainly stands well with himself.

To be well with ones self is to possess a good conscience.

Conscience is a faithful mirror; ugly figures are not fond of consulting their mirrors.

To be exempt from hatred, jealousy and revenge, is a sure proof of our superiority over human nature.

The man, who in every action steadily pursues the publick good, never stops to revenge himself on his wicked persecutors, and regards with pleasure men of superior talents who distance him in the same course.

The magnitude of these evils which afflict mankind is owing more to imagination than reality.

We judge of misfortune by the privation of present enjoyments, and by the inconveniences which ensue; the philosophick mind quickly forgets the first, and accommodates itself to the last.

Resign thyself and learn to suffer. These few words comprise the most important knowledge and the whole happiness of man.

I always had a good opinion of the man who could sleep soundly in prison for six or seven hours. Undisturbed sleep arises from a good conscience and a state of resignation.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

Lord ROBERT FITZGERALD, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty to the *Swiss Cantons*, has transmitted the following note to the Helvetic Body:

"*High and Mighty Lords, Seigneurs, Bourgemasters, &c. and the Counsellors of the thirteen respectable Swiss Cantons,*

"THE under-signed Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty thinks himself bound to express to you the great indignation which he has felt at the new outrage committed against your Excellencies, by those vile and ferocious men assembled at *Paris*, under the name of the Convention. Not having been able to corrupt your brave troops in the service of his most christian majesty, and despairing to make them accomplices in their robberies, these factious men have disfamed, murdered and murdered them:—*Europe* will never forget the noble sacrifice of so many generous *Swiss*, who died in defending Louis XVI; it will never forget the cruelties which those canibals made them suffer! Stained with the blood of your brothers, and of a virtuous King your friend & ally, and of his angust spouse, and of an infinite number of innocent victims—authors of a most terrible war, which they undertook with the hopes of extending their tyranny over *Europe*, at the moment when they have reached the last point of atrocity and madness, when they multiply more than ever their victims, and butcher one another, they have had the hardiness to call themselves your ally; they have not blushed to mention your treaty with the sovereign whom they brought to the scaffold; they have shewn a desire to strengthen their connection with you. Objects of universal execration, they have had the impudence, high and mighty lords, to make for you alone, of all Europe, this disgraceful exception? What connection can subsist between the freedom of the *Swiss* and that horrible anarchy to which they have prostituted its name? What common tie can there be between a people, good, virtuous, religious, and the friends of morals and justice, and Atheists, enemies of God and man, thirsting for blood and pillage? whose crimes for these five years past have exceeded a thousand times the crimes of former ages! You know, high and mighty lords, that in their efforts to propagate their infamous doctrine beyond the limits of *France*, they have not respected your happy country. You can never forget the intrigues of their emissaries to destroy all respect for your laws! Nobody can believe, that these promoters of discord and anarchy, in attacking every principle of civilization in Europe, have any intention of preserving them in your States; or that they have renounced the project of exciting tumultuous disturbances in them, when an opportunity offers. The ravages which they have excercised in those countries, in Savoy, and in the bishoptic of Bale, and wherever they have penetrated, under the name of the friends of the people, prove sufficiently what may be expected from their testimonies of friendship! There cannot subsist a durable peace between the wife Counsels of the Helvetic States and such plunderers. What then is the end of their perfidious caresses? They wish to conceal the dangers which threaten you; they have the hopes, no doubt chimerical, of corrupting your citizens, by diminishing the horrors with which they inspire them, to be able at a future period to surprise you amidst a fatal security.

"The Minister of his Britannic Majesty will not decide, whether justice, and the true interest of a state, permit it to remain neuter, against those who would again reduce it to barbarism, in a war of almost all the powers of Europe, in a war where not only the existence of every established government, but even that of all kind of property is at stake? he will only observe, that neutrality itself will not authorize any correspondence directly or indirectly, with the factions or their agents. When two legitimate powers are at war, the connection of state with either of them cannot injure their respective rights; but the present war being carried on against usurpers, any correspondence with them by a neutral state would be an acknowledgment of their authority, and consequently an act of hostility against the allied powers.

"His Britannic Majesty has too high an opinion of your wisdom, high and mighty lords, not to believe that you will defend the intentions of the common enemy of all people, and that you will redouble your zeal and vigilance to avert from the country all those plagues which at once overwhelm the unhappy people of *France*. At all times, and on every occasion, his Majesty will not cease to give you proofs of his friendship, and to interest himself in the maintenance of the independence & of the ancient prosperity of your state, and of those of your allies.

"*Done at Berne, Nov.* 30, 1793. *(Signed)* ROB. STEPH. FITZ GERALD,

"*Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.*"

From the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, *received by Captain* TROUTON.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 31.

Our Capital, amidst an external calm, exhibits all the symptoms of the most internal fermentation & public distrust; double patroles traverse the streets, the former orders against going out in the night without lanthorns are renewed with great rigour, and the inhabitants have been directed, under the most severe penalties, to furnish themselves up in their houses, the moment government shall think fit to give the signal, by firing five guns from the Citadel, and ringing the great alarm bell. Fortunately this has not been found necessary, the number of the conspirators being probably much less than was at first apprehended.

It cannot, however, be dissembled, that the spirit of civil discord has arisen to an alarming height, and that even the citizens of Stockholm, are divided into factions, inspired with the most bitter animosity one against another. This division was lately manifested on the dismission of Nordin, from the office of Intendant of the Police, and the appointment of Ullholm by the Regent, to succeed him. The partizans of Nordin, gave him a public dinner, as a mark of their esteem, upon which their opponents conferred the same honor on Ullholm—happily they confined themselves to good eating and drinking, without attempting to disturb one another, or the public peace.

Ullholm and one Bratt are said to have discovered the first traces of the conspiracy, which was afterwards confirmed by the opening of the Countess of Ruddschiold's letter's to General Baron d'Armfelt in Italy. This lady, on the examination, denied all knowledge of a conspiracy; but afterwards, when informed the government was in possession of particulars in consequence of which Lieut. Col. Sandels was apprehended, she made some confessions respecting her own part in it.

She, however, and all the other persons in custody, resolutely persisted in refusing to give up their accomplices. D'Ehrenstrom, formerly Secretary to the late King, is considered as one of the principals of the conspiracy. Among his papers, have been found proofs of the utmost importance. The Comtis, Seiguenl, who is also apprehended, was to assassinate the regent; one of those walks which he often takes, either alone, or with very few attendants. Minear, valet-de-chambre of General Armfeldt, whose apprehension was highly interesting is also taken.

On the first rumour of the conspiracy being discovered, he fled, as is supposed, to repair to his master; but, although he had forty eight hours start of his partizans, they came up with him. A courier and aid-de-camp were dispatched to Italy, with positive instructions for apprehending d'Armfeldt wherever they should find him. It was known that he was at Naples in November, but as his mission was only nominal, it is supposed that he has since come round Sweden, to watch the progress of a plot which if it had succeeded, would have put him at the head of the kingdom.

Such are the public rumours, which are to be received with caution; because, in all civil dissentions, it is the practice of each party to paint the other in the most odious colours.

GENTLEMEN, after viewing the Traveller, Young Dread and others, then turn your eye to

SAWNEY,

He is rising 15 hands high, of a dark bay colour, black mane, tail and legs, was sired by the famous Chandler-Horse, is 6 years old this Spring, a stout well made horse, moves with ease and elegance, and is not exceeded, by any horse in the county, either for saddle, or harness—will cover at the stable of the subscriber, the present season, at 5/ the leap, 12/ the season, or 18/ to ensure. Every servant acknowledge with gratitude.

E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 1, 1794.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

JANUARY 22.

Barrere read the following letters:

"Fort Vauban, Jan. 18, the second year of the French Republic Democratic, one and indivisible.

"*Citizen Minister.*

"I date my letter from Fort-Vauban, at the moment when we were actively preparing to subject it by force, the enemy abandoned it for fear; this happened last night. We have witnessed the explosions occasioned by the numerous mines which perfidice and rascality dug under this fort. Devoting themselves to death, our Republicans rushed forward to snatch away the matches, which had not yet produced their effect. I aided in person with the brave Representative Lerouan, and we had the satisfaction to find that the evil was not considerable. We shall soon have repaired this important post, into which I immediately sent a sufficient number of troops. Inform the National Convention of this delirium of the hireling of despotism. The brave army of the Rhine, no longer beholds slaves occupying the territories confided to its defence; the glory of crushing tyrants is reserved for the brave Sans-Culottes. Vive la Republique!

(Signed) "MICHAUD."

BRUSSELS, January 20.

"Among the reinforcements received by General Jourdan's army last week, besides 18,000 troops of the line, are four regiments of Chasseurs, and six battalions raised by requisition in Picardy, consisting of 800 men each. Of the men brought from the department of Calvadoes, 180 deserted, and arrived here on Saturday last: they were formerly persons of distinction, and took armsonly for the purpose of making their escape from France. They say that twenty-four battalions of 800 men each, were raised by requisition in Picardy; that they are in general badly disciplined and badly clothed, but well paid and well fed; that they choose all their own officers by a majority of votes; that Jourdan's army is to be augmented to 150,000 men by the middle of February; and that the invasion of the Austrian Netherlands is to be attempted.

"The action, which took place on Wednesday last seems to have been very bloody. On Saturday 3500 French, wounded and prisoners arrived here, and twenty-eight waggon-loads of Austrians wounded.

"On the 16th, a body of 8000 men of Prince Cobourg's army passed the Sambre near Maubles, and attacked the French in their entrenchments, which were carried by assault. The enemy had 700 men killed and 500 taken prisoners. They lost seven pieces of cannon, and were pursued to Landrecy. The Austrians had 700 men killed and wounded. This victory is attributed to the skill of Colonel Maeck, who is again returned to the army.

"The French, in their turn, attacked and took near Templeuve, but were repulsed with great loss, however, on our side.

"Field Marshal Lacey is expected here next week.

"On Saturday a corps of 400 Hulans, consisting of English and Germans, raised for the service of his Britannic Majesty, passed through this city for Tournay.

"It is expected here, that General Wurmser is removed from his command, and ordered to Vienna to answer for his conduct before the council of war.

LONDON, January 31.

La Fayette has been removed to Neifs, and La Tour Maubourg to Glatz, in Silesia. Lameth, who had been ill during the most part of his confinement, still remains at Magdeburg, and has obtained permission to have his mother with him. All these prisoners of state have been treated with the greatest mildness, and were permitted to walk about every where in the citadel. They even had the use of all kinds of books.

The Swiss Cantons have returned an answer to the memorial presented by Lord Fitzgerald, the British Minister. This answer, which has been given ever since the 22d of November last, implies, that it is the unalterable resolution of the Cantons, regardless of the scenes of horror which France, paralized by anarchy, exhibits, to adhere to a most inviolable system of neutrality, it being a precept and maxim transmitted to the Swiss by their ancestors, never to meddle in foreign broils.

Feb. 10. A mercantile house in the city on Thursday last received a letter from the Master of the Ant, of Liverpool, which vessel had been captured by a French frigate and carried into Havre de Grace; it was dated the 24th of January, from Havre, and states that the crew of the Ant had been treated with much humanity: & that Mr. Muller had been liberated; & that, after many interrogatories before a Committee of Magistrates of the town, the command of a small vessel in the service of the Republic had been offered to him; that it was intimated to him that the National Convention meditated a descent on Ireland, and that it was the desire of that Assembly to obtain as many persons as possible that were acquainted with the coasts of that kingdom.

He speaks of the armaments going forward there as of great magnitude: there were 130 large transports lying in the harbour ready for the reception of troops, with which the town and neighborhood were crowded, but of whose number he could form no just estimate.

Mr. Burke and Mr. Windham have been lately employed in calculating the precise time it will take to conquer France. They have proved, almost to demonstration, that if the progress of the allies in every future campaign should be equal to what it has been in the last, the whole country must be subdued, and Jacobinism exterminated by the end of the year 1894; for that, allowing for a few years quarrelling among the allies themselves about the division of the spoil, we may look forward for the blessings of peace at the close of the next century.

CORK, January 18.

The white Boys are again commencing their depredations in this city, and its vicinity. Last Wednesday night they assembled on the Grand Parade to the number of 600, with a determined resolution to disarm our militia; they proceeded in what the arms from the company on guard, and partly succeeded. The people of this town are enraged at the mode adopted respecting substitutes.

ALBANY, April 28.

A Gentleman, who arrived this morning from New-York, has favored us with the Minerva and Dairy of Saturday, from which we have copied the following extracts—

Important communication read in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the 24th inst.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY OR DEATH.

The Representatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of public Safety. To the Citizens, Members of the Congress of the United States of America.

AFTER having laid the foundation of our liberty, it became incumbent on us to secure it. A National Government is born, and with it victory. Emanating from the will of the people, it has their energy. For the salvation of the state it has been reforted to, and the state is saved. At its voice, 15 armies are in motion and triumph. At its signal, interior order is restored; fruitful industry is expanded; the conspirators fall.

We impart the news of the success of our arms, to a people, who, having obtained liberty in a similar manner with ourselves, cannot learn, but with enthusiasm, of the victories of Republicans, and the downfal of Tyrants.

Policy already appreciates the advantage of the re-taking of Toulon. Already have the neutral powers proclaimed themselves, and Genoa, indignant at the atrocity of our enemies, who have sullied her territory by the rifeft and blackeft of crimes; Genoa has resumed all her energy, and driven the English and Spaniards from her ports.

In the North, our triumphs, not less brilliant, have given the combined powers fome severe checks.

They had dared to menace Dunkirk, Maubeuge and Landau. Every where have they been beaten, every where have they been put to flight; and even towards the Rhine our army in pursuit of them, had advanced to the very gates of Mayence.

Such is the long catalogue of fuccefs which unfolds itfelf at the fame moment, at every point to which the French Republic fends her invincible phalanxes.

So many victories will convey nothing aftonifhing to you 1300 Magnanimous Republicans, who will eafily conceive the prodigies which liberty is capable of performing, after having in this vaft career left to the defenders of the people memorable examples.

You had already participated in our triumphs, as well in thought as political union: Our fucceffes reverberate on you, and the fall of our internal and implacable enemies, will be as fatisfactory to Americans as to outraged France. Our caufe is reciprocal; it is that of every people who honor humanity.

It is under thefe glorious aufpices that the Repreſentatives of the French people, are preſſed by the deſire of drawing cloſer more than ever, the bonds of friendſhip, which unite two great, generous and free nations.

Thus liberty will have two points of fixture in the world, and being an immoveable Coloſſus, ſhe will reſt one foot on each hemiſphere.

At her voice let agriculture and commerce, thoſe two ſources of national proſperity pouring out under our hands their mutual exchanges, multiply, aggrandize and cement our friendly relations and public felicity.

Let us diſcard every thing which may diſturb that neceſſary harmony, pointed out by the nature of things, ſtill more than by reciprocal intereſt: That harmony which has not a cautious, ſelfiſh, mercantile policy for its principle, but the eſteem—the fraternity, all the ſocial and beneficent virtues that flow from liberty.

Honor—Proſperity—and Fraternity.

The Repreſentatives of the French People, Members of the Committee of public Safety.

Jean Bon Andre, C. A. Prieur, A. Barere, Bilaud Varenne, Robertſpierre, Couthon, Carton, Collot D. Hoerbois, R. Lindet.

Paris 22d, Plavioſe, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. (Feb. 10, 1794.)

Faithfully tranſlated from the original by GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

April 23d, 1794.

We hear that the following vote paſſed the Senate of the United States the 24th inſt. unanimouſly—

Ordered,

That the Letter of the Committee of Public Safety of the French Republic, addreſſed to Congreſs, be tranſmitted to the Preſident, and that he be requeſted to cauſe the ſame to be anſwered on behalf of the Senate of the United States, in ſuch manner as ſhall manifeſt their ſincere friendſhip and good will for the French Republic.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated 21ſt April.

"The Houſe of Repreſentatives yeſterday paſſed a Reſolution prohibitory of the importation of Britiſh goods after Octoher next—as this reſolve is unconditional, if it ſhould paſs the Senate, and Preſident, the buſineſs of negociation is at an end, and war inevitable."

MIDDLETOWN, May 3.

The Senate of the United States have negatived the Reſolve of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for ſuppreſſing all Trade and Intercourſe with Great Britain—14 to 10.

NEWBURYPORT, April 29.

REPORT OF THE DAY.

A Gentleman in town, from Cape-Ann, yeſterday, ſays: A veſſel arrived there on Friday laſt, in a ſhort paſſage from Bilboa (Spain) which brings certain accounts of the French having thrown a line of ſhipping across from Calais to Dover, and have landed 100,000 men in England.

NORTHAMPTON, May 7.

On the 4th of February the National Convention decreed, That SLAVERY IS ABOLISHED in all the French Colonies; on which the convention roſe in a body and received the fraternal embrace from St. Domingo deputies.

Eraſtus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,

W. I. & N. E. Rum, by the hhd, bbl. or leſs, French Brandy, by the bbl. or leſs, Sherry, Cape, Madeira and Malaga Wines, Malaſſes, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Geneva by the Caſe or leſs, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, of the firſt quality, Indigo, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raiſins and Figs, Chalk, Codfiſh, by the quintal or leſs, Cotton Wool, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco, 7 by 9 Glaſs, Rock and Table Salt, Philadelphia and Ruſſia Iron, Nail Rods, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Herd's Graſs and Clover Seed imported from Amſterdam, &c. &c. &c.

Moſt kinds of country produce received in payment, conſtant attendance given and the ſmalleſt favour acknowledged with gratitude.

☞ All perſons indebted by Book or Note are requeſted to make payment.

Northampton, May 5, 1794.

Juſt Received,

And to be ſold at a ſmall advance, for ready pay, by

SETH WRIGHT,

a large and extenſive aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Northampton, April 23, 1794.

The Bright Bay,

WILL cover at the ſtable of the Subſcriber, this ſeaſon, at 9/ the leap, 15/ the ſeaſon, 30/ to warrant a foal. Horſes plenty, gentlemen, of various ſizes and prizes, in the county—take your choice; let every horſe maintain his own ground or falls victim, is all the encouragements my horſe ſhall have from me at preſent.

JONA. WARE.

Norwich, May 1, 1794.

SIMEON BUTLER,

CONTINUES the buſineſs of BOOKBINDING, nearly oppoſite the Court Houſe, Northampton—Where may be had Deed and Record Books—Webſter's, and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants Account Books, wholeſale and retail.

He has on hand, and keeps conſtantly for ſale, a ſmall aſſortment of BOOKS, in moſt branches of literature.

Old Books re-bound on reaſonable terms.

Any of the above articles, given for tanned SHEEP SKINS or RAGS.

April 30, 1794.

Arad Brown, &Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and cuſtomers, that they have juſt opened a beautiful aſſortment of goods, at their New Store oppoſite the Meeting-Houſe in Eaſtampton; where they are ſold cheaper than ever, for pay in hand. Thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Eaſtampton, May 2, 1794.

Bay Richmond,

WILL cover this ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Cummington, at 9/ the leap, 12/ the ſeaſon, from 16 to 24/ to warrant a foal—for the leap and ſeaſon to be paid in September next, thoſe that are warranted in March next—Mares that are warranted to be with foal, and are ſold or exchanged, to be paid for according to his former practice.

Likewiſe a likely

Jack,

Larger than the one he kept laſt ſeaſon, will cover at 5/ the leap, 10/ the ſeaſon, 20/ to warrant a foal, unleſs the Mules are contracted for. He wiſhes all that are indebted for the uſe of his horſe that is more than one year ſtanding, to make immediate payment, or he ſhall be under the neceſſity of calling on them in a more diſagreeable way.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cummington, April 28, 1794.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed, and having accepted the truſt of Executor, of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *James Robinſon*, late of Cummington, deceaſed, requeſts all Perſons indebted, or, having demands on ſaid Eſtate, to call and ſettle immediately.

GAIN ROBERTSON.

Cummington, April 29, 1794.

TAKEN UP in Northampton Meadow, on the 2d inſt. a red roan MARE, 4 years old, trots and paces, dark mane and tail, ſhod before, about 12½ hands high. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIJAH WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 7, 1794.

Brigade Orders.

THE commanding Officers of Regiments, in the ſecond Brigade, & fourth Diviſion, of the Militia, in the County of Hampſhire, are ordered to fill up all vacancies in their reſpective Regiments immediately, and make returns to the Brigade Major as ſoon as poſſible, agreeable to the laws, for the regulation of the Militia. It is expected theſe orders will be put in execution with cheerfulneſs, when the probability of a War is taken into conſideration and the neceſſity of having every part of the Militia completely Officered, ſhould ſuch an event take place.

Pr. Order.

SETH MURRAY, B. Gen.

Hatfield, May 5, 1794.

WANTED to purchaſe

immediately, a HORSE or two, ſolid and Firm, ſuitable for the Stage. Enquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, May 7, 1794.

The famous

Roe-Buck,

WILL cover the enſuing ſeaſon, at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber in Hawley. Although ſaid horſe cannot boaſt of ſuch highly diſtinguiſhed blood, as ſome others, yet his uſually ſmooth, nervous, and elegant colts, (the ſubſcriber flatters himſelf,) will be as pleaſing to gentlemen of taſte, as a high ſounding origin. Said Horſe will cover at two dollars the leap, or three dollars, the ſeaſon.

EDMUND LONGLEY.

P. S. Good paſturing may be obtained for Mares.

Hawley, April 24, 1794.

THE Clothier's in the County of Hampſhire, are notified, that their meeting of the 30th of April, ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday the 21ſt day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Houſe of Mr. Aſahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, at which time and place a general attendance is requeſted.

Northampton, April 30, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA.

By Mr. Pickney's dispatches it appears from the declarations of lord Grenville, that the second and chief reason for the British ministry's revoking their orders of the 6th of November, was an apprehension that those, whom he very modestly, even to the teeth of the *Representatives* of the United States, calls "evil disposed persons" among us, might throw a refreshment of their piratical depredations on the commerce of our unsuspecting and defenceless merchants! From this declaration of his lordship, it may fairly be concluded, that, had it not been for an apprehension of those people; who, as he says were endeavouring *to irritate America against Britain*, the order of the 6th of November, would have remained in force and unaltered, until all the shipping of America had been seized by the unprincipled sea robbers of that perfidious nation. What further steps, after the total ruin of our navigation, this imperious nation might have been induced to take under the auspices of those among us, who in his lordship's opinion are *well disposed* Americans, it is not difficult to determine. The *very wished for* re-union of the two countries would undoubtedly have been the consequence.

It therefore is from the confession of the British cabinet itself we have it, that, to those *ill disposed*, anti *British* Americans, our merchants are indebted for the safety of the navigation that yet remains. Under the countenance, and presuming on the strength of those, in his lordship's opinion, *well disposed*, did that cabinet issue this infamous order which condemned thousands of our merchants to bankruptcy, and ten thousands of our seamen to imprisonment and death in foreign climes. From an apprehension of the just indignation of the "ill disposed," have they partially repealed the act, which compleated the full measure of the infamy of a ministry, long since abandoned to vices at which nature in every other country will shudder. Ye "evil disposed Americans," glory in the name which the ancient enemies of your rights, and the modern robbers of your merchants have affixed to you. Saviours of your country, rejoice, that the foes of America acknowledge your patriotism, that the ministers of corruption who by bribery kindled a civil war in France, have paid this homage to your virtue. Thus treated they the incorruptible patriots of 1776, and thus are they now endeavouring to disturb the internal government of our country, by abusing its citizens in the face of the *Representatives* of America. A firm and manly conduct may convince those imperious islanders, that Americans know their rights, and have a spirit to vindicate them.

Will stand for covering

at the stable of the subscriber, a beautiful torn'd HORSE, half blooded, rising of 14½ hands high, of a dark chefnut colour, at 4/6 the leap, 9/ the season, and 15/ to ensure the foal. All kinds of produce or labour will be received in payment, and 18 months credit given. Said horse has covered in this town, two or three seasons, where by inquiry it may be found that his colts have given him great credit.

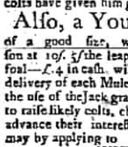
Also, a Young JACK,

of a good size, will cover the season at 10/ 5/the leap, 20/ to insure the foal—£.4 in cash. will be given, on the delivery of each Mule at 4 months old, & the use of the Jack, gratis—whoever wishes to raise likely colts, cheap, or otherwise to advance their interest by raising Mules, may by applying to

JUSTICE POMROY.

Southampton, April 30. 1794.

Bell Foundery.



The Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY, in *Hartford*, Connecticut, where *Bells* of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,

ENOS DOOLITTLE.

WILL stand for covering at the stable of the subscriber,

Young Ranger,

A MOST elegant Horse, four years old this season, of a beautiful dark chefnut colour, fifteen hands high, well made for strength and speed—was sired by the noted BOND HORSE. He will cover at 9/ the leap, 20/ the season, and 30/ to warrant a foal.

ELI EDWARDS.

Northampton April 21, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

THAT noted and elegant Horse

Pilgrim,

WILL cover this season, at the Stable of the Subscriber, at the lower end of the Locks and Canals, South-Hadley—said Horse is eight years old this Spring, for beauty, elegance, and activity, vies with and perhaps exceeds any horse in the county—as the Horse and his fame are of considerable standing, the candid inquirers will obtain better satisfaction in that respect, by viewing him, than from any encomiums in the public papers. Said horse will cover at 10/ the leap, or 18/ the season. Constant attendance will be paid and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the publick's humble servant.

JOHN HILLMAN.

April 18, 1794.

WILL cover this season, at the Stable of Landlord Frost's, in Williamsburgh, a few rods north of the Meeting-House, from the first of May, to the last of June, the well known full blooded horse WILDAIR, though known to some by the name of the RUSSELL HORSE—said horse is of a beautiful bright bay colour, black mane and tail, fifteen hands and 3 inches high, and completely made, and is said by candid judges to exceed any horse in the state of Massachusetts—at the moderate price of 20/ the season, and 12/ the leap.

ALSO,

THE CINCINNATUS, from the old CINCINNATUS, owned by Gen. Steuben, sold to Stephen Van Rensselaer, in Albany, which is of a beautiful bright bay colour, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, well made and lofty carriage, and are esteemed at the westward to be an excellent breed of horses—at the moderate price of 15/ the season, and 10/ the leap. The above horses were both formerly from Williamstown.

Good pasturs will be provided for Mares and every favour gratefully acknowledged by the public's most humble servant.

DAVID PHINNEY.

Williamsburgh, April 17, 1794.

THE famous bright bay Dutch Horse

Bold American,

WILL cover at the stables of the Subscribers, in Goshen, and Chesterfield, at 12 shillings the season, 6 shillings the leap, 18 shillings to insure a foal. Said Horse is rising of 15 hands high—and is lately from Montgomery in the State of New-York.

CYRUS LYON,
JOHN KITTRIDGE.

April, 23. 1794.

TAKE YOUR *Choice*, GENTLEMEN.

WILL stand at Capt. Norton's stable in Ashfield, near the Meeting-House, until the first day of July next, and at Capt. Stocking's Stable, three quarters of a mile west of the Meeting-House, the remainder of the season—Two Seed Horses, and a large sprightly Jack—The full blooded Horse called

Traveller,

Is a blood bay, 15 hands high, moves light and easy, in his prime for covering, and is a very sure Horse—he was fired by the famous Old TRAVELLER, imported from Ireland, his Dam was Col. *Delancy's* imported Racer, his colts are mostly Bay's, large, beautiful and active, fine both for Saddle and Harness, £.10 has been offered one of them at ten days old.

The other Horse, called the

Young Dread,

Was fired by the famous OLD DREAD, and his Dam by the Sovereign, he is 15 1-2 hands high, dark Bay, is beautiful, strong and active, covered at Conway last season, and for a motive to make good pay, and in order that all may have an opportunity to breed fine Horses, said Horses will cover at 15/. Cash or produce if paid by the 1st day of October next, and 18/. afterwards, to be paid to Capt. Norton, at his store in Ashfield.

Sancho,

Will cover at 12/. the season, pay down, or the Mules will be contracted for. Good Pasturing for Mares.

Ashfield, April 15, 1794.

Take Notice.

THOSE who contracted to pay the Subscriber last Fall and Winter, are called upon in earnest the last time in this way, to settle immediately both Note and Book, save cost and oblige their humble servant.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield April 16. 1794.

THE Subscriber is in immediate want of a smart active BOY, about fifteen or fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the the JOINER's business.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Chesterfield, April 14. 1794.

WILL stand for COVERING, At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun

PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Race-Horse, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine coat, rising fifteen hands and an half high, duly made for beauty, strength and speed, has run three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three purses, he was imported in the year 1792, and covered two seasons at Annapolis, at two guineas each Mare, was got by old Paymaster, his Dam, by Truncheon, his grand Dam by Regulus, his great grand Dam by Eclipse's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Partner, his great great great grand Dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great great great great grand Dam by Veltan's Turk, out of Trumpit's Dam, to such highly distinguished blood, he gives full credit. He will cover at four dollars the leap, and six dollars the season—to be paid in cash, or any kind of grain, by the first day of Nov. next.

ALSO,

F O X,

AN Excellent Saddle-Horse: He is eight years old this Spring, of a Sorrel or chesnut colour, between 14 and 15 hands high, remarkably strong built, clean limbed, and well gaited; and the peculiarly adapted to the saddle, is perhaps not excelled in the harness by any horse of his size. He was bred in Rhode-Island, and is said to be (in part) of the Narragansit breed, has been kept some years for Shewert ing in the South part of this County, where his colts have given him great credit, and are highly esteemed.

N. B. He will cover the season at 15s and 9s. the single leap.

Deerfield, April 9, 1794.

WANTED an ingenious Man, to serve a short term of time, for the art of making Windsor Chairs and Painting. Enquire of

Wm. SHIPMAN.

Hadley, April 14, 1794.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 19th inst. in East Windsor, a black MARE, 7 years old, 14 hands high, trots and paces, with a star in her forehead and a white spot on her nose, her hind feet white, thick mane and tail, thod all round, said Mare was heavy with foal. Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, and return them to the subscriber shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or SIX DOLLARS, for the Mare, and necessary charges, by

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.

East Windsor, April 20, 1794.

SEIN TWINE, made of the best American Hemp, and CORDAGE for fishing may be had of

ZEBINA & THOMAS STEBINS,

Who make all kinds of tarred and untarred Cordage, Lines, Twine, &c. and any particular kind made at a short notice.

Also—a few Bushels good HEMP-SEED, for sale.

Springfield, April 3. 1794.

ALL Persons that have Book Accounts unsettled with the subscriber, will have them put in suit, unless a speedy settlement prevents.

NATHAN BLISS.

Hatfield, April 21, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH and INDIA

G O O D S,

With a good assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS,

And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.

2cd. 10d. and 4d. Nails,

Which they are determined to sell on as good terms as at any Store in the Country.

They want to purchase Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALL Persons indebted to them over a year, are once more, and for the last time, to call this way, called upon to make immediate payment.

Northampton, April 23. 1794.

Found, in the inclosure

of the Subscriber, a Horse, Saddle, Bridle and Spurs. The Horse 7 or 8 years old, a light bay colour, black mane and tail, the near fore foot white above the hoof, trots and paces, about 13½ hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EBENEZER HEALEY.

Chesterfield, April 24. 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has on hand a quantity of LINSEED OIL, which he will exchange for FLAXSEED or CASH—one gallon of OIL, will be given in exchange for one bushel of FLAX-SEED.

Worthington, April 30. 1794.

WILL stand for COVERING, At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun

PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Race-Horse, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine coat, rising fifteen hands and an half high, duly made for beauty, strength and speed, has run three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three purses, he was imported in the year 1792, and covered two seasons at Annapolis, at two guineas each Mare, was got by old Paymaster, his Dam, by Truncheon, his grand Dam by Regulus, his great grand Dam by Eclipse's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Partner, his great great great grand Dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great great great great grand Dam by Veltan's Turk, out of Trumpit's Dam, to such highly distinguished blood, he gives full credit. He will cover at four dollars the leap, and six dollars the season—to be paid in cash, or any kind of grain, by the first day of Nov. next.

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Worthington, April 30. 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large supply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Also, the following collections of Music, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worcester Collection—Hans Grauo's Thanksgiving Anthem—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dr. Rogerson—Kimball's and Billings' New Works, never before published.

School Books by the doz. as usual.

Those of his Customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, April 9th. 1794.

Garden Seeds,

FOR sale, by ESTHER WRIGHT, of most kinds commonly enquired for, a few rods North of the burying ground Northampton.

April 23. 1794.

THE Subscriber having by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampshire, been appointed and having accepted the trust of Administrator on the estate of BARNABAS SABIN, late of Amherst, in said county, deceased—Hereby calls upon all persons that have any demands upon said estate to exhibit the same for settlement, and all that are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH CHURCH.

Amherst, April 1, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber, last Sunday evening, a dark bay MARE, three years old, a white streak in her face, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, fine boned—Whoever will take up said Mare and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ABIATHER FRENCH.

Westhampton, April 21, 1794.

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 1, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR *PRINTING* BY *SUBSCRIPTION*,

PROPHETIC CONJECTURES

ON THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events.

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1558
REV. J. KNOX,	1678
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1691
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651
ARCHBP. USHER,	1661
DR. H. MORE,	1681
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742
DR. GILL,	1758

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an Introduction, Remarks, and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets. AMOS.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these predictions, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves, are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

CONDITIONS.

I. The above work shall be printed on good paper and a handsome type, and will contain about 100 pages.

II. The price to subscribers, will be 1/6—the money to be paid on delivery of the books.

III. Those who subscribe for nine books shall have a tenth *gratis*.

*** Subscriptions for the above work are received at this office, and by a number of gentlemen, to whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

WANTED immediately, a LAD, 14, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentice to the Carpenter's, and Joiner's business. Enquire of the PRINTER.

April 30, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1794. [NUMB. 402.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, JAN. 21.

THE King's Speech being delivered, and read, an address thereon was moved in the House of Lords, by Lord STRAIT, and seconded by Lord AUCKLAND. The Earl of *Guilford* moved an amendment to the address, to the following effect, expressing "the determination of their Lordships to support the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the interests of his people, to take the earliest opportunity of negociating for peace on such terms as may appear honourable and permanent: And expressing their hopes that no obstacle will arise to such negociations, from any consideration of the nature or form of the French government." The amendment was violently opposed, and ably supported by *argument*, but on a division of the Lords, the numbers were,

For the Amendment - - 12
Against it - - - 97

The address was then carried, and the House adjourned.

In the Commons this day, Lord CLIFTON moved the Address, and Sir PETER BURRELL, seconded it. As it was an echo of the speech, and all the observations tended to prove its positions and assertions, it is unnecessary to go into detail.—In opposition to the address,

EARL WYCOMBE said, "that we might have avoided the war, we might have insured the conduct of the Americans, and preserved to the country the blessings of uninterrupted industry and of unparalelled opulence. No rational man hoped for the restoration of monarchy in *France*, and ministers held this out as the only means of establishing a government; but however gentlemen might disagree about the cause of the war, they must all unite in accusing its misconduct. The noble Lord went over the prominent transactions of the campaign and stated that every where our trade had been abandoned to chance and had escaped by good fortune. He ascribed the salvation of *Newport*, to Sir CHARLES GREY, and he called the attention of the House to the wise and prudent speech of Mr. WASHINGTON, to shew by comparison the superior blessings which that country had derived from an opposite conduct to ours.

In the course of the debate, Mr. SHERIDAN, speaking of the neutral powers, and in reply to Lord MORNINGTON, who observed, that the French had sent their Citizen GENET to *America*; and enumerated the outrages he had committed, his insults to Gen. WASHINGTON, his assertion of this, and consular tribunals for the judgment of prizes, &c. asked, and what is the result of all this enumeration? The noble Lord is assuredly most unfortunate in his arguments. *America remains neutral and at peace!* America, with the wisdom, prudence, and policy that we disdained, preserves at this moment perfect tranquility, and has opened the road to unbounded opulence: *America* has preserved to herself the commerce which we abandoned, and she is at this moment enjoying all the fruits of industry, manufacture, and trade increased by the demolition of every rival, and which, but for our infatuity, would have been exclusively our own. And who will say that *America*, is degraded by this conduct? who will say that even the insolence of Citizen GENET, even as stated by the noble Lord, would have been a good and genuine cause of war? No man will assert that *America*, has not by the wise policy which she has pursued, distinguished herself above the nations of *Europe*, and has shewn the happy result of an administration actuated only by a regard to general happiness."

Mr. Fox followed Mr. S. and in a very masterly speech, took a view of the events that had followed the war with *France*, and when considering the conduct of the British Ministry towards the neutral powers, was led to speak of *America*, and paid a most elegant compliment to the President of the United States. He concluded by reading an amendment similar to that in the House. The question on Mr. Fox's amendment was lost.

For it - - - 59
Against it - - - 277

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 17.

MOTION FOR PEACE.

The Marquis of *Lansdowne*, in a most eloquent, nervous and lengthy Speech, took an ample review of the conduct of the British ministry, in precipitating their country in war; of their ignorance in conducting it; of their ill success in its operations; of their conduct towards the French, and towards the neutral nations. On this last particular, when mentioning the United States of America, he observes:—

"But our treatment of all other neutral powers, was nothing in comparison with that which we had shewn towards *America*; our elder people; our family compact; our natural child; our friend; who spoke our language; tied to us by every affection: Our conduct to *America* had been marked with more than common outrage. he was afraid with blackness of guilt, that he almost shuddered to examine. He was almost afraid to speak out, but it was a duty incumbent upon every one of their Lordships to endeavour in season, to prevent, if possible, the horrors to which the atrocities that he alluded to, led the way. He did not speak merely of the order of the 6th of Nov. an order made without consulting the American merchants; but by what subtlety had it happened that the Algerines had been made to declare against the Americans? Was there no suspicion that the Indians, which had been called the arms which God and nature had put into our hands, had been let loose upon the States? He had no doubt but to the last questions Ministers would be furnished with ready diplomatic answers. But it was for the consideration of their Lordships, and of every generous mind in the kingdom, to express, in time to prevent consequences, their abhorrence at the very idea of such a system. No power on earth, the canton of BERNE itself, could display more true wisdom, more dignified moderation, than had Mr. WASHINGTON, and the government of *America*. He had displayed, shall I say (says he) the grandeur of a monarch, he displayed all the virtue, all the wisdom of an honest and enlightened man; he disdained to follow the example of those who not merely act upon the popular cry, but who raise a cry in order that they may act upon it; but he opposed himself to the madness of the moment, and secured to the people of *America* the blessings of peace, in spite of themselves. What is the consequence? The reflection has proved to them the wisdom of their government, which has collected strength and stability by the measure."

His Lordship concluded by making the following motion:—That an

HUMBLE ADDRESS

be presented to his Majesty, to represent to his Majesty, That the events of the last campaign have demonstrated the extreme improbability of conquering France, even under the singular improbability of a general confederacy formed against her:

That the duration of an extensive confederacy, necessarily slow and ill-combined in its operations, is not to be depended on from day to day, and formed, as the present is, with powers, who it is to be apprehended from the exhausted state of their finances, wasted by profusion and war, can only fulfill their engagements to us by being subsidized, the great burthen of expence and odium must ultimately fall upon Great-Britain and Ireland:

That were the war to be in future as successful, as it has hitherto proved adverse, it ought not in found policy to be continued, because no acquisition of territory can be of real, and much less of adequate benefit, at the risque of prolonging the present, and laying the foundation of future wars:

That a loss to the nation incalculable, and almost beyond imagination, must follow from the diminution of product and consumption; the stagnation and destruction of capital, and the general decay of trade, which have arisen in the place of that production of debt and taxes, which we were taught to expect, and which is so essential to our external independence, and to our internal tranquility and happiness:

That the dismemberment of France, if attainable, so far from securing the balance of power in Europe, must endanger, if not overturn it, as it cannot fail to augment the strength of the greater European powers, who, from their ambition, and the policy which they have lately adopted, of acting in concert, already threaten the extinction of the Independent States of the second and third order, upon whose preservation the liberties of Europe essentially depend:

That opinions and sentiments once widely disseminated cannot be controuled by arms, and therefore it behoves every government, which would guard against the progress of Democratic principles, to avoid the evils which gave birth to them in France:

That the obedience paid by the French nation to its provisionary government, when in the act of opposing a confederacy attempting to control its interior, though a strong proof that the present war is more likely to confirm than to destroy such a government, yet is no proof that the French nation will continue that obedience to it, provided we suffer them to return to a state of external peace, while it may be yet time for the national good sense to operate:

That experience has demonstrated the futility of every attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of France, even if the injustice of it were problematical, and that we must deserve the deepest reproach which a nation can incur, if, to serve the mere occasional purposes of the confederacy, we propagate further revolts in that country, where we find that we are unable to fulfil our promises of present support, or to save those who have put a confidence in us, from pain and extermination:

Therefore to implore his Majesty to declare without delay his disposition to make peace, upon such disinterested and liberal terms, as are best calculated to render the peace between any two nations lasting, and to communicate such declaration to his allies, that an immediate end may be put to the daily effusion of human blood, which if suffered to proceed, must change the character of the nations of Europe, and in the place of that improving spirit of humanity, which has until lately distinguished modern times, substitute a degree of savage ferocity unexampled in the annals of man.

In the debate on this motion, Viscount SYDNEY said, he thought Great-Britain ought to keep well with America; but as to her encouraging the Indians to attack the back settlements, instead of being mentioned in debate, it ought either to be made a PARTICULAR CHARGE, or not mentioned at all—but he never could believe it.

Lord GRENVILLE (Secretary of State) in reply to the observations which respected the neutral States, observed that *the conduct of Great-Britain towards those which she had treaties with was more favourable than the strict letter of those treaties, and, to others than the general maritime laws. But where the cause in which we had so much at stake, was obstructed by aid given to the enemy, if the ordinary rules of proceeding were not sufficient to prevent such aid, extraordinary measures must be tried. He denied that the Indians had been excited to make war on the American States by any person acting under the authority of Ministers, or, on the contrary, the British officers in Canada, had effected their mediation to prevent hostilities, and exerted themselves to the same effect after their mediation was rejected.*

MR. SEDGWICK'S SPEECH.

On the motion of Mr. CLARK to stop all commercial intercourse with

Great-Britain.

MR. SEDGWICK, said he was sorry to rise unprepared as he was—as he had yesterday occupied as great a portion of the time of the committee as perhaps he was entitled to. He had hoped some other gentleman would have risen who having better arranged his ideas, than himself, had a preferable claim to the attention of the committee; unprepared as he was, he could not permit a question so important as that under consideration to pass without entering against it his solemn protest—a question involving the dearest interests of our country, and threatening to exchange the non-exampled prosperity it had for some years enjoyed for all the horrors of war.

He said he the more regretted the part he was obliged to take on this occasion because he feared he should in his vote divide from many gentlemen whom he much respected; but as his opinion had been formed on mature deliberation, neither his honor, his conscience or the duty he owed to his country would permit him to be silent. If the evils he forsaw should result from the measure under consideration, he wished it might be known that no part of them could with justice be imputed to him as their author. If therefore he should be so unfortunate as to stand single, and alone, he would not fail to oppose as far as he could, the measure before the committee.

That injuries unprovoked and inexcusable had been inflicted by Great-Britain on this country, was acknowledged by all. No man felt stronger indignation than himself at the insults which had been offered to our country—and the wrongs which had been done to our citizens—no man was less disposed tamely to bear the haughty and unprovoked aggressions of any foreign nation—no man would go further to procure redress for our wounded honor and indemnification for our injured citizens.—If after seeking reparation in the way dictated by prudence and humanity, happily prescribed by the modern usages of civilized nations, and commanded by the principle of religion. If fair negociation should be tried, and justice not obtained, he would then seek redress by the means which God and nature had given us.

He remembered well the miseries and vices of war, a war in which he had taken a part. It was a war of honor and interest; he well remembered its circumstances and effects. He had lived to see the wastes of that war repaired—to see a state of order and security—to see his country progressing in all the means of happiness. No man who loved his country and rejoiced in its prosperity, would consent but from inevitable necessity to see it again plunged in the horrors of war.

Although all combined in opinion that our injuries were great—that they must be redressed, yet no one had suggested that war should precede negociation; respecting this there was happily but one opinion; no every side of the house it was acknowledged a duty indispensible in our present situation to state our complaints of injuries to the authors of them, and to demand redress. We were only divided as to the manner of our application, and the circumstances under which our demand should be made.

He had already on another occasion taken the liberty to declare his opinion of the line of conduct which was dictated by our present situation; that we should manifest that we are averse from war but should it become inevitable, we would encounter it with that undaunted spirit which became freemen, insulted in their honour and injured in their rights. He had the most perfect confidence in the bravery of our citizens. At the same time that he knew they would never surrender their rights, he was sensible that they would avoid if possible an unnecessary and wanton effusion of blood.

Gentlemen had disclaimed an intention to adopt any measures tending to war; they had said this measure had no tendency to such an event. This assertion he could not believe, because this measure contained a threat of inconvenience; and every threat of inconvenience, was a cause of irritation, and every irritation between nations who had already differences so decide undoubtedly tended to widen the breach and of course to produce war.

If gentlemen were sincere in their declarations, that all differences between *America* and *Great-Britain* should be terminated by peaceable negociation, he would not call their sincerity in question. If *Great-Britain*, was proud, haughty and insolent as he had been repeatedly denominated, was it probable, he asked, that she would be more inclined to do us justice, by insulting her pride and insolence against us?

Mr. S. said that the late violences by which the property of our citizens had been

plundered, was the immediate and avowed cause of the present measure. That such representation of these injuries—no demand for compensation had been made—That such representation & demand should precede hostility was conceded by all. It only then remained to be considered, in what terms and manner such claim should be exhibited? In terms, he said, doubtless firm and decided, but if it was intended to produce the desired effect of peace, and to prevent hostility the language should be decent and conciliatory. He called on gentlemen to shew an instance in modern times, when a nation complaining of injuries but desirous of peace, had accompanied their demands of justice with threats of inconvenience! The opposite practice was universally established & on the known principles of human nature. He appealed to the feelings of every honorable man in the committee, whether demands for justice and reparation for injuries were inforced by threats? Whether repugnance to a compliance with such demands was not created by such means? If every man felt the operation of this principle, how much more powerful would it be on the minds of the Governors of the nation, filled proud and insolent?

He said he would charge no man with an intention to involve this country in all the horrors, and desolating scenes of a war. He could not however help declaring, that war or amicable negociation evidently must decide the controversies between *America* and *Great-Britain*, and that was his mind determined on the former, he should recommend those measures which gentlemen had brought forward to the consideration of the house, as the most operative means of rendering the event certain, and of banishing every prospect of accommodation. To seize on British property, to confiscate or sequester British debts, to annihilate as far as in our power her commerce; to starve her manufactures, and to humble her pride; these were infallible means of defeating negociation, and of uniting as one man, that nation against us in all the views of her administration.

It had been said, that a principal benefit to be expected from the institution of republican government was, that cool and temperate reflection would direct the conduct of nations. How far our conduct on this occasion had verified such an expectation, he wished gentlemen to reflect. He had himself fondly hoped in the government of his country, to have seen these principles exemplified, and all intemperance of expression, and all the heat of passion banished. It had been said, that a statesman should be all intellect; never surely was a time or country which more required, than the present time and this country, the exercise of cool temper, to the exclusion of passion, to conduct with safety the political machine through surrounding dangers.

He well remembered a former non-importation agreement, he remembered too its effects; they were such as might have been expected; they were such as to convince every cool and considerate man that the measure itself was impolitic and unwise. It immediately raised the price of all articles of importation to an exorbitant and extravagant height. Hence it was immediately beneficial to importers and shop-keepers, and hence it may be easy to understand why this measure was said to be so popular in Philadelphia, and other great towns. But as the representatives of the whole people of *America*, the Legislature ought to reflect that in proportion as this measure would operate benefit to the dealers in imported commodities, it would become burdensome and oppressive to those who are best entitled to our regard, the substantial yeomanry of the country, on whom we must principally depend for support in the arduous conflict which we had too much reason to apprehend. If we must eventually support our claims by arms, the more property we could import before the commencement of war, the more beneficial would it be. In that case the most wise and prudent policy would be that, which would give the greatest extent to our credit; and on the contrary, the most unwise and wretched, that which would tend to deprive our people of the ordinary means of supplies.

If this system should prevail, were we to receive British productions through other countries? This would be injuring ourselves without affecting *Great-Britain*. Was there any other country which could give us the same supplies we wanted? There was certainly none. Were we to depend on ourselves alone, the inconvenience would be great, if not intolerable. What he further asked, would become of our produce in the event contemplated? Without entering into a minute detail, he said, he would venture to pronounce that a great part of it would perish on our hands.

It was he said, doubtful how far at any time the proposed system might go to distress *Great Britain*; but at this time it would afford facility to her in recruiting her fleets and armies; were manufacturers and labourers thrown out of employment, and thereby deprived of bread, they would be alike stimulated by want and despair, to fight the battles of their country against those who had reduced them to necessity.

In short, he saw nothing which should stimulate the legislature to adopt the measure, but passion without, and resentment within the walls. He saw nothing in the system itself, as it respected *Great-Britain*, but vain, and ineffectual irritation, nothing in relation to our country, but defeat, wretchedness and want.

He said he had yesterday taken the liberty to suggest to the committee certain constitutional considerations.—The answers which had been given had by no means been satisfactory. It was incumbent on gentlemen who so frequently, and in language so animated, charged us to avoid grasping power by implication, and constriction.—It was incumbent on those gentlemen, would they preserve consistency of character, clearly to demonstrate the authority which they assumed—that it might not be supposed that their construction of the Constitution was a convenient accommodation to the existing circumstances.

It was not now a question whether the people had made a wise or prudent distribution of the powers of their government. They had declared their will, and that will we were bound by every consideration of honor and duty to execute. In the instrument under which we acted, they had declared that the President, under certain modifications should be their organ to treat exclusively with foreign powers. This authority thus exclusively delegated, included all the terms on which a treaty could be formed. What was the present measure? Prescribing the terms of treaty, and restraining the constitutional power from treating on any other terms.

If the Legislature could prescribe those terms in this instance, it may then prescribe all the terms in every instance; and of course control in all things the exercise of that power.

To this reasoning two answers have been given, the one by a gentleman from Pensylvania (Mr. SMILIE) that the Legislature might make such a law, because the executive might repeal it. He really could not comprehend the force of the reasoning; he was glad however, he could with perfect confidence contradict the assertion, which he was sure would be a very disgusting one to the people of America.—There was in fact, in no instance an authority given to the executive, to repeal a constitutional act of the legislature.—The other answer was that given by a gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. NICHOLAS) that there could be no objection to the exercise of this power if it should be assented to by the President and Senate—This was a still more extraordinary and unsatisfactory answer than the other; it implied that the President and Senate could make grants of power to this House, not contained in the constitution. To this he would answer, that all the powers which the House legally exercise were expressed in the instrument under which he acted, and those powers could be neither enlarged nor abridged by any man or body of men on earth, but in the way pointed out by the instrument itself.

Mr. SENEWICK said these considerations he had expressed, without any previous preparation as they occurred to his mind. Should gentlemen who viewed the subject in the light he did remain silent, he would in the progress of this measure, be pledged himself, with more orderly arrangement, and he hoped with more perspicuity, and force, address himself to the consideration of this committee, or of the House.—It would avail little to tell him that his opposition would be unpopular—no man more than himself, wished the good opinion of his countrymen, but no personal inconvenience, no loss of fame or popular affection, should ever induce him to see his country threatened with evils incalculable in number, and duration, without warning her of her danger—A country which he loved, and which he might on this occasion be permitted to say, he had long ferved with honest fidelity, and without a single instance of sinister or mere personal regard.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

4 Ventose, Saturday, February 22.

CARRIER, returned from his mission into the rebellious departments, made a general report on the war of La Vendee.

"We were long unacquainted (said he) with the number of the banditti. When the patriots encountered at Saumor, or any other place, ten, twenty or thirty thousand, they imagined it was the whole; but they were grossly deceived, since there were fifteen districts in full revolt, and the inhabitants of the whole country, between the Loire and the sea, from Pointeau to Saumor, a space of more than forty square leagues in arms.

"The Rebels were divided into several columns. Whenever they wanted reinforcements, they sounded the alarm bell, and set the mills a going, whose sails served for signals, and immediately a vast force was collected.

"In this large tract of country, every inhabitant was provided with a gun and a sabre, with which he armed himself on the first signal. When the danger of the alarm was over, they returned to their occupations and the cultivation of their lands, so that the whole of the country in revolt is sown, and promises a rich harvest; but it is only by Republicans it will be reaped.

"In the month of August last, the Rebels had 150,000 men in arms; but the victories of Montagne and Chollet were so fatal to them, that I have passed over fourteen leagues of country entirely covered with the dead bodies of the Rebels, heaped to the number of twelve, one over the other. Their General acknowledges that the battle of Montagne alone cost them 20,000.

"After these defeats, they repassed the Loire, to the number of 50,000, reckoning old men, women and children that followed them; and in the districts of Laval and Vitre, they picked up a great number of recruits.

"These new reinforcements seemed likely to prolong their existence; but our Republicans soon reduced their number; all that sought refuge on the right bank of the Loire, instead of safety found a grave.

"On the left side of the Loire remained Charette, with an active army in the heart of La Vendee. The Generals Dutruy and Haye were charged to purfue him without remission, and they obtained over him 15 successive victories.

"At length the force of that traitor was reduced to 5000 men, when the column arrived from the army of the North. General Tureau put himself at its head; and took upon himself the task of clearing the upper part of La Vendee of the banditti, and to drive them to the lower part, which he had left the command to Dutruy and Haye, and thus to put them between two fires. Tureau succeeded so far as to destroy six thousand of the insurgents; but one mischief arose from the execution of his plan—the Rebels finding themselves preffed on all sides, rallied from their hiding places and increased the force of Charette to about 6 or 7000 men.

"The detachment under La Roche Jacquelin, was also increased, and this active young man fell upon Cholet, of which he got a momentary poffession, some daftards having abandoned the brave General Moulin; but an hour after arrived General Cordelier, who retook that town, after a dreadful slaughter. La Roche Jacquelin nevertheless, was not discouraged, but returned to the charge and attacked us again at Beaupreaux, where he was again beat. It was said that he fell in this action, but on this head there were different reports.

"There is now no longer any collected force, besides that of Stoufflet, compofed of 800 men, and that of Charette, which is computed to be 3000. Do not, however imagine, that these are the only banditti, there are more in the forests, on the mountains, and in other hiding places, to the number, according to accurate calculation of 20,000 men.

"Away then," continued the Reporter, "with that falfe humanity, into which they would fain mifs-ad you. In that country all are equally criminal, and all ought to fall under the axe of the Republicans and the law. The women would you believe it, are our most ferocious enemies. At Cholet, when our troops began to give way, and the rebels were thought victorious, the women, with knives in their hands fell upon our brave defenders, whom they maffacred without pity. Children of 12 years alfo carry arms against us; children of more tender age serve as spies for the Rebels; and whenever our soldiers are found alone, they are assassinated. Judge from this whether we ought to use clemency, and who those are, that speak to you of pity! I declare to you, that I know in La Vendee no other patriots than those who have bled from that impure soil to range themselves under our colours, and to combat with us.

"The reft have only served to make known to the rebels, all that was going on in our armies, and to acquaint them with all our projects. The city of Nantes was the principal resort of these traitors; in that town, whichl call the head quarters of La Vendee, the rich merchants furnished our enemies with provisions and warlike flores; but soon after my arrival I took some very severe measures against those traitors; and it is only since their arrest, that the Catholic army has experienced a want of subsistence.

"Nevertheless, do not believe that this war is terminated. A country full of forests and covered with brush-wood, affords innumerable retreats to the rebels. Artillery was concealed behind some of the brush-wood, and we passed by without perceiving them."

A secretary presented the substance of 800 addresses from various Communes and Political Societies, felicitating the Convention on their labours, and entreating them to continue at their posts, until the triumph of Liberty was completed.

We give the following as a curious specimen of the addresses:

The Republican Society of Cognac congratulated the Convention on its labours. "It is from this interruptable mountain that the vulcanoes with which all our hearts have been inflamed, have issued. From its summit has it poured that thunder which has made tyrants tremble on their thrones, and filled the hearts of those fatellites who surround them with fear. No peace, no truce, as long as these wretches shall have their fatellites in arms against our country! Declare to them in the name of 25 millions of souls, whom you represent, that so far from being in their power to take. Our flate is wealthy, and populous. Why have not our nobles, who have more to lose than other citizens, set us an example of voluntary contributions? We should soon have 200,000 men in arms, ready to repel any invasion. In a situation so critical we must make sacrifices. If these sacrifices are made voluntarily, we may derive every advantage from them; if we wait until necessity calls for them, our ruin is certain.

FRANKFORT, February 20.

It appears that the Emperor and the Diet are desirous that the circles of the Empire should comply with the King of Prussia's demands, and you may be assured, that this monarch is determined, such demands being previously satisfied, to reinforce his army with 80,000 men—It is equally certain, that his Ministers, his Generals, and his whole army are averse to the war, and harbour the most bitter enmity against the Austrians, who, on their part, repay them with the most cordial hatred and contempt. This animosity is come to such a pitch, that when the Austrian and Prussian Officers meet, they shun each other, and do not speak. The Prussians say, they would prefer a sincere downright war with the Austrians, their old and natural enemies and rivals, to the present skirmishing war with the French.

Every thing is as quiet here as if we were in profound peace—The French maintain their position behind the Spierbach.

General Wurmser, as a reward for his exploits in Alsace, has just been named by the Emperor, President of the Council of War at Vienna.

LONDON, March 1.

It is reported that Lord Hood is to be appointed High Steward of Westminster, as a compensation for his loss of the High Stewardship of Toulon.

The treasury papers have been labouring hard to purfuade their readers that to admit petitioning the House of Commons, is as infallible proof of Republican principles, and inconsistent with the constitution, for inculcating all such doctrines, they had each better begin at the right end of their work, and hold forth that the House of Commons itself is a remnant of Republicanism, and a great obstruction to the minister for the time being in moulding the constitution according to his wishes.

It was thought that deference to public opinion would have withheld Mr. Pitt from accumulating more of the public money in his own family, at a time when fresh burdens have been laid upon the people to the amount of one million a year. The ordinary emoluments of office, were, however, found to be so inadequate to the extraordinary services of his cousin Lord Grenville, who had only three or four rich sinecures before, that it was absolutely necessary to make him auditor of the exchequer, first lord or two of his lordship's smaller places will perhaps be conferred on some of the minister's humble retainers who wisely prefer half a loaf to no bread.

The Duke of Brunswick has postponed the threatened demolition of Paris *fine die*. Although want of command he is indefatigable in writing. Several productions of his pen have appeared since his resignation; and the world may live to see an impartial history of his two campaigns against the French written by himself, with notes by Dumourier and Hoche, the postilions.

Milton's remark "that the trappings of royalty would fet up a common wealth" was never more pointedly verified than in the whole expenditure of the American government, not amounting to so large a sum as the frivolity this country pays to the King of Sardinia, for defending his own dominions.

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the China ships. Their course lies directly through those parts of the Indian seas, where the French with corsairs and privateers—This is more absurd than any thing we have yet appeared from the agents of the British Cabinet. How is it possible that the Genoese should supply the French with provisions, while, by the blockade of their ports, they are prevented from supplying themselves? When *pretexts* are sought for to palliate *injustice*, they ought at least to be plausible.

The treatment we have lately received from the *English*, to whom we had always been so much favours, *incenses* all ranks of people against them. Even during the carnival, English country dances were excluded from the number of our amusements.

For although just causes of complaints are alienated the minds of the Genoese from the English, they will not rush into the opposite extreme, and become the partizans of the French. They are firmly resolved to maintain their neutrality. If they have any thing with which to reproach themselves, it is with not having taken such measures for their own defence, as they had it in their power to take. Our state is wealthy, and populous. Why have not our nobles, who have more to lose than other citizens, set us an example of voluntary contributions? We should soon have 200,000 men in arms, ready to repel any invasion. In a situation so critical we must make sacrifices. If these sacrifices are made voluntarily, we may derive every advantage from them; if we wait until necessity calls for them, our ruin is certain.

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Serious apprehensions are entertained for the China ships. Their course lies directly through those parts of the Indian seas, in which several French frigates, and a number of stout privateers have been picking up almoft every ship that appears in them.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.

"A council of general officers, in consequence of the imminent situation of things, is now holding here. The Prince of *Cobourg*, Generals *Clairfayt*, *Colloredo* and *Stetterheim*, the Duke of *York*, Prince *Ernest*, and General *Walmoden*, all arrived in this city three days ago. The first conference was held on the 2d inst. at the Minister's Hotel, the count *de Metternich*; at which the Arch Duke *Charles*, Marshal *de Bender*, and Colonel *Mack*, assisted.—It is impossible for me to know what passed in this Grand Council, but it is evident that its object was to concert measures for the defence of *Flanders* against the meditated torrent. The young Prince of *Orange* is expected this day, and there is to be another grand conference to morrow.

"An officer of chasseurs, who in the affair of Thursday last, came over to the Austrians, has given important information to the Prince *de Hohenlohe*, who commands in the absence of the Prince *de Cobourg*: He says that since the arrival of *Pichegru*, the French armies are increased to 170,000 men—that a part of the army of *La Vendee* has arrived as well as the garrison of *Valenciennes*, *Conde* and *Le Quesnoy*—and this officer supposes that by the 15th their artillery, horse and ammunition, will be arrived, so as to commence their grand scheme of attack.

"In the affairs of Thursday last which was very violent, the Austrians were obliged to retreat with the loss of 140 men under the walls of *Le Quesnoy*. Their retreat was attributed to the desertion of a whole piquet of 38 men, who went over to the enemy. On Saturday last about 1000 French made an attack near *Baisieux*, but they were defeated with the loss of 110 men. This day the advanced guard of the Dutch troops are arrived to reinforce the grand army."

DUKE of BRUNSWICK's

Reasons for resigning the command of the army, in a letter from his Serene Highness to the Prince Royal of Prussia.

"Mentz, January 24.

"The concern which your Royal Highness has been pleased to testify on account of my retreat from the army, inspires me with the most heart-felt gratitude. Nothing but a conjecture of circumstances, as disasterous as uncommon, could have prevailed on me to adopt a measure which is so afflicting to myself.

"I have been highly flattered by the opportunities I have now and then found to approach your Royal Highness, and to admire in you those talents which cannot fail to place you among the great men of our age. Europe stands truly in need of them, at a time when near 400,000 combatants, and 80 line of battle ships, supported by an intestine war, have in vain endeavoured to crush that confederation of crimes which is tyrannizing over *France*. I am eminently happy to find that my zeal in serving a good cause has not escaped your Royal Highness's notice. Very unfortunately, indeed, the movements of the army have been often paralized at the very time when the greatest energy and exertion was required.

"If after the surrender of *Mentz*, Houchard had been attacked, forced back, and defeated, the reinforcements, which strengthened the army of the North, would not have reached it; and of course the check near *Maubeuge* would have been avoided. *Scar Louis*, ill provided with provisions, and destitute of all protection from bombs, would, in all probability, have been reduced within a fortnight. *Alsace* might then have been turned by the *Soar*. The possession of the *Lauter* would have afforded more solid advantages; and, if, by all possible means, the junction of the armies of the *Rhine* and the *Moselle* had been prevented, and the point of *Bonnzanne* gained, *Strasburgh* would have been threatened, and *Landau* very likely subdued.

"I beg your Royal Highness's pardon for expressing my regrets. Complaints are useless, I know, but sometimes they afford a momentary relief. Permit me only to add, that if you have any influence over my successor, I would wish you to prevail on him to employ all his credit to prevent the littering of the army into too numerous detachments; the consequence of which is, that being every where too weak to act on an offensive plan, our troops are obliged to confine themselves to defensive measures with the enemy we have to combat, which is a fault productive of the most pernicious consequences.

"It is with the sincerest regret I leave an army, which has inspired me with the highest esteem, admiration, and attachment."

PARIS, February 16.

Madame Elizabeth, and the health at the late King, are in good health at the Temple, and are allowed a greater degree of liberty, than formerly.

The Society of the Commune of Basque have made an offering to the Convention of 2000 livers, as a reward to the first Republican who shall land in England.

The works in the barbours of the Republick are carried on with the greatest order and alacrity, and considerable fleets will soon be ready for sea.

NEW-YORK, May 8.

British Piracy and Barbarity.

In our last we mentioned the arrival of eight American seamen from the British prison ship at St. Pierre and promised some further particulars of their treatment there, the particulars are few, but of so black a nature that humanity must shudder, and the blood of every American boil at the recital.

On the 19th of January were removed to the prison ship; the 20th no allowance of provisions; 21st, the first allowance of provisions, having been prior to this time 48 hours without a morsel. The allowance ordered, three men to receive, two men's allowance; but received no more than one ounce of stinking meat and one pound of bread per day for two months. On the 23th the first lieutenant of a frigate came on board and picked out about 50 of us all Americans, and put us on board the frigate, the captain of which, Salisbury, proposed to us, that every one who could inform of an Englishman on board the prison ship should be released. Ten informed of ten Englishmen, and the remaining forty were returned to prison. A sickness prevailed on board the prison ship which carried off about 60 in the course of three weeks out of 350, the whole number. No medicine or doctor allowed nor permission to be removed on shore tho' often asked. When sent on board the prison ship were permitted to take no more than what an handkerchief would hold.

This cruel treatment, accompanied with circumstances of aggravation not included in the above narrative the reader will observe, was not the unlicensed act of a privateer, but inflicted by his Majesty's officers whose conduct is licensed, no doubt, by secret instruction under his Majesty's sacred hand and royal seal. And yet there are among us men who dare speak of the amicable disposition of Britain towards this country.

BOSTON, April 30.

ST. LUCIA.

Has been captured by the British forces under Gen. Gray, and admiral Jarvis; who were proceeding for Guadalouppe, at the date of the last accounts. Gen. Prefeot is appointed Gov. of Martinico.

Capt. Lovell from St. Eustatia mentions, that the British in the West-Indies were calling in their privateers.

May 5.—A gentleman from the Westindies, informs us, that Capt. Talbot an American, after being taken and carried into Newprovidence, loosing his property and brig, abused and insulted by the British, refusing on being indemnified and revenge'd, immediately proceeded to Guadaloupe, was naturalized, got a commission as a French privateer, and, with some American tars, who followed his example, and some French sailors, had made several cruizes, to which he had captured eight or ten fail of British vessels, which had been sent into St. Thomas's. He adds, that the British pennants of the Leeward Islands were much afraid of meeting with him.

"*Newburyport, May 1, 1794.*

"We have the pleasure to acquaint you of the safe arrival this morning of the Fanny, Capt. Stevens, from Havre de Grace, in 45 days. She was embargoed there 45 days, and it was expected the embargo would be renewed in five days after he cleared out. We have thought it advisable to forward the letters and dispatches, to which refer you for news. Nothing material is mentioned by the Captain, but an action between the French and Spaniards, in which the latter were defeated."

[The dispatches brought by the above vessel, were for M. Fauchet, the French Minister at Philadelphia, and for the Consul in this town. The papers enclosed in them are as late as March 12—but there contain no intelligence of primary importance, except the following circumstance may be considered as such: The King of Prussia has formerly informed the Diet of Germany, that owing to his exertions in the war, by being placed as the vanguard of the combined forces, and the great losses he had sustained in baggage, ammunition and horses, by the retreat of Gen. Wurmser; he found himself necessitated to demand succours of the several Circles to enable him to continue his forces in the field.—He therefore demanded of the six circles most contiguous to his position, 82000 rations of provisions, and 56000 of forage to be furnished daily, and of the four other circles he demanded a certain sum in cash. The answer of the Diet to this demand we have not learnt. There are no accounts in the French papers of the rapture of Valenciennes. Preparations for a descent on the island of Britain were still making. Intelligence from England goes a great way to corroborate what is above related respecting Prussia.]

EPIGRAM.

The war against France is attacked by Wits as well as Politicians in England.

One of the neatest *Jeu D'Esprits* we have met with is the following, on the British King's ordering a General Fast, in Jan. last.

THE GENERALS.

First *General* Brunswick made a sad campaign;
Then *General* Coburg took the field in vain;
Next *General* Wurmser bid the troops advance;
And *General* York declar'd he'd conquer France:
All the vain efforts of these *Generals* past,
We rest our hope forlorn—on—*General* FAST.

NEW-HAVEN, May 7.

MARRIED, Decr. EZRAS MUNSON, jun. of this city, to Miss POLLY SHEPHERD, of Northampton.

NORTHAMPTON, May 13.

From PHILADELPHIA—

APRIL 30.

Mr. Goodhue this day, in the House of Representatives of the United States, laid on the table the following resolution; previous to which he observed that as the session was drawing towards a close, it behoved Congress to take the subject of the spoliations made on our commerce, into consideration, and quiet the mercantile interest of this country by assurances, that indemnification should be made for the immense losses they had sustained by British spoliation, to which upon every principle of Justice as well as policy, they were entitled; he had specified no fund from which the indemnification should be made as he conceived we should be better prepared to do that when the result of the intended negociation was known, than we are at present.

Whereas, it is a primary object in the establishment of civil government, to protect the persons and property of its citizens from the violence of nations as well as individuals: And whereas many of the citizens of the United States have suffered great losses by spoliations made on their commerce under the authority of Great Britain, in violation of the law of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the United States will guarantee an indemnification to all such Citizens of the United States, whose property, may have been confiscated under the authority of Great Britain, in violation of the laws of nations and the rights of neutrality.

Lately purchased by the subscriber and kept at his stable, in Chesterfield, that excellent Horse, the

BLACK WEASEL,

HE is five years old this grass, 15 hands high, is remarkable for symmetry, and charms the eye with his beautiful color and activity. He is said to be full blooded, but among sensible republicans, where merit only is the standard of approbation, nobility of blood by illustrious pedigree is of little importance. He will cover at the very moderate price of 6s. the single leap—12s. the season, and 20s. to enfure a foal.

For the accommodation of the gentlemen in Worthington, said Horse will be kept at Lieut. Lathrop's stable in said town, 2 days in a week, viz: on Mondays and Thursdays, through the season. Good pasturing for Mares, and every favour thankfully acknowledged, by

JOSIAH MILLS.

Chesterfield, May 10, 1794.

RAN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 12th inst. an indentured Apprentice Boy, named *George Washington Hubbel*, about 19 years of age, a tall slim fellow, with light fish brown hair, and remarkable broad feet, had on no took with him; a new London Brown coat, and Scarlet vest, and an old light brown do. a pair of London Brown overalls, one pair of light coloured Jane do. one pair, of strip'd fulled cloth do. a new castor hat, a new check'd flannel shirt, and one pair of old speck'd stockings, and one pair of thick shoes, about half worn. Whoever will take up said *Runaway*, and secure him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to *Nine Dollars* reward, but no charges paid. All persons are strictly forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on peril of the law.

DANIEL BARRET.

Montgomery, April 14, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a likely LAD, 14, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentice to the Carpenter's, and Joiner's business. Enquire of the PRINTER.

BRUSSELS, February 28.

Last week, General Clairfayt attempted an attack upon one of the enemy's columns, which was threatening Maritime Flanders, but without success. The failure was attributed to the weather, the badness of the roads, and the numbers of the French. Notwithstanding all the impediments of the roads and weather, the French pressed him so closely in his retreat, that he was obliged to inundate part of the country near Furnes, the damage of which is estimated at 800,000 florins.

The general return of the Austrians, sick and wounded, on the 25th instant, was

At Brussels	8500
At Vilvoorden	3900
At Malines	2600
At Antwerp	5300
At Louvain	3100
Total,	23,400

It is easy to judge of the misery of these poor wretches, and the difficulty of procuring the necessary assistance for such a number, more especially in a country where two fifth of the inhabitants detest the Austrian government.

On Wednesday night, 700 waggons with four horses each, passed through for Valenciennes, with provisions; and 280 this day, with ammunition and stores, for the same place.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,

W. I. & N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bbl. or less, French Brandy, by the bbl. or less, Sherry, Cape, Madeira and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Geneva by the Case or less, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Tea, of the first quality, Indigo, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raisins and Figs, Chalk, Codfish, by the quintal or less, Cotton Wool, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco, 7 by 9 Glass, Rock and Table Salt, Philadelphia and Russia Iron, Nail Rods, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Herd's-Grass and Clover Seed imported from Amsterdam, &c. &c. &c.

Most kinds of country produce received in payment, constant attendance given and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude.

☞ All persons indebted by Book or Note are requested to make payment.

Northampton, May 5, 1794.

GENTLEMEN, after viewing the Traveller, Young Dread and others, then, turn your eye to

SAWNEY,

He is rising 15 hands high, of a dark bay colour, black mane, tail and legs, was sired by the famous Chandler-Horse; is 6 years old this Spring, a stout well made horse, moves with ease and elegance, and is not exceeded, by any horse in the county, either for saddle, or harness—will cover at the stable of the subscriber, the present season, at 6/ the leap, 12/ the season, or, 18/ to ensure. Every favour acknowledge with gratitude.

E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 1, 1794.

The Bright Bay,

WILL cover at the stable of the Subscriber, this season, at 9/ the leap, 15/ the season, 30/ to warrant a foal,—Horses plenty, gentlemen, of various sizes and prizes, in the county—take your choice; let every horse maintain his own ground or falls a victim, is all the encouragems my horse shall have from me at present.

Also a good covering JACK ASS, will cover at the same stable, on the usual terms. Also one good covering JACK ASS to be sold or let, by the subscriber on the most reasonable terms.

JONA. WARE.

Norwich, May 1, 1794.

Bay Richmond,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Cummington, at 9/ the leap, 12/ the season, from 16th to 24th to warrant a foal—for the leap and season to be paid in September next, those that are warranted in March next—Mares that are warranted to be with foal, and are sold or exchanged, to be paid for according to his former practice.

Likewise a likely

Jack,

Larger than the one he kept last season, will cover at 5/ the leap, 30/ the season, 40/ to warrant a foal, unless the Mules are contracted for. He wishes all that are indebted for the use of his horse that is more than one year standing, to make immediate payment, or he shall be under the necessity of calling on them in a more disagreeable way.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cummington, April 28, 1794.

Brigade Orders.

THE commanding Officers of Regiments, in the second Brigade, & fourth Division, of the Militia, in the County of Hampshire, are ordered to fill up all vacancies in their respective Regiments immediately, and make returns to the Brigade Major as soon as possible, agreeable to the laws, for the regulation of the Militia. It is expected these orders will be put in execution with cheerfulness, when the probability of a War is taken into consideration and the necessity of having every part of the Militia completely Officered, should such an event take place. Pr. Order.

SETH MURRAY, B. Gen.

Hatfield, May 5, 1794.

The famous

Roe-Buck,

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber in Hawley. Although said horse cannot boast of such highly distinguished blood, as some others, yet his usually smooth, nervous, and elegant colts, (the subscriber flatters himself,) will be as pleasing to gentlemen of taste, as a high sounding origin. Said Horse will cover at two dollars the leap, or three dollars, the season.

EDMUND LONGLEY.

P. S. Good pasturing may be obtained for Mares.

Hawley, April 24, 1794.

SIMEON BUTLER,

CONTINUES the business of BOOK-BINDING, nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where may be had Deed and Record Books—Webster's, and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants Account Books, wholesale and retail.

He has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale, a small assortment of BOOKS, in most branches of literature.

Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

Any of the above articles, given for tanned SHEEP SKINS or RAGS.

April 30, 1794.

Arad Brown, &Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have just opened a beautiful assortment of goods, at their New Store opposite the Meeting-House in Easthampton; where they are sold cheaper than ever, for pay in hand. Those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

Easthampton, May 2, 1794.

THE subscriber being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Executor, of the last Will and Testament of *James Robinson*, late of Cummington, deceased, requests all Persons indebted, or, having demands on said Estate, to call and settle immediately.

GAIN ROBERTSON.

Cummington, April 29, 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, on the 3d inst. a red roan MARE, 4 years old, trots and paces, dark mane and tail, shod before, about 12½ hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIJAH WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 7, 1794.

THE Clothier's in the County of Hampshire, are notified; that their meeting of the 30th of April, stands adjourned to Wednesday the 21st day of May next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the House of Mr. Afshel Pomeroy, in Northampton, at which time and place a general attendance is requested.

Northampton, April 30, 1794.

TO be Sold, or Let—A valuable piece of LAND, lying in the town of Norwich, containing 44 acres, mostly under improvement—Terms of sale, (if sold) made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goshen, April 10, 1794

Will stand for covering

at the stable of the subscriber, a beautiful turn'd HORSE, half blooded, rising of 14½ hands high, of a dark chestnut colour, at 4/6 the leap, 9/ the season, and 15/ o ensure the foal. All kinds of produce or labour will be received in payment, and 18 months credit given. Said horse has covered in this town, two or three seasons, where by inquiry it may be found that his colts have given him great credit.

Also, a Young JACK,

of a good size, will cover the season at 10/. 5/ the leap, 20/ to insure the foal—5/. in cash will be given, on the delivery of each Male at 4 months old, & the use of the Jack gratis—whoever wishes to raise likely colts, cheap, or otherwise to advance their interest by raising Mules, may by applying to

JUSTICE POMROY.

Southampton, April 30, 1794.

Bell Foundery.

The Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY, in *Hartford*, Connecticut, where *Bells* of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,

ENOS DOOLITTLE.

WILL stand for covering at the stable of the subscriber,

Young Ranger,

A MOST elegant Horse, four years old this season, of a beautiful dark chestnut colour, fifteen hands high, well made for strength and speed—was sired by the noted BOND HORSE. He will cover at 9/ the leap, 20/ the season, and 30/ to warrant a foal.

ELI EDWARDS.

Northampton April 21, 1794.

WILL stand for COVERING,

At the Stable of DAVID SEXTON, jun

PAYMASTER,

A MOST elegant full-blooded Race-Horse, eight years old, of a beautiful bay colour, and fine coat, rising fifteen hands and an half high, duly made for beauty, strength and speed, has run three Races at Newmarket, in England, and won three purses, he was imported in the year 1792, and covered two seasons at Annapolis, at two guineas each Mare, was got by old Paymaster, his Dam, by Trunchean, his grand Dam by Regulus, his great grand Dam by Eastby's Snake, his great great grand Dam by old Partner, his great great great grand Dam by Croft's Egyptian, his great great great great grand Dam by Vestal's Turk, out of Trumpit's Dam, to such highly distinguished blood, he gives full credit. He will cover at four dollars the leap, and six dollars the season—to be paid in cash, or any kind of grain, by the first day of Nov. next.

ALSO,

F O X,

AN Excellent Saddle-Horse: He is eight years old this Spring, of a Sorrel or chestnut colour, between 14 and 15 hands high, remarkably strong built, clean limbed, and well gaited; and the peculiarly adapted to the saddle, is perhaps not excelled in the harness by any horse of his size. He was bred in Rhode-Island, and is said to be (in part) of the Narraganset breed, has been kept some years for covering in the South part of this County, where his colts have given him great credit, and are highly esteemed.

N. B. He will cover the season at 13/ and 9/. the single leap.

Deerfield, April 9, 1794.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 19th inst. in East Windsor, a black MARE, 7 years old, 14 hands high, trots and paces, with a flare in her forehead and a white spot on her nose, her hind feet white, thick mane and tail, shod all round, said Mare was heavy with foal. Whoever will take up said Mare and Thief, and return them to the subscriber shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, or SIX DOLLARS, for the Mare, and necessary charges, by

JOSEPH EGGLESTON.

East-Windsor, April 20, 1794.

ALL Persons that have Book Accounts unsettled with the subscriber, will have them put in suit, unless a speedy settlement prevents.

NATHAN BLISS.

Hatfield, April 21, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH and INDIA

G O O D S,

With a good assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS,

And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails,

Which they are determined to sell on as good terms as at any Store in the County.

They want to purchase Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALL Persons indebted to them over a year, are once more, and for the last time, in this way, called upon to make immediate payment.

Northampton, April 23, 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has on hand a quantity of LINSEED OIL, which he will exchange for FLAXSEED or CASH—one gallon of OIL, will be given in exchange for one bushel of FLAX-SEED.

Worthington, April 30, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large supply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS,
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANY,
VOYAGES.	NOVELS,

Also, the following collections of Music, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worcester Collection—Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Ode—them—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Rogerson—Kimball's and Billings' Works, never before published.

School Books by the doz. as usual.

Those of his Customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

THE Subscriber having by the Hon. Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampshire, been appointed and have accepted the trust of Administrator on the estate of BARNABAS SABIN late of Amherst, in said county, deceased—Hereby calls upon all persons who have any demands upon said estate to exhibit the same for settlement, and all those are indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH CHURCH.

Amherst, April 1, 1794.

Found, in the inclosure

of the Subscriber, a Horse, Saddle, Bridle and Spurs. The Horse 7 or 8 years old, a light bay colour, black mane and tail, the near fore foot white above the hoof to the fetlocts and pasces, about 13½ hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

EBENEZER HEALEY.

Chesterfield, April 24, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on Sunday evening, a dark bay MARE, three years old, a white streak in her face, about 14 hands high, natural paces, but before.—Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ABIATHER FRENCH.

Westampton, April 21, 1794.

NORTHAMPTON, April 17, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR *PRINTING* BY *SUBSCRIPTION*

PROPHETIC CONJECTURES

ON THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events.

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,
REV. J. KNOX,
DR. T. GOODWIN,
REV. CHR. LOVE,
ARCHBP. USHER,
DR. H. MORE,
REV. P. JURIEU,
REV. R. FLEMING,
REV. J. WILLISON,
DR. GILL.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an Introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets. AMOS.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but rational illustrations of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions that should take place in the world—the present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves, are now motives to search the Scriptures.]

CONDITIONS

I. The above work shall be printed on a good paper and a handsome type, and will contain about 100 pages.

II. The price to subscribers, will be 1/6—the money to be paid on delivery of the books.

III. Those who subscribe for nine books shall have a tenth *gratis*.

** Subscriptions for the above work are received at this office, and by a number of gentlemen, in whose hands Subscription papers are lodged.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1794. [NUMB. 403.

From LETTERS AND PAPERS ON AGRICULTURE, published at HALIFAX.]

To the SECRETARY *of the* AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, *at* HALIFAX.

THE intention of the Society being to obviously of the first importance to this country, I am induced to request that the following observations may be communicated to the next meeting.

Every day's experience evinces that our soil is good, yet, such is the coldness of the climate, that when land has been improved three or four years without manure, it grows mossy, and afterwards produces but little: There are few countries, therefore, where the article of manure can be more profitably attended to, because, when well prepared, it not only replenishes the earth with food for vegetables, but by its warmth counterbalances the coldness of the climate. As what has been written on this subject is in the hands of but few, I have endeavoured to bring together the opinions of the most modern authors, which from my own experience I can recommend to the practice of the farmers in this country, remarking at the same time, upon the improper use which too many make of their dung. Lime, Marl, Plaister of Paris, &c. are good, and some of them perhaps the best of manures: But it is not in every one's power to procure them, especially in such quantities as are necessary for the farmer. But COMPOST is within the reach of every person, and almost in any quantities, and which no prudent person, upon knowing its usefulness, will ever be without.

There is perhaps no one practice in husbandry more injudicious than that of taking new dung from the yard, in the spring, and after it has undergone the process of fermentation, spread it on the ground, and plough it in, with the seed. Dung in this state is rendered less active, and contains many valuable parts, which more than balances any little benefit that it can possibly do as a manure, when used in that unprepared state.

When new dung lies in large heaps it soon grows very hot, and a violent putrid fermentation comes on, which melts the whole into one common mass, reversing what took place in vegetation, bringing that matter which has been the substance of former vegetables into such a state, that it will become the food of succeeding vegetables: But when it is put in small quantities in the hills of potatoes, or spread on the ground and plowed in, even if it had begun to grow hot and ferment, it will immediately be cooled by the surrounding earth. In order to keep alive that heat which is necessary for its putrefaction, or rotting, it must be kept in large heaps. Let any one spread new dung over the ground, and in a week's time, if the weather is dry, it will look little better than dry straw; he will now find it has lost more than half its weight, and with that a large proportion of its real riches. To this state I have often found it in hills of potatoes in a dry season, where it manifestly did more hurt than good, by keeping the roots from the moist earth: If after this it rots, yet it never can recover that which it has lost by its rich moisture being rarified and evaporated by the sun. It should therefore be suffered to lie in some convenient place in a body together; by which means its moisture is preserved, a suitable degree of heat generated, and a universal putrefaction takes place, turning every part of it into proper manure or food for vegetables: For in this circle state it can scarcely be called a manure, but only something of which a manure may be made, because there is no part of it but what must be dissolved by putrefaction before it can yield much vegetable food; hence it comes to pass that if the season proves wet soon after it is used, it does some good, as it affords a little nourishment by being putrified from the wetness of the season; but should the season prove dry, no putrefaction can take place, so, that of course, it affords no nourishment to vegetables, but does real hurt by keeping the ground too open and hollow in the hills where it is put. Yard dung, then, should never be used till it has been in a proper situation for fermentation and putrefaction, one year at least; by this means the seeds of grass, weeds, or noxious plants, will mostly perish, and the dung by its putrefaction, be stored with great quantities of proper food for vegetables, possessing those qualities which tend to meliorate and enrich the land. To accomplish this plan in the spring, it should be put into the place where it is intended the general compost heap should be made. For this purpose a hollow place should be chosen; and if it cannot otherwise be had, it should be dug large enough to hold the quantity of manure intended to be made. If a place can be taken so situated as to receive the wash of the dwelling house, cow yard, hog sty, &c. so much the better. It must be clayed all over its bottom and sides. Drains must be cut from the lowest part of the cow yard, and hog sty, into the place prepared to receive the compost, so that whatsoever is washed out of them by rains may be carried directly into the compost heap. All kinds of weeds from the sides of fields, where they often do much hurt, by shading and drawing the nourishment from plants that grow near them, may be pulled and thrown in: And in hoeing where the land is weedy, small children might often be employed to good advantage in gathering up the weeds after the hoers, and throwing them in heaps; by which they would be prevented from taking root again, the land would lie clean, and cart loads might in that way be gathered. Sprouts also pulled from the bushs in new ground, when they are in a succulent state, before they grow woody or hard (which by the way is the best time to sprout new ground) may be thrown in heaps and carried in: Rock weed, kelp, and all sorts of sea weed or grass, may be carried in great quantities, where they can be had; garbage of fish, hair, blood, bones, woolley rags, oyster shells, muscles, and indeed almost any animal substance, will be excellent, and capable of making from four to four times their own weight of good manure; ashes, such as are made by burning bushes, may all be thrown in, and it is better to gather some of the earth with them, than to leave any of the ashes, as the top of the earth in those places is often almost as much impregnated with salt as the ashes themselves; ashes that have been leeched are also good; the dung in the cow yard should be removed every morning into a heap by the side of the yard; by this means the yard is kept clean, and the dung is kept from drying, and as often as there is enough may be carted to the general heap. If the farmer has not the convenience of a hog pasture, but is obliged to keep his hogs in a sty, he will find it for his interest to throw in great quantities of green weeds, grass, &c. as it will save more costly feeding, and in this case the sty should be often cleaned and its contents carried to the general heap. To a compost heap, made of such materials, considerable earth may be added; but then it should be well chosen; any place where the wash of a road or street is brought to settle, is excellent, and mud may often be taken from settling places on a road, and dry earth out in its place, to the great advantage both of the road and him who takes it; half a hundred loads of good loam, and even more, where there is a large yard and many cattle, may be carried into a cow yard in the spring of the year, and be wholly carried into the compost heap by the fall, taking off the top at several different times. In Holland and some parts of Germany, they are at great pains to save the urine of their cattle for manure, and find it of considerable consequence; by the above method it is all effectually preserved, which, together with the hot steam and perspiration of their bodies, whilst lying upon the loam, so far enriches it as to render it a very valuable addition to the compost heap. The compost should be turned up from the bottom once or twice in a summer, which will greatly forward its fermentation and putrefaction; and towards the fall, when the seeds of weeds and grass begin to ripe, it is best to move the compost all to one end, that such rubbish as abounds with ripe seeds, may be put by itself and lie round to another year. At the fall, when the crops come in, considerable addition may be made by carrying in all the vines, stalks, &c. of every kind of vegetable from the garden; also, potatoe tops and turnip tops, if not wanted for cattle; these last make a manure of a very excellent kind. All the chaff from the several kinds of grain that may be raised—every kind of damaged or rotten straw or hay, or old sack bottoms, &c. may come in, in the course of the year, with every thing that is capable of a quick putrefaction.

Such as can afford it, will find their advantage in having a shed built over their compost heap, yet it must be open and exposed to the air on all sides, for by such exposure not only the putrid fermentation will be forwarded, but much will be drawn from the air, especially if there be any ashes in the heap, which will greatly increase the richness of the compost; yet a covering at the top will be very necessary, otherwise the rains will not only greatly check the fermentation by too often coldly it; but will probably, when they come plentifully, cause it to overflow its banks, and carry off the rich juices of the compost: also, without such a shed it might sustain damage by having its most subtle and volatile parts evaporated by the sun. I have indeed seen compost heaps, without clay at the bottom, or a shed at the top; but, that much is lost from such a heap by all its washings in the course of the year, is too manifest to need any thing said upon it. It is true, that in this way of putting all his new dung into the compost heap, the farmer must go a year without manure, if he has not that which is old and good by him; but when once he has his compost heap fit for use, after that he has his manure as regularly every year, as those who follow the pernicious practice of wasting their new dung. (I can call it nothing better, for it often does hurt.) But he who follows the above method, if he has the art well to improve that small piece of land, well manured, he can raise more than he can from two without manure; so that one half his labour will be saved; the labour and pains that he has been at in making manure, will be restored with ample increase into his barn and purse, and his farm at the same time increasing in riches.

Those who have a good stock of cattle, hogs, &c. may, in some such way as the above, increase their manure to almost any quantity they shall need: And such as have no cattle (and there are doubtless some such among our new settlers) may, in the above way, make considerable manure in the course of the year, from the wash of the house only; and such manure is good, and will produce cucumbers, peas, beans, &c. quicker than good yard dung. To conclude, the more any one attends to the affair of managing his farm, the easier and more elegantly it will support him; whilst, without that, upon such land and in such a climate as we have in this country, an industrious man may, after a course of years, find that all his labour hath been in vain.

Feb. 20, 1790.

Extract from Mr. FOX's Speech in the British HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"WITH respect to neutral powers,—said he, *let England* think for her conduct as she pleases, but *Genoa* the minister had the daringness to tell them that neutrality ought not to be preserved ever, tho' he had himself preferred that neutral system till very lately. To the *Swiss Cantons* it had been fatal, that it was not proper to enquire whether in any commercial principles, it was proper to preserve a peace with *France*.

"And yet, the Minister had boasted of his neutrality, at the very time when he had been instilling to *Sweden* and *Denmark*, that to be neutral was to be criminal.

"Oh shame! oh indelliable spot on the character of *Great Britain! America* you did not meddle with through fear. You illued an order which you were forced to retract. I have just read a speech of Gen. WASHINGTON to the Congress, replete with wisdom, moderation, and firmness:—of that illustrious character, I must say, that excepting certainly the Royal Family of this country, I must say, that in comparison with him, all the Kings in *Europe* are contemptible."

"His wisdom and fortune must indeed be great, by fortune I do not mean to detract from his wisdom, but his fortune must indeed be great when I see him elevated above every other man in the world, without one stain upon his character—without ever having been accused of insolence in his behaviour to foreign powers, or with want of firmness in resenting an injury received from foreign powers. GENET, in a most unwise and improper manner, insulted that great man. He disregarded the insult—he insisted that he should be recalled—he is recalled, and *America* is still at peace; and by such a mode we might have continued at peace, if we had pursued such mode of conduct equally wise with that of America."

FROM THE AMERICAN MINERVA.

The TIMES. *No. VI.*

NEW England people turned aristocrats! say the southern gentlemen. This is very odd. Let us examine the fact, and compare New England aristocracy with southern democracy. An eastern aristocrat and New England farmer. Nine out of ten of all these people are men of small landed estates, consisting of from 50 to 200 acres of land, and worth from 1000 to 3000 dollars. There is not one in twenty of them that ever owned a slave: And those who have them are getting rid of them as fast as they can, without injury to the slaves. The farmer himself, his wife, his sons and daughters all labour in person on the farm or at the spinning wheel. A farmer in New England who does not labour in person, is no more to be found; than a planter in Virginia or Carolina who does. If they have occasion to have labouring men, they contract with them, and eat at the same table. In a whole village there is little or no distinction of rank—the farmer and mechanick, the justice of peace and blacksmith all associate on equal terms. There is no such thing as a farmer's commanding his workmen—he treats them all as his equals. These people are generally very civil and obliging—they make bows to each other, and teach their children to do the same. This is New England aristocracy.

Virginia democracy is a very different thing. A democrat in the southern states is a planter, or other person who owns a large number of slaves; who is above labour himself, and not only so, but is above the drudgery of overseeing his own business. He commits it to a steward and a negro driver. He establishes all the ranks of the feudal system in his own family.—The planter is king, or lord paramount—his children are the nobles—the tutor, the steward, and clerks are the commons—and the labouring people and blacks are the serfs. Yet this planter is a mighty democrat—a warm stickler for the rights of man—for liberty—and what is more, equality. This little domestick monarch writes and spouts incessantly about the finding system and the danger of power. He will not labour—not he—that is the business of slaves. He will not associate with labouring people—He will not eat at the same table. His sons will not labour, this would disgrace them—they are seen at a tavern from morning to night, fawing on a fiddle, and playing at billiards.

A New England aristocrat, on Sunday, puts saddle and pillion on his team horse, takes his wife on behind him, and his child on a pillow before, and rides to church, and when he gets home he reads a sermon or a chapter in the Bible, and teaches his children some catechism. The southern democrat on Sundays get into his coach, if he has it, or can borrow one, and accompanied with two or three dirty, ragged, half naked slaves, rides to some friend's or to some amusement. It is idle to deny these things—thousands of eye witnesses can attest them. Let the truth then be acknowledged. Let the charge of aristocracy fall where it ought. The northern people are the most democratical in the universe—equality reigns among them in reality—but they respect law and order, and when they have a government, they wish to keep it.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *April 28.*

MR. Gillon, a new member from South-Carolina, was qualified and took his seat.

The clerk proceeded to the reading the evidence in the contested election between Mr. Francis Preston, one of the sitting members from Virginia, and Mr. Trigge.

When the clerk had finished the reading, Mr. Preston rose to enter upon a reply. He observed that the discussion of this question had been so long deferred very much against his wishes. But as it now was two o'clock in the afternoon, and as it would require more than an hour for him to go through his remarks, he should, if agreeable to the house, defer beginning them until tomorrow. At the same time, if it was more agreeable to gentlemen, he should enter upon the subject now.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Trigge, it was determined to defer the business until tomorrow.

The house then went into a committee on the report respecting the better regulation of the courts of justice in some of the southern states.

At three o'clock the committee rose, the chairman reported progress, and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *April 29.*

This day the house proceeded in the consideration of the contested election of Mr. Preston—That gentleman addressed the house on the occasion, in a speech about one hour long—some observations were made by several members—and on the question to agree to the report of the committee, which was against the election, as irregular—it passed in the negative—by which vote Mr. Preston retains his seat.

THURSDAY, *May 1.*

The bill for fortifying the harbour of Annapolis was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sherburne in the chair, on the ways and means.

A tax of five cents per hundred dollars on transfers of stock in the publick funds or banks was after much debate agreed to, 53 members rising in the affirmative.

A tax proposed on manufactured snuff and tobacco was next discussed, but not decided before an adjournment took place.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

March 11.

It appears by difficities which were received yesterday by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of state for the Home department, from Vice Admiral Lord Hood and Lieutenant-General David Dundas, dated St. Fiorenzo in the island of Corsica, the 21st and 22d of February, 1794, that the tower & garrison of Mortella surrendered on the 19th of that month; that the strong redoubt and batteries of the Convention were taken by storm on the 17th, after a severe cannonading of two days, that the same night the enemy abandoned the tower of Fornelli and two considerable fea batteries dependent upon it; that on the 19th they retreated from St. Fiorenzo to Bastia; that previous to their retreat one of their frigates was sunk, and another burnt in the Golph; and that the town, and forts were taken possession of the same day, by his Majesty's land and sea forces.

The lists of the British consists of 13 killed and 39 wounded, besides six sailors of the Fortitude killed and 56 wounded, from the fire of the fort Mortella.

March 13.

From Bradenburgh several circumstances are mentioned, as indicating that the King of Prussia will go *no more to the Rhine*; to which it is added, that according to all report, that monarch will not suffer a single recruit to go to the army, till the subsidies which he has demanded are forth-coming.

The Regent of Sweeden has resolved to equip a squadron of eight sail of the line, and four frigates, to act in conjunction with that of Denmark, for the protection of the trade, and for causing respect to be paid to the neutrality of both kingdoms; the united squadrons will make up a fleet of twenty sail of the line, independent of frigates. This measure by no means breathes good will to the concert of Princes against France.

A new memorial has been dispatched to the Danish Court, to demand an explicit answer respecting the intention of Denmark, with respect to the French Republic. The reason of this is stated to be, that a Danish vessel bound from Copenhagen to France, being lately captured by some of the cruizers. Some of the stores on board were found to bear a mark, as having belonging to the Royal arsenal of that kingdom.

Thirty thousand axes and mattocks are manufacturing for the French at Geneva. The Sovereign Council at Basle have at length consented to send the documents of the debt of Charles IX. to Paris, while curiosity is on tiptoe to know whether the French will really pay the debt of an ancient king.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated March 10.

"Certain information is received here, that the French have purchased the Dantzick, grain of different kinds, to a very large amount, no less, it is said, than 200,000l. To convey this important necessary into France, a number of their ships of war will most probably be sent to the North Seas, by which our Baltic and Coasting trade may be greatly annoyed."

BATAVIA.

The conquest of the important settlement of Batavia, belonging to the Dutch, was lately mentioned in some of the Paris papers. In those which we yesterday received from thence it is thus circumstantially re-asserted, and we give it to the public, without annexing to it any other credit than what may be supposed to belong to such authority.

The conquest of Batavia, where the Hollanders have long reigned, was undertaken by two French merchants of the first of France, named Boucher the elder, and Joseph Coove, and we are well assured that those brave Republicans have succeeded.

The emperor, it is added, will find it impossible to fill up the loan he has opened at Amsterdam; for, by the capture of Batavia, Holland must be ruined.

This news will be equally disastrous to England, for the French being masters of the important strait of the sound, can easily possess themselves of the Moluccas islands, in which case the return from China must be completely shut against the English-ers!

March 14.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th ultimo, state the arrival of the British messenger in the harbour, with orders from the court of London to Admiral Lord Hood to raise the blockade, which has been done, accordingly.

The port of Leghorn is now quite full of ships, which very lately came thither from Genoa.

The French have spread themselves into Austrian Luxembourg, either to cause admission, or to form a cordon round that important fortress, which is its capital. The state of the armies on the Rhine and in Flanders, continue unvaried. On the French side, we are certified by ingenious cruelty of new decrees and provisions, that the desertions from the troops of the [illegible] are numerous and alarming. Every day is still quiet, but the sky is [illegible], the element is smooth, but a hollow roar vibrates on the ear, and the agitation of the air prepares us for the hurling of the cloud and the violence of the whirlwind.

From the Secretary of State of the Republic of Genoa, to the British Consul.

Mr. Consul,

I am ordered by the most serene government of Genoa, to state to you the extreme uneasiness with which they see the daily difficulties and obstacles which are thrown in the way of the Genoese merchants, and all those, who, under the protection of the neutrality of the Republic, are employed in this useful and honourable employment.

I am further ordered to signify to you, the surprise and grief which has been communicated to the mind of the most serene government by the events of that day, on which hostile practices were practised with a violation of the Genoese territory.

The most impartial conduct, and the most exact neutrality—a neutrality, so advantageous to the British ships in the port of Genoa, afforded the most serene government, strong grounds to expect from Great Britain, treatment of a very different nature.

I am commanded, sir, to declare to you, that whenever the British vessels shall endeavour to chase any ships within the reach of the cannon of the forts, they will immediately be fired at conformably to the effect of neutrality, and to the universally acknowledged Rights of Nations.

The most serene government desires that you will communicate these determinations to the British minister, Mr. Drake, in order that they may be transmitted to his court, from which, a full reparation for the aggressions committed by its marine commanders, is expected.

(Signed) The Secretary of State of the most serene government of Genoa.

The Duke of *York* returns to *Flanders* about the middle of next week to resume the command of the British forces; and it is now understood to be a measure positively settled, that, in compliance with the plan of Colonel MACK, a descent on the coast of *France* shall be made by the English.

According to the accounts from the *West-Indies*, a great number of American ships had been taken and sent into our ports under the order of November 6th. This order, issued by our Ministers on no principle of justice or found policy, but in the intoxication of imaginary success, and as pusillanimously retracted as it was inconsiderately issued, will thus be acted upon for several weeks, and the public will have to pay all the expenses incurred by the detention of the ships taken only to be restored. The effects of it in *America* will be to convince every man that the States are not to depend for the security of their commerce as neutral nation, on the moderation of the British Cabinet, but on their own power to afford it protection.

The whole expenditure of the American States, on their establishments civil and military, did not amount in the last year to 180,000. One single subsidy, that which we pay to the King of *Sardinia* for defending his own dominions, exceeds by 20,000l. the whole expence of the American government!

The Editor of the *Leyden Gazette*, the friend of truth and liberty as far as the circumstances under which his paper is published will permit, introduces the speech of Mr. WASHINGTON, on opening the Congress in December, with the following preface:

"While Europe, towards the close of the eighteenth century, presents an aspect the most doleful to philanthrophy, deeply afflicted by the inconsiderate zeal with which men rush into opposite extremes, equally adverse to public happiness; it seems to have been reserved for the New World to furnish the consolation of this melancholy period, and soon, perhaps, an asylum for the true friends of freedom, the basis of permanent tranquility. The United States of America offer the example of a government, truly just and moderate. For this, near to the public spirit, and a national character of equity and wisdom, they are indebted to some great men; among whom none will dispute the first place with the illustrious WASHINGTON. It is impossible to read, but with real pleasure, the succeeding productions of his pen, either as a Statesman or a Soldier."

From the Kentucky Gazette, of March 9.

INDIAN NEWS.

It would be difficult to recount the depredations committed by the Indians in the last and present weeks: some of them are as follow:

They stole horses from Little's on the road between Georgetown and Cincinnati; from both Elkhorn: from out the town of Frankfort 5 from Brashier's creek 1 from Mann's Lick, and, in fine, from almost every frontier of the state. They killed two men at Mann's Lick, and took two boys on Brashier's Creek. On the contrary, a party from Columbia killed two Indians.

Died on the 20th inst. at Fort Washington, Major Ballard Smith, of the 4th Sub-Legion, and was buried the next day with the honours of war. Colonel Stroog, Major Cushing, and Captains Butler and Pierce, together with a number of other officers and respectable Citizens, attended his Funeral.

April 5. On Wednesday evening the 26th ult. three Indians, an old man, and his two sons, took a negro from the iron works on state-creek. On Thursday evening, after a hard day's travel, flopped in a canebrake to encamp, and untied the negro that he might assist in making a fire, &c. the old man laid down with his gun by his side, whilst his two sons and the negro made the fire; after which, one of the sons, who was a very stout man, (the other being small and young) began to untie a bundle, in order to get a proper cord to tie the negro again: at that instant the young negro was at some distance from the fire, the negro catching up the old man's gun, instantly firing at the one who was preparing the cord, and who fell on his face, the negro ran off into the cane, made his escape, and returned to the iron works on Saturday evening. The old man, who could speak English, had informed the negro, that he intended to take him to Detroit, and sell him to the British.

On Saturday last, 2 scoot, consisting of 13 men, left Mount Sterling, in order to trace up some Indian signs that had been discovered a few days before on the waters of Red river; they marched all day on foot without discovering any sign of Indians, concluded themselves in safety, encamped, making several small fires, and went to sleep; about day break one of the men got up, and began to stir the fire, and at that instant, a party of Indians, supposed about 30 or 12, fired on the camp, at not more than 10 yards distance: the white men ran off, leaving 3 of their party on the ground, two of whom they certainly killed; the Indians got eight guns, twelve blankets, and nearly all their mockasons.

There was another scout at the same time, from which we have not yet heard.

From the Knoxville Gazette of March 27.

Early in the morning of Sunday the inst. a party of Indians, who lay in the cade, near the house leading to Russel's on Beaver-Dam Creek, fired on John and Robert Wood, shot both the horses, and wounded the former, through the body and leg, who now lays languishing, and of whose recovery it is no doubtful.

Col. Kelly, with a few of the Knox militia, who went in pursuit of the murderers of Martin and Ferguson, recovered, Tillaffee, 9 horses, which had been stolen from the adjacent frontier.

We learn from the Beaver Dam Creek settlements, that since John Wood was wounded, on the 16th inst. 16 head of horses have been stolen from that settlement, and one head of cattle killed and left to waste.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. 2 horses were stolen from Mr. Wilson, on Pigeon.

Accounts from Mero district, as late as the 9th inst. state, that 4 men have been killed, and many horses stolen since the 1st of February.

April 10. On Tuesday the first inst. a party of Indians, supposed to consist of from 30 to 40, ambuscaded a path near Colrin's block-houses on Crooked-creek (a branch of Little river, distant from this place 7 miles) and fired upon Samuel Wear, his sons and Wm. M'Murray, as they were coming from the block-house to work at their farms; one ball passed through the cloaths of M'Murray—Upon their retreat to the station, another party of Indians, who had also way laid the path, fired upon them, but did no injury.

The same day, a party of Indians, consisting of from 40 to 50, ambuscaded the road near the Crab Orchard, leading from Knoxville to Nashville, and fired upon a company of travellers, consisting of 11 persons, killed Thomas Sharp Spencer, wounded James Walker, killed two horses and wounded a third—Spencer had with him about one thousand dollars in gold and many valuable articles which fell into their hands—These travellers left the block house, at South-West Point, in the morning, and the survivors returned there the same night.

On the night of the 22d inst. a party of Indians consisting of 25, secreted themselves near the block house at the mouth of Town Creek, commanded by Serjeant Hartley of the 12th company 3d sub-legion of the United States, and early the next morning fell upon and killed Wm. Green, a soldier, who attempted to gain the door of the block house but were repulsed, leaving behind them one rifle gun, one calaing knife, one blanket, one French capot, one buckskin coat, 8 ramrods, and eight gun-lock covers. An Indian, in attempting to scalp Green, was shot through the hand, which obliged him to drop his rifle, and scalping knife. Three other Indians were wounded; one of them, it is believed, mortally, as he fell within one hundred paces of the block-house, bled considerably, and was carried off.

FOURTH DIVISION *of the* MILITIA

FIRST BRIGADE.

THE Militia Law of this Commonwealth, having made it the duty of the several Brigade Inspectors, annually, to inspect the magazine of the several towns within their Brigades, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury, of all deficiencies that may be found either in arms, ammunition or camp equipage. The Subscriber hereby notifies the respective towns belonging to the 1st Brigade of the 4th division, that he proposes to attend the inspection of the several Magazines belonging to the same in June and July next. It is hoped, that where there may be deficiencies in any of the town stocks, they may be completed prior to the inspection, that no complaint be necessary to be made in the Brigade.

JOHN SMITH, Brigade Inspector.

Hadley, May 16, 1794.

TAKEN up in the inclosure of the subscriber on the 10th inst. a bay HORSE colt, one year old, with a small streak in the face, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

AARON CLAPP.

Easthampton, May 16, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the first inst. a sorrel HORSE colt, two years old, with a long tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KING.

Goshen, May 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, that the lands are taxed in State Tax No. 10, and in town and county tax, for the year 1793. Unless they are settled on or before the 1st of July next, the direction of the law will be taken in order to collect them.

REUBEN CLARK, Collector.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Feb. 8.

General Pichegru, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, to the Society of the Jacobins.

"Brethren and friends, as soon as I had received my appointment to the command of the northen army, I resolved to come among you for the purpose of repeating the oath which is engraven on my heart, and of offering you that I will defend to the last drop of my blood, Liberty and Equality, and the unity and indivisibility of the Republick. Orders, however, which have been transmitted to me and which command me to set off instantly for the army, deprive me of the pleasure which I had proposed to myself.

"I fly to my brethren in arms, determined never to separate from them until we have bowed to its base the column of despotick power. I glory in the success of the army of the Rhine, and I am convinced that the soldiers of the army of the North have equal courage and equal patriotism!—A French Republican fighting for liberty must be invincible.

"Founded on the rights of man continue to propagate the love of the Republick, while we are fighting in defence of it.

"I solemnly swear that the arms of the Republick shall be triumphant, that either the tyrants shall be exterminated, or I will sacrifice my life in the contest. My last words shall be Vive la Republique! Vive la Montagne!

(Signed) "PICHEGRU."

February 11.—Barrere made a report on La Vendee. Not to alarm the Convention, not to speak of the resurrection of La Vendee, a resurrection impossible, though much desired by bad citizens and the partizans of the foreign powers, some mistakes had been committed in La Vendee, which had given fresh hope to the remnant of the banditti; some bodies of them had collected, but the troops of the Republick had already dispersed them in several places. He proposed several measures which were adopted, and a decree ordered to be erected to the memory of young General Moulin, who killed himself to prevent his falling into the hands of the royalists.

The Convention decreed, that the memory of General Moulin being dear to the Republick, a monument should be erected over his grave with this inscription—"Republicans! he destroyed himself that he might not fall living into the hands of the traitors!"

February 15.—Barrere communicated the following articles relative to the armies.

ROYALISTS DEFEATED.

General Duquesnoy thus writes from Pont de Noyers, the 22d of Pluviose (10th February.)

"At last I have met the famous army of Charette, a quarter of a league from Pont de Noyers on the great road to Nantes. My light troops on the left, engaged in a brisk fire with their advanced guard. At two o'clock in the afternoon, I repaired to the field of battle; as fast as my battalions arrived, I drew them up, and the fire was very hot on both sides. In the onset these vagabonds not only resisted, but advanced upon us—when seven of my battalions were ranged, the charge was beat. The enemy on their side, produced three new battalions that had been concealed in a wood. The combat lasted an hour, and was very hot. Our troops at length repulsed the Rebels, in every part, the greatest part of whom threw away their arms and fled into the wood; about eight hundred bit the dust. I have, in the whole, almost one hundred men killed and wounded. My Aid de camp L'Angelot had his horse killed under him. We know not whither the Rebels are fled."

General Turreau writes from Saumur, the 25th, and confirms this news. He adds, "We are said to have been beaten as Cholet, whereas we have gained there a complete victory. I was at Angers the 23d, and they said here yesterday, that Pont de Ce were taken on the third, &c. General Cordelier, who has beaten the rebels at Cholet, had orders to pursue them without intermission.

"He tells me, that Larochejaquelin is killed, and buried at Tremeatrin. Thirty reports have been made of that event, and they all agree. It is however, certain, that he was not present at the battle of Cholet, and that it was his army which attacked that town, commanded by Stofflett. I have ordered General Cordelier to cause the body of Larochejaquelin to be disinterred, and to try to gain a certain proof of his death.

February 19.—Barrere in the name of the committees of public welfare, made a report respecting some fresh victories gained over the remains of the royalists of La Vendee. "I hope," said Barrere, "this will be the last time that I shall speak to you of that disgraceful part of the Republick." He first read a letter from the Representatives of Saumur, dated February 15 h, announcing, that the royalists were reduced to 7000 men at most, who were not even all armed—that the division of Charette consisted of not above 4000 men, and that of Larochejaquelin of 3000.

General Kleber wrote from Nantz, February 15th, that General Cordelier, after the victory at Cholet, pursued and overtook the banditti near Montrevent; the combat lasted two days; the banditti were completely put to the rout; 15000 remained dead on the field, and 1500 drowned themselves in a neighbouring river. A young woman, who seemed to command the rebels, has also been killed. This victory has been obtained over the remains of the army of Larochejaquelin.

February 22.—Two recent advantages have been gained over the enemies of the Republick. The first took place on the 13th of February near Beken. Brigadier General Damobesan, and Col. Wattel commanding at Pont a Brück, at the head of a detachment of the 10th regiment of Caivadoes, and another of the chasseurs of the 13th, forming in all a corps of 700 men, met, in patrolling, a body of the enemy, in number at least six times greater, composed of English cavalry and Austrian infantry. They made the attack with Republican courage, and the event was not doubtful; they made at least fifty of the enemy bite the dust, took the same number of prisoners and 28 horses. We lost only a single man, a quartermaster, who is regretted by the whole corps.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In Senate, April 16th. 1794.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

United States, 16th April 1794.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

The communications which I have made to you during your present session, from the dispatches of our affairs with Great-Britain. But as peace ought to be pursued with unremitted zeal, before the last resource, which has often been the scourge of nations, & cannot fail to check the advanced prosperity of the United States, is contemplated, I have thought proper to nominate, and do hereby nominate JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic Majesty.

My confidence in our Minister Plenipotentiary in London continues undiminished.

But a mission like this, while it corresponds with the solemnity of the occasion, will announce to the world a solicitude for a friendly adjustment of our complaints, and a reluctance to hostility. Going immediately from [illegible] such an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the existing temper and sensibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmness and to cultivate peace with sincerity.

GO. WASHINGTON.

The message was read.

Ordered, that it lie for consideration.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

We understand that Mr. JAY embarks for England THIS MORNING at NINE o'clock. Such citizens as are disposed to attend him to the place of his Embarkation, are requested to assemble at that hour, in front of Trinity Church.

A memorial from the merchants in this city, who have lost property by the British captures, is preparing for Congress, requesting indemnification.

ABSTRACT.

European accounts by late arrivals at different ports state, That orders are issued to the English cruizers to take and bring in all Danish vessels—That the Turkish ambassador has left Paris—That an alarming infection has broke out at Rome, in consequence of the great burden of taxes imposed on the people by the Pope;—"We are said to have been beaten as Cholet, whereas we have gained there a complete victory. I was at Angers the 23d, and they said here yesterday, that Pont de Ce were taken on the third, &c. General Cordelier, who has beaten the rebels at Cholet, had orders to pursue them without intermission.

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A memorial from the merchants in this city, who have lost property by the British captures, is preparing for Congress, requesting indemnification.

ABSTRACT.

European accounts by late arrivals at different ports state, That orders are issued to the English cruizers to take and bring in all Danish vessels—That the Turkish ambassador has left Paris—That an alarming infection has broke out at Rome, in consequence of the great burden of taxes imposed on the people by the Pope;—some of the delinquents rose in a body, marched to the palace and demanded audience of his Holiness, which was denied, fearing in their rage consequences fatal to his person might have ensued. Disappointed of an interview, the mob cried out "No more peace to Peter the impoter—down, down with the Whore of Babylon—we will have priests of our own making—no mammonites, but humble fishermen; like the saints of old, and not the false saints of this day—no longer will we be the dupes of religious knavery and priestcraft." After many such inoprecations against the Pope and his chorus of vociferating aloud the many grievances arising from them, relieving the present mode of worship, its errors and superstitions, they began to pull down the outer gate of the Palace, but the soldiery appearing dispersed them. It was however feared they would again assemble, joined by many from the adjacent country. As great agreements had been heard among them—That it was reported the allied powers had resolved to compel the neutral States, to declare for one or other party—That very serious and alarming disturbances continue in the South of Ireland; the object of the discontented populace is said to be the abolition of tythes, but it seems they have some other motives, as with difficulty they were restrained from planting the Tree of Liberty in Dungannon;—That great numbers of manufacturers, both in England and Ireland, were about to emigrate for America.

The celebrated Dr. PRIESTLY, it is about to remove to this country. His opinions have given offence to the friends of monarchy to England.

A letter from Falmouth (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city, states, that the Saturday prists fay, our cruizers are ordered to bring in *all* Danish vessels—The Turkish Ambassador has left St. Petersburg, and Robespierre has absconded from Paris. The Packet goes to Halifax with *two Mails.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 3.

"The affairs of France go on prosperously; an attack on York and Cobourg is expected every hour. The landing of the Sans Culottes, in England, engages every tongue; the ministry appear to be extremely agitated."

PORTSMOUTH, May 10.

Arrived here on Wednesday last, the brig Betsey, JOHN SALTER, jun. master, in 48 days from Dartmouth, (England.)

Capt. Salter communicates the following interesting particulars—That two days previous to his leaving Dartmouth, it was there currently reported that the French had taken *Guernsey* and *Jersey*—That the day he left that place other corroborating accounts of the same fact had been received—much credit was given to the intelligence by many in Dartmouth—That there was a very hot press in most of the British ports, and that orders had been issued to double the militia—That about 25 sail of the line had sailed from Brest, a variety of conjectures were formed of their destination, among which that they had gone to the West-Indies, with a view to repossess some of their islands, was the most prevailing.

BOSTON, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Newport, to the Editor, dated May 9, 1794.

"*A British Sloop of War, called the Nautilus, arrived here y sterday morning in 24 days from Martinico and brought the General of St. Lucia, and family. It seems this place is taken; after storming two forts the General capitulated. Complaint having been made to our Assembly that some American sailors were on board this ship, they ordered a sheriff to go and search the Captain and Company on board—the sheriff found before him. On examination, the Captain said he did not know there were any Americans on board.—The assembly however, chose a committee of four gentlemen, who went on board the ship with the Consul, and after searching, they found six American sailors, five of whom were impressed on board, and the other, after going without victuals three days, at Martinico, entered on board.*

"*The assembly ordered the Captain and Lieutenant to be kept as Hostages, until the Americans were brought on shore. The Captain finally gave an order for them, and a boat was sent on board which brought the men on shore to the great joy of themselves and all friends to liberty here. Their negotiations lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon, until almost daylight the next morning. The affair fearfully would not quit their seats until the men were brought before them, and examined. who all proved to be true Americans. The Captain and Lieutenant were then permitted to go on board, not however until the Consul had given security to pay the men their wages and all demands they had on the ship.*

"*The governour and assembly behaved with great firmness on the occasion: Some hundreds of citizens attended on the assembly the whole night, nor did they depart until the business was terminated to their satisfaction.*"

SALEM, May 13.

Yesterday Capt. Cowell arrived at Marblehead, from Nantz, in France, whence he sailed the 23d of March: a number of French passengers came with him. We made inquiry, of Owners, Masters, and passengers; but could gain no particular intelligence: They say, that there is a very great scarcity of provisions, owing to the regulation of prices, and to the vast supplies lent to the armies—that no great difficulties exist—and that the war was vigorously pursued. They know nothing of the capture of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

NORTHAMPTON, May 21.

On Sunday, the 11th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Obadiah Graves, of Norwich took fire, (Mr. Graves, and a family who occupied one part of the house, being all at meeting) and was entirely consumed—By the alertness of the people, who left divine service, a few of the goods were saved—it was supposed that the house took fire by some sparks falling from a live coal, by a boy, who was inadvertently sent after fire with a pair of tongs.

We learn that two English privateers, belong to Emery in one of the British islands, arrived lately at Norfolk, with their guns in the hold, and loaded with salt. Their intention was to purchase provisions with the produce of the sale, then mount their guns, and in defiance of any attempt to impede, leave the port, and no doubt, continue their piratical depredations on our trade. The citizens of Norfolk, however, were vigilent & patriotic, having had information of these circumstances, after giving the captain a coulbath under the pubic pumps, tar'd and feathered them, and paraded them thro' the streets of the city.

A motion was brought forward in the British House of Commons, March 27, by General Fitzpatrick, requesting his Majesty would please by some means or other, to procure the enlargement of General LA FAYETTE, &c. which caused much debate, and finally on a division for the motion, there appeared 46 ayes, and 153 nays.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT appeared from some observations, made by the Attorney General, at the last S. J. C. holden at Northampton, that he supposed those gentlemen and ladies, to belong to Hawley, who appeared to officious in attempting to vindicate the character of *Christopher Colfax*, who was convicted for attempting a Rape; but this was by some means a mistake, they belonged to Plainfield. The Culprit, it is true, was from Hawley; but the people in Hawley, appear to be so far from approving his forbid and pernicious conduct that they are willing that he, and every other malefactor should be brought to justice.

A FRIEND TO VIRTUE.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has from the latest arrivals, at New-York, selected a general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are now ready for sale at his Store in Northampton, nearly at the same price they can be obtained for by retail in Boston or New-York.

PEWTER of all kinds, Brass Kettles, do. 8 by 6, 9 by 7 Window Glass.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Swedes, Russia and Jersey Iron, German Steel, a general assortment of Hard Ware.

White Lead, Spanish Brown, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdigrife.

Camwood, Logwood, Fustick, Allum, Oil of Vitrol, Roman do. Nutgaul, Jack Cards, Fresh Paper.

A quantity of Loaf and Lump. Sugar,—also a few hhds. of the best St. Croix Rum, which will be disposed of very low, by the hhd. or bbl.

FOR SALE,

IN Buckland, on the county road, about 100 acres of Excellent land, with a convenient new dwelling house, two barns, & porash on the same, will produce about 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of plowing and pasturing, a young orchard which will produce a sufficiency for several barrels of cyder, with other fruit trees; agreeably situated and well watered.

Also, about two miles westerly on said County road, a new dwelling house nearly compleated, one and a half story high, small barn, two acres of excellent land, with one half of a new forge in good repair, and stock sufficient for the same one year, a good stand for innholding, retailing, or machanifm—A blacksmith is much wanted.

Also, about one hundred rods south of said forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well situated and timbered for coaling, for the use of said forge, as any to be found; about 6 acres chopped, and almost fitted for improvement. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the first mentioned premises.

He also wishes a settlement of all book accounts by payment, or notes of hand.

Buckland, May 1794.

TO BE SOLD.

AT Public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th of June next, at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton, at 5 o'clock, P. M.—About 50 acres of LAND, (late the property of Solomon Clapp, deceased,) lying in Norwich, about 100 rods west of the Meeting-House.

For particulars enquire of

ASAHEL CLAPP, or

AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 18th inst. three old SHEEP, and two LAMBS, marked with a Swallow's tail, in the near ear, and a hole thro' the same, not thorn. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELIJAH SCOTT.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

WHEREAS the BRIGHT BAY, stands advertised to cover at the stable of the subscriber the present season, the public are hereby notified, that said advertisement is hereby made void, as said horse is otherwise disposed of.

JONA. WARE.

Norwich May 17, 1794.

The POOR SOLDIER of TILBURY-FORT.

By PETER PINDAR, Esq.

POOR soldier, after many a dire campaign,
Drawn maggled from the gory hills of Spain,
Perhaps the soul of BELISARIUS thine;
Why with a tatter'd coat along the shore,
Where ocean seems to heave a pitying roar,
Why do I see thee thus neglected pine?
Poor wretch! along the sands condemn'd to go,
And join a hungry dog, or famish'd cat,
A pig, a gull, a cormorant, a crow,
In quest of crabs, a muscle, or a sprat!
Now, at night's sawful, pale, and silent noon,
Along the beach I see thee lonely creep,
Beneath the pasling solitary moon,
A spectre stealing 'mid the world of sleep.
Grief'd at thy channel'd check, and hoary hair,
And quiv'ring lip, I mark thy famish'd form,
And hollow jellied orbs that dimly stare,
Thou piteous penfioner upon the storm.
The muse's handkerchief shall wipe thine eye,
And bring sweet Hope to sooth the mournful sigh.
Defetted hero! what! condemn'd to pick,
With wither'd, palfy'd shaking, wounded hand,
Of wrecks, alas! the melancholy flick,
Thrown by the howling tempest on the land?
Glean'd with the very hand that grasp'd the sword,
To guard the throne of Britain's sacred Lord!
While cowardice at home, from danger shrinks,
And on an empire's vitals eats and drinks.
Hear'st! let a sprat and rambling shot,
Touch but a *prince's* hat or coat,
Expanded are the hundred mouths of Fame;
Whilst braver thousands(*but untitled* wretches,)
Swept by the sword, shall drop like paltry vetches,
Their fate unpitied, and unheard their name!
Poor soldier! is that stick to make a fire,
To warm thyself, and wife, and children dear?
Where is the goodly duke—of coals the Squire,*
Whose heart hath melted off at Mis'ry's tear?
Sad wet-eyed! is that rag-bag all?
Sport of the fancy winds and soaking rain!
For *this* has courage fac'd the flying ball?
For *this* has bleeding brav'ry prest'd the plain?
Where is the man who mocks the grin of death,
Turns bagshot pale, and frightens Hounslow Heath?
Far off, alas! 'tis bleeds in Brighton wars;
At least his horse's ribs so glorious *bleeds*;
Where nobly daring danger, death, & fears,
He flies, & rallies on his bounding steed.

NOTE.

* Duke of *Richmond*, who receives near 10,000l. a year from a duty on coals.

ACCOUNT OF THE DIAMOND OF THE FRENCH CROWN.

Lately discovered in a hole of two inches deep, in a pot in a cottage in France, as related by the celebrated Mr. Ductin in his secret memoirs.

THE regent of France during the minority of Louis XIV. purchased for the crown the celebrated diamond, which is called the regent after the buyer; and sometimes the Pitt, after the seller. The latter, Mr. Pitt, was grand uncle to our minister.

No more than four millions of French livres were asked for that celebrated jewel—and, for want of purchasers, it was sold for two millions only, on condition of returning the splinters, during the operation of the cutting.

This brilliant weighs 600 grains, and is the biggest and most perfect in Europe. Mr. Pitt purchased it from a workman of the mines of Mogol. Amongst the nomerous slaves employed in these mines, several freemen are often hired who pass several years in these graves of treasure, in order to conduct the works. But when they with to quit the mines, besides being carefully searched, they are obliged to take every kind of stimulus to evacuation, to prevent their stealing Diamonds, by means of swallowing them, or hiding them, in the secret recess of nature.

The workman, in question, took the latter method; and when he had hidden his treasure, he cut a large wound in his thigh, and hollowed out for assistance, saying that he had tumbled down upon a sharp part of a rock. The officers of the mines seeing him fainting with the loss of blood, with which he took care to befmear himself all over, thought it necessary to convey him out of the mine, but at the same time neglected the accustomed cautions. The moment he was left to himself above ground, in order to take repose, he removed the Diamond to a place of greater security, and more ease to himself. When his wound was dressed, he pretended to be unfit for work any longer, and upon application, obtained his discharge, taking care to claim his arrears with apparent avidity, that his good fortune might not be suspected, and afterwards found means to embark in an English vessel for Europe.

ANECDOTE.

SOME time since, in the county of Albany, Mr. R——and Mr. G——were held up as candidates for a seat in Congress. The election was much contested; however, through stratagem, G——was the successful candidate. On his return home from the place of election, much elated with his success, he met an acquaintance of his, and immediately made known to him his success, and the causes of it. I had the advantage of my adversary, says he—If there were any Frenchmen at the election I could talk French, *and there I had the advantage of him.*—If there were any Dutchmen, I could talk Dutch with them *and there I had the advantage of him.*—But as to R——, why, in truth he is as honest, generous, clever fellow—Yes, sir, replies his acquaintance, *and there he had the advantage of us.*

A Parable, addressed to Report-Catchers.

Upon the credit of a clerical sportsman, the following recipe was lately given for catching wild-geese—" Tie a cord to the tail of an eel, and throw it into the fens where these fowls hunt. One of these swallowing this slippery bait, it runs through him, and is swallowed by a second, a third and so on, till the string is quite filled."——A person once caught so many geese in this manner, that they absolutely flew away with him.

WANTED immediately, a likely LAD, 14, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentice to the Carpenter's, and Joiner's business. Enquire of the PRINTER.

RAN away from the subscriber on the evening of the 24th inst. an indentured Apprentice Boy, named *George Hubbel*, alias *Jo Hubbel*, about 20 years of age, a likely slim fellow, with light brown hair, and remarkable broad feet, had on an old work shirt, a new London Brown coat, and Scotch vest and an old light brown do. a pair of London Brown overalls, one pair of light coloured Jeans do. one pair of strip'd fulled cloth do. a new castor hat, a new check'd flannel shirt, and one pair of old speck'd stockings, and one pair of thick shoes, a bout half worn. Whoever will take up said *Run-a-way*, and return him to the subscriber, shall be entitled to *Two Dollars* reward, but no charges paid. All persons are strictly forbid harbouring or trusting said boy, on peril of the law.

DANIEL BARRET.

Montgomery, April 14, 1794.

Lately purchased by the subscriber and kept at his stable, in Chesterfield, that excellent Horse, the

BLACK WEASEL,

HE is five years old this grass, 15 hands high, is remarkable for symmetry, and charms the eye with his beautiful color and activity. He is said to be full blooded, but among sensible republicans, where merit only is the standard of appreciation, nobility of blood by illustrious pedigree is of little importance. He will cover at the very moderate price of 6l. the single leap—12s. the season, and 20s. to ensure a foal.

For the accommodation of the gentlemen in Worthington, said Horse will be kept at Lieut. Lathrop's stable in said town, 2 days in a week, viz: on Monday and Thursdays, through the season. Good pasturing for Mares, and every favour thankfully acknowledged, by

JOSIAH MILLS.

Chesterfield, May 20, 1794.

Bell Foundery.

The Subscriber has established a BELL FOUNDERY, in *Hartford*, Connecticut, where *Bells* of all descriptions may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble servant,

ENOS DOOLITTLE.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

4 5

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large supply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Also, the following collections of Musick, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worcester Collection—Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Anthem—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dr. Rogerson—Kimball's and Billings' New Works, never before published.

School Books by the doz. as usual.

Those of his Customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

With a good assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS, And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails,

Which they are determined to sell on as good terms as at any Store in the County. They want to purchase Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALL Persons indebted to them for a year, are once more, and for the last time, in this way, called upon to make immediate payment.

Northampton, April 23. 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has on hand a quantity of LINSEED OIL which he will exchange for FLAXSEED or CASH—one gallon of OIL, will be given in exchange for one bushel of FLAXSEED.

Worthington, April 30, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,

W. I. & N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bbl. or less, French Brandy, by the bbl. or less, Sherry, Cape, Madeira and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Geneva by the Case or less, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Tea, of the first quality, Indigo, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices of all kinds, Raisins and Figs, Chalk, Codfish, by the quintal or less, Cotton Wool, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco, 7 by 9 Glass, Rock and Table Salt, Philadelphia and Russia Iron, Nail Rods, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Herd's-Grass and Clover Seed imported from Amsterdam, &c. &c. &c.

Most kinds of country produce received in payment, constant attendance given and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude.

☞ All persons indebted by Book or Note are requested to make payment.

Northampton, May 5, 1794.

Arad Brown, &Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, that they have just opened a beautiful assortment of goods, at their New Store opposite the Meeting-House in Easthampton; where they are sold cheaper than ever, for pay in hand. Those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

Easthampton, May 2. 1794.

THE SUBSCRIBER being appointed, and having accepted the trust of Executor, of the last Will and Testament of *James Robinson*, late of Cummington, deceased, requests all Persons indebted, or, having demands on said Estate, to call and settle immediately.

GAIN ROBERTSON.

Cummington, April 20. 1794.

SIMEON BUTLER,

CONTINUES the business of BOOK-BINDING, nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton—Where may be had Deed and Record Books—Webster's, and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants Account Books, wholesale and retail.

He has on hand, and keeps constantly for sale a small assortment of BOOKS, in most branches of literature.

Old Books re-bound on reasonable terms.

Any of the above articles, given for tanned SHEEP SKINS or RAGS.

April 30, 1794.

GENTLEMEN, after viewing the Traveller, Young Dread and others, then turn your eye to

SAWNEY.

He is rising 15 hands high, of a dark bay colour, black mane, tail and legs, was got by the famous Chandler-Horse, his 4 years old this Spring, a stout well made horse, moves with ease and elegance, and is not exceeded, by any horse in the county, either for saddle, or harness—will cover at the stable of the subscriber, the present season, at 6/ the leap, 12/ the season, or 18/ to ensure. Every favour acknowledge with gratitude.

E. MONTAGUE.

Charlemont, May 1, 1794.

The Bright Bay,

WILL cover at the stable of the Subscriber, this season, at 9/ the leap, 15/ the season, 30/ to warrant a foal. Horses plenty, gentlemen, of various sizes and prices, in the county—take your choice; let every horse maintain his own ground or fall a victim, is all the encouragement my horse shall have from me at present.

Also a good covering JACK ASS, will cover at the same stable, on the usual terms. Also one good covering JACK ASS to be sold or let, by the subscriber on the most reasonable terms.

JONA. WARD.

Norwich, May 1, 1794.

WILL stand for covering at the stable of the subscriber,

Young Ranger,

A MOST elegant Horse, four years old this season, of a beautiful dark sorrel colour, fifteen hands high, well made for strength and speed—was sired by the noted BOND HORSE. He will cover at the leap, 20/ the season, and 30/ to warrant a foal.

ELI EDWARDS.

Northampton April 21, 1794.

Bay Richmond,

WILL cover this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Cummington, at 9/ the leap, 12/ the season, from 16 to 24/ to warrant a foal—for the leap and season to be paid in September next, that are warranted in March next—Mares that are warranted to be with foal, and are sold or exchanged, to be paid for according to his former practice.

Likewise a likely

Jack,

Larger than the one he kept last season, will cover at 5/ the leap, 10/ the season, 20/ to warrant a foal, unless the Mules are contracted for. He wishes all that are indebted for the use of his horse that is more than one year standing, to make immediate payment, or he shall be under the necessity of calling on them in a more disagreeable way.

BERIAH SHAW.

Cummington, April 28. 1794.

The famous

Roe-Buck,

WILL cover the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber in Hawley. Although said horse cannot boast of such highly distinguished blood, as some others, yet his usually smooth, nervous, and elegant colts, (the subscriber flatters himself) will be as pleasing to gentlemen of taste, as a high sounding origin. Said Horse will cover at two dollars the leap, or three dollars, the season.

EDMUND LONGLEY.

P. S. Good pasturing may be obtained for Mares.

Hawley, April 24. 1794.

Will stand for covering

At the stable of the subscriber, a beautiful bay'd HORSE, half blooded, rising of 14½ hands high, of a dark chesnut colour, at 4/6 the leap, 9/ the season, and 15/ to ensure the foal. All kinds of produce or labour will be received in payment, and 18 months credit given. Said horse is covered in this town, two or three seasons, where by inquiry it may be found that his colts have given him great credit.

Also, a Young JACK,

of a good size, will cover the season at 10/ 5/ the leap, 20/ to insure the foal—£4 in cash will be given, on the delivery of each Mule at 4 months old. For the use of the Jack gratis—whoever wishes to raise likely colts, cheap, or otherwise may advance their interest by raising Mules, may by applying to

JUSTICE POMROY.

Southampton, April 30, 1794.

WANTED to purchase immediately, a HORSE or two, solid and Firm, suitable for the Stage. Enquire of the PRINTER.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1794. [NUMB. 404.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Of the United States, May 5.

MR. Nicholas, having briefly (in fifty days debate) reprefsed on the patience of the committee, and not intended to trouble them again this day. But the gentlemen who favoured the excise system wanted to make it pass through the committee with as *celer* which it did not deserve. He expressed his aversion to excises, in general, because it was, at best, from its very essence inseparably connected with vexation, the multiplication of oaths, of false informations for smuggling, and temptations at an heavy expence from such solicitations. The moment we begin an excise, that moment the mischief begins. The smallest modicum of this sort cannot be raised without oppression. Mr. Nicholas adverted to the idea of making people not only pay taxes, but *feel* them. It was firmly his opinion, that *direct* taxes were the best, both as being the least expensive in the collection, and as tending more than any others, to keep the attention of the people strictly fixed on the way in which their money shall be expended.

Mr. Findley spoke for a short time. Gentlemen might find a difficulty in answering arguments, and so call them petitions, and declare them not worthy an answer. [We understood that the member alluded to some thing which had fallen from Mr. Sedgwick.] But it was impossible to deny, that excise was inconsistent with personal liberty, and the spirit of the American Constitution. Mr. Findley went over several remarks that have already occurred in the course of this discussion.

Mr. W. Smith observed that the general dislike of excise had been canvassed, a few days ago, and therefore gentlemen employed their ingenuity to very little purpose, in smacking what had been so lately decided upon. If objections were to be made to every tax, and every sum of duty was to be left blank, what was the occasion for appointing a select committee of ways and means? One gentleman insisted upon striking out of this resolution; another on the striking out of that resolution, till in short they would leave nothing at all. This proceeding reminded Mr. Smith of a story in the fables of Poedrus. A man, whose head was covered with black and gray hairs, had two female friends. One of them, who desired that he should have a youthful appearance, carefully pulled out some of his grey hairs, as often as he paid her a visit. The other Lady, who wanted him to look like an old man, was industriously pulling out the black hairs. Between their joint endeavours, he became bald. Thus said Mr. Smith, by the time that every gentleman has done plucking, we shall have nothing of the report left. It was needless to make reports, if they were to be thus destroyed. All the ways and means that had been yet presented, if we by the land tax out of them, are little enough to serve for the appropriations already made. It was very easy to make plausible and ingenious objections to every thing. But plausible objections produced no money which must be had, and had immediately by one way or another. A gentleman (Mr. S. Smith) had said, that the 6 per cent. & 20 half per cent. of impost should be raised to ten per cent. and that this would be a proper compensation for laying aside the excise system. That was indeed but a flimsy foundation to build such an assertion upon. He adduced a variety of other arguments to shew the impropriety of this scheme of objecting to every thing. He prefsed the committee, in the most forcible and interesting manner, to consider what they were about, and what was to become of public credit, and national defence, if they refused to vote for the requisite supplies to maintain the one and the other.

On dividing the committee upon the foregoing motion of Mr. S. Smith for striking out the whole resolution, there were for the striking out 25—against the motion 35—Majority in favour of the excise as reported 10.

Mr. Lyman voted for keeping in the resolution, but on this condition, that the sum should not be left blank. He made a motion to this purpose.

Mr. Sedgwick. If the sum of duty be struck out, it is impossible to determine what is to be the duty imposed on refined sugar imported from England. If the duties on importation be too high, then by driving foreign sugars out of the market, we give the American sugar baker a monopoly against his customers at home. On the other hand, if we lay too little duty on the importation of foreign sugars, the foreign manufacturer will undersel that of America.

The motion was withdrawn.

The next resolution in the report was read, and is as follows:

Resolved, That after the day of every person selling distilled spirits or wines, for consumption out of their own dwellings; distilled spirits, in less quantity than 20 gallons; wines, in less quantity than 30 gallons; except in the original cask or package, in which they were imported, shall take out licences, to authorise the sale of such distilled spirits and wines, and shall pay, annually, for a licence to sell all foreign distilled spirits, five dollars; for a licence to sell all wines, five ditto.

The resolution passed the committee.

The next resolution is in these words.

Resolved, That the sum of 750 000 dollars be raised, by *direct* tax for the year 1794. to be apportioned among the states, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution.

A motion was then made by Mr. Lyman for striking out this resolution. He observed that this resolution was supposed to contemplate a land tax, as in the abstract of the report, it was called *direct* taxes on lands. This being the case, he should be obliged, from not only a regard to his own fitness, particularly, but a general regard to the whole union, to make a motion to strike out the resolution. He said, that he had a different opinion on this subject, from those gentlemen for whom, he had the highest respect, and whose opinions had, on many occasions, fully coincided with his own. He should not now take up the time of the committee in reconciling this seeming inconsistence, otherwise than by observing, that he supposed it must be owing to the variation of the tenure of lands in different States; that whilst in some states the lands were pretty well distributed, and held in small parcels by those who cultivated them, in other states they were held in larger quantities and cultivated in a different way. A tax on them therefore which in the one case might be considered unacceptable, would probably be less so in the other. However, speculative opinions in questions of this sort he said were but a feeble opposition to fact and experiment. To these he would pray the attention of the committee. In this country, some of the states at least had made the experiment. It had proved oppressive, excited discontents, and even convulsed the government. The experience of other countries did not furnish much more favorable arguments if his recollection and information were correct, as he thought they were. In the Republic of Rome they never had a land tax. It had its odious origin, under the tyranny of the emperors.

In France, they have no land-tax. This, in that country, he said he was sensible, was complained of, but it must have been because the lands were held by the nobility, to whom it proved an exemption from that burthens of the society, and from the cause the exemption was disagreeable to the people, but had the lands been of a different tenure, there would have been no such complaint.

How stood the case in England, a country where every species of taxation was carried to its utmost stretch. Their land tax was a mere trifle compared with their other impositions, and, even trifling as it was they embraced every occasion, when not prefsed by particular exigences, requiring the utmost exertions, to lessen it, from an apprehension of exciting uneasiness and tumult. Indeed he did not know but if might there be deemed a modified relish of their former slavish tenures. Under these impressions, and the consideration of the expence of collecting a tax of this sort, he hoped it would not now be resorted to—He said, he supposed the select committee had made the report under apprehensions of more danger from abroad, than was said now to threaten us. Were now told, that affairs abroad wear a more friendly aspect. He hoped it was the case—no one could wish more sincerely than he did, that it would prove so; but if it should not, neither he, nor any American would, be trusted, be averse to any species of taxation necessary to our defence and protection, and to give the fullest operation to our whole force. He said, he did not forget, that in discussing the business of ways and means, it had been said, that all taxation was objectionable, and that a motion for striking out any part of the sum necessary, ought to be accompanied with a succedaneum. He would therefore suggest increasing the impost duties, foreign tonnage, or even the excise duties. The impost on many articles was not nearly so high as it might well be made—the collection could be made with little additional expence, and with great certainty. There need be no new officers. Interest, policy, every motive conspired to abandon this Tax on Land, and embrace one more easy and convenient. He said, as little as he wished to see the public debt increased, and nobody had a less desire of such an event, yet, he would sooner prefer a small loan for the pollible deficiencies of the current year.

Mr. Scott rose. Mr. Clarke was up at the same time. The latter gentleman observed, that he had been up some time before, but *he was so small*, that gentlemen could not see him. He did not object to a land tax, considered as such, but he had a temporary objection. Did gentlemen consider in what time of the session they were? The Union consists of fifteen states all different in their laws, in their local circumstances. The land tax was a matter of infinite difficulty, and would of itself require at least a month to discuss it. He therefore wished that it might lye over.

Mr. Heath did not take up much of the time of the house in general. But he rose to say, that there were many expedients more palatable than a land tax. Why not lay a tax upon all kinds of shopkeepers. This project had formerly been very popular in Virginia. Why was the selling of wine, &c. taxed at so small a rate as 5 dollars?

Mr. Scott then rose. He said that he was surprised at their calling this resolution a *land tax*. He saw no such thing about it. It might be a poll tax. He was informed, that it was mentioned in the preamble, as a land tax, but he was to look to the resolution itself, where he certainly saw no such thing. Land tax must be very unequal. One man would pay as much for ten acres, as another for a thousand. He recommended, in preference, a general tax on property; no matter whether *by land and water*. The resolution spoke of the constitution. He knew no notice taken in the constitution of any such matter. He considered it as impracticable, without destroying the constitution, and how it could be levied was beyond his comprehension. He did not concur with some gentlemen for whom he had a great respect (referring perhaps to Mr. Nicholas) that taxes were dangerous. He could see nothing of that, nor could he believe that in order to make people happy, it was necessary to have a good in their sides. He could not imagine that American liberty must be in danger, unless Americans citizens were harassed by *direct* taxes. He said that the accounts published from the public treasury very fully shewed the people in what way, their money was expended. If they do not like the way, in which they see it laid out, they will send to this place, other men, who will do the business more to their satisfaction.

He again adverted to their being no notice whatever of land in this resolution (Mr. W. Smith explained that there had been a mistake or omission of a word in printing the report.) Mr. Scott recommended a tax on the funds. All the countenance ever given to funding systems, in all the countries of the world, all the books that ever have been written about them, never should [illegible] on him that such a tax was unjust. He was firmly perfuaded, that in the exigencies of a nation all sorts of property should be taxed, because all sorts of property required to be defended. He was quite satisfied that all property should defend itself; that is, should pay for its own defence. He would cheerfully submit his own property to a general tax, were it even to half its value, if such an impost were necessary for the independence of America.

Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Sedgwick, spoke a few words; but want of room obliges us to pass them over.

The committee rose without a division on the resolution. the chairman reported progress and at a quarter past three o'clock, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, May 6.

Some private petitions were read by the clerk. A bill relative to the military establishment of the United States was returned from the Senate with an amendment, as to the bounty to be given to recruits, and soldiers entering into the service, a second time, when the *term* of their previous enlistment had expired. Mr. Nicholas prefserred laying the bill to admitting the amendment of the senate. He thought them obstinate, and that the House of Representatives should support their own bill.

Mr. Wadsworth was up more than once to explain the amendment, which Mr. Clarke, and some other members professed that they did not understand.

Mr. Wadsworth said that the house of Representatives had some times been obstinate. He was inclined to adopt the amendment. The house might have some future opportunity of displaying *their* obstinacy; and thus of keeping pace with the senate.

General Irvine objected to the bounty altogether. The dollars might as well be cast into the Delaware. He was for a different way of encouraging the service.

After a long convention, in which several members took a part, the bill and amendment were rejected together.

On a motion from Mr. Sedgwick, the house then went into a committee of the whole house, on the motion of Mr. Lyman for striking out the clause relative to the land tax.

Mr. Sedgwick, and after him, Mr. Nicholas made various observations on the nature of *direct* taxes, as distinguished from those of a different description. The former gentleman observed that Massachusetts and Connecticut resembled each other more closely than any other two states in the union. Yet the method of levying taxes differed very *materially* in the two states. From this he inferred the difficulty of fixing a general system of *land* tax.

[Mr. Sedgwick then proceeded to give a definition of direct taxes.]

When these two gentlemen had closed their remarks, Mr. Clarke rose. He complained that members spent their time upon definitions, when business demanded an immediate decision. He objected to a proposal from Mr. Sedgwick that the land tax should be agreed to, but should not take place till there was a prospect of war. He hinted want of time to discuss the question; and would have it laid a side for the present.

Mr. Hillhouse concurred with Mr. Clark as to the propriety of laying the question a side. If money is to be raised, let us instead of 750,000 dollars raise at once 3,000,000. Let gentlemen revolve the subject in their minds, and in the mean time strike out the clause.

Mr. Dexter concurred with the two gentlemen who spoke last, as to striking out the clause. He thought it an unnecessary incumbrance upon the other taxes agreed to, if it was intended to be postponed in its operation. He said a land tax was a tax on the laborious poor. If every acre is to pay the same tax, it must prove very unequal, and poor men generally live on the poorest lands, and most pay oppressive taxes. If the lands are to be valued, the delay and expence must be enormous. Lands increase in value very unequally in different places, and the proportion will be

forever altering. He had been told that two thousand persons had once been concerned in apportioning and collecting the land tax of Pennsylvania. He said a question had arisen as to the meaning of the words "*direct* taxes in the constitution. Before a determination be had for or a gainst them, it ought to be known what is the true meaning of this phrase. He said his colleague (Mr. Sedgwick) had stated the meaning of direct taxes to be a capitation tax, or a general tax on all the taxable property of the citizens without being recompenced by the conſumer; but that where the tax was only advanced and repaid by the conſumer, the tax was indirect. He tho't that both opinions were juſt. He tho't that a general tax, on all taxable property, was a *direct* tax, because it was paid without being recompenced by the conſumer. Suppoſe one mechanic art to be heavily taxed, and others not taxed at all; this at firſt will be oppreſſive; but the art being neceſſary in ſociety, other arts muſt contribute to ſupport it under the increaſed burthen. The tax will, like any other expence neceſſarily incurred in the manufacture be added to the price of the article, and this contribution to reimburſe the manufacturer who advances it, will make it no indirect tax, according to the idea of the gentleman from Virginia. If on the other hand all mechanic arts and all natural ſubjects of taxation are taxed by the legiſlature in due proportion, this is a *direct tax*; because no ſuch inviſible contribution is neceſſary, as each has originally borne its proportionate burthen. Mr. D. thought that if any mode of taxation be permanent, it will ſoon be equal. The moſt unequal impoſition will, like a fluid, ſoon diffuſe itſelf equally through all the proper and natural ſubjects, of taxation. Mr. D. thought alſo that *direct* taxation ought not to be purſued by the general government, except in time of war, becauſe it is the only ſource of revenue for the ſupport of ſtate governments, and payment of ſtate debts.

The committee roſe, on a meſſage from the Senate.

LONDON, FEB. 28. 1794.

At a general meeting of the London Correſponding Society, held at the Globe-Tavern Strand, on Monday the 20th day of January, 1794. Citizen JOHN MARTIN, *in the Chair; the following was read and agreed to.*

ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CITIZENS—We find the nation involved in a war, by which, in the [illegible] of OUR country, an immenſe number of our countrymen have been ſlaughtered; a vaſt expence has been incurred, our trade, commerce and manufactories, are almoſt deſtroyed, and many of our manufacturers are ruined, and their families ſtarving.

To add to our miſfortunes, we have reaſon to expect, that other taxes will ſoon be added to the intolerable load of impoſts and impoſitions with which we are already overwhelmed; yet the purpoſe of defraying the expences which have been incurred, in a fruitleſs attack, to re eſtabliſh the odious deſpotiſm of France.

When we contemplate the principles of this war we confeſs ourſelves to be unable to approve of it, as a meaſure either of juſtice or diſcretion: and if we are to form our calculation of the reſult, from what has already paſſed, we can only look forward to deſeat and the eternal diſgrace of the Britiſh name.

While we are thus engaged in an expenſive and ruinous war: our ſtate at home is no leſs deplorable.

We are every day told, by thoſe perſons who are intereſted in ſupporting the *corruption* liſt, and an innumerable liſt of *ſinecure* placemen, that the conſtitution of England, is the perfection of human wiſdom; that our laws (we ſhould rather ſay *theſe laws*) are the perfection of juſtice; and that *their* adminiſtration of thoſe laws is ſo impartial and ſo ready, as to afford an equal remedy, both to the rich and to the poor; by means of which, we are ſaid to be placed in a ſtate of abſolute freedom, and that our rights and liberties are ſo well ſecured to us as to render all invaſion of them impoſſible.

When we aſk, how we enjoy theſe tranſcendent privileges; we are referred to MAGNA CHARTA, and the BILL of RIGHTS, and the glorious REVOLUTION in the year 1688 is held out to us as the bulwark of Britiſh liberty.

CITIZENS,

We have referred to Magna Charta, to the Bill of Rights and to the Revolution, and we certainly find that our anceſtors did eſtabliſh theſe wholeſome laws: But we as certainly find, that, of the venerable Conſtitution of our anceſtors, hardly a veſtige remains.

The only Chapters of the Great Charter, which are now in legal exiſtance, are the 14th and 29th.

The important proviſion of the 14th Chapter, runs thus:

"A Freeman ſhall not be amerced for a ſmall fault, but after the manner of the fault; and for a great fault after the greatneſs thereof ſaving to him his contenement; And a Merchant likewiſe, ſaving, to him his merchandize; And any other's villain than ours ſhall be likewiſe amerced, ſaving to him his wainage; And none of the ſaid amerciaments ſhall be aſſeſſed, but by the oath of honeſt and lawful men of the Vicinage."

But by the uſurped power of the Judges in aſſeſſing Fines (and what Fines!) in the Caſes of Miſdemeanour, this glorious Right of the ſubject, of having theſe fines aſſeſſed by the Jury, (the only poſſible protection from ſlavery and the vileſt oppreſſion) is unjuſtly and infamouſly raviſhed from us.

The proviſion of the 29th chapter, runs thus:

"No Freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, or be diſſeiſed of his freehold, or liberties, or free cuſtoms, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwiſe deſtroyed, nor we will not paſs upon him, nor condemn him, but by the lawful Judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will ſell no man, we will not deny, or defer to any man, either Juſtice or right."

The various methods now in conſtant practice by which the benefits of this proviſion are totally defeated and deſtroyed, might induce us to ſuppoſe, that the GREAT CHARTER has been repealed; if we did not aſſuredly know, that it is the fundamental baſis of our conſtitution; which even the REAL repreſentatives of the people (much leſs the miſerable nominees of HELSTONE and OLD SARUM) have not the right nor (as we truſt it will be found by experience) the POWER to repeal. Yet what do we find in practice? Unconſtitutional and illegal INFORMATIONS EX OFFICIO, that is, arbitrary will of the king's Attorney General, uſurping the office of the ACCUSING Jury; and the intereſted oath of a vile common informer, with the judgment of as vile a common trading or penſioned juſtice, ſubſtituted in the room of our birthright an impartial trial *by our country*.

Add to this, that the exorbitant expence of judicial proceedings, the novel practice of arbitrarily and repeatedly annulling the verdict of Juries, and the dilatory practice of the courts, muſt openly and ſhamefully contradict the clauſe which forbids the denial, the delay and the ſale of juſtice.

A man accuſed of FELONY (for which by the common law of England, his life and goods are forfeited) may be bailed on finding two ſureties for forty pounds each: but upon a charge of MISDEMEANOUR by *record* only bail to the amount of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS has been demanded.

Upon conviction alſo, for ſuch a meanour, enormous fines, long and impriſonments unknown to our ancient laws, and unſanctioned by any new ſtatutes have of late (and but of late) been too frequently & too oppreſſively inflicted. And all this, although by this bill of rights it is declared, "exceſſive bail ſhall not be demanded, nor cruel "and unuſual puniſhments is flicted."

If we look to IRELAND we find that acknowledged privilege of the people, to meet for the ſupport and protection of their rights and liberties, is attempted, by terror, to be taken away by a late infamous act of parliament; Whilſt tides of honour? No, but of diſhonour—are lavi ſhed; and new ſources of corruption opened, to gratify the greedy proſtitution of thoſe, who are the inſtruments of this oppreſſion.

In SCOTLAND, the wicked Hand of Power has been impudently exerted, without even the wretched formality of an act of Parliament. Magiſtrates have forcibly invaded into the peaceful and lawful meeting of Freemen; and, by force, (not only without law, but againſt law) have, under colour of magiſterial office, interrupted their deliberations, and prevented their aſſociation.

The wiſdom and good conduct of the BRITISH CONVENTION at Edinburgh, has been ſuch, as to defy their bittereſt enemies, to name the law which they have broken; notwithſtanding which, their papers have been ſeized, and made uſe of as evidence againſt them, many virtuous and meritorious individuals, have been, as cruelly as unjuſtly for their virtuous actions, diſgraced and deſtroyed by infamous and illegal ſentences of tranſportation. And theſe unjuſt and wicked judgments have been executed with a raſcour and malignity, never before known in this land; our reſpectable and beloved fellow Citizens have been caſt FETTERED, into Dungeons, among felons in the Hulks to which they were not ſentenced.

CITIZENS:

We all approve the ſentiments, and are daily repeating the words, for which theſe our valuable brethren are thus unjuſtly and inhumanly ſuffering. We too, aſſociate in order to obtain a fair, free, and full repreſentation of the people in abſolute of real natural repreſentatives. Are we alſo willing to be treated as felons, for claiming this our inherent right, which we are determined never to forego but with our lives, and which none but traitors and traitors can wiſh to withhold from us; conſider, it is one and the ſame corrupt and corrupting influence which at this time domineers in Ireland, Scotland, and England. Can you believe that thoſe who ſend virtuous Irishmen, and Scotchmen lettered, with felons to Botany-Bay, do not meditate and will not attempt to ſeize the firſt moment to ſend us after them? Or if we had not juſt cauſe to apprehend the ſame inhuman treatment; if, inſtead of the moſt eminent danger, we were in perfect ſafety from it; ſhould we not diſdain to enjoy any liberty or privilege whatever, in which our honeſt Iriſh and Scotch, brethren, did not equally and as fully participate with us?—Their cauſe then and ours is the ſame. And it is both our duty and our intereſt to ſtand or fall together. The Iriſh Parliament and the Scotch Judges, actuated by the ſame Engliſh influence, have brought us directly to the point. There is no farther ſtep be yond that which they have taken. Where at ſtop. We muſt now chuſe at once either liberty or ſlavery for ourſelves and our poſterity. Will you wait till Barracks are erected in every village, and till ſubſidized Heſſians and Hanoverians are upon us?

You may aſk perhaps by what means, ſhall we ſeek redreſs?

We anſwer that men in a ſtate of civilized ſociety are bound to ſeek redreſs of the grievances from the laws; as long as any redreſs can be obtained by laws. But our common maſter whom we ſerve (whoſe law is law of liberty, and whoſe ſervice is perfect freedom) has taught us not to expect to gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thiſtles. We muſt have redreſs from our own laws: and not from the laws of our plunderers, enemies and oppreſſors.

There is no redreſs for a mature circumſtances are, but in a fair, free, and full repreſentation of the people.

Reſolved—that during the ſenſeleſs fit of parliament, the general committee of this ſociety do meet daily, for the purpoſe of watching the proceedings of the parliament and of the adminiſtration of the government of this country. And that upon the firſt introduction of any bill or motion inimical to the liberties of the people, ſuch as, *for landing foreign troops in Great-Britain or Ireland, for ſuſpending the habeas corpus act, for proclaiming martial law, or for preventing the people from meeting in ſocieties for conſtitutional information, or any other intention* of a ſimilar nature, that, on ſight of theſe emergencies, the general committee ſhall iſſue ſummonſes to the delegates of each diviſion, and alſo to the ſecretaries of the diffrent ſocieties affiliated and correſponding with this ſociety, forthwith to call a *general convention of the people*, to be held at ſuch place, and in ſuch a manner as ſhall be ſpecified in the ſummons, for the purpoſe of taking ſuch meaſures into their conſideration.

Reſolved—that the preceeding addreſs and reſolution be ſigned by the chairman, and printed and publiſhed.

J. MARTIN, Chairman.
T. HARDY, Secretary.

Committee Room, Jan. 23, 1794.

Reſolved unanimouſly—That a hundred thouſand copies of the addreſs to the people of Great-Britain and Ireland, voted at the general meeting, be printed and diſtributed by the ſociety.

LONDON, March 14.

Every regiment in the Republican armies of France, ſuſpected of counter revolutionary principles, is obliged to march in the rear. This they call paſſing quarantine. Such regiments after wards purified by the National Commiſſioners, who ſuſpend the ſuſpected officers, and then the corps is admitted to the honour of fighting.

Thoſe unfortunate men, Meſſrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving and Margarot, are at preſent on board a tranſport at Spithead. They are confined in the guard room among the common ſoldiers, with only a thin petition between them and the common felons. On Friday next they ſail for Botany Bay.

The London correſponding ſociety, has reſolved on ſending a feeling and energetic addreſs to their unfortunate brother Margarot, previous to his departure from his native country.

A cobler was apprehended and taken before a magiſtrate, upon a charge of having maliciouſly and treacherouſly ſpoken certain ſeditious and ſeaſonable words, concerning his Majeſty and the King of Honourable William Pitt.

The charge exhibited againſt the cobler was, that while he was at work in the ſhed he d——d the King's head and intended to give Mr. Pitt a leathering.

The words were proved by a ſkilful ſhoemaker.

The priſoner in his defence ſaid, that he only meant a man of the name of King, whoſe ſoul he had mended, but who had never paid him a farthing for his labours, and that one Pitt had recommended him to be an honeſt man.

The magiſtrate diſmiſſed the complaint, with a recommendation to the cobler, never to preſume any conſcience to undertake to mend the ſ——ls of Kings.

MARCH 19.

On the 13th ult. the grand arſenal of Corunna was burnt down. Sixty perſons periſhed in the conflagration, and 300 were dangerouſly burnt. It is ſuppoſed to have been ſet on fire by the French refugees, four of whom are taken up, on ſuſpicion.

The Court of Peterſburg is ſaid to have demanded of the Court of Vienna a declaration of neutrality, and a force of 24,000 men, if a war ſhould take place between Ruſſia and the Porte. In order to indemnify his imperial Majeſty to comply with this demand the Empreſs has promiſed that the diſtricts of Gracow, Lublet, and Coſtic, ſhall be ceded to Auſtria by the inhabitants country of Poland.

General Pichegru and Hoche.

The former was a Franciſcan, and the latter a meſſenger of his order. In the courſe of a few years he threw off the cowl, and ſerved in the National Guards. His ſine form, his courage and his attachment to the Republick, raiſed him by degrees to the command of the army of the Rhine, and afterwards to the command of the army of the North.

General Hoche is only 27 years of age. His military talents are great, and he poſſeſſes a degree of equanimity which the moſt unfortunate events do not diſcompoſe.

In 1789 he was a common ſoldier. He is the ſon of a plaiſterer at Antient. Guilguan, La Fayette's Adjutant, firſt obſerved the manner in which Hoche diſtinguiſhed himſelf, and his eager deſire to take himſelf maſter of the military art. He learned him to draw and to take plans. His progreſs was ſo rapid, that he ſoon raiſed himſelf to a ſituation of the greateſt importance.

DECLARATION

Of the King of Pruſſia againſt a general armament of the inhabitants of the empire.

I. When the propoſition for a general armament of the ſubjects of the Empire was made at the aſſembly of the Diet, the King of Pruſſia repreſented ſuch eſſential difficulties againſt this meaſure, that it could not have expected that the propoſition would have been carried to a concluſum.

II. For this reaſon his Majeſty finds himſelf under the neceſſity of laying this again once more before the aſſembly of his party—he immediately formed a reſolution to oppoſe it. On the 18th of the following day, *Nombrun* attacked the works with the corps of *Equality*, ſurprized the new battalion d'Artois, and maſſacred a great number—the alarm ſpread to all parts—all the whites found in the ſtreets were ſlain. In this frightful confuſion all the inhabitants, men, women and children, who could ſave themſelves, got refuge, ſome at Leogane, others at Jacmel. Sonthonax ſeeing his party baffled, retired to Fort L'Iſlet, with all the whites, determined to defend themſelves. *Mambrun* ſummoned him to ſurrender in an hour, or he would maſſacre all the whites in the city, men, women and children to the number of 250. *Sonthonax* ſeeing he could not reſiſt, ſurrendered. *Mambrun*—the 60 whites he had with him ſaved themſelves by fleeing to Leogane and Archaye. Behold then Sonthonax at the power of Mambrun, who will have an eye upon him.

It is reported that five hundred whites were murdered on this occaſion. That the *Hyacinth* releaſed from priſon by this party, marched immediately to *Cul-de-ſac*, and entered the town with 6 or 7 thouſand men—he has poſſeſſed himſelf of the poſts *St. Joſeph and St. Claire*, determined to aſſiſt Sonthonax and Mambrun.

Thus to the continental ſhock of antherical evil deſigns of foreign powers, perſonal diviſions, the pretenſions of one party and the weakneſs of the other, may be added the ruin of this miſerable colony. But if all their efforts had been turned to preſervation, it is not law which they are abuſed, till it is ſuit would, have enjoyed them. Union would have been all ſtrength.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

THE Legiſlature of this ſtate, with a view to ſoften the rigour of penal laws, have paſſed an act, declaring that no crime ſhall be puniſhed with death. Murder in the firſt degree, is deſignated to be, a killing by means of poiſon, by lying in wait, or with ſome other kind of willful, deliberate premeditated intention, or which ſhall be committed in the preparation or attempt to perpetrate any arſon, rape, robbery or burglary. All other kinds of killing ſhall be deemed murder in the ſecond degree. The kind of murder to be aſcertained by the verdict of a jury.

Perſons liable to be proſecuted for petit treaſon ſhall be proceeded againſt and puniſhed as in other caſes of murder.

Murder in the firſt degree is puniſhed with death. High treaſon is puniſhed with confinement in priſon and the penitentiary houſe, not leſs than ſix, nor more than 12 years—Arſon, with confinement not leſs than five nor more than 12 years—Rape, not leſs than 10, nor more than 21 years—Burglary of the ſecond degree, not leſs than 10, nor more than 18 years—Forgery, not leſs than four, nor more than 15 years, with payment of a fine, not to exceed 1000 dollars—Maiming, not leſs than two nor more than 10 years, with a fine not to exceed 200 dollars—Manſlaughter, not leſs than one nor more than 10 years, and giving ſecurity for good behavior during life. Perſons having charged with involuntary manſlaughter, the Attorney General, with leave of the court, may waive the felony, and proceed againſt them as for a miſdemeanor, and give in evidence any act of manſlaughter—or the attorney may charge both offences in the ſame indictment, and the jury may acquit the perſon of one or both.—The benefit of clergy is for ever abolished.

MAY 12.

From the Courier Francais of Saturday laſt.

ST. DOMINGO.

The laſt event at Port-au-Prince, has created conſternation in every heart—It does how much France is deceived by the ſtrategem who deſtroy the country in its name, whilſt the Engliſh and the Spaniards under the pretext of preſervation, complete their part the ruin of this flouriſhing colony—Of this ſeveral letters from St. Domingo affirm us. By this unfortunate city (Port-au-prince) the whites reduced to a ſtate of weakneſs and nullity the moſt wretched, waited in ſilence a change in their ſituation, when *Sonthonax* and *Mambrun*, mutually jealous of their reſpective authorities, contemplated a deciſive ſtroke to inſure each to himſelf the ſuperiority.

Mambrun, ſore of the corps of *Equality* of which he had attached to himſelf all the men, troubled *Sonthonax*, who under the pretence that the Engliſh threatened Port-au-Prince, went to the priſons harangued the priſoners, and offered them their liberty on condition of their joining the battalion *d'Artois*, to compleat it—the propoſition confented, were armed and poſted in one part of the fortifications, while the corps of *equality* occupied the other. This augmentation of force appeared to *Mambrun* a project to determine the inferiority of his party—he immediately formed a reſolution to oppoſe it. On the night of the following day, *Mambrun* attacked the works with the corps of *Equality*, ſurprized the new battalion d'Artois, and maſſacred a great number—the alarm ſpread to all parts—all the whites found in the ſtreets were ſlain. In this frightful confuſion all the inhabitants, men, women and children, who could ſave themſelves, got refuge, ſome at Leogane, others at Jacmel. Sonthonax ſeeing his party baffled, retired to Fort L'Iſlet, with all the whites, determined to defend themſelves. *Mambrun* ſummoned him to ſurrender in an hour, or he would maſſacre all the whites in the city, men, women and children to the number of 250. *Sonthonax* ſeeing he could not reſiſt, ſurrendered. *Mambrun*—the 60 whites he had with him ſaved themſelves by fleeing to Leogane and Archaye. Behold then Sonthonax at the power of Mambrun, who will have an eye upon him.

It is reported that five hundred whites were murdered on this occaſion. That the *Hyacinth* releaſed from priſon by this party, marched immediately to *Cul-de-ſac*, and entered the town with 6 or 7 thouſand men—he has poſſeſſed himſelf of the poſts *St. Joſeph and St. Claire*, determined to aſſiſt Sonthonax and Mambrun.

Thus to the continental ſhock of antherical evil deſigns of foreign powers, perſonal diviſions, the pretenſions of one party and the weakneſs of the other, may be added the ruin of this miſerable colony. But if all their efforts had been turned to preſervation, it is not law which they are abuſed, till it is ſuit would, have enjoyed them. Union would have been all ſtrength.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

The public mind is on the rack for freſh and authentic intelligence, eſpecially ſince the arrival of Capt. Hall, in the brig Mary, on Saturday laſt, in 46 days from Hull, who brought papers later than 12 Ventoſe, or April 2d, but has detailed none of the following articles, as the REPORTS of Beef, which, *if true*, are really important—viz:

That there had been a ſignal Republican victory againſt the Pruſſians, in which 6000 were ſlain, about March 20; that Valenciennes & Conde had been taken ſome time before he ſailed, on which occaſions civic feaſts and illuminations took place. That the ſeveral *rebel armies* were entirely diſbanded. That the ſouthern army againſt Spain had been crowned with a ſeries of victories, in which ſeveral Spaniſh towns fell into their hands. That the *Brest* fleet alone conſiſted of 35 ſail of the line, better manned & *victualled* than they ever had been, 5 of which ſailed about March 20 for Concalle-Bay, there to take under convoy a number of tranſports, with ſoldiers, &c. for the *reduction* of the Britiſh iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, in the channel; the other ſhips were out, but where was not known, and all the frigates cruiſing, in conſequence of which *prizes were hourly arriving*, 100 having arrived in one week. That ſome important ſtroke againſt England was contemplated. That many of the Cork fleet, and 29 valuable ſhips from the Streight to London, had been brought in with the Britiſh union inverted. That PROVISION was *plenty*, but as it was in the hands of the commiſſioners, who iſſue orders for delivering it, the diſcontented, with a ghaſtly tone, cried, *famine!* Captain H. had travelled 200 miles, and the general price for a dinner was 2 livres, which is 3/4 York currency. That the people were in the higheſt ſpirits, entertaining no other idea than that of conquering all their enemies of foes and eſtabliſhing their dearbought independence. That the Portugueſe had ſent a fleet to the mouth of the Streights, to check the Algerines. That Capt. Van Dogan, who commanded the Concord, is promoted to a flag-ſhip; and that Captain Bampard, late of the Ambuſcade, commands a 74.

The Governor of Jamaica (Adam Williamſon, Eſquire) has informed the Britiſh Conſul General (Sir John Temple) reſiding in this city, dated April 12, that all the ports in that iſland are open for the importation of all kinds of proviſions in *neutral veſſels*, until the 20th October next; 4 months further notice to be given—And that the veſſels bringing them to (Britiſh) St. Domingo will be *allowed* to take *produce* to the amount of their cargoes, *for the preſent*.

STOCKBRIDGE, May 20.

MELANCOLY ACCIDENT.

"On Monday night laſt the dwelling houſe of Mr. JOHN STEVENS, of Canaan, ſtate of New-York, together with three of his children, fell a prey to fire. About two o'clock in the morning, Mr. Stevens and his wife were awakened by the calling of their children from the chamber, where five of them ſlept. The chamber and ſtairway were filled with flames; Mr. Stevens ſo far abated their fury, with a few pails of water, that two of the children, after being called, ventured through the fire to the head of the ſtairs, and were taken down by the mother. The other three, a daughter fourteen years old, and two ſons, the one nine and the other ſeven years old, miſerably periſhed in the flames. The eldeſt of the two taken down from the chamber, a lad eleven years old, being dreadfully burnt, ran about twenty rods, to a neighbour's, & by the moſt piercing ſhrieks of anguiſh, awoke the family; he there found a pail of water, and, in his frenzy, poured it upon his head; he ſoon became ſtupified and about eleven o'clock on Wedneſday expired. The other lad, though conſiderably burnt, is likely to recover. Mr. Stevens, greatly expoſed to the fire, with much difficulty dragged out a bed, on which lay his two youngeſt children, not having time to take them out of the bed. All further exertions were vain—they could only ſtand the diſtracted ſpectators of this fatal conflagration.

NORTHAMPTON, May 28.

Senators for the County of Hampſhire, for the year enſuing.

CHOSEN.

Hon. John Hallings, Wm. Shepherd, Samuel Lyman, and David Sexton, Eſqrs.

CANDIDATES.

Hon. Samuel Fowler, Eſq. and
Hugh M'Clelen, Eſq.

A Reſolution, for continuing the embargo until the 20th of June, was taken into conſideration by the Houſe, on the 12th inſt. and negatived, 73 to 13; it will, of courſe, be diſcontinued, after the 25th inſt. This meaſure evinces, that the apprehenſions of a war have very nearly ſubſided, in the minds of the members of Congreſs.

It is expected Congreſs will cloſe their preſent ſeſſion very ſoon.

In the courſe of the debate in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, upon the Reſolution for continuing the embargo, Mr. Clarke obſerved, That he was for letting the embargo die of itſelf. There was, however, *another embargo*, which he wiſhed to ſee taken off, as ſoon as it could be done with propriety. "*We have been embargoed in this houſe*," ſaid he, "for ſix months, and it we perſiſt in this habit of making fine ſpeeches, upon every occaſion, it will be a long time before this forced embargo can be taken off." Mr. Smith, who brought forward, the reſolution, obſerved, in reply, that he hoped public buſineſs would not be treated with levity, and that Congreſs would riſe, when they found it convenient; but if the gentleman was ſo very impatient to get home, *he could be very well ſpared by the houſe.*

POST OFFICE THIEFS.

The vigilance of the Poſt-Maſter General has ſucceeded in detecting the villain who has ſo frequently of late robbed the Mail of the United States. He proves to be one of the clerks employed at the Poſt-Office, at New-York, and one who had the care of the mail from that city to Philadelphia. Upon his being arreſted, a conſiderable ſum of money was found in his poſſeſſion, which he confeſſed he had taken from the mail. Theſe, with ſeveral other circumſtances, fully convicted him of the crime. He was committed to the gaol of the city of New-York, and is to be tried at the next ſeſſions of the Supreme Court.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 24th inſt. a red OX, four or eight years old, with ſome white in his face, branded with the letters S.C. upon the near horn; the owner is deſired to come and take his property, pay charges, and take him away.

SUPPLY CLARK.

Southampton, May 26, 1794.

To be LET, a good and convenient STORE and POT ASH WORKS, together with a large ſtage-yard ſituated for buſineſs, in the town of Worthington, lying on the great road from Northampton to Albany. For further particulars enquire of the Subſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JESSE SMITH.

Worthington May 23, 1794.

Pomeroy & Wright,

Taylors,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they carry on the buſineſs in company; a few rods north of the Court-Houſe, Northampton, where all who chooſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on their exertions to please different taſtes; and to execute with neatneſs and diſpatch, every favour—which will be acknowledged by the publick's humble ſervants.

POMEROY & WRIGHT.

N. B. The Subſcriber returns thanks to his cuſtomers for paſt favours and ſolicits the continuance thereof, and would inform them, that in conſequence of the Partnerſhip he has entered, it is neceſſary his private accounts ſhould be ſoon ſettled, by calling on him for that purpoſe they will oblige their humble ſervant.

AARON WRIGHT, Jun.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

Will cover this Seaſon,

at the Stable of the Subſcriber,

BRONZO,

An elegant Horſe, four years old, a good coat, of a dark cheſnut colour, fifteen hands high, well made, clean limb'd, and well gaited—at the moderate price of nine ſhillings the leap, two dollars the ſeaſon, and eighteen ſhillings to warrant a foal—to be paid in caſh or any kind of grain, by the firſt day of December next; or, from that time, to lie upon intereſt till the firſt day of April next, to be paid with the principal in caſh.

Good paſtures will be provided for Mares, and conſtant attendance given &c.

JONA. LEAVITT.

Heath, May 9, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſt. three old SHEEP one of them black, marked with a ſwallow tail in both ears, one of the other marked with a crop in the near ear and a ſlit in the top of the ſame, and a ſlit the under ſide of the ſame ear; the other without any artificial mark, and two LAMBS without any mark. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

WHEREAS it is provided by a law of the Commonwealth, that the Brigade Inſpector, in each Brigade, ſhall annually inſpect the Magazines of each town, within the Brigade to which he belongs, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury of the County, againſt all towns, which ſhall neglect to keep conſtantly provided according to law.

Theſe are therefore to notify the ſeveral towns in the ſecond Brigade and Fourth Diviſion of Militia of this Commonwealth—that the Subſcriber, will attend the duty of his office, in all the towns after ſaid, ſome time in the month of July next. He hopes that having this ſeaſonable notice of the intended inſpection, there will be no occaſion of any complaint being made.

SETH CATLIN, Brigade Inſpector,
of the 2nd Brigade, and
Fourth Diviſion, &c.

☞ The Printers in Greenfield and Springfield, are requeſted to inſert the foregoing advertiſement.

Deerfield, May 23, 1794.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, ſome time in April laſt, two COLTS, one two year old, of the male kind, black, natural pacer,—the other one year old, a brown or dark bay Mare, ſome white in the face, hind feet white, black tail mixed with white hairs. Whoever will take up ſaid Colts, and deliver them to the ſubſcriber, or give information thereof, ſhall have a reaſonable reward.

STEPHEN WARNER.

Cummington, May 20, 1794.

THE Subſcriber calls on all thoſe indebted to the late firm of JONES & LADD, to ſettle their Book Accounts, either by payment or note, immediately—He finds himſelf under abſolute neceſſity to make the above requeſt—and muſt add however diſagreeable—That a compliance will prevent coſt.

PHILIP JONES.

Buckland, May 26, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has from the lateſt arrivals, at New York, ſelected a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which are now ready for ſale at his Store in Northampton, nearly at the ſame price thoſe can obtained for by recarting to Boſton or New-York.

PEWTER of all kinds, Braſs Kettles, do. 8 by 6, 9 by 7 Window Glaſs.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Swedes, Ruſſia and Jerſey Iron, German Steel, a general aſſortment of Hard Ware.

White-Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh White, Verdigrete.

Camwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, Allum, Oil of Vitrol, Roman do. Nutgaul, Jack Cards, Preſs Paper.

A quantity of Loaf and Lump Sugar,—alſo a few hhds. of the beſt St. Croix Rum, which will be diſpoſed of every low, by the hhd. or bbl.

CAME into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a red roan MARE, white ſtreak in her face, ſhod all round, has been galled on her right ſide. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SIMEON POMEROY.

South Hadley, May 19, 1794.

Freſh Goods.

Philiab & W. Smith,

HAVE juſt received from New York, an elegant aſſortment of GOODS, ſuited to the ſeaſon, which they are now ſelling at their Store in Hadley, at as low an advance, as at any ſtore in the county.

Alſo, Weſt Indie and New-Rum, Brandy and Wine, by the hhd. or leſs quantity, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.

WANTED immediately 10 or 20 likely SHIPPING HORSES, for which good pay will be made.

Hadley, May 24, 1794.

PARODY,

On Dr. WATTS' INDIAN PHILOSOPHER, or, Few honeſt COBLERS.

[Written in *Charleſton*, S. C.]

WHY ſhall our ſhoes ſo ſoon Grow old?
Why ſhould the hide with which they are ſoal'd
Be worn and out of date?
CRISPIN, 'tis ſtrange the thread that ſews
Millions of coats ſhould leave our ſhoes
In ſuch a ragged ſtate.

In vain I ſought the ſecret cauſe,
Lock'd in the leather for its flaws
The tanner curs'd in vain;
Stept into ſhops where ſhoes were made,
Saw artiſts hourly ply the trade;
But none would this explain.

Then t'ward the weſt and croſs the ſtreet,
Where folks at tall *St. Michael's* meet
I hurried vex'd in mind;
'Till on the banks of *Aſhley's* flood,
On foil of marſh, I fighting ſtood,
For tanning uſe deſign'd.

Not far from thence a Cobler's ſon
Stood by his hides and thus began,
With aſpect dull and ſad;
Thrice he came o'er the lazy ſtream,
The faults of ſhoes was all his theme,
For many a fault they had.

He ſaid the ſpacious ample hide,
That does for all our hoofs provide,
No thinking man could blame;
Since ſhap'd into ſo many ſoals,
Some would have flaws, and ſome have holes,
To blaſt the Cobler's fame.

The artiſt wiſe who ſhap'd the ſhoe
One hide from every creature drew,
And ſcrap'd that hide with care;
This is an honeſt ſkin, he ſaid;
Then he reſolv'd to try his trade,
And make a handſome pair.

Soon as the hide had left the vat,
And lodg'd a loft, a hungry rat
Attack'd it teeth and claws;
Ah, cruel chance and ragged fate,
He gnaw'd it early, gnaw'd it late,
Starvation has no laws.

Happy the man who finds a ſhoe,
That's to his expectation true,
One real good below;
But, oh, the crond of wretched wights,
Who travel bareſoot theſe dull nights,
And wound the bleeding toe.

Thus ſung the cobler's hopeful ſon—
I found it length his ſong was done
He ſaid he was no Jew;
Sure then, cry'd I, ere I agree
For theſe damn'd ſhoes you mean for me,
I will go bareſoot too.

Some happier *Criſpin* tell me where
What other ſhop affords a pair,
Where better ſhoes are found;
Swift as on *Quixote's* ſteed of old
I'd ſtir to get my boots new ſoal'd,
And wear them tight and ſound.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Extract of a letter from Captain Barney, dated Kingſton, (Jamaica) 22d March.

"My laſt was intended by Mr. Parker, which informed you of my defeating the indictment againſt me for piracy on the 10th, and that the other indictment was to be tried on the 15th; but on that day the Governor ſtopped all proceedings againſt me, and thatunaſked. On the 17th I went to Spaniſh Town to ſee the Governor, who invited me to dine, &c. I then waited upon the judge of the Admiralty, and was determined to come home if a trial of the ſhip could not be brought on: He has promiſed me to try it on the 16th April, by way of favour. I have in conſequencekept Parker, and ſhall wait the iſſue. What that will be I know not, as almoſt every thing is condemned. The Court has been ſitting ſome days on veſſels brought in five and ſix months ago; they have condemned the moſt of them, from ſome pretext or other. I ſuppoſe there never was a man treated as I have been, in what is called a free country. I am now refuſed the names of my proſecutors by the Advocate General; ſo that I cannot bring ſuit againſt them. The whole town, at leaſt the reſpectable part, are crying out againſt ſuch proceedings, as it is now evident to every perſon how cruelly and maliciouſly I have been uſed, ſo that many have changed their opinions, and are now my friends.

"I am this moment informed, that there is an order of the Government to embark all French perſons and ſend them to America. It is ſaid that the moſt of theſe people have had protections from Col. Whitelock at Jeremie, inviting them to join the Britiſh, and bring their effects, &c. The moment they put to ſea from the different ports to join him, they have been captured and plundered of every thing, and brought in here. They have complained of ſuch treatment, and the ſatisfaction is to be embarked without a farthing, after having been induced to become traitors, and now America is the place to ſend them, as if we had not enough already. I ſorely hope they will be ſent back in the ſame veſſel that carries them."

A letter dated Baltimore, May 1, informs, that an American Captain in that port has been tarr'd & feathered for ſome inſult offered to the flag of the United States.

Extract of a letter from England dated 27th February, 1794.

"Be aſſured England has no concern in the Algerine buſineſs, and is moſt ſincerely diſpoſed to cultivate the friendſhip of America."

From Alicant, Jan. 24, 1794.

"*In order to form a treaty of Peace with the Algerines, Col. Humphrey, Miniſter at Liſbon, has been here for ſome time for that purpoſe; in which I am ſorry to obſerve he has not ſucceeded and is now at Madrid; but previous to his departure, he authoriſed Mr. Robert Montgomery to ſend with all expedition, the neceſſary relief to the Captives, carried into the above port, which he has already effected in making them remittances of ſpecie & chuſing adequate to their wants, and will continue to give them every aſſiſtance in his power, to render their ſituation more tolerable.*"

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 1.

A STRONG report has exiſted for ſome days, that the Mikrel Arabs, a ſavage race of people who inhabit Perſia, on the coaſts of the Caſpian Sea, have declared war againſt Ruſſia, and have already commenced it by ravaging a great extent of her poſſeſſions in that quarter of the globe.

BrigadeOrders.

THE commanding Officers of Regiments in the ſecond Brigade, & fourth Diviſion, of the Militia, in the County of Hampſhire, are ordered to fill up all vacancies in their reſpective Regiments immediately, and make returns to the Brigade Major as ſoon as poſſible, agreeable to the laws, for the regulation of the Militia. It is expected theſe orders will be put in execution with cheerfulneſs, when the probability of a War is taken into conſideration and the neceſſity of having every part of the Militia completely Officered, ſhould ſuch an event take place. Pr. Order.

SETH MURRAY, B. Gen.

Hatfield, May 5, 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton Meadow, on the 2d inſt. a red roan MARE, 4 years old, trots and paces, dark mane and tail, ſhod before, about 12½ hands high. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIJAH WRIGHT.

Northampton, May 7, 1794.

TO be Sold, or Let—A valuable piece of LAND, lying in the town of Norwich, containing 44 acres, moſtly under improvement—Terms of ſale, (if ſold) made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars, enquire of

TIMOTHY LYMAN.

Goſhen, April 10, 1794.

FOURTH DIVISION *of the* MILITIA.

FIRST BRIGADE.

THE Militia Law of this Commonwealth, having made it the duty of the ſeveral Brigade Inſpectors, annually, to inſpect the magazines of the ſeveral towns within their Brigades, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury, of all deficiencies that may be found either in arms, ammunition or camp equipage. The Subſcriber hereby notifies the reſpective towns, belonging to the 1ſt Brigade of the 4th diviſion, that he propoſes to attend the inſpection of the ſeveral Magazines belonging to the ſame in June and July next.—It is hoped, that where there many deficiencies in any of the town ſtocks, they may be compleated prior to the inſpection, that no complaint be neceſſary to be made in the Brigade.

JOHN SMITH, Brigade Inſpector.

Hadley, May 16, 1794.

TAKEN up in the incloſure of the ſubſcriber on the 10th inſt. a black HORSE colt, one year old, with a white ſtreak in the face, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

AARON CLAPP.

Eaſtampton, May 1ſt 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reſident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, that their lands are taxed in State Tax No. 10. and in town and county tax, for the year 1793. Unleſs they are ſettled on or before the 1ſt of July next, the direction of the law will be taken in order to collect them.

REUBEN CLARK, Col.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

FOR SALE,

IN Buckland, on the county road, about 100 acres of Excellent land, with a convenient new dwelling houſe, two barns, & potath on the ſame, will produce about 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of plowing and paſturing, a young orchard which will produce a ſufficiency for ſeveral barrels of cyder, with other fruit trees; agreeably ſituated and well watered.

Alſo, about two miles weſterly on ſaid County road, a new dwelling houſe nearly compleated, one and a half ſtory high, ſmall barn, two acres of excellent land, with one half of a new forge in good repair, and ſtock ſufficient for the ſame one year, a good ſtand for innholding, retailing, or machaniſm—A blackſmith is much wanted.

Alſo, about one hundred rods ſouth of ſaid forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well ſituated and timbered for coaling, for the uſe of ſaid forge, as any to be found; about 6 acres chopped, and almoſt fitted for improvement. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the firſt mentioned premiſes.

He alſo wiſhes a ſettlement of all book accounts by payment, or notes of hand.

Buckland, May 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public vendue, on Wedneſday the 11th of June next, at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton, at 2 o'clock, P. M.—About 10 acres of LAND, ſlate the property of Solomon Clapp, deceaſed, lying in Norwich, about 100 rods weſt of the Meeting-Houſe.

For particulars erquire of

ASAHEL CLAPP, } *Exr.*
AZARIAH CLAPP. }

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the 8th inſt. three old SHEEP, and two LAMBS, marked with a Swallow's tail, in the near ear, and a hole thro' the ſame, noſthorn. Whoever will take up ſaid ſheep, or give information where they may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

ELIJAH SCOTT.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

WHEREAS the BRIGHT BAY, ſtands advertiſed to cover at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber the preſent ſeaſon, —the public are hereby notified, that ſaid advertiſement is hereby made void, as ſaid horſe is otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

JONA. WARE.

Norwich May 17, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a likely LAD, 14, 15 or 16 years old, as an apprentice to the Carpenter's, and join-er's buſineſs. Enquire of the PRINTER.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the evening of the 12th inſt. an indentured Apprentice Boy, named *George Weſhington Hubbel*, about 19 years of age, a tall ſlim fellow, with lightiſh brown hair, and remarkable broad feet, had on an took with him, a new London Brown coat, and Scarlet veſt, and an old light brown do. a pair of London Brown overalls, one pair of light coloured Jaeedo, one pair, of ſtrip'd fulled cloth do, a new caſhar hat, a new check'd flannel ſhirt, and one pair of old ſpeck'd ſtockings, and one pair of thick ſhoes, about half worn. Whoever will take up ſaid *Ran-a-way*, and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be entitled to *Two Dollars* reward, but no charges paid. All perſons are ſtrictly forbid harbouring or truſting ſaid boy, on peril of the law.

DANIEL BARRET.

Montgomery, April 14, 1794

Lately purchaſed by the ſubſcriber and kept at his ſtable, in Cheſterfield, that excellent Horſe, the

BLACK WEASEL,

HE is five years old this graſs, 15 hands high, is remarkable for ſymmetry, and charms the eye with his beautiful color and activity. He is ſaid to be full blooded, but among ſenſible republicans, where merit only is the ſtandard of approbation, nobility of blood by illuſtrious pedigree is of little importance. He will cover at the very moderate price of 6s. the ſingle leap—the ſeaſon, and 20s. to inſure a foal.

For the accommodation of the gentlemen in Worthington, ſaid Horſe will be kept at Lieut. Lathrop's ſtable in ſaid town, 2 days in a weak, viz: on Mondays and Thurſdays, through the ſeaſon. Good paſturing for Mares, and every favour thankfully acknowledged, by

JOSIAH MILLS.

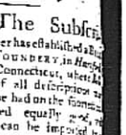
Cheſterfield, May 10, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, the firſt inſt. a forrel HORSE colt, two years old, with a long tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KING.

Goſhen, May 20, 1794.

Bell Foundery.



THE Subſcriber has eſtabliſhed a Bell Foundery in Hartford, Connecticut, where all deſcriptions of Bells may be had on the ſhorteſt notice, and warranted equally good, and cheaper than they can be imported from Europe, by applying to

The public's very humble ſervant,

ENOS DOOLITTLE.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large ſupply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS,
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Alſo, the following collections of Medicines viz:

Helden's in 3 Books—Worceſter Collection—Hans Gram's Thankſgiving Ac. them—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by B. Rogerſon—Kimball's and Billings Ma. Works, never before publiſhed.

School Books by the doz. as uſual.

Thoſe of his Cuſtomers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requeſted to call and ſettle the ſame.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

HAVE juſt received a freſh ſupply of

ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

With a good aſſortment of

GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS,

And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, 8s. 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails.

Which they are determined to ſell on good terms as at any Store in the County.

They want to purchaſe Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALL Perſons indebted to the over a year, are once more, and for the laſt time, in this way, called upon to make immediate payment.

Northampton, April 23, 1794.

James Blackman,

INFORMS the public, that he has on hand a quantity of LINSEED OIL which he will exchange for FLAXSEED or CASH—one gallon of OIL, will be given in exchange for one buſhel of FLAXSEED.

Worthington, April 30, 1794.

Eraſtus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,

W. I. & N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or leſs, French Brandy, by the hhd. or leſs, Sherry, Cape, Madeira and Malaga Wines, Moloſſes, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Geneva by the Caſe or leſs, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, of the firſt quality, Indigo, Rice, Coffee, Chocolate, ſpices of all kinds, Ruſſia and Pig Duck, Codfiſh, by the quintal or leſs, Cotton Wool, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco, 7 by 9 Glaſs, Rock and Table Salt, Philadelphia and Ruſſia Iron, Nail Rods, cod. and 4d. Nails, Herd's-Graſs and Clover Seed imported from Amſterdam, &c. &c. &c.

Moſt kinds of country produce received in payment, on which attendance will be given and the ſmalleſt favour acknowledged with gratitude.

☞ All perſons indebted by Book or Note are requeſted to make payment.

Northampton, May 5, 1794.

SIMEON BUTLER,

CONTINUES the buſineſs of BOOK BINDING, nearly oppoſite the Court-Houſe, Northampton—Where may be had Deed and Record Books—Webſter's, and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants Account Books, wholeſale and retail.

He has on hand, and keeps conſtantly for ſale, a ſmall aſſortment of BOOKS, of moſt branches of literature.

Old Books re-bound on reaſonable terms.

Any of the above articles, given for tanned SHEEP SKINS or RAGS.

April 30, 1794.

WANTED to purchaſe

immediately, a HORSE of two, ſolid and Firm, ſuitable for the Stage. Enquire of the PRINTER.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1794 [NUMB. 405.

ERIMENTS *to determine whether it is beſt to plant* LARGE *or* SMALL CUTTINGS *of* POTATUES.

[*By the Rev. Mr.* COACHMAN.]

In the Nova Scotia Magazine for December, 1790, there appeared ſome extracts from an Eſſay on Potatoes, publiſhed among the Papers of the Bath Agricultural Society, for 1788. In theſe a prodigious difference is noticed, between the produce of large cuttings and that from ſmall, in favour of large ones, *as mine to one.*

That a conſiderable difference of produce might eſcape the obſervation of moſt careleſs farmers, who feldom made comparative experiments, is readily to be ſuppoſed, and that, therefore, it might ſtill be a diſputed point amongſt them, whether large or ſmall cuttings are moſt profitable, is the author who relates thoſe experiments aſſerts it is, and as we know it to be true. But we can hardly ſuppoſe that any farmer, who ſhould ſee one acre in his neighbour's field produce as much as nine of his own, would continue inattentive to the advantage of uſing larger ſeed.

In the experiments, where this amazing difference of produce is mentioned, it is not ſtated what proportion the cuttings, reſpectively in the one and in the other caſe, bore to each other. Probably there was a greater difference than between thoſe which are commonly uſed here. However, if the loſs by planting ſmall cuttings ſhould only become half, or even one fourth part of that mentioned above, ſtill it would be an object highly deſerving the attention of every farmer. I thought, therefore, it might not be a uſeleſs experiment, to try two or three different ſizes of cuttings, near to each other, carefully planted in this neighbourhood, and to mark the difference of produce, if any.

For this purpoſe, in the ſecond week of June laſt, I took an equal number of cuttings, of three different ſizes; the largeſt No. 1, were ſomewhat larger than thoſe uſually planted here. The ſecond ſize, which I ſhall call No. 2, was leſs than one half of No. 1. The third ſize (No. 3.) was about one third of No. 2 †

I planted 100 hills with each ſize, four cuttings in each hill. The land, manure, and cultivation as nearly alike as I could ascertain.

From the firſt appearance of the plants, a ſtriking difference, in favour of the largeſt ſize, was obſervable. Many of the hills from No. 1, had ten, twelve, or fourteen ſtalks, ſtrong and healthy. Thoſe from No. 2, in many inſtances had not more than four ſtalks, and thoſe ſmall and feeble. The difference, though ſtill very perceptible, was not ſo great toward the end of the ſummer, as at the beginning.

In the beginning of November they were all taken up, and the produce weighed.

No. 1, produced 28olbs.
No. 2, 249½
No. 3, 168

The medium weight of a buſhel, upon ſeveral trials, was found to be 61lb. Therefore the produce of No. 1, was ſomething above four buſhels and a half; and the difference between No. 1, and No. 3, nearly two buſhels. This is very conſiderable. If an acre planted with cuttings ſuch as No. 1, would produce two hundred buſhels, by planting ſuch as No. 3, the former will inſure 80 buſhels. In four acres the loſs will be 320 buſhels; in eight acres, which many farmers plant in a ſeaſon, it will be 640 buſhels!

I am informed, that ſome farmers in the province plant only the *eyes* of their potatoes, and give the reſt to their cattle or hogs. With theſe the loſs muſt be ſtill greater.

* *Vol. I. page 454.*

† *The cuttings of each ſize were weighed, and the weight noted at the time of planting, but the memorandum has been miſlaid. However, after all, as I cannot recollect the abſolute weight, I am certain the proportion to each other was, very nearly, as above.*

English BRIBERY—French PATRIOTISM.

Copy of a letter of Major Jamis Grant, commander of the Britiſh forces on the Mole, to M. St. Nicholas, 12th February.

Mr. General,

I HAVE the honor to forward to you the incloſed letter from Col. Whitlock, commander of the French forces. I am informed, that its contents are of the greateſt importance, and that it may reach you in a ſafe and proper manner, I ſend you an Engliſh officer with a flag of truce, not doubting but you will procure to him an honorable protection. You will be ſo kind as to give him your anſwer, which he will deliver to me at Jean Rabel, where I ſhall have a ſufficient number of men for the immediate execution of whatever plan you may do me the honor to propoſe.

Should you prefer to communicate with a ſhip of war, there will be one cruiſing in the canal, that is, between the land and La-Tortue. In addition to what may be propoſed in a letter from the Colonel, I take this opportunity to aſſure you on the honor of a Britiſh officer that all poſſible care ſhall be taken to ſecure to you every thing belonging to you, and you ſurely do not doubt but the moſt honorable attention will be paid to your perſon.

The ſhip of war has orders to give you all the protection in her power.

Permit me alſo to aſſure you that all the officers and troops of the line ſhall be immediately received into the pay of Great Britain on the ſame footing as the troops of Dillon and others ſerving in this garriſon.

I have the honor to be,
Mr. General,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) JAMES GRANT.

Copy of a letter from Colonel Whitlock, Commander in chief, to Mr. DAVAUX, *Commandant at Port de Paix.*

Jeremie, 2d February, 1794.

SIR,

IF I am not miſinformed, concerning your preſent ſituation, it is ſuch that you will not be ſurprized at receiving this letter. You cannot but be fully acquainted with the intentions of his Britannic Majeſty to uſe the moſt vigorous efforts to take poſſeſſion of the Iſland of St. Domingo, or of that part of it which is not yet ſubdued by the arms of Spain. I truely expect conſiderable forces from England; the army under my command has lately been conſiderably reinforced.

I do not doubt but you have alſo been informed that all the members of that party of the National Convention of France, who had ſanctioned the meaſure for ſending to St. Domingo, Civil Commiſſioners, who are looked upon as the cauſe of the total ruin of that iſland, have for that crime ſuffered an ignominious death.

Beſides the leader of that party, was acuſed of three capital crimes, the firſt of which is, that he adviſed the meaſure of ſending hither civil Commiſſioners.

The unhappy ſtate of France, rendering it impracticable for that nation to ſend ſuccours to this ill fated country, ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable proprietors of St. Domingo were forced to apply to England for protection, which was accordingly granted to them. I now, therefore, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, do hereby offer to you the ſame protection, on condition that you ſhall deliver the town and forts of Port de Paix and its dependencies, into the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh government, which being complied with, the officers and ſoldiers ſerving under your command, ſhall enjoy the ſame favours as have been granted to thoſe of the Iſle, leaving it to the *bounty* of his Majeſty, to grant to yourſelf the rank he ſhall judge proper. I further add, that as a reward for the confidence which I demand of you, in the name of the government which I ſerve, the ſum of five thouſand pounds ſterling, making fifty cents as (cents) Tournois, ſhall be paid to you in perſon, or depoſited in the bank of England, payable to your order, on delivering the town of Port-de-Paix, with the forts, artillery, ammunition, proviſions, &c. &c. without any damage or devaſtation having been committed on them, into the hands of the officer whom I ſhall appoint to receive them, as alſo the ſhips of war which may be in ſaid port.—I ſhall be at Longone next Wedneſday, where any flag of truce you pleaſe to ſend me, ſhall be received and reſpected.

I have the honor to ſend you incloſed, the extract of an Engliſh Gazette, which has been ſent to all the Engliſh commanders in officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble and
very obedient ſervant,
WHITLOCK.
Commander in Chief.

Anſwer of LAVAUX, *Governor General, per interim.*

Port de Paix, February 13, 1794. 2d year of the French Republic.

THE probity, the delicacy which reign in the breaſt of a French Republican, muſt ever have given you full aſſurance that we ſhould reſpect your flag of truce. French generoſity does not fluctuate with events. As amongſt us no perſon is diſtinguiſhed as a ſuperior, we all doing the duty of a ſoldier, I looked upon your letter as addreſſed to the firſt ſoldier of the army, and as I conceal nothing from my comrades, it was opened and read publicly. We are animated by one and the ſame ſpirit of defence. You tell me that you will have at Jean Rabel a ſufficient number of men for the execution of whatever plan I may do you the honour to propoſe. The whole army has no other plans but thoſe neceſſary for a vigorous defence. You propoſe to ſend a ſhip of war into the canal, you may ſend her as ſoon as you pleaſe, we are ready to give her a manly reception.

You further inform me that all poſſible care ſhall be taken to ſecure to me every thing belonging to me. You need not give yourſelf that trouble. My booty is that of the ſoldiers; we wear the ſame uniform; to this I glory; our food is the ſame, and hence I enjoy good health. You tell me that the moſt *favorable* attention will be paid to my perſon. I take you for a man of *honor and ſentiment*, as ſuch, how could you honour a commander who had BETRAYED his country and ſold his brethren in arms? Wiſhing to preſerve to me all that belongs to me, you would take from me my HONOUR, the only property of which I am covetous, which I will carry with me to my grave, and which will ever ſecure to me the eſteem of the Engliſh. You aſſure me that all the officers and troops of the line will be received into the pay of Great Britain, on the ſame footing as thoſe of Dillon. To this I anſwer in the name of the whole army, that they were to barter our honour for a bit of bread. We are not yet diſmiſſed, and we all ſwear to you that we will NEVER BETRAY our country, and if we cannot make you love us, at leaſt we will force you to eſteem us.

I greet you in the name of all the army.
(Signed) ET. LAVAUX.

Anſwer of Lavaux.

Etienne Lavaux, Governor General, per interim, of the French Leeward Iſlands, to Colonel Whitlock, Commander in Chief of the Britiſh troops.

Port de Paix, February 15th 1794. 2d year of the French Republic.

THE probity, the delicacy which reign in the breaſt of a French Republican, muſt ever have given you full aſſurance that we would reſpect your flag of truce. French generoſity does not fluctuate with events. As amongſt us no perſon is diſtinguiſhed as a ſuperior, we all doing the duty of a ſoldier, I looked upon your letter to me as addreſſed to the firſt ſoldier of the army, and as I conceal nothing from my comrades, it was opened and read publicly. We are animated by one and the ſame ſpirit of defence.—Without enlarging on our ſituation I can aſſure you that I have learned to bear all the fatigues that are incident to warfare and that when matters come to a deciſion, we ſhall behave like true ſoldiers, like real defenders of our country: this is what you require of all your ſoldiers, and would puniſh them if they behaved otherwiſe.

Impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, all the forces with which we are threatened cannot ſhake our courage. Like the three hundred Lacedemonians who all died at their poſt, after having ſlain a part of their enemies, we will defend our ſtation to the laſt, and ſell our lives as dearly as we can. If ever we are in your power you will take us in arms, and then you will treat us as priſoners of war.

Theſe our ſentiments are inſpired by an ardent deſire of meriting your eſteem; we ſhall then be admired by our country and praiſed by you. What would you ſay, what would you think, if I propoſed to you to ſurrender to me? If you, being much inferior or in number, I impoſed on you the hard condition of *diſhonor?* You would anſwer, *I muſt die at my poſt.* This very anſwer then I make to you. You lay great ſtreſs on your information, that the *unhappy ſtate of France*, renders it impracticable for her to ſend us ſuccours; we will wait for them, and uſe the laſt arms of deſpair, and your nation ſhall learn what a republican is able to perform.

I aſk my whole army to cut off my head if I prove a traitor. Permit me now to complain to yourſelf of the indignity you have offered me, in thinking me ſo vile, ſo flagatious, ſo baſe, as not to relent an offer of 50,000 crowns tournois. In this you have wronged yourſelf. I am a general: hitherto I have been worthy to command the army. You have endeavored to diſhonor me in the eyes of my comrades; this is an offence between you and me, for which you owe me ſatisfaction; I demand it in the name of honor, which ſhould exiſt among all nations. Therefore, previous to any general action, I offer you—SINGLE COMBAT—until either of us falls, leaving to you the choice of arms, either on foot or horſeback: then, if victorious I ſhall have proved myſelf worthy to command republicans; if I fall glorioufly, the Republican army will have another leader till more formidable, and every individual in the army, will imitate my example.

Your quality of enemy, in the name of your nation, did not give you a right to offer me a *perſonal inſult;* as a private perſon I aſk ſatisfaction for an injury done me by an individual.

I muſt tell you that the Engliſh papers you ſent me are not conformable to the news we receive from France. Our two nations have often made war on each other, but always with equal means; ceaſe then to attack us by tenders of money. Let us be equally generous, let us contend in honorable hoſtility, and let us ſcorn the arts of ſeduction.

The enemy made priſoner of war, with arms in his hands, commands reſpect as he merits eſteem. The univerſe has its eyes on us, the univerſe will ſay, there ſtill exiſt men, who prefer death to diſhonor; we ſhall ſerve as examples to all military men, and your country itſelf will teſtify its approbation. We have always before our eyes the proverb which ſays: "the treaſon pleaſes well, but the traitor is deteſted.

The commander of the road, impreſſed with the ſame ſentiments, will ſurrender his ſhips only to be ſwallowed up by the deep.—A ſecond flag of truce would be very needleſs, therefore do not give yourſelf the trouble to ſend one. I invite you to read my letter publicly, as it is written in public.

I greet you in the name of the whole army.
(Signed)
ET. LAVAUX.

BROKE into the Incloſure of the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſt. three old SHEEP one of them black, marked with a ſwallow tail in both ears, one of the other marked with a crop in the near ear and a ſlit in the top of the ſame, and a ſlit the under ſide of the ſame ear; the other without any artificial mark, and two LAMBS without any mark. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 8.

THE house went into committee, on the report of the ways and means. Mr. Sherbourne in the chair.

The diſcuſſion of the tax on carriages was reſumed. It had yeſterday been moved to ſtrike out the reſolution.

Mr. Nicholas was of opinion that an addition of two and an half to the impoſt of ſeven and an half per cent of impoſt, would be more than ſufficient for ſupplying all the money wanted. Under this head, the member went into a variety of eſtimates to prove his aſſertions. He likewiſe ſaid, that if the houſe were to paſs this act, the courts of juſtice in Virginia would not ſupport or enforce it; and what could the houſe do in that caſe? As one reaſon why much money ought not to be wanted, he ſaid, that inſtead of five thouſand men, the American army did not conſiſt of more than two thouſand.

Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid that if the houſe did not want the money, he hoped that they ſhould not attempt to raiſe it. But he did not agree with the gentleman who ſpoke laſt, as to the non exiſtence of a neceſſity of that ſort. He ſtated a variety of reaſons for differing in opinion from the member on this point.

Mr. S. Smith had ſaid, that the impoſts of 1794 would equal thoſe of 1792. This would not be the caſe, in the port of Philadelphia; they were leſs than they had been formerly, and they were decreaſing. Among other articles, the importation of wine, both from Europe and Madeira was much leſſened. Upon the whole of this proſpect, he could not infer that the propoſed two and an half per cent of additional impoſt would be productive. A war; if it took place, would put an end to the moſt of it.

Gentlemen had, no longer ago, than yeſterday, ſpoke of renewing the ſequeſtration buſineſs. The very attempt to carry ſuch a meaſure, though that attempt were to fail, would injure the foreign credit of America. Adverting to the reluctance with which taxes were granted. Mr. Fitzſimons ſaid, that it was not the mere paſſing of an act to fortify ports, and harbours, or to build fleets, that would do ſervice. Acts muſt likewiſe be paſt for the raiſing of money. *Indirect* taxes had been highly cenſured. But, in the preſent poſture of affair, they were abſolutely neceſſary. The impoſt, as he had before obſerved, was but a precarious reſource. As to the land tax, which had been ſpoke of, it was outted in the committee by the whole members at once, with an exception of eight or ten gentlemen. If theſe taxes were ſtruck out, it would ſtill be neceſſary to recur to the land tax.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid that the member from Virginia was miſinformed as to the number of the American army. They were conſiderably higher than two thouſand. He approved of moſt of the taxes already voted. If the ſum produced by them ſhould happen to exceed the expences of the current year, he ſaw nothing wrong in that. A ſurplus in the treaſury was a good thing; if it ſhould chance to exiſt. It would, he hoped, be applied to diminiſh that bugbear, the national debt. As to what had been remarked by the member from Penſylvania, (Mr. Fitzſimons) with reſpect to the diſtinction of imports this year, they were not indeed ſo great as in 1793, but greater than they were in 1792. At New-York, there had this year been a prodigious importation. He would not convert the aſſertion with regard to the port of Philadelphia, but a month ago a friend of his had bought in this town, an hundred and fifty hogſheads of ſugar at twelve dollars per hundred weight, and the gentleman himſelf had two days ago ſtated in this houſe, that the price of ſugar was only ten dollars per hundred weight. Of conſequence, the ſupplies muſt have been conſiderable, ſince the commodity had ſunk ſo conſiderably in its value. To Baltimore vaſt quantities of produce had been imported from the Weſt-Indies. Of Britiſh goods, greater ſupplies were coming over from England, than had been ever known. He had ſtated the augmentation of impoſt under the impreſſion of there being no war. He was quite aware, that if ſuch an event took place, there was an end to that proſpect.

Mr. W. Smith.—We ought not to depend on the reſulting revenues of impoſt. Whatever the importations of this ſpring may be, thoſe of the fall muſt come far ſhort of them. He recommended a ſtate of readineſs for contingences; and he entered into a variety of official details, to aſcertain the propriety of adopting effectual meaſures to raiſe money for the public ſervice.

Mr. Nicholas apprehended no danger of a war. The conduct of the American government had been ſo moderate, and pacific, that it ſtill put the greateſt encouragement to foreign merchants for ſending their property to this country. The excutive had ſhewed, that no outrages on the part of Britain would drive the United States into meaſures that might lead to a war.

Mr. Sedgwick obſerved, that there had this day been ſome repetition of argoments formerly uſed. He was not ſure if he was free, more than others, from this imputation, but at preſent, he ſhould not engroſs much of the time of the committee. He had heard two extraordinary aſſertions. One was that if the Congreſs were to paſs this tax on carriages, the people of Virginia *would not ſubmit to it.* If there be ſuch a diſtrict in the United States, it was time, that the houſe *ſhould know it.* He was not to be deterred, by talk of that kind, from doing his duty. Republicans, *and not ſubmit to a majority!* he did not believe any ſuch thing. He had a better opinion of the citizens of Virginia; and he was ſatisfied that if any body elſe, had advanced ſuch an idea, the member himſelf would not have ſuffered it to paſs, without animadverſion. The ſecond ſurpriſing information which he had heard this day, came from the ſame gentleman, (Mr. Nicholas.) He had ſpoke of the national debt, that *price of our liberty*, in a very exceptionable ſtile. (This was in the firſt of the two ſpeeches of which there has already been given a ſketch. In this part of it, we were prevented by an accidental noiſe, from hearing exactly what Mr. Nicholas ſaid; a circumſtance, that muſt ſerve as an apology for numerous omiſſions in the detail of theſe debates.) Mr. Sedgwick concluded with declaring that he could ſee no harm in having a ſurpluſſage in the treaſury, to diſcharge a part of the public debt; if there ſhould happen to be ſuch a thing.

The queſtion as to ſtriking out this reſolution for the taxation of carriages, was laid aſide for this day, without any diviſion.

From the Springfield paper of laſt week.

(Re-publiſhed by deſire.)

Addreſs to the inhabitants of the county of Hampſhire.

CITIZENS,

AT this eventful criſis, when Deſpotiſm and Fanatiſm are waging war with Liberty and Reaſon, in every quarter of the globe—when the ſublime ſpectacle of Freedom contending with ſlavery, exhibits a ſtriking ſimilitude to the renowned conteſt of David and Goliah of old, and bids fair under the divine auſpices, to produce a ſimilar event—when America, dignified with the ſuperlatively glorious appellation of a Free and Independant Republic, ſtill ſuffers under the injurious and oppreſſive tyranny of Great Britain—when foreign influence appears to be making rapid advances amongſt us, and anti-republican principles are diſſeminated with avidity—when in order to conduct our political bark to the deſired haven of peace and ſafety, an uncommon degree of attention, ability, and patriotiſm is requiſite in thoſe who guide the helm. At this important period, I ſay, it is not to be expected but that ſome of the true friends of liberty & their country, will be injuriouſly traduced and calumniated by malicious and deſigning men.——And it is to be ſubmitted to your good ſenſe and diſcernment, whether this is at preſent the caſe in this county, or not. To every diſintereſted obſerver, it appears evident, that the moſt ſhameful and igunominious arts have been practiced, the moſt injurious and malicious reports circulated, and that every vile and odious method, which intereſt or prejudice could invent, or envy and reſentment diſtate, has been made uſe of, for the purpoſe of villifying, and rendering unpopular, a certain reſpectable character amongſt you; and that the man ſo injuriouſly traduced and calumniated, is the honorable WILLIAM LYMAN, Eſq. your immediate Repreſentative in the National Legiſlature, whoſe independent, firm and patriotick conduct, during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, merits your higheſt applauſe, and deſervedly entitles him to your future confidence.

When a reſpectable popular character, whoſe abilities and virtues have elevated him to a dignified ſtation, becomes the ſport of envy, malice, and falſhood, it is the duty of his conſtituents, to ſearch into the origin, and explore the foundation of thoſe aſperſions, and not repoſe implicit faith in theſe idle reports that are circulated by his enemies. In the preſent inſtance means have been uſed, which a man, poſſeſſed of the ſmalleſt ſenſe of delicacy and propriety, cannot fail to bluſh at. It has even been publickly reported, in the northern parts of this county (and probably in other parts of this diſtrict) that Mr. Lyman has been bribed to give his vote on the ſide of what is called, *The Faction of* MADISON. It would be a laſh of time to employ it in refuting this infamous charge, as the hon. Gentleman ſuſtained ſuch a high reputation for ability and integrity, both in public and private life, as to inſure him, at the laſt election, near 3500 votes of the people of this weſtern diſtrict for their Repreſentatives without any arts being practiſed, or any undue influence exerted in his favor.——The only charges againſt him, which appear to be founded in truth, are the following:—— That he has DARED to differ in opinion from his colleagues, basably advocated the honor and real intereſt of his country, conducted in a manly and independant manner, diſplayed the pureſt principles of republicaniſm, and voted with a reſpectable majority. On the whole, it appears that his conduct will ſtand the teſt of a moſt critical inveſtigation, and will bear a compariſon with the characters of any of his colleagues; and that he is not in the leaſt inferior, either in political abilities, univerſal information, or the great and good qualities of the head and heart, to any of the ariſtocratical junto.

This addreſs is not dictated by reſentment, or party ſpirit, but is intended as an anſwer to thoſe infamous aſperſions, with which the character of the above mentioned gentleman has been loaded.—The writer profeſſes candour, and believes that there are ſeveral very worthy characters in the delegation from this Commonwealth to Congreſs, as he does not eſteem a difference in opinion as a crime.

Col. LYMAN poſſeſſes a mind greatly ſuperior to the low arts of intrigue and malice, and a character impervious to the envenom'd ſhafts of detraction. However, ſhould his enemies ſo far ſucceed in their attempts to injure him, as to prevent his re-election, he will, it is preſumed, in again retiring to private life, enjoy the ſubſtance ſatisfaction which muſt naturally reſult from a conſciouſneſs of having faithfully diſcharged his duty.

PATRIOTICUS.

ALGIERS, *December* 29, 1793

HONOURED SIR,

WE the ſubſcribers, in behalf of ourſelves, and brother ſufferers at preſent captives in this city of human miſery, return you our ſincere thanks, for your communication of the 29th ult. and for the proviſions you have been pleaſed to allow us, in order to alleviate ſomewhat our ſufferings, in our preſent unfortunate ſituation.

We have drawn up and ſigned two petitions, one to the Senate, the other to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, and we ſhall eſteem it, among the many favours you have rendered us, that you will pleaſe to forward theſe petitions to their reſpective addreſs, ſo that no time be loſt, but that they be laid before the repreſentatives of our country, hoping that the United States, will fully provide funds for extricating from captivity, and reſtore us to our country, families, friends, and conneſtions.

We have peruſed with ſentiments of ſatisfaction, and approbation, your memorial to the regency of Algiers, and have to obſerve, that its contents fully coincide with our ſentiments on the ſubject, which we truſt, in the Almighty will determinate to the honour of our adopted country notwithſtanding the machinations (of others in this quarter) to the prejudice of the United States.

We truſt and hope the United States will adopt ſuch effectual means, in order to prevent any more of our brethren, ſharing our unhappy fate, which unavoidably muſt happen, if ſome ſpeedy and deciſive means is not immediately put in execution, as we underſtand the Portugueze truce, with this regency was agreed on, for one year.

What damps our ſpirits in ſome degree, is, that we are informed that the plague, that fatal, and tremendous diſorder, has given its awful alarm in the country adjacent. And as your unfortunate countrymen are confined during the night time, in the dark priſons, with 600 captives of other nations, that from our crouded ſituation, we muſt be expoſed to this contageous diſorder which neceſſitate the ſubſcribers, to intreat you ſir, that, in this caſe, thoſe our friends, and of influence in this regency, will be authorized by you and our honoured countrymen, Mr. Carmichael, and Mr. Short, to have a houſe taken for the reſidence of the American maſters, and mates, and if poſſible, the mariners to ſhield them from the threatning ſtorm of mortality, and danger.

We make no doubt, but in the caſe of the Almighty's wrath, viſiting this city of iniquity, but the dey and regency would acquieſce in the propoſed plan of humanity, which would be eſtabliſhing an example for the general welfare of mankind—and would to poſterity be recorded to the immortal honour of the United States.

The ſame time, honoured ſir, and friend, be you aſſured for your conſolation, that we Americas captives, in this city of dage, will bear our ſufferings with ſo and reſignation, as becoming a ma men endowed with ſuperior fortitude ſity.

We are much indebted to Mr. *Skjoldebrand*, and brother, his Swediſh jeſty's agents, in this city, for their ki ity and attention to the American ca and feel ourſelves particularly oblig you, for recommending us to the ge cers of conſul *Skjoldebrand* and Mr. whom you mention to us as friends.

With ſentiments of gratitude, and moſt profound reſpect, we remain hon ed ſir, your moſt obedient moſt hu ſervants, the ſubſcribers, in behalf of ſelves, and brother ſufferers,

RichardO'Brien, 1785; James Tat Colder, do. William Penrice, do. Tim Newman, do. Moſes Myrſe, do. Hen phens, 1793; Joſeph Ingraham, 17 Michael Smith, do. William Furnis John Burnham, do. John M'Shane, do.

To DAVID HUMPHREYS, Eſq. &c.

To Captain O'BRIEN, *and the other Citizens, late of the United States, now Slaves at Algiers.*

Madrid, January 12, 1794

MY DEAR SIRS,

I HAVE been favoured by the re of your joint letter, dated Dec 29, and, as I am about to ſet out ſpeedily for Liſbon, I ſhall be able to do more than aſſure you that your memo to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentat of the United States, ſhall be forwa with them in the earlieſt and ſafeſt manner ble. Having communicated to Mr. Carm chial, and Mr. Short, your apprehen that the plague may be again introduced Algiers, from the adjacent countries; it is already ſaid to prevail; we have hesitated to concur with your ſentim that in caſe of that dreadful event might be uſeful for you to have a ſ in the country; in order to endeavour human precautions, to prevent your ſ ling victims to that terrible diſorder. Whereupon Mr. Robert Montgom Conſul of the United States, at Alic has been empowered, in caſe that dreadful event ſhould happen, to furniſh you money to pay for the hire of a houſe, in ſame manner, and for the ſame purpo you propoſe.

That proviſional arrangement to conti in force, 'until Mr. Montgomery ſhall receive alterior inſtructions from the g vernment of the United States, for ſu uing or ſuſpending the ſame.

I entreat you will be perſuaded, my and unfortunate countrymen, that I ceive with great ſatisfaction, the matu your approbation, of the honeſt, but in fectual efforts I have made in your fav Would to Heaven they had been as ſucc ful as they are diſintereſted and ſincere!

I have only to repeat, that you may all times, and on all occaſions, count the ſympathetic regard and eſteem of you real friend and affectionate fellow citi

D. HUMPHREYS.

P. S. Though I have repeatedly mentioned, that it may perhaps (for particular reaſons) be inexpedient for me to keep a regular correſpondence with you, yet, as proper I ſhould add, that I ſhould alwa be glad to hear from you; and that it will be particularly intereſting to the govern ment of our country, to receive as early as poſſible periods of intelligence of your ſituation. I ſhall therefore always be ready to communicate ſuch intelligence, until ſome nearer and better channel of communication can be eſtabliſhed.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has from the latеſt arrivals, at New-York ſelected a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which are now ready for ſale at his Store in Northampton, nearly on the ſame price they can be obtained for by retail in Boſton or New-York.

PEWTER of all kinds, Brass Kettles, do. 8 by 6, 9 by 7 Window Glaſs.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Swedes, Ruſſia and Jerſey Iron. German Steel, a general aſſortment of Hard Ware.

White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh White, Verdigris, Camwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, Allum, Oil of Vitrol, Roman do. Nutgalls, Jack Cards, Preſs Paper.

A quantity of Loaf and Lump Sugar,—alſo a few hhds. of the beſt Croix Rum, which will be diſpoſed of very low, by the hhd. or bbl.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber on Saturday laſt, 5 SHEEP, no artificial mark, unſhorn. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, June 3, 1794.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

At a meeting of Delegates from the different townſhips of Allegheny county, in the ſeveral diſtricts aſſembled, on Saturday, the 26th April laſt.

Thomas Morton in the Chair.

WAS read, an addreſs from the Democratic Society of Kentucky, to the people weſt of the Alleghany and Appalachian Mountains, on the ſubject of the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi river together with ſeveral papers reſpecting the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, and which being taken into conſideration by the meeting, it was reſolved,

That we accord with our brethren of Kentucky in their complaint, that this right has not been aſſerted by the United States, hitherto, in a manner conſiſtent with the juſtice they owe to this part of the Union. We noted the propoſition made in Congreſs ſome time ago, of bartering it away for a time in conſideration of ſome advantages in trade, to the ſea coaſt ſettlements. It was aſſerted, that a greater intereſt would reſult to the United States in general. But who gave a power to ſacrifice a part for the whole? Therefore we proteſt againſt the ſurrender of the right, but there has been what may be called negative ſurrender; to wit, an acquieſcence in our government of it.

When we talk of this right, we mean not only that of defending the ſtream, with our toll gate, or reſtriction; but the uſe of every port free upon its banks, as a natural appendage of the river; and if thoſe who inhabit theſe ports, will not give free entrance of them to the tenants in common of the right, it is an injury; under the maxim of municipal law and natural reaſon; *uſe ſhar is yours ſo as not to diſturb others in what is theirs.*"

But we are far from wiſhing to poſſeſs theſe ports ourſelves, provided we can have the free uſe of them, in the hands of others; and there is no nation in whoſe hands it is more our intereſt they ſhould remain, than, in thoſe of Spain, becauſe that kingdom has gold, and we have bread. We think that this our mutual intereſt, dictated and ſtiffled with the Court of Spain, might before this time, have led to a ſatisfactory adjuſtment; which unleſs it ſhall take place, we ſee clearly, that in no very diſtant period, it will be as impoſſible to keep the people from an inveſion of the Miſſiſippi banks, as to prevent the ſpring floods from rolling into that river. With reſpect to the expediency of ſuch a revolution, we ſay nothing; but in caſe of continuing to exclude the navigation, have no doubt of the juſtice of it.

By the meeting was next taken into conſideration the conduct of our government, in their acquieſcence with the holding the poſts of Niagara, Detroit, &c. by the adminiſtration of Britain, and the ſenſe of the Delegates being taken, it was reſolved,

That the people of this country had hitherto, themſelves been diſpoſed to acquieſce in this grievance, under the idea that the treaty on our part, had not been fully executed; for we could not demand right, until we were confident that we had done right.—But in the mean time, we could ſee no reaſon for not going near theſe poſts with our eſtabliſhments, and taking poſſeſſion of them, in order to have it in our power to reſtrain the Indian hoſtilities: for we have little or no idea, that theſe can ever be reſtrained; but by having poſſeſſion of theſe poſts, or by keeping near them with our eſtabliſhments, by the way of Preſqu'iſle and Lake Erie; for it has always been well known to us, that the Britiſh are the ſource of the Indian diſſatisfaction, and enmity; they have ſtirred the ſcalping knife; they have urged to the combat; and nothing but our interpoſing ourſelves, between them and the hoſtile tribes, can give or preſerve peace. But the objection has been, that a meaſure of this nature, would give umbrage to Britain, and involve us in a war. The deputation appeared laſt ſummer humiliating, and was a proof how ſtupid a people would in a ſhort time become, who had forgot themſelves a few years before, to be capable of brave and republican exertions.

It was prepoſterous enough that the public treaſure ſhould be for years paſt waſted in chaſing Indians, as you would fugitive wild beaſts, when by attacking the ſource of their hoſtilities the communication with Britain, a viſible and tangible object, they would of themſelves languiſh, and like a ſtripped, without the heat of the ſun, be more rapid and motionleſs; but we have perfectly forcible that ſuch has been the extreme ignorance of the ſea coaſt peo. of the Union with reſpect to our ſituation, that they either did not believe what we always aſſerted, to wit; that the Britiſh were the inſtigators of the Indian depredations;—or ſuch were their ſelfiſh intereſt, that they were not willing to credit it, leſt by reſtraining the conduct, a war might be incurred.—It is, perhaps, fortunate for us that the ſpoliations of the Britiſh cruiſers, and of the Algerine corſairs have made them fellow ſufferers, with ourſelves; diſſolved the enchantment of mercantile attachment, & the hands of all with fear for the Gaſe of wrong; and brought us once more, the American mind to an energy and reſolution which their honor demands, and their intereſt requires. War is beyond queſtion a horrid evil, but the attacking an adverſary who has made war, in redreſſing him to peace, by making war puiſaful to him, that he may ceaſe to continue it.

At this juncture we may have the French to aſſiſt us, who, ſhould we now take a part will not fail to ſtand by us until Canada is independent of Britain, and the inſiguators of Indian hoſtilities are reduced; and ſhould we lie by, while France is ſtruggling for her liberties, it cannot be ſuppoſed that her Republic will embark in a war on our account after ſhe ſhall be victorious. It was for this reaſon that though we approved of the conduct of the Preſident, and the judiciary of the United States, in their endeavours to preſerve an impartial neutrality, until the ſenſe of the nation had been taken on the neceſſity of retaliation by actually declaring war, yet know that the Congreſs have been convened, and ſtrick grounds exiſt, we are weary of their meaſures in coming forward to meaſures of reſpriſal.

But we have obſerved with great pain that our councils want the integrity or ſpirit of Republicans. This we attribute to the pernicious influence of ſtockholders or their ſubordinates; and our minds feel this with ſo much indignity, that we are all moſt ready to wiſh for a ſtate of revolution, and the Guillotine of France for a ſhort time, in order to inflict puniſhment on the miſcreants that enervate and diſgrace our government.

Nevertheleſs we know that in the caſe of a war with Britain we are the moſt expoſed of all parts of the United States, and we conſider it as a great deteſtation of our intereſt that the bill making proviſion for putting in a poſture of defence ſeveral ſea ports, there is a total ſilence of the part of Preſqu'iſle, from whence it is well known the Britiſh would invade our country; and though we hear of veſſels of war fitted out to proteſt againſt the Algerines, yet not a word of an armed veſſel on Lake Erie, to intercept the ſupplies of knives and axes to the Indian allies of Britain.

But it is hoped that our public councils will take advantage of theſe hints; and ſhould a war take place with the Britiſh adminiſtration,

Reſolved, That we will ſubmit to any direct tax, and poſſible ſervice to give it a ſucceſsful termination.

Reſolved, That a copy of theſe reſolutions be ſent to the Members of Congreſs from this ſide the Mountain, and to the Democratic Societies of Kentucky and Philadelphia.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions be inſerted in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

THOMAS MORTON, Chairman.

Attеſt.

W. H. BEAUMONT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Yeſterday arrived here, in 42 days from Londonderry, the ſhip Atlas, Capt. Bunker, by whom we have received Dublin papers to the 8th, and London papers to the 4th of April.—From a ſuperficial peruſal of the laſeſt papers, we find that his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia has withdrawn his army.—" Since the defection of the king of Pruſſia from the Allies, (ſays a Dublin paragraphiſt) it is ſurpriſing to hear with what activity the moſt ſanguine advocates for this war of deveſtation, now circulate the reports of an approaching Peace."

No action of conſequence has happened though many ſkirmiſhes."

House of Repreſentatives, Friday, May 23.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, communicating a letter from Mr. Hammond, in anſwer to that from the Secretary of State, communicated confidentially yeſterday, alſo a letter from the ſame officer alluded to in the miniſter's letter. The meſſage and papers accompanying them were read and ordered to be publiſhed, together with the letter at firſt communicated in confidence. The importance of theſe communications require a publication at preſent at full length; this ſhall be done as ſoon as it is in our power. It will be ſome ſatisfaction to the public, however, to know immediately ſomething of their general tenor—this we endeavour to ſtate with as much accuracy as one peruſal enables us.

The Secretary in his letter makes mention of the ſpeech of Lord Dorchaſter, to the Indian tribes, in which an idea of war is held out, and which he conſiders as bearing marks of authenticity. He then adverts to intelligence received by the Preſident through a channel of real confidence, of the progreſs of Col. Simcoe, to be followed by three companies, in order to eſtabliſh a poſt near the falls of the Miami of the lakes, in the territory of the United States, which he conſiders as actual hoſtility.

The Secretary requeſts an explanation of theſe points, mentions the impoſſibility that our commander in that quarter ſhould diſtinguiſh between the Indians and any other invading force, and contraſts theſe profeſſions and conduct of the Britiſh with the peaceable meaſures purſued by the government towards that nation. The minſter does not deny the authenticity of the ſpeech, but endeavours to explain away the moſt exceptionable paſſage. He complains of the conduct of the Vermonteſe to thoſe inhabitants in their neighbourhood under the protection of the Britiſh, and intimates that the eſtabliſhment of a poſt ON OUR TERRITORY, by the Britiſh, may be neceſſary to reprefs ſuch conduct AND PRESERVE THE STATU QUO DURING THE PENDENCY OF NEGOCIATIONS.

He concludes by enumerating certain meaſures adopted by our government relative to maritime concerns which he deems grievances. He alſo adverts to the late tranſaction in Newport, in which four American ſeamen were liberated from Britiſh ſervice, & which he terms an inſult on the Britiſh flag.

[The above meſſage, together with the correſpondence between our Secretary and the Britiſh Miniſter, ſhall appear in our next.]

NORTHAMPTON, June 4.

In the Senate of the United States, on the 6th ult. Mr. Munroe, Senator from Virginia, requeſted leave to bring in a bill providing, under certain limitations, for a ſuſpenſion of the fourth article of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain; which article reſpects the payment of bona fide debts, due to the merchants of Great Britain. But the motion was negatived, only himſelf and his colleague riſing in the affirmative.

Congreſs had not riſen at the date of our laſt accounts. But ſeveral of the members from this ſtate and Newhampſhire, have returned home.

The General Aſſembly of Connecticut have paſſed an act, ratifying the amendment to the Conſtitution of the United States, which provides, that "the judicial power ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to any ſuit in law or equity, commenced or proſecuted againſt one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or ſubjects of any foreign State." It has alſo repealed a law eſtabliſhing a fund for the ſupport of the miniſtry, and ſchools of education.

Daniel Butler,

Has this day received at his Store in Northampton, and Williamſburgh, a new ſupply of Engliſh

GOODS,

Which he offers for ſale, cheap for ready pay.

WANTED BY the 15th Oct next, 3000 yards CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING, made in the following manner, 3 4ths wedth—half blue, and 4 4ths check—for which a generous price in GOODS will be given on delivery.

N. B. ALL perſons indebted, whoſe accounts are more than 12 months ſtanding, are informed that by paying the balances, on or before the 15th day of October next, will prevent their being ſued.

June 2, 1794.

New Goods,

OF the late importation, via New-York, ſuch as Dark and Light Chintzes, Jackonett and Book Muſlins, Cravats, elegant Chintz Shawls, Muſlin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Black Silk, do. Modes, Sarcenetts, Hollands, Lawns and Gauzes, Fuſtians, Strip'd Nankeen, Caſſimeres, &c. &c. which make up a good aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Alſo Wool Cards, excellent Indigo, and Bohea Tea, that will recommend itſelf—well dreſſ'd Flax, and a few Tierces of Flax-Seed, Wool and Fur Hats, to be ſold cheap for good pay. Thoſe who contracted to pay laſt fall and Winter, and thoſe who have given their note for cash, muſt abſolutely make pay forthwith, as they would ſave coſt and obtain a further ſupply of Goods, and oblige their humble ſervant.

SELAH NORTON.

Aſhfield, May 26, 1794.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subſcribers beg leave to inform the Public, That they are now running a LINE OF STAGES between BOSTON and ALBANY, THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The Stages leave Boſton and Albany, on Tueſday, Thurſday and Saturday of every week, at 5 o'clock in the morning. The Stages from Boſton, on its way to Northampton, tarries the firſt night at Spencer, and the ſecond at Northampton. The Stage from Albany, on its way to Northampton (paſſes by New Lebanon Springs) tarries the firſt night at Pittsfield, and the ſecond at Northampton; where they exchange paſſengers—and the next morning, at 5 o'clock, leave Northampton for Boſton and Albany—tarry the firſt night at Spencer and Pittsfield, and the ſecond in Boſton and Albany.

The price of each paſſenger is 3d per mile, 14lb. baggage gratis—1 gelb. of baggage charged the ſame as a paſſenger.

The Proprietors of this Line of Stages, from the new arrangements which they have made to accommodate all who wiſh to travel between Boſton and Albany, and from their obliging careful attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

PEASE, HUNT, and Co.

N. Hhampton, May 15, 1794.

THIS is to give notice to all Non-reſident proprietors of unimproved lands, lying in the town of Montgomery, that they are taxed in the State, County, and Town tax, in the year 1793, the following ſums, viz:

	l.	ſ.	d.	q.
Ichabod Strong,	0	10	1	0
Pliny Sheldon,	0	5	0	2
Samuel Burt,	1	8	11	3
Roſwell Clark,	0	7	7	1
Solomon Strong,	0	5	1	1
Dr. Sprague,	0	7	7	1
Richard Andrews,	0	3	0	2
Jonathan Fowler's heirs	0	12	0	2
Iſrael Sheldon's heirs.	0	5	0	0

In the Diviſion of ten acre Lots.

Lot Numbers 1, 6, 9, 11, 17, 19, 20, 28, 35, 37, 45, 46, 53, 56, 63, 67, 70, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 84, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 103, 108, 109, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 125, 126, 127, at one ſhilling & pence farthing on each lot, except No. 6, which is taxed ten pence, and No. 63, which is taxed two ſhillings & one penny.

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the 2d day of July next, ſo much of ſaid lands will be then ſold at public vendue at the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Zadock Bosworth*, in ſaid Montgomery, as will pay ſaid taxes with incurring charges.

PHILEMON HADLEY, Col.

Montgomery, May 24, 1794.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the evening of the 14th ult. an apprentice boy, named LAUREN CURTIS, about 19 years of age, of middling ſtature, dark complexion, black eyes, and brown hair—had on, and took with him, a grey coat, veſt and overalls, one pair light brown do. one lead coloured broadcloth coat, and ſtriped pattern veſt, ſeveral pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a ſmall wool hat.—Whoever will return ſaid boy, to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive *nine ſhillings* reward, but no charges paid. All perſons are forbid harbouring or truſting ſaid boy on peril of the law.

ELISHA BREWSTER.

Worthington, June 2, 1794.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling at this OFFICE,

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution;

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX,	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655.
DR. H. MOORE,	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING;	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

[Theſe Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illuſtration of ſeveral parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out thoſe Revolutions which ſhould take place in the world. The preſent accompliſhment of ſuch predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and theſe illuſtrations, tho' publiſhed above 200 years before the event, and correſponding with the facts themſelves are new motives to ſearch the Scriptures.]

☞ Subſcribers are requeſted to call and receive their Books.

POETRY.

HAPPINESS

To be found only in our own MINDS.

THE midnight moon serenely smiles,
O'er nature's soft repose,
No lowering cloud obscures the sky,
Nor rustling tempests blows.

Now every passion sinks to rest,
The trobbing heart lies still,
And varying schemes of life no more
Distract the laboring will.

In silence hush'd to reason's voice
Attends each mental power,
Come dear *Louisa* and enjoy
Reflection's favourite hour.

Come while the peaceful scene invites,
Let's search this ample round;
Where shall the lovely fleeting form
Of happiness be found.

Does it amidst the frolick mirth
Of gay assemblies dwell,
Or hide beneath the solemn gloom
That shades the Hermit's cell.

How oft the laughing brow of joy,
A sick'ning heart conceals,
And thro' the cloister's deep recess
Invading sorrow steals.

In vain thro' beauty, fortune, wit,
The fugitive we trace;
It dwells not in the faithless smile
That brighten's *Chalo's* face.

Perhaps the joy to these deny'd
The heart in friendship finds;
Ah dear delusion, gay conceit
Of visionary minds.

Howe'er our varying nations rove,
Yet all agree in one,
To place its being in some state
At distance from our own.

O blind to each indulgent aim
Of power supremely wise,
Who fancy happiness in ought
The hand of Heaven denies.

Vain are alike the joys we seek,
And vain what we possess,
Unless harmonious reason tunes
The passions into peace.

The temperate wishes, just desires
Is happiness confin'd;
And deaf to folly's call attends
The musick of the mind. W.

LIFE *it has a* DREAM.

WHEN mortals toil and sweat for gold,
Not sleep nor quiet know:
When human lives are bought and sold
For treasure here below:

Thus to myself in thought I say,
"A vain, an empty scheme;
Life chaff their hope will fly away,
For life is but a dream."

While fame to charm their fickle eyes,
Or please a fickly taste,
Give wings to wealth, and as the flies
A world of treasure waste;

"Fools, I exclaim, can such as this,
To you be joy supreme?
Short is the date of all your bliss,
For life is but a dream."

Some seek the airy bubble, fame;
Ambition drives them on;
They toil and starve to get a name,
Till life itself is gone.

Their honors soon are roll'd away
In dark oblivion's stream;
The dancing bubble will not stay,
For life is but a dream.

My soul, awake and sleep no more;
Thy utmost powers employ,
To place in heaven a lasting store
For never ending joy.

Farewell perplexing cares and fears;
Heaven be our constant theme;
We soon shall pass this vale of tears,
For life is but a dream.

ANECDOTE.

TWO Indian Chiefs, with their Cook, travelling towards Albany, stopt by the way, at the house of an Attorney, who regaled them with some good cyder, which raising their spirits, and fearing their host should not think them people of distinction, began to exhibit their titles at an extravagant rate.——I king, I captain, said one—I bigger as that, replied the other—I gentleman—I—I.——And what are you, Chaois, said the Attorney to the cook, are you a gentleman? No Sir, replies he, I no gentleman, I only poor Attorney.

An improved METHOD *of* PRESERVING *the* FINE FLAVOUR *of* BUTTER, *and of* PRESERVING *its* GROWING RANCID.

Communicated to the "Burlington Society for the promoting Agriculture and Domestick Manufactures," by their PRESIDENT, and ordered to be published. From the American Museum. Vol. VIII. Page 172.

TO 2 peck of fine salt add one ounce of crude sal ammoniac, and two ounces of salpetre, both finely powdered: Mix them very well with the fine salt: With this salt, work your butter, until the butter milk be entirely extracted. Then pack it in wooden firkins, salting it with the same mixed salt, to such a degree as to be palatable, when eaten with bread, and no salter. The mixture is stronger than fine salt: Of consequence something less is required.

Fresh Goods.

Chiliab & W. Smith,

HAVE just received from New York, an elegant assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, which they are now selling at their Store in Hadley, at as low an advance, as at any store in the county.

Also, West-India and New-Rum, Brandy and Wine, by the bbl. or less quantity. Loaf and Brown Sugars, &c. &c.

WANTED immediately 10 or 20 likely SHIPPING HORSES, for which good pay will be made,

Hadley, May 24, 1794.

Pomeroy & Wright,

Taylors,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they carry on the business in company; a few rods north of the Court-House, Northampton, where all who choose to favour them with their custom may depend on their exertions to please in different tastes; and to execute with neatness and dispatch, every favour—which will be acknowledged by the publick's humble servants.

POMEROY & WRIGHT.

N. B. The Subscriber returns thanks to his customers for past favours and solicits the continuance thereof, and would inform them, that in consequence of the Partnership he has entered, it is necessary his private accounts should be soon settled, by calling on him for that purpose they will oblige their humble servant,

AARON WRIGHT, Jun.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

With a good assortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS,

And a few Barrels LIVER OIL, &c.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails,

Which they are determined to sell on as good terms as at any Store in the County.

They want to purchase Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALL Persons indebted to them over a year, are once more, and for the last time, in this way, called upon to make immediate payment.

Northampton, April 23, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large supply of valuable

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT.
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Also, the following collections of Musick, viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worcester Collection—Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Anthem—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dr. Rogerson—Kimball's and Billings New Works, never before published.

School Books by the doz. as usual.

Those of his Customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

Brigade Orders.

THE commanding Officers of Regiments, in the second Brigade, & fourth Division, of the Militia, in the County of Hampshire, are ordered to fill up all vacancies in their respective Regiments immediately, and make returns to the Brigade Major as soon as possible, agreeable to the laws, for the regulation of the Militia. It is expected these orders will be put in execution with cheerfulness, when the probability of a War is taken into consideration and the necessity of having every part of the Militia completely Officered, should such an event take place. Pr. Order.

SETH MURRAY, B. Gen.

Hatfield, May 5, 1794.

FOURTH DIVISION *of the* MILITIA.

FIRST BRIGADE.

THE Militia Law of this Commonwealth, having made it the duty of the several Brigade Inspectors, annually, to inspect the magazines of the several towns within their Brigades, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury, of all deficiencies that may be found either in arms, ammunition or camp equipage. The Subscriber hereby notifies the respective towns, belonging to the 1st Brigade of the 4th division, that he proposes to attend the inspection of the several Magazines belonging to the same in June and July next.—It is hoped, that where there is any deficiencies in any of the town stocks, they may be compleated prior to the inspection that no complaint be necessary to be made in the Brigade.

JOHN SMITH, Brigade Inspector.

Hadley, May 16, 1794.

WHEREAS it is provided by a law of the Commonwealth, that the Brigade Inspector, in each Brigade, shall annually inspect the Magazines of each town, within the Brigade to which he belongs, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury of the County, against all towns, which shall neglect to keep constantly provided according to law.

These are therefore to notify the several towns in the second Brigade and Fourth Division of Militia of this Commonwealth—that the Subscriber, will attend the duty of his office, in all the towns aforesaid, some time in the month of July next. He hopes that having this seasonable notice of the intended inspection, there will be no occasion of any complaint being made.

SETH CATLIN, Brigade Inspector, of the 2nd Brigade, and Fourth Division, &c.

☞ The Printers in Greenfield and Springfield, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement.

Deerfield, May 23, 1794.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 11th inst. a red roan MARE, white streak in her face, shod all round, has been galled on her right side. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SIMEON POMEROY.

South-Hadley, May 19, 1794.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, some time in April last, two COLTS, one two year old, of the male kind, black, natural pacer,—the other one year old, a brown or dark bay Mare, some white in the face, hind feet white, black tail mixed with white hairs. Whoever will take up said Colts, and deliver them to the subscriber, or give information thereof, shall have a reasonable reward.

STEPHEN WARNER.

Cumington, May 20, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 8th inst. three old SHEEP, and two LAMBS, marked with a Swallow's tail, in the near ear, and a hole thro' the same, not shorn. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELIJAH SCOTT.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

THE Subscriber calls on all those indebted to the late firm of JONES & LADD, to make their Book Accounts, either by payment or note, immediately.—He finds himself under absolute necessity to make the above request—and must add however disagreeable—That a compliance will prevent cost.

PHILIP JONES.

Buckland, May 26, 1794.

TAKEN up in the inclosure of the subscriber on the 10th inst. a black HORSE colt, one year old, with a white streak in the face, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

AARON CLAPP.

Eastampton, May 16, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Lately purchased by the subscriber and kept at his stable, in Chesterfield, an excellent Horse, the

BLACK WEASEL,

HE is five years old this grass, 15 hands high; is remarkable for symmetry and charms the eye with his beautiful form and activity. He is said to be full blooded, but among sensible republicans where merit only is the standard of distinction, nobility of blood by illustrious degree is of little importance. He will cover at the very moderate price of 6 dollars single leap—12s. the season, and 20s. to ensure a foal.

For the accommodation of the gentlemen in Worthington, said Horse will be kept at Lieut. Lathrop's stable in said town, 2 days in a week, viz: on Mondays and Thursdays, through the season. Good pasturing for Mares, and every care thankfully acknowledged, by

JOSIAH MILLS.

Chesterfield, May 10, 1794.

Will cover this Season

at the Stable of the Subscriber,

BRONZO,

An elegant Horse, four years old, a pale roan, of a dark chesnut colour, fifteen hands high, well made, clean limb'd, and well gained—at the moderate price of ten shillings the leap, two dollars the season, and eighteen shillings to warrant a foal, to be paid in cash or any kind of grain, by the first day of December next; or, for that time, to lie upon interest till the first day of April next, to be paid with the principal in cash.

Good pastures will be provided for Mares, and constant attendance given by

JONA. LEAVITT.

Heath, May 9, 1794.

To be LET, a good and convenient STORE and POTASH WORKS, most advantageously situated for business, in the town of Worthington, lying on the great road from Northampton to Albany. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, living on the premises.

JESSE SMITH.

Worthington, May 23, 1794.

FOR SALE,

IN Buckland, on the county road, about 100 acres of Excellent land, with a convenient new dwelling house, two barns, a pasture on the same, will produce about 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of ploughing and pasturing, a young orchard which will produce a sufficiency for several barrels of cyder, with other fruit trees agreeably situated and well watered.

Also, about two miles westerly on the County road, a new dwelling-house not compleated, one and a half story high, [illegible] barn, two acres of excellent land, with one half of a new forge in good repair, and stock sufficient for the same one year, a good stand for innholding, retailing, or mechanicism—A blacksmith is much wanted.

Also, about one hundred rods south of said forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well situated and timbered for cooling for the use of said forge, as any to be found; about 6 acres chopped, and well fitted for improvement. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the first mentioned premises.

He also wishes a settlement of all his accounts by payment, or notes of hand.

Buckland, May 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th of June next, at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton, at 1 o'clock, P. M.—About 50 acres of LAND, (late the property of Solomon Clapp, deceased,) lying in Norwich, about 100 rods west of the Meeting-House.

For particulars enquire of

ASAHEL CLAPP, or
AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, the first inst. a forrel HORSE colt, two years old, with a long tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KING.

Goshen, May 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, that their lands are taxed in State Tax No. 10. and in town and county tax, for the year 1793. Unless they are settled on or before the 1st of July next, the direction of the law will be taken in order to collect them.

REUBEN CLARK, Col.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

BLANKS

of various kinds, may be had at this Office.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1794. [NUMB. 406.

Congress of the United States.

In SENATE, *May the 23d* 1794.

ORDERED, That the message from the President of the United States of this day, with the communications referred to therein, together with the communications referred to in the message of the President of the United States of the 21st inst. be printed for the use of the Senate.

Attest

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES, *May 23d*, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, in answer to a letter from the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress yesterday; and also the copy of a letter from the Secretary, which is referred to in the above mentioned letter of the Minister.

G. WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 20th*, 1794.

SIR,

I cannot be unknown to you, that a speech, said to be addressed on the 10th of February, 1794, to several Indian nations, and declared to the Governor general of his Britannic Majesty at Quebec, has appeared in most of the public prints in the United States. With so many circumstances of authenticity—after remaining so long without contradiction; it might have justified us in inquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under British authority. Our forbearance thus to enquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of our government towards Great-Britain, and increases at the same time our hope, from the declarations of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would discountenance every measure of its officers, having a contrary tendency.

Even now, Sir, while I entertain a firm confidence, that in affirming this speech to be genuine, I cannot well err; I shall be ready to retract the comments, which I am about to make, if you shall think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the British Minister were forwarding assurances of good will; does Lord Dorchester foster and encourage in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States. If it was a part of the American character to indulge suspicion; what might not be conjectured as to the influence by which our treaty was defeated in the last year, from the assembling of deputies from almost all the nations, who were at the late general council on the Miami; and whose enmity against us cannot be doubtful? How nearly would that suspicion approach to proof, were we to recollect that so high an officer, as himself would not rashly hazard this supposition: "I should not be surprised if "we were at war with the United States in "the course of the present year; and if we "are a line must then be drawn by the "warriors."

But this speech only forebodes hostility: the intelligence, which has been received this morning, is, if true, hostility itself. The President of the United States has unfortunately been informed through channels of real confidence, that Governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to ask, whether these things be so? It has been usual for each party to a negociation, to pay such a deference to the pretensions of the other, as to keep their affairs in the same posture, until the negociation was concluded. On this principle, you complained, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the fortification, attempted to be exercised on the State of Vermont, within the district, occupied by the troops of your king; and demanded, that our government should suppress it, from respect to the discussion, which was pending. On this principle, you were assured, that proper measures should be adopted. On the same principle you renew on the 10th of March, 1794, a similar application; and are answered that the measures of the government should correspond with its assurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garrisons, and districts, to which your letters relate, are confidently within the Limits of the United States; yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect.

But you will not suppose, that I put the impropriety of the present aggression upon the pendency of the negociation. I quote this only to shew the contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This professing of our acknowledged territory has no pretext of this quo on it side; it has no pretext as a fact; it is an act, the hostility of which cannot be palliated by any connexion with that negociation: it is calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace.

A late mission of the United States to Great Britain is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace and a good understanding with your nation. But our honor and safety require that an invasion shall be repelled.

Let me therefore inform you, Sir, that I have it in charge from the President of the United States to request and urge you to take immediate and effectual measures, as far as in you lies, to suppress these hostile movements; to call to mind that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, will not be able to distinguish between them and any other people, associated in the war; to compare these encroachments with the candor of our conduct, and the doctrines, which you have maintained; and to admonish those, who shall throw obstacle in the way of negociation and tranquility, that they will be responsible for all the unhappy consequences.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EMD: RANDOLPH.

Mr. HAMMOND, *Minister Plenipotentiary of his Brittannic Majesty.*

True Copy GEO. TAYLOR, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22d, 1794.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current which I did not receive until late in the afternoon of yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise that, whatever may be my personal opinion with respect to the fact and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candour to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

Though I can never acknowledge the right of this government to require from me, so categorically as you have required it, an explanation of any measure emanating from the Governors of Canada, over whose actions I have no controul, and for whose conduct I am not responsible. I am willing to admit the authenticity of the speech to certain Indian nations, to which you have alluded, and which you have referred to the Governor General of his Majesty's possessions in North America. But in order to ascertain the precise sense of the only passage of that speech to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I shall quote the passage at length.

"Children,

"Since my return *I find no appearance of a line to unite, and from the manner in which the people of the states push on, and act, and talk on this side, and from what I hear of their conduct towards the fort,* "I shall not be surprized if we are at war "with them in the course of the present "year; and if so, a line must then be "drawn by the warriors." From the context of this *whole* passage, it is manifest that Lord Dorchester was persuaded, that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States: and so far as the state of Vermont, to which I presume his Lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that that persuasion was not ill-founded. For notwithstanding the positive assurances which I received from your predecessor, on the 9th of July, 1792 in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the General Government to discourage and repress the encroachments which the state and individuals of Vermont had committed on the territory occupied by his Majesty's garrisons —I assert with confidence that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but that recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity have been since committed. Indeed if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark that though the *space of fifty days* elapsed between my letter of the 10th of March, 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April 1794. you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

In regard to your declaration that "Governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of "the rapids of the Miami, followed by "three companies of a British regiment, "in order to build a fort there"—I have no intelligence that such an event has actually occurred. But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the *place*, in which you assert that the fort is intended to be erected. And whether it be for the purpose of protecting subjects of his majesty residing in districts dependent on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being straitened by the approach of the American army. To either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the points in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply. In order however to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance, I shall immediately transmit copies of your letter, and of this answer as well to the Governor General of his Majesty possessions in North America and the Governor of upper Canada, as to his Majesty's Ministers in England for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter, I must be permitted to observe that I have confined to the unexpressed and continued aggressions of the state of Vermont alone, the persuasion of Lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an exisiting hostile disposition in the United States against Great Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. It I had been desirous of resorting to other sources of disquietude, I might, from the allusion of his Lordship "to the conduct of this Government towards "the fox," have deduced other motives of apprehension, on which, from the solicitude you evince to establish a "contrast between the temper observed on "your part towards us and on our part towards you," I might have received my self justified in debating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out at Charleston at the commencement of the present hostilities, and which were allowed to depart from that port, not only with the consent, but under the express permission of the Governor of South Carolina. I might have adverted to the prizes made by those privateers, of which the *legality* was in some measure admitted by the refusal of this Government to restore such as were made antecedently to the 5th of June, 1793. I might have adverted to the permission granted by this Government to the commanders of French ships of war and of privateers to dispose of their prizes by sale in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers Le Petit Democrat (now la Cordelia) and le Carmagnol, both which were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which in consequence of my remonstrances and of the assurances I received, I concluded would have been dismantled: but which have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York *armed*, & now are, as I am informed, in a condition to proceed immediately to sea—I might have adverted to the conduct which this Government has observed towards the powers combined against France in the enforcement of the embargo: for while the vessels of the former are subjected to the restrictions of that measure, those of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton road, though three weeks had elapsed subsequently to the imposition of the embargo, though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with articles "calculated to support an enemy whom we" are seeking to bring to peace"—I might have adverted to the *ununiformly* unfriendly treatment, which his majesty's ships of war and officers in his Majesty's service have since the commencement of the present hostilities experienced in the American ports—and lastly, I might have adverted to the unparalled insult, which has been recently offered at New-Port, Rhode-Island, (not by a lawless collection of the people, but) by the Governor and Council of that state, to the British flag, in the violent measures pursued towards his Majesty's sloop of war, Nautilus, and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom she was commanded.—I have, however, forborne to expatiate upon these points, because I am not disposed to consider them, as I have before stated as *necessary* elucidations of the *immediate* object of your letter, and much less to urge them in their present form as general topics of recrimination.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient humble servant.
GEO: HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

True Copy GEO: TAYLOR, Jun.

Philadelphia, April 29th, 1794.

SIR,

Very soon after the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult. I took more than one opportunity of mentioning to you verbally, that the Government was sincere and constant in its determination to fulfil its assurances, concerning the districts occupied by the British troops, and the acts of violence, said to be committed under the authority of the state of Vermont, on the persons and property of British subjects, residing under protection of your garrisons.

I indeed promised to give you an answer in writing at an earlier day than this. But being anxious to obtain particular information from a gentleman who was in town well acquainted with the places to which you refer, and from some accident not being able at yet to lay my hands upon the letter of Mr. Jefferson to you on the 9th of July, 1792. I was hopeful, that my personal declarations to you would continue to receive such full confidence as to afford sufficient opportunity for the most particular enquiry. But being disappointed in seeing that gentleman, I think it best to answer your letter without further delay.

I have it in charge from the President of the United States, again to assure you, that his purpose is to cultivate harmony with your nation, and to prevent the measures of which you complain in the above letters, continues unchanged.—Orders will be therefore immediately repeated upon this head, to repress the violences which you state; and they shall be accompanied with an injunction to use against the refractors, every coercion which the laws will permit. We have received no intelligence of the particular facts, to which you refer.—But to prevent all unnecessary circuity in first enquiring into them, and next transmitting to this city the result, the proper instructions will be given to act, without waiting for further directions.

In these measures, Sir, you will see a real disposition in us, to friendship and good neighborhood: and I shall be justified by your own recollection, when I claim the merit of our having been uniform in the same demonstrations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant
EMD: RANDOLPH.

Mr. HAMMOND,
Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

True Copy GEO: TAYLOR, Jr.

A Schoolmaster in a neighbouring town, wishing to discover the talents of his scholars for *Geography*, asked one of the youngest of them, what *State* he lived in?—To which the boy replied, "*a state of ice and misery.*"

FROM A SPRINGFIELD PAPER,
Of the 3d instant.

[*Re published by particular desire.*]

MR. HUTCHIES,

Relying on your impartiality, I send you the following, with a request that it may appear in your next paper—a compliance will oblige not an inconsiderable Class of your Readers.

WHETHER the "*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia*" which appeared in one of your late papers, really originated at that City, or was fabricated in this County, is not the subject of my present animadversion. But to conclude deception, and false facts, is the only inducement for my soliciting, at this time, the attention of my Fellow Citizens. From the conduct of *William Lyman* in Congress, it might have been expected that himself, or his friends would endeavor to disseminate principles hostile to the Federal Government, subversive of the present Constitution, and calculated to place this country in a similar or worse situation than it was previous to that period, when the assembled Representatives of the Union reported a System, from which the Blessings and Privileges for several years enjoyed, have resulted—I say it might have been expected, for on almost every question which has been decided in the National Legislature, *William Lyman* has voted with a party from the southward, who have made it their object and aim, to bring forward measures, impolitic in their origin, oppressive in their progress, and ruinous in their final termination. For thus expressing myself, the sentiments and ideas of more than nine tenths of the free Electors of the four New-England States are, (I have no hesitation in *affirming* it) made manifest. In order then to *keep well with his constituents, and to secure a second Election*, it has become necessary that an apology should be made for *William Lyman's* acting in direct opposition to the rest of the delegates from this Commonwealth.

It could hardly have been presumed, that his apology would have been grounded on the superior "attachment of *Mr. Lyman* to the dignity of his Country, and the interest of his constituents"—and this too made publick through the medium of a newspaper—But rather that, as usual, he himself, or those connected with him, would have daubed his pretended patriotism with the subtlety of *Seekers*, and the chicane of electioneering, amid circles where the true motives of designing men are covered with specious pretensions in support of the public weal, and where the true interests of the Country are involved in the mists of misrepresentation and falsehood. But may we not hope that the guardian genius of our Country still watches over us with care, and that those who would undermine the structure of our happiness, are impelled, by their own blindness and folly, to make use of those very means which in the end, are calculated to defeat their hafeneſs, and expose them to the resentment and neglect of their fellow citizens?—The letter alluded to, whether written in Philadelphia and *transferred for the Press* in this County, or whether originate there, is an open challenge for the friends of Government to come forward. My fellow citizens, I solicit your serious and candid attention; as you value your present situation and prospects, attend; as you value the present happy form of Government, which in its operation has been successful, even beyond our most sanguine expectations, attend—as you value the blessings of peace and prosperity in the present day, and the Liberty and Happiness of those who are to succeed you, attend. A party in Congress, at the commencement of the present Session, brought forward measures, insidiously calculated to interrupt our felicity, and involve us in war—they publickly disavowed these views as their aim, though every step taken evidenced to the truth of the charges made against them—*public good, public dignity*, was their cry; till prefſed close by those who watched narrowly for our safety—and then, in *private circles*, they declared implicitly that their object was War! With this party *William Lyman* voted.—Let us attend to their consistency.—When it was rendered clear that measures ought to be purſued for raiſing a force to protect our commerce from the piratical depredations of foreign marauders, the southern parts were vociferous in their exclamations against the adoption of any ſuch plan, thereby clearly proving that, with all their protestations for ſupporting the honor and intereſt of the Country, they were againſt employing the proper means to effect the deſirable object. To this party *William Lyman*, has been principally attached. When the encroachments made upon the property of our citizens, by British Weſt-India Privateers, became ſo alarming as to demand governmental interference, the ſouthern party were oppoſed to all ſteps of a pacific nature for obtaining redreſs for the injuries to which we have been ſubjected, and were for purſuance of meaſures which would place all conciliatory plans beyond the reach of practicability. The friends of Government unanimouſly concurred in the acknowledgment of unprovoked inſults and abuſes, received from thoſe acting under the protection of the Britiſh Government; but, conſidering war, as it is, one of the greateſt of evils, they viewed it a duty they owed to their conſciences, and in conformity to the ſacred truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents, to adopt every meaſure for obtaining reparation, before an appeal was made to the ſword.

The *Preſident*, in his meſſage to the Senate, on the nomination of Mr. Jay as Envoy extraordinary to the Court of Britain, ſays—" Peace ought to be purſued with unremitted zeal, before the laſt reſource, which has often been the ſcourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced proſperity of the United States, is contemplated." Yet no exertion was left untried by the party to which W. Lyman has attached himſelf, to defeat Mr. *Jay's* appointment, and render null the attempts of the Preſident, and our country's warmeſt friends, to ſecure to us redreſs of injuries, in a way in which tranquility might be preſerved to the citizens of America:—and when at laſt the war party were defeated in their object, and means brought forward where with the exigences of government may be ſupplied, they have been, and are now, oppoſing the eaſieſt method for ſupplying the federal treaſury—and are warmly advocating *land taxes* for the purpoſe. 'Tis true, that here the New-England *convert* receded. Mr. Lyman dare not riſk his popularity by defending a meaſure which he knew muſt be ſo odious to his conſtituents—and by moving to have the tax on lands ſtruck out of the report, he doubtleſs hoped it might prove a *Salve* for the long courſe of political degeneracy he has purſued. But, my fellow-citizens, retroſpect the conduct of this man, during the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs; you will find in it a devoteedneſs to a party, which has, and I truſt in God yet will, meet the diſapprobation of a virtuous majority of the free electors of this Commonwealth. Can you be at a loſs to divine the intent of the *letter dated at* Philadelphia?—Conſider attentively this expreſſion—" doubtleſs the members from your quarter will try to depreciate his merit," &c. (the letter is not before me, I may not have tranſcribed the expreſſion verbatim)—Does not this diſcover the pangs of guilt?—Does it not exhibit a fear that the meaſures purſued by *Mr. Lyman*, will, as they ought, meet the juſt indignation of his conſtituents?—If it is granted that, the faction which have been oppoſed to the Preſident, and to the federal meaſures in Congreſs, are the true friends of the country—then it will undoubtedly be alſo granted that the conduct of *William Lyman*, " *has been ſuch, as ought perfectly to command the veneration and gratitude of his conſtituents*," and that the reſt of the delegates from this Commonwealth have been unfaithful to their truſt—have acted oppoſite to the good of the community, and are unworthy of the truſt repoſed in them.—But, my fellow citizens, much is hoped from your good ſenſe, and the diſcernment of your true intereſts—you will not be led away by the ſmooth tongue of hypocriſy, and the ſoft palliatives of guilt.—I appeal to the honeſt dictates of your hearts, and aſk, whether it is poſſible you can entertain the belief, that the reſpectable repreſentation you have choſen to be the guardian of your rights and happineſs, have (William Lyman excepted) baſely ſacrificed the confidence of the people, and acted in oppoſition to the general weal? Rather let us conclude (for, for that concluſion we have evidence bright as the noonday) that the man we have choſen from among us, has, either through weakneſs or wickedneſs, (charity would hope the former) ſuffered himſelf to be duped by a faction from the ſouthward, the general tenor of whoſe meaſures have been to undermine the baſis of government, and render us once more a prey to the miſeries of diſſunion, loſs of credit, anarchy and confuſion.—Let us boldly reprimand the man who has been honored with our ſuffrages; and if he continues incorrigible, let us withdraw from him our confidence, and place it where we may reaſonably hope, it will not be ſported with, or abuſed.

As occaſion offers, I ſhall further addreſs you on a ſubject which alike concerns us all.

A CITIZEN.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

THIS day, being the day of General Election, the gentlemen returned to ſerve as Senators and Repreſentatives in the Gen. Court, the enſuing year, met at the State Houſe, in Boſton, agreeably to the Conſtitution, and took the oath, and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before His Honour the Lieut. Governour and Council. After the Executive had retired, the Senate made choice of the Hon. Samuel Phillips, Eſq. for their Preſident, and Samuel Cooper, Eſq. for their Clerk; and the Houſe unanimouſly choſe Nathaniel Hl. Robbins, Eſq. for their Speaker, and Henry Warren, Eſq. for their Clerk; and being again joined by the Executive (who were eſcorted to the Statehouſe, by the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. Bradford) they proceeded to the Old brick Meeting Houſe, where a learned and well adapted Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Deane of Portland, from Prov. iii. 6. *In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he ſhall direct thy path.*

At four o'clock P. M. the two branches again met, and the Senate having counted the return of votes for Senators and Counſellors, they informed the Houſe that there were a number of vacancies, by reaſon of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon they met in Convention.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, May 29.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe of counting and aſcertaining the votes of the people of this Commonwealth, for Governour, and Lieutenant Governour, reported, that His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Eſq. was elected Governour of this Commonwealth for the year enſuing, by a large majority of ſuffrages—He was in the preſence of the two Houſes immediately declared elected, and was qualified agreeably to the preſcriptions of the Conſtitution—That no choice had been made by the people of Lieutenant Governour, and that the four perſons having the higheſt number of votes were, Hon. *Samuel Adams, Moſes Gill, Nathaniel Gorham*, and *Elbridge Gerry*, Eſqrs. whereupon the Houſe proceeded to the election of two of the Candidates to be ſent up to the Hon. Senate; and the Hon. *Moſes Gill*, and *Nathaniel Gorham*, Eſqrs. were elected and ſent up.

The Senate, by meſſage, informed the Houſe, that by an unanimous vote they had choſen the Hon. MOSES GILL, Eſq. Lieutenant Governour of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing.

FRIDAY, May 30.

The two Houſes went into Convention in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Counſellors, to aſſiſt the Governour in the Executive part of Government—When the following gentlemen were choſen, viz. Hon. *Azar Orne, Oliver Wendell, Thomas Durfee, Eleazer Brooks, William Shepard, Samuel Baker, Nathaniel Wells, Stephen Metcalf, Tompſon J. Skinner*, Eſqrs.

SATURDAY, May 31.

A committee was appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of the militia, and determine whether ſome conſideration ſhould not be allowed them for the extraordinary burthens laid on them, and to report a ſyſtem for that purpoſe; this committee was alſo directed to conſider the militia law at large.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governour came into the Houſe, and took the oaths, &c. neceſſary to qualify him for that office. A number of Counſellors were alſo qualified—The two Houſes then ſeparated.

A joint committee was appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governour and inform him that the two branches of the Legiſlature are proceeding to buſineſs, and are ready to receive any communications his Excellency may think proper to make.

A letter came from the Senate from the Hon. Nathaniel Wells, Eſq. declining a ſeat in the Council.

The committee appointed to wait on his Excellency, reported that he would attend immediately.

Both branches then aſſembled in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, when the Governour came in, attended by the Secretary and Sheriff of the county, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Fellow Citizens!

WHILE I attempt a ſhort, but very reſpectful addreſs to the two branches of this new General Court, I cannot help expreſſing a great ſatisfaction in the continuance of the right which the citizens of the Commonwealth at large enjoy, of exerciſing their own ſovereignty. In purſuance of the direction of our Conſtitution, which is expreſſive of their will, they have again in their anniverſary meetings, made their free elections of ſuch perſons as they have judged meet to adminiſter their publick affairs. In this great tranſaction, they muſt ſurely have felt their own dignity; and however different their ſentiments may have been with regard to the men of their choice, each elector having given his ſuffrage according to the dictates of his own conſcience, muſt enjoy the conſoling reflection of having honeſtly done his duty. Thoſe in whom the people have placed their confidence, is preſumed, will faithfully watch over, guard their general intereſts, and take care that the liberties and the ſovereignty of right belonging to this Commonwealth ſhall ſuffer no diminution.

Fellow Citizens!

We are met at a very critical period. The baneful influence of war in Europe, has already too far extended itſelf into a remote region. *Aware of Kings and Nobles againſt the equal Rights of Men.* Their object was to control the common rights of all civil ſocieties, by fruſtrating the hopes of a magnanimous nation, to eſtabliſh a Conſtitution of government for themſelves according to their own mind: More than the nefarious deſign has been to extinguiſh the new formed Republick in its infancy: But the God of Armies, who favours the cauſe in a righteous cauſe, has hitherto appeared for its protection, and crowned the ſucceſſful efforts of its defenders with diſtinguiſhing victories.

Great Britain takes an active part with the mighty combination of Kings. Indeed it does not appear that ſhe has yet exhibited demand on our confederate Republick to join the league. A demand which was well-informed ſhe has made upon France the neutral Republicks of Europe. In which ſhe have preſerved the moſt ſtrict neutrality towards the belligerent powers of Europe, in obſervance of treaties made under the authority of the United States, which are the ſupreme law of the land, and for the ſake of aiding the cauſe in which ſhe is ſo deeply engaged, has employed her naval force in committing depredations on our lawful and unprotected commerce. Thus, in fact, ſhe has commenced hoſtilities. The Federal Government, although every ſolicitous if poſſible, to prevent the calamities of war, have meditated and prepared for the event. Treaties and commentations which I have received on this ſubject, ſhall be laid before you.

It was a declared intention of the people of the United States, when they adopted our preſent conſtitution, "to form a more perfect union." An important object indeed. The deliberate voice of the people is commonly the voice of reaſon—the voice of the people ought therefore to be attended to. Union, formed upon the genuine Republican principles and views of our political inſtitutions, by combining our ſtrength, will have a powerful tendency in a time of war to reduce an unreaſonable enemy to terms of juſtice, and the eſtabliſhment of tranquility; and ſuperior to ſecure the bleſſings of equal liberty to the preſent and future generations.

Fellow Citizens!

It is my ſincere and ardent wiſh, that I have a ſtrong perſuaſion in my own mind, that wiſdom and publick ſpirit will guide you in all your deliberations and deciſions. I will endeavour ſeaſonably to diſpatch ſuch buſineſs as you ſhall lay before me during this ſeſſion, and at all times, to ſupport the true dignity of this Commonwealth, in the ſtation in which I have the honour of being placed, by a vigilant attention to eſſential duties.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.
Boſton, May 31, 1794.

After the Senate withdrew, the Speech was read, and committed to Dr. Jarvis, Meſſrs. Titcomb, Tudor, Marion, and Mattoon.

The Speech was alſo read in the Senate, and with the papers accompanying, was committed to Hon. Meſſrs. Dane and Sedgwick, with ſuch as the Houſe may join, to conſider and report; the Houſe concurred except in the commitment of the Speech, and Meſſrs. Saunders and Little, and Dr. Buſhs, were joined.

ON, or about the 1st day of May laſt, LEVI WARD, an indented boy, abſconded from my ſervice. All perſons are cautioned, not to harbor or truſt him on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Cheſterfield, June 2, 1794.

TO *be ſold, a convenient one ſtory Houſe, ſtanding at the ſouth end of Hazlet's ſtore where mechanicks of almoſt every kind are wanted*—*Alſo, a four years leaſe of a bout half an acre of land—ſaid houſe will be ſold at public vendue at Lemuel Warner's Innholder, in ſaid Hadley, on the 30th inſt. if not ſooner diſpoſed of.*

Alſo, a Likely young JACK Aſs, to be ſold, or let for the ſeaſon.

Enquire of
JARIB WHITE.

Amherſt, June 4, 1794.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, for the uſe of his SEED HORSE, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.*

EDMUND LAZELL.

Cummington, June 10, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

NORTHAMPTON.

A Gentleman who arrived here on Saturday evening laſt, from New York, has favoured us with a Paper of the 3d inſt. from which we have extracted the following intelligence.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

By the arrival of the ſhip James, Capt. Howard, after a paſſage of 33 days from Falmouth, we have received London Papers as late as the 13th of April; from which the following *Declaration* is extracted.

DECLARATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE, ON HIS SECESSION FROM THE PRESENT CONTINENTAL CONFEDERACY.

The period being arrived in which his Pruſſian Majeſty is forced to diſcontinue taking that active part in the preſent war, which hitherto has been the effect of his neceſſity and pure patriotiſm; on account, and in conſideration of what is owing by his Majeſty, to the preſervation of his own States, and to the welfare of his Subjects, his Majeſty thinks it particularly his duty to lay before their Highneſſes the Colleges of the German Empire, the real cauſes and true motives by which he was obliged to take ſuch a reſolution.

At the time when the French nation, in conſequence delution of imaginary liberty, had not only diſſolved every tie of civil order amongſt themſelves, but alſo threatened the ſubverſion of the repoſe and peace of other Nations, by the introduction of their Anarchic Horrors, and in fact, had already fallen in an hoſtile manner on the territories of his Imperial Majeſty, and of the German Empire, as were ſubject to them, His Majeſty thought proper to unite his juſt arms with thoſe of his Imperial Majeſty, & afterwards with thoſe of the whole German Empire, and thoſe of ſome other Allies, in order to ſet bounds to the deſtructive enterprizes of a delirious nation, and to reſtore peace and happineſs, thoſe as guiltleſs as highly endangered thereby. This object was ever the guide of the arms of his Majeſty down to this preſent moment, and more impreſſive on his mind, in proportion as the madneſs of the French augmented, and the danger of all Germany became more imminent. The efforts of his Majeſty to ſet a boundary againſt this mighty torrent of ill-fortune on the German Territories, were, it is true, at firſt not proportioned to the danger, but far exceeded the utmoſt of his abilities. The war was not a war with a civilized nation, and well diſciplined armies, but a war with a delirious and never diminiſhing ſwarm of men, with a highly populous nation, provided with every reſource for war and for theſt, and the poiſon of their peſtiferous principles, to ſubvert the whole ſocial edifice of Germany.

To oppoſe this almoſt unconquerable enemy, the King, on his part, brought into the field, 70,000 men, and thoſe his choiſeſt Troops; with theſe he has his Majeſty animated, even until this third campaign, againſt every imaginable obſtacle, far from his own Pruſſian Dominions, amidſt deſolated lands, exceſs of deareſt of the neceſſaries of life, and almoſt inſupportable diſtance.

Beſides theſe unparallelled efforts, His Majeſty has made to the Common cauſe every poſſible ſacrifice which the National intereſt of Pruſſia would permit; nor has he heſitated to expoſe even his ſacred Perſon, and the Princes of his family, to every danger by which the repoſe & ſafety of Germany could be conquered from the enemy. For this object alone has ſo much Pruſſian blood been ſpilt—for this, ſuch immenſe treaſures drained from his dominions. Such a war muſt neceſſarily have more exhauſted his reſources than thoſe of both Powers whoſe dominions lay more contiguous to the ſeene of hoſtility; and thus His Majeſty fell into an abſolute impoſſibility of taking any longer that active part from his own means, without utterly ruining his own dominions, and entirely abandoning the property of his Subjects.

His Majeſty, however, ſtill remained deeply concerned with a patriotic hope of being able ſtill to lend help and protection, and that with increaſed force, to the German Empire; and to be enabled to do this, he entered into a negociation with the Confederate Powers, propoſing certain arrangements to them, the principal points of which were, *beſides the pay even of a ſubſidy to him*, a ſtipulation that the ſubſiſtence of the greater part of the Pruſſian army ſhould be provided for by the Empire in general; and that, until a final Plan ſhould be concluded upon this effect, that *the Six Antient Circles of the Empire, who lay moſt expoſed to danger, and who have reaped immediate Benefit from the laſt year*, ſhould be charged proviſionally with the furniſhing of the ſame; and it was alſo declared to the Diet of the Empire, that the Circles above mentioned, that in caſe theſe frank and free propoſals were not acceded to by the Emperor, His Majeſty would be compelled to withdraw the greateſt part of his Troops, and to leave the Empire to its Fate.

Several States have made Declarations favorable to the preſſing circumſtances in which they, and the whole Empire, were placed; in particular his Electoral Highneſs of Mentz, full of exalted and patriotic ſentiments towards the Empire, complied with every requiſition relative to the ſubſiſtance of the Pruſſian Troops which depended upon him, and ſummoned an immediate Congreſs of the Six Circles. His Majeſty entertained a juſt expectation, that ſimilar good conſequences would every where have flowed from his Patriotic intentions, and his hard-earned merits in his former defence of the whole Empire. Every retroſpect ſeemed to confirm theſe hopes; on one ſide, the paſt afforded the admonitſhing picture of the dreadful torrent of an all ſubverting Enemy; on the other, the noble and heroic ſtand of the Pruſſian Army, and the immenſe ſacrifices of the Blood of his Warriors, and the Treaſures of his dominions, made by the magnanimity of His Pruſſian Majeſty. Even then that army was ſtanding on the Banks of the Rhine, the Bulwark of the whole Empire, and to which the Enemy did not dare to penetrate; but the ſubſiſtance of that Army, undertaken by the whole Empire, was the ſole condition under which it no longer could be effective, and which the phyſical impoſſibility of Pruſſia alone bearing the burthen, did abſolutely oblige Pruſſia to inſiſt upon. Was it acceded to, ſo as the ſame afforded the conſolatory proſpect of His Majeſty acting with that known alacrity—that well proved fidelity, in the defence of the Empire, and the protection of its Conſtitution, to the utmoſt of his power? But every Impartial Obſerver might have eaſily anticipated the conſequences of the refuſal of the required ſubſiſtance, and the return of the Pruſſian troops into His Majeſty's own States. Then might the over-powerful & delirious Enemy ravage, uncontrouled, throughout the Empire, and with plundering and murderous hands, unbridled and unlimited, bear down the Germans, their Husbandry, all Law, Order and Property, ſubvert with anarchical abominations, the Conſtitutions of more Imperial States, annihilate Princes and Nobles, eraſe the Temples of Religion and drive from the hearts of Germans their natural love of virtue and order, by the aids of the ſeductive allurements of licentiouſneſs, and the precepts of an unfeeling immorality.

All theſe and ſimilar obſervations, ſo ſimple and ſo obvious as they were, did, nevertheleſs not ſucceed in bringing the arrangement for the ſubſiſtance of the army to a juſt concluſion. This proposal was, beſides this, ſufficiently connected with another arrangement which his Majeſty had deſigned to effect the Confederate Powers, by which it did not ſeem good to his Imperial Majeſty to comply with, which other States did alſo not approve.

Moreover, this propoſal gave riſe to an exception, which, after ſo many and meritorious actions, ſuch unparallelled ſacrifices, which his Majeſty had already made, he, in truth, had no reaſon to expect, and on which his Majeſty, not without much ſorrow, finds it his duty to make ſome remarks.

The ſummoning of the ſix circles, by the elector of Mentz, has been repreſented as irregular, though in fact it is ſtrictly conſtitutional. Meaſures there were propoſed preciſely contradictory to the negociations for the ſubſiſtance, and the univerſal arming of the Peaſants was reſolved on, though it is plain, that ſuch a meaſure is inſufficient as dangerous, and compleatly adverſe to the object propoſed—Inefficient againſt an enemy who preſſes forward in a maſs with an infinity of Fire, approved Tactics, and a numerous Artillery.—Dangerous, becauſe, when the Peaſant is armed and brought away from his ordinary courſe of life, the enemy may eaſily become his moſt danger an ſeducer, and finally adverſe to the object propoſed, becauſe ſuch an armament is wholly incompatible with the operations and ſubſiſtance of diſciplined armies. The reaſons, which ſhewed from the moſt ſincere conviction of his Majeſty have been repreſented to the moſt odious colors; and the moſt falſe and ſcandalous motives have been attributed to him, for his diſſent to this meaſure;—and, in order to prevent the arrangement of the ſubſiſtance, projects of extending his dominions, of ſecularizing eccleſiaſtical Territories, and of oppreſſing the Empire, have been ſurmoured to have been by him in contemplation; and of which his Majeſty's known Patriotiſm, and acknowledged virtues, will form the beſt contradiction.

After what is paſt, every hope of the ſubſiſtance being acceded to, being now vaniſhed, HIS MAJESTY DOES NOW RENOUNCE THE SAME, AND ALSO EVERY RESOLUTION OF THE EMPIRE, AND OF THE CIRCLES RELATIVE THERETO.—HIS MAJESTY HAS, THEREFORE, TAKEN THE RESOLUTION NO LONGER TO GRANT HIS PROTECTION TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—BUT TO ORDER HIS ARMY, (EXCEPTING TWENTY THOUSAND AUXILIARIES, ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT TREATIES) INSTANTLY TO RETURN TO HIS OWN DOMINIONS.

At the ſame time that his Majeſty finds himſelf compelled to withdraw a portion of his troops from the defence of thoſe ſtates, for which they have already combated with ſo much glory, he expreſſes the moſt earneſt wiſhes, that thoſe conſequences he has above alluded to, may not take place, but that the exertions of his Imperial Majeſty, and of the Empire, may eventually inſure both a full indemnity, and a general and honorable peace. To his Majeſty remains the juſt conſolation, and permanent glory of having, on his part, made ſuch ſacrifices to the defence and ſafety of the Emperor in the preſent awful criſis, as certainly few States in Europe, or members of the Germanic Body, could, without much heſitation, have reſolved upon.

Berlin, March 13, 1794.

From numerous accounts which we have received by the above arrival, we refer our reader to the following COMPENDIUM:

Our accounts confidently ſtate—That the Breſt fleet did abſolutely conſiſt of 40 ſail of the line—viz 6, which eſcaped the vigilance of Earl Howe, gone to America; 6 put to ſea, and ſteered W. S. W. March 23; and 22 at Breſt March 26. That the garriſon at Jerſey had been reinforced, apprehenſions of an immediate attack on which had ſomewhat ſubſided. That it was expected Maubeuge was the firſt object of attack by the combined armies, for which purpoſe troops were marching daily, but roads and weather were bad. That a *total* partition of poor Poland was *rumored* to be in agitation in which caſe the virtuous *Staniſlaus Auguſtus* was to go to Rome, but not believed. That the counſel of Munich, and the Bavarian ſtates, are at variance, on account of the extra contingent.—That the Britiſh envoy, at COPENHAGEN having been treated very illiberally in a public paper, had demanded the *proſecution* of the printer; in conſequence the printer was immediately ſummoned before the council of ſtate for an inveſtigation by the recommendation of count Bernſtorff, which had excited the higheſt pitch of public curioſity, &c.

WHITESTOWN, May 31.

By a gentleman of undoubted veracity, from Ontario county, we are informed, that Gov. Simcoe, immediately on receiving the talk delivered by Lord Dorcheſter to the Indians, went to Niagara and ordered four companies of Britiſh troops to proceed to the rapids of the Miami River, and there erect a fort, which is now building;—he likewiſe uſed every perſuaſive meaſure to induce the Indians to continue at war with the United States—in which it is ſaid he is likely to ſucceed.—This information is confirmed by a ſoldier who lately arrived in Ontario county from among the Indians: he was taken a priſoner at the defeat of St. Clair, and remained with the Indians till a ſhort time ſince, when he was purchaſed of them by Gov. Simcoe, and ſet at liberty. He further adds, that the militia of Pennſylvania, to the number of four hundred, were buſily employed in erecting a fort at Priſcoil. Both forts are ſaid to be in great forwardneſs.

SALEM, May 27.

Capt. Wallis, from Ferrol, in Spain, informs, that the armament at that place took fire about the middle of February; that it happened there was very little wind, otherwiſe it muſt have been wholly conſumed, together with ſeveral ſhips of the line and frigates in dock, and the town itſelf; and that it was not completely extinguiſhed, under 24 hours; and the damage of this partial fire was differently eſtimated, from 40 to 100,000 dollars. Frenchmen were apprehended on ſuſpicion.

Capt. George Crowninſhield, jun. arrived here, laſt week, from Calcutta, which he left the 1ſt December. He confirms the accounts we have had, of the great ſucceſs of the French privateers in that quarter. The enthuſiaſm which actuates the French in Europe, operates upon them as powerfully in Aſia; their privateers make no calculations on the inequality of force, but attack and conquer *a la mode de la revolution*. A Dutch Indiaman of 40guns was taken by a privateer brig—the men throwing themſelves into the water, and ſwimming to the ſhip with their cutlaſſes in their mouths, & boarding her on all quarters. One privateer of the Iſle of France arrived with a large ſum of ranſom money for ſeveral veſſels ſhe had taken, and beſides had ordered 21 prizes into port. A private expedition had gone from the Iſle of France 234miſt Bourvis, the reſult of which was not known. The inhabitants of the Iſle of France were apprehenſive of a viſit, in their turn, from the Engliſh, and were preparing to receive them courteouſly. Great mutual rivalries—vaſt quantities of ordnance—a powder-mill in the iſland—forges for heating ſhot—and men burning with patriotiſm and military ardor—ſuch were their means of defence.

NORTHAMPTON, June 11.

Many extracts have been given on the ſubject of the King of Pruſſia's defection, but no certainty of his having actually *withdrawn* from the combination was before received, for authentic documents on which important circumſtance—a circumſtance which it is ſuppoſed will derange the plans, and confuſe the councils, if not wholly *defeat* the infernal *ſubjugating* ſchemes of the combination of deſpots—ſee New-York head.

Among the paſſengers, which arrived at New-York, on the 4th inſt. in the ſhip Samſon, is that celebrated Divine, Republican Politician, and renowned Philoſopher, Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLY.

A letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in England, mentions, " That in the courſe of this ſummer, a Congreſs of rich and learned Jews is to meet at Amſterdam, for the purpoſe of agitating this queſtion, *Whether Jeſus Chriſt was the promiſed Meſſiah?*"

We hear that John Quincy Adams, Eſq; a ſon of the Vice Preſident, is appointed Reſident Miniſter at the Hague, in the place of Mr. Short.

On the 29th ult. at 12 o'clock at night, departed this life, that truly virtuous, proud and heroic veteran, GENERAL EMBARGO. This intrepid commander was on the point of bringing his forces to an effective operation, and of opening his batteries which had been erected during two months cloſe ſiege and regular advances, when he was ſuddenly attacked with a violent ſhock of an apoplexy, and expired after a few convulſions, to the great grief of every real friend to the honor and proſperity of the United States.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has from the laſteſt arrivals, at New-York, ſelected a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which are now ready for ſale at his Store in Northampton, nearly at the ſame price they can be obtained for by retail in Boſton or New-York.

PEWTER of all kinds, Braſs Kettles, do. 8 by 6, 9 by 7 Window Glaſs.

20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Swedes, Ruſſia and Jerſey Iron, German Steel, a general aſſortment of Hard Ware.

White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Spruce Yellow, Spaniſh White, Verdigriſe.

Camwood, Logwood, Fuſtick, Allum, Oil of Vitrol, Roman do. Nutgall, Jack Cards, Praſs Paper.

A quantity of Loaf and Lump Sugar,—alſo a few hhds. of the beſt St. Croix Rum, which will be diſpoſed of very low, by the hhd. or bbl.

THE Subſcriber have been appointed Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of HURAM MARSHAL, late of *Northampton*, deceaſed, and taken upon myſelf the truſt, and have given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having any demands on the ſaid Huram's eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame—and thoſe perſons, who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM POMEROY, Executor.

Northampton, June 11, 1794.

ON *Wedneſday night of the 28th ult. was ſtolen from the Subſcriber, 1 ſet of ſtowed Curtains, mark'd with deep blue, pale blue, and white—1 Check'd Linen Shirt—1 fine Cotton do.—3 Sheets, 2 without any mark, 1 marked E. B. 1 pair of blue and white Cotton Stockings—a number of other articles. Should any perſon have an opportunity to learn where theſe articles are, and will return them, and the Thief or Thieves, with, or without 3 new made women's Shirts, which were with them, ſhall be entitled to 5 Dollars reward.*

JOB CLARK.

Northampton, June 3, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, the firſt inſt. a forrel HORSE colt, two years old, with a long tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHNKING.

Goſhen, May 20, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber on Saturday laſt, 5 SHEEP, no artificial mark, unſhorn. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, June 3, 1794.

POETRY.

JUNE.

IF on the favour'd sons of Earth,
Are such superior gifts beftow'd,
And man, the moment of his birth,
Basks in the suffrage of his God;
If, as the transient moments roll,
That wake to life his genial powers,
While reason's rays illume the soul,
And health smiles on his early hours;
Let gratitude his breast inflame,
To him who plann'd this wond'rous frame.

'Tis He, who bids the blooming Spring
In all the pride of youth appear;
Her annual buds and blossoms bring,
Which decorate the infant year.
'Tis He, who bids mild Summer's reign
With fostering warmth mature the toil
Pourtrays the form of fruits and grain,
And animates the peasant's toil.

Now Summer's fervour rages round;
The Sun darts fierce his burning rays;
The flocks now seek the covert ground,
And Nature pants beneath the blaze:
But when cool evening's moist'ning dews
Full grateful on the plains defcend,
Who can the pleasing walk refuse,
To share the converse of a friend?
Where the wrapt Soul may truths impart,
Nor speak what's foreign to the heart.

W.

NEW SONG.

Sung by Mr. BAKER, *with great applause, in the Theatre, Boston.*

Tune, "YANKEE DOODLE."

WHEN *Yankee Doodle* was a boy,
He grew so big and bouncing;
King GEORGEY took him on his knee,
To give the lad a trouncing.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

But *Yankee Doodle* doff'd his hat,
And cleneh'd his fist so bravely;
Gadzooks! so deep he chop'd his mugs,
John BULL reat'd out *peccavi.*
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Then *Yankee Doodle,* fly young rogue,
Sent o'er across the sea, Sir,
That noted rake, the "RIGHTS OF MAN."
To cuckold ROYALTY, Sir.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

And now, may *Yankee Doodle* laugh
Old England into scorn, Sir,
To see John BULL, turn *bull* indeed,
And wear a pair of horns, Sir.
Yankee Doodle, &c.

Hozza! for prior WASHINGTON,
The *Federal Ship* and cargo,
May she by *Peace* ne'er be robb'd
Nor stopt by an *Embargo!*
Yankee Doodle. &c.

Lo! you, who look so *wartim faine,*
Prav be a little handy,
And I'll by *pork and loaves* swear,
That Boston is the dandy.
Boston is the dandy, &c.

Anecdote of ANKERSTROM,
The assassinat of Gustavus III.

ANKERSTROM was principally impelled to the murder of the King by the spirit of revenge which he had long harboured in his breast. He had formerly been accused of a crime against the state, and, by the monarch's particular command, was sent handcuffed three hundred miles to take his trial, altho a captain in the guards, and altho all nobles on like occasions had ever been treated with the regard due to their rank. The tribunal absolved him of all guilt; but his acquittal could not wash away the remembrance of this indignity. It has been observed, that men of the coolest tempers ever have the the greatest pertinacity of sentiment. Ankerstrom evinced both. When after a long lapse of time he had resolved to kill the King and was waiting for him at the masquerade, he sat down with the greatest calmness to drink a glass of lemonade. The King came in; Ankerstrom rose, mixed with the crowd, fired one pistol, threw away the other, and returned with unexampled *sang froid* to finish his beverage.

When carried before the Lieutenant of the police, the second pistol was unloaded, and he was asked if the other had contained a similar charge. Let me see, said Ankerstrom. He counted the nails, or rather heads of nails, that made part of the charge, and found they were ten in number. No, said he, the other was better loaded, in that there were twelve.

On the day of execution, the white and red, for which his complexion was remarkable, remained unaltered, and his demeanor before the most perfect unconcern. Observing the four posts to which his quarters were to be nailed, at the four corners of the scaffold: "This is then my grave," said he; "I rejoice to see it."—He then turned to the minister of religion who attended him: "Sir," said he, "I thank you for your attention, and hope to meet you in a better world; for I am convinced I have rendered a great service to my country." In the like calm manner he submitted to the fatal stroke.—He had been three times whipt before.

His head was fixed on a pole at some distance from Stockholm, and even the ladies used to walk out to visit it. One morning the hair was found curled and powdered; which was rather considered as a mark of respect, than an insult.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, That they are now running a LINE OF STAGES, between BOSTON and ALBANY, THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The Stages leave Boston and Albany, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of every week, at 5 o'clock in the morning. The Stages from Boston, on its way to Northampton, carries the first night at Spencer, and the second at Northampton. The Stage from Albany, on its way to Northampton (passes by New-Lebanon Springs) carries the first night at Pittsfield, and the second at Northampton; where they exchange passengers—and the next morning, at 5 o'clock, leave Northampton for Boston and Albany—carry the first night at Spencer and Pittsfield, and the second in Boston and Albany.

The price of each passenger is 3d per mile, 14lb. baggage gratis—150lb. of baggage charged the same as a passenger.

The Proprietors of this Line of Stages from the west arrangements which they have made to accommodate all who wish to travel between Boston and Albany, and from their obliging careful attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

PEASE, HUNT, and Co.

Northampton, May 15, 1794.

THIS is to give notice to all Non-resident proprietors of unimproved lands, lying in the town of Montgomery, that they are taxed in the State, County, and Town tax, in the year 1793, the following sums, viz:

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Ichabod Strong,	0	10	1	0
Pliny Sheldon,	0	3	0	2
Samuel Burt,	1	8	11	3
Roswell Clark,	0	7	7	1
Solomon Strong,	0	3	3	1
Dr. Sprague,	0	7	7	1
Richard Andrews,	0	3	0	2
Jonathan Fowler's heirs,	0	12	0	2
Israel Sheldon's heirs.	0	5	0	0

In the Division of ten acre Lots.

Lot Numbers 1, 6, 9, 11, 17, 19, 20, 28, 35, 37, 45, 46, 53, 56, 63, 67, 70, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 84, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 105, 108, 109, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 125, 126, 127, at one shilling 6x pence farthing on each lot, except No. 6, which is taxed ten pence, and No. 63, which is taxed two shillings & one penny.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 2d day of July next, so much of said lands will be then sold at public vendue at the dwelling house of Mr. *Zadock Bosworth*, in said Montgomery, as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

PHILEMON HOADLEY, Col.

Montgomery, May 24, 1794.

Daniel Butler,

Has this day received at his Store in Northampton, and Williamsburgh, a new supply of English

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, cheap for ready pay.

WANTED BY the 15th Oct. next, 3000 yards CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING, made in the following manner, 3-4ths width—half blue, and 3-4 check—for which a generous price in GOODS will be given on delivery.

N. B. ALL persons

indebted, whose accounts are more than 12 months standing, are informed that by paying the balances, on or before the 15th day of October next, will prevent their being sued.

June 2. 1794.

THE Subscriber calls on all those indebted to the late firm of JONES & LADD, to settle their Book Accounts, either by payment or note, immediately—He finds himself under absolute necessity to make the above request—and must add however disagreeable—That a compliance will prevent coft.

PHILIP JONES.

Buckland, May 26, 1794.

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE,

Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution;

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX,	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655.
DR. H. MOORE,	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

Fresh Goods.

Chiliab & W. Smith,

HAVE just received from New York, an elegant assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, which they are now selling at their Store in Hadley, at as low an advance, as at any store in the county.

Also, West-India and New-Rum, Brandy and Wine, by the bbl. or less quantity. Loaf and Brown Sugars, &c. &c.

WANTED immediately 10 or 20 likely SHIPPING HORSES, for which good pay will be made,

Hadley, May 24, 1794.

Pomeroy & Wright,

Taylors,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they carry on the business in company; a few rods north of the Court-House, Northampton, where all who choose to favour them with their custom, may depend on their exertions to please different tastes; and to execute with neatness and dispatch, every favour—which will be acknowledged by the publick's humble servants.

POMEROY & WRIGHT.

N. B. The Subscriber returns thanks to his customers for past favours and solicits the continuance thereof, and would inform them, that in consequence of the Partnership he has entered, it is necessary his private accounts should be soon settled, by calling on him for that purpose they will oblige their humble servant,

AARON WRIGHT, Jun.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

WHEREAS it is provided by a law of the Commonwealth, that the Brigade Inspector, in each Brigade, shall annually inspect the Magazines of each town, within the Brigade to which he belongs, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury of the County, against all towns, which shall neglect to keep constantly provided according to law.

These are therefore to notify the several towns in the second Brigade and Fourth Division of Militia of this Commonwealth—that the Subscriber, will attend the duty of his office, in all the towns aforesaid, some time in the month of July next. He hopes that having this seasonable notice of the intended inspection, there will be no occasion of any complaint being made.

SETH CATLIN, Brigade Inspector, of the 2nd Brigade, and Fourth Division, &c.

☞ The Printers in Greenfield and Springfield, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement.

Deerfield, May 23, 1794.

TAKEN up in the inclosure of the subscriber on the 10th inst. a black HORSE colt, one year old, with a white streak in the face, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

AARON CLAPP.

Eastampton, May 16, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS for Sale, a large supply of neat

BOOKS,

CONSISTING OF

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS,

Also, the following collections of Medicines viz:

Holden's in 3 Books—Worcester Collection—Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Sermon—an Anthem Sacred to the Memory of the late Governor Hancock, by D. Rogerson—Kimball's and Billings' Hymn Works, never before published.

School Books by the doz. as usual.

Those of his Customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment is expired by contract, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, April 9th, 1794.

New Goods,

OF the latest importation, via New-York, such as Dark and Light Chintzes, Jackonett and Book Muslins, Cambrics, elegant Chintz Shawls, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Black Silk, do. Modes, Sarcenetts, Hollands, Lawns and Gauze, Fustians, Strip'd Nankeen, Cassimers, &c. &c. which make up a good assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Also Wool Cards, excellent Indigo, and Bohea Tea, that will recommend itself—well dress'd Flax, and a few Tierces of Flax-Seed, Wool and Fur Hats, to be sold cheap for good pay. Those who contracted to pay last fall and Winter, and have given their note for cash, must absolutely make pay forthwith, as they would save coft and obtain a further supply of Goods, and oblige their humble servant.

Check'd Linen, and Tow Cloth will be taken for Goods, and the highest price given for Butter, in CASH and GOODS.

SELAH NORTON.

Allfield, May 26. 1794.

Will cover this Season,

at the Stable of the Subscriber,

BRONZO,

An elegant Horse, four years old, a pale coat, of a dark chefnut colour, fifteen hands high, well made, clean limb'd, and well gaited—at the moderate price of nine shillings the leap, two dollars the season, and eighteen shillings to warrant a foal to be paid in cash or any kind of grain, by the first day of December next; or, for that time, to lie upon interest till the first day of April next, to be paid with the principal in cash.

Good pastures will be provided for Mares, and constant attendance given by

JONA. LEAVITT.

Heath, May 9. 1794.

To be LET, a good and

convenient STORE and POTASH WORKS, most advantageously situated for business, in the town of Worthington, lying on the great road from Northampton to Albany. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber, living on the premises.

JESSE SMITH.

Worthington, May 23. 1794.

CAME into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 11th inst. a BAY MARE, white streak in her face, about 8 years old, has been galled on her right side. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SIMEON POMEROY.

South-Hadley, May 19. 1794.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, some time in April last, two COLTS, one two year old, of the male kind, black, natural racer,—the other one year old, brown or dark bay Mare, some white in the face, hind feet white, black tail mixed with white hairs. Whoever will take up said Colts, and deliver them to the Subscriber, or give information thereof, shall have a reasonable reward.

STEPHEN WARNER.

Comington, May 20, 1794.

BROKE into the Inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 7th inst. three old SHEEP one of them black, marked with a swallow tail in both ears, one of the other marked with a crop in the near ear and a slit in the top of the same, and the under side of the same ear; the other without any artificial mark, and two LAMBS without any mark. Whoever is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1794. [NUMB. 407.

Dr. PRIESTLEY.

The following affectionate and felicitous Address to Dr. PRIESTLEY, *on his departure from* EUROPE *to* AMERICA, *we have extracted from a* BELFAST PAPER.

THE
SOCIETY OF UNITED IRISHMEN,
OF DUBLIN,
To JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L. L. D.

SIR,

THEIR a society which has been extremely calumniated as devoid of all sense of religion, law, or morality, to sympathize with one, whom calumny of a similar kind has driven from his native land, a man of which he has adorned and enlightened almost every branch of liberal literature, and of effectual philosophy.

We, therefore, Joseph Priestley, will form a striking contrast of real fact, by which alone, future ages will learn to estimate truly, the temper of the present times. Your departure will not only give evidence of the injury which philosophy and literature have received in this country, but will prove that accumulation of petty disquietudes, which has rendered your life of its rest and enjoyment: and, in a very age, no one would willingly undertake such a voyage, and sure we are, those who have given their note for cash, must absolutely make pay forthwith, as they would save coft and obtain a further supply of Goods, and oblige their humble servant.

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* Mr. BERTHOLLET discovered that ordinary muriatic gas, received in a Ley of caustic potash, forms actually, inflamable muriate of potash, which decrepitates more strongly than nitre.

inflamed under a certain compression, might impel the air so as to shake down the strongest towers and scatter destruction.

But you are going to a country where science is turned to better uses. Your change of place will give room for the matchless activity of your genius, and you will take a sublime pleasure in beholding on *British*, the benefit of your future discoveries. As matter changes its form, but not a particle is ever lost, so the principles of a virtuous mind, are equally imperishable, and your change of situation may even render truth more operative, knowledge more productive, and, in the event, liberty itself more universal. Wafted by the winds, or tost by the waves, the seed that is here thrown out as dead, there shoots up and flourishes. It is probable that emigration to *America* from the first settlement downward, has not only served the cause of general liberty, but will eventually and circuitously serve it in *Britain*. What mighty events have arisen from that germ which might once have been supposed to be lost for ever in the woods of *America*, but thrown upon the bosom of nature, the breath of God revived it, and the world has gathered its fruits. Even *Ireland* has contributed her share to the liberties of *America*, and while purblind statesmen were happy to get rid of the stubborn Presbyterians of the North, they little thought they were serving a good cause in another quarter. Yes! The Volunteers of *Ireland* still live. They live across the *Atlantic*. Let this idea animate us in our sufferings, and the pure principles and genuine heroism of the British Constitution, reflected from *their* exalted countenances into our cells, and our dungeons.

Farewell, great and good man! Great by your mental powers, by your multiplied literary labours, but greater still by those household virtues which form the only solid security for public conduct, by those mild and gentle qualities which far from being averse to, is most frequently attended with severe inflexible patriotism, rising like an oak above a modest undulation. Farewell, but before you go, we beseech a portion of your parting prayer, to the author of good, for ARCHIBALD HAMILTON ROWAN, the pupil of JESUS, our brother now suffering imprisonment, and for all those who have suffered, and are about to suffer, in the same cause, the cause of impartial, and adequate representation; the cause of the Constitution. Pray to the best of beings for MUIR, PALMER, SKIRVING, MARGAROT, and GERALD, who are now or will shortly be crossing, like you, a bleak ocean, but to a barbarous land. Pray that they may be animated with that same spirit which in the days of their fathers, triumphed at the stake, and shone in the midst of flames. Melancholy indeed it is that the mildest and most humane of all religions, should have ever been so perverted as to hang, or burn men in order to keep them in one faith. It is equally melancholy that the most deservedly extolled of civil constitutions, should recur to similar modes of coercion, and that hanging and burning are not now employed, principally because measures apparently milder are considered as more effectual. Farewell! Soon may you embrace your sons on the American shore, and WASHINGTON take you by the hand, and the shade of FRANKLIN look down with calm delight, on the first statesman of the age extending his protection to its first philosopher.

March, 28 1794.

FROM THE AMERICAN MINERVA.

THE TIMES. No. XII.

"LET all the true patriots be distinguished by a cockade," say the Virginians—Let us tar and feather every man who opposes it.

Let us burn in effigy every member of Congress who does not think as we do, say the mob of *Charleston*.

Let us take off all stories, or a *general scamp*, says the General Advertiser.

Just so in *England, Scotland*, and *Ireland*. The court minions say, away with all authors and printers that publish the Rights of Man; they are seditious, libel and transport every man who speaks and writes against their measures.

Just so in *France*, drown, shoot and guillotine every federalist; every moderate; all the monied aristocracy: What, one have more money than another? and will to keep it too? Away with such men! A man who thinks a *Federal Government* better than an *Indivisible Republic*, is not fit to live: Why, the monster, the ruffian does not *think* as we do! So say the moonrakers.

Away with all newspapers, all pedlars and tinkers, save the King of *Sparta*, away with these traitors, incendiaries, these hawkers of French books and Jacobin principles—Let none of these fellows disturb our way of thinking. So also the Empress of *Russia*, the King of *Prussia*, and the Emperor of *Germany*.

Strange indeed to tell, but an incontestable fact, that the democratical people in *America*, the warmest friends of the French at the very men, and the only men who could not be thrown into violence for freedom of writing and speaking. The mobs in *Charleston* and *Virginia* have attempted the tyranny of George III. or King of *Spain*, by unbosoming something different, but *equally detestable*. The burning men in effigy and the threats pronounced against their persons, the guillotine and the *general scamp* at *Philadelphia*; what are these but attempts to restrain the privilege of speaking and writing? If a printer publishes what they do not like, they will threaten to pull down his house. What is all this but the tyranny of George III. or of a Russian Empress, exercised in a more summary and more tightfist manner! Has not a man in *America*, the same right to publish his sentiments, as Mr. PAINE in *England*, Mr. MUIR in *Scotland*? You say these men are persecuted; but is it not persecution to have attacks in effigy, or threats to pull down his house? You say these men in *Great-Britain* wrote in favor of liberty, they did so; and so do people here who write against mobs—Liberty consists in a right to do what a man pleases, not contrary to the laws of the country and to the legal rights of our fellow citizens. Then PAINE and MUIR were right, and every man in *America*, in congress or out, has the same sacred right to speak and publish his opinions. Any, the *least* attempt to abridge that right, is *despotism*, whether by long expensive trial, transportation and imprisonment; or by tarring and feathering men, or by threatening them with a *general scamp*. It is very remarkable, but true, that in foreign countries the court or government attempts to restrain the freedom of speaking and printing; in this country, the friends of our government encourage that freedom, and certain clubs of the people endeavor to restrain it. The tables are turned—In *Europe* the Kings and Nobles think their rights in danger from freedom of discussion; there the GENET begotten clubs abuse every man as an enemy to his country, who opposes their arrogant assumption of powers. These clubs are become the tyrants of *America*.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

MONDAY, *June* 2.

SEVERAL private petitions were read and committed—and several reports made.

TUESDAY, *June* 3

The committee on the petition of Several of the inhabitants of the town of Wrentown, complaining of the illegality of the choice of William Hunt Esq. as a representative, reported against his holding his seat in the house.—This report was debated some time, when the question being taken the numbers were,

For accepting the report, 42.
For rejecting it, 39.

Of consequence Mr. Hunt retains his seat.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the House took into consideration the report of the committee on the subject of a state-report accepted, and a Committee appointed to bring in a bill.

The Senators and Representatives being assembled, they proceeded to the choice of two Councellors in the room of the Hon. NATHANIEL WELLS, and the Hon. T. J. SKINNER, who have declined, and the votes being taken by ballot it appeared that the

Hon. James Warren, and the Hon. Samuel Thompson, Esq'rs. were chosen.

Hon. Mr. THOMPSON brought down an order appointing a committee, to be joined by the House, to take into consideration the Act of Congress and papers which respect the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States, and respecting ordnance, and report—Concurred

Also an order appointing a committee to take into consideration the Act of Congress directing a detachment from the Militia of the United States, and a letter from the Secretary of war, and report—Read and concurred.

A resolve came down from the Senate, directing the Treasurer to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for certificates of debts due to this State, as reported by the Commissioners of the United States and individual States.—Read and concurred.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 4.

A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of continuing the bounty on Hemp.

Hon. Mr. STEARNS and the Hon. Mr. JENIGAN, of the Senate, and Messrs. SAUNDERS, REED, and FLAGG, on the part of the House, are the Committee appointed to examine and pass on accounts to the present year.

The Committee appointed to consider the subject of dividing the Commonwealth, for the choice of Representatives in Congress, for the two years next ensuing, having not agreeable to their instructions made the following report;—That the District of *Maine* have *three Representatives*—that the residue of the Commonwealth be divided into *eleven equal districts* without adhering to county lines, but without dividing towns; the apportionment to be made by law, to continue till a new enumeration is made.—Read and accepted, and the Committee directed to bring in a bill accordingly.

The Secretary came in with the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BY an Act of the Legislature passed on the fourteenth of March, 1785, entitled, "An Act providing a place of confinement for thieves, and other convicts to hard labor;" it is provided that the Island within the harbor of Boston commonly called Castle Island, shall be a place for the reception, and secure confinement of all such persons as shall be sentenced for confinement and hard labor, for the term of their natural lives, or for any shorter space, pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth."

According to this, and subsequent laws, a great number of persons have been sentenced to confinement and hard labor; there are a number of them at this time under sentences, some for the term of their lives, and others for a shorter space of time.—There are particular regulations provided by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, and particular modes of discipline instituted for the government of such convicts.

This mode of punishment has been found by experience to be of great utility in the preservation of good order, and the producing of safety in the Commonwealth, and has a manifest tendency to render unnecessary those sanguinary punishments which are too frequently inflicted in other Governments.

The situation of our country now calls for fortifications on our seacoasts; and the President of the United States has communicated the Act of Congress for erecting forts in the harbor of Boston, which now lies before you. The fortification on castle Island is very ancient, and has always been supported by this Government. It is a prison for certain purposes, by an act of the legislature of the Commonwealth, which puts it out of my power, if I was disposed to do it, to deliver the controul over to any other hands. Should that place, by act of the General Court, be given over to the control of the military department of the general Government, the

convicts under sentence, must be discharged, or another place of confinement be provided for them. No government can assign the execution of sentences passed by it to the officers of another government, because such officers would be under no obligation to execute the laws of a government of which they are totally independent, nor can they be held amenable to it for any excesses, or oppressions in their conduct. That fortification being thus appropriated by the Legislature, and yet being convenient as a place of defence, I submit it to you, gentlemen, to determine, whether it will not be for the interest of the Commonwealth in particular, and the United States in general, to have it repaired at the expence of this government. The expence will not be great, and the utility, if not the indispensible necessity of holding it under the controul of this state, in the same manner, and for the same purposes for which it has been held for several years last past, is very obvious.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Council Chamber, June 4, 1794.

P. M. The Committee on the subject of the fortifications on Castle-Island, reported verbally, and requested instructions whether the propoſed fortifications on said Island were to be made by this Commonwealth or by the United States. This involved the queſtion of a ceſſion of the Iſland to the United States and the diſpoſal of the coviads. Same debate enſued upon the ſubject, when it was referred, for conſideration till to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, and the Committee enjoined to ſit again.

Thurſday is appointed for a Convention of both Houſes, for the choice of Secretary, Treaſurer, and Notaries Public.

Third CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES:

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of PHILADELPHIA, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the ſecond of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

An Act directing a Detachment from the Militia of the United States.

SEC. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs Aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he is hereby authoriſed to require of the executives of the ſeveral ſtates to take effectual meaſures, as ſoon as may be, to organize, arm and equip according to law, and hold in readineſs to march at a minute's warning, the following proportions, reſpectively, of eighty thouſand effective militia, officers included, to wit:—From the ſtate of Georgia, one thouſand two hundred and thirty-three;—from the ſtate of South-Carolina, three thouſand five hundred and fifty;—from the ſtate of North-Carolina, ſeven thouſand three hundred and thirty-one;—from the ſtate of Kentucky, one thouſand five hundred and thirty-two;—from the ſtate of Virginia, eleven thouſand three hundred and ſeventy ſeven;—from the ſtate of Maryland, five thouſand four hundred and eighteen;—from the ſtate of Delaware, one thouſand two hundred and fifty-ſix;—from the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ten thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty eight;—from the ſtate of New-Jerſey, four thouſand three hundred and eighteen;—from the ſtate of New-York, ſeven thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy one; from the ſtate of Vermont, two thouſand one hundred and thirty-nine;—from the ſtate of Connecticut, five thouſand eight hundred and eighty one;—from the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, 1, 679; from the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, eleven thouſand eight hundred and eighty-five; from the ſtate of New-Hampſhire, three thouſand five hundred and forty-four.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the detachments of militia aforeſaid ſhall be officered out of the preſent militia officers, or others, at the option and diſcretion of the conſtitutional authority in each ſtate reſpectively.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident may, if he judges expedient, authoriſe the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to accept any independent corps of calvary, artillery or infantry, as part of the detachments aforeſaid, provided, they ſhall voluntarily engage as corps in the ſervice.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſaid militia ſhall not be compelled to ſerve a longer time, in any one tour, than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous:—And that, during the time of their ſervice, beſides their pay and other allowances, which ſhall be the ſame as the troops on the military eſtabliſhment of the United States, they ſhall receive at the rate of one dollar and ſixty ſix cents for cloathing, per month.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to call on the executives of the ſeveral ſtates, to take the moſt effectual means, that the whole of the militia, not comprized within the foregoing requiſition, be armed and equipped according to law.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That this act ſhall continue and be in force for the ſpace of one year, from the paſſing thereof, and from thence to the end of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved May the ninth, 1794.
GO. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited amoug the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of the State.
EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

LONDON, March 20.

It may be depended upon as certain, that the King of Pruſſia, our great, faithful, humane, and good ally, will give no more aſſiſtance in the war againſt France. This country may even be thankful if that virtuous monarch avoids taking an active part in favour of French Republicans.

The King of Pruſſia to the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

"I AM eager to inform you, that it is my intention to give orders to my Field Marſhall Moellendorf, to leave behind a corps of 20.000 men, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Kalkreuth, to withdraw with the reſt of my army from the environs of Mentz, and to March towards Cologne. I requeſt you, for that purpoſe, to uſe the neceſſary meaſures, that the retreat of the moſt conſiderable part of my troops do not turn out advantageous to the enemy, but that the fortreſs of Mentz, and the Empire in general, remain covered againſt hoſtile invaſion. In being in other reſpects neceſſary to make arrangements to procure to the troops who put themſelves on the march the neceſſary proviſions on the road to Cologne, their departure will not follow ſo rapidly; and thoſe troops ſhall not file off at once, but by diviſions. You will, therefore, have time ſufficient to make the neceſſary diſpoſitions. I hope, at the ſame time, that you will have the goodneſs to take ſuch meaſures, that when Field Marſhall Moellendorff ſhall have finiſhed his preparations, and when, by virtue of the orders received, he ſhall have informed you of the days on which the troops ſhall depart, the execution of this reſolution do not ſuffer any obſtacle.

(Signed) "WM. FREDERICK."

Poſtdam, March 11, 1794.

It is rumoured that Pruſſia is not the only power that has ſhewn ſymtoms of defection from the grand alliance. Spain, too, it is ſaid, begins to think that its beſt policy will be to take care of itſelf.

Lord Elgin's arrival yeſterday morning, in London, was reported to be in conſequence of the precipitate and unexpected departure of the Archduke Charles from Bruſſels, on the 19th, for Vienna, occaſioned, as was ſaid, by the Emperor's ſudden indiſpoſition, which made it doubtful whether he was then alive. We believe, however, that the true cauſe for his ſudden departure will ſoon be explained by the future conduct of our faithful ally, the King of Pruſſia.

WHITESTOWN, May 14.

The following may be depended on as fact:—Some boatmen were proceeding with a boat load of ſalt and other articles, valued at 60l. from the Onondaga Salt Springs to Niagara. While paſſing Fort Oſwego, a detachment of Britiſh forces, ſtationed to that place, ſeized the boat and cargo, and condemned them as a legal prize. The owner of the property ſeized, obtained information that a boat was diſpatched from Niagara, ſome time ſince, to Schenectady, on the Mohawk River, by the ſubjects of his Britiſhe majeſty, for articles to a conſiderable amount. Exaſperated at his uſage at Fort Oſwego, he raiſed a party of men, and proceeded to the Three River Points, where they came across the boat belonging to Niagara, on its return, with a cargo valued at upwards of three hundred pounds, which they ſeized upon as a reprizal of the property taken from them at Fort Oſwego.

We hear further, that the banks of the rivers to the weſtward are lined with *ſpectators*, in wait for boats bound to Niagara, and other Britiſh ſettlements, which they are determined to detain, not only as reprizals, but as violations of the embargo laid upon all *veſſels* in the port and harbour of the United States.

CAIRA.

PITTSBURGH, May 17.

About two weeks ſince, a Muſkee Indian was killed at Fort-Franklin, by A. Robertſon, ſen. It appears that this unfortunate affair was accidental.

Extract of a letter from Gen. William, dated Fort-Franklin, 11th of May 1794.

"The council of the Six Nations and Monſees that were here, reſpecting young Robertſon, cloſed this day. The Indians are perfectly ſatisfied with what was offered to ſatisfy the relations of the dead Indian. They are to receive the wampum brought by Mr. Nicholſon, and fifty dollars worth of goods, all of which are to remain in the hands of the commanding officer of this place, until the relations come to receive it, and Robertſon is to remain in confinement here until that time.

I left the troops that came with me in good ſpirits in the neighbourhood of Le Bœuf, to which place I expect to return in a few days."

The Indians have lately been troubleſome on the Ohio; a man going down in a boat of the contractors, was killed, and a family of four perſons were killed a ſhort diſtance below Muſkingum, about three weeks ago.

PROVIDENCE, *(R. I.) May* 31.
INTERESTING.

Capt. PERRY, who lately arrived here from *Liſbon*, was ſuffered to unload his veſſel there without paying the accuſtomed duty of four and an half per cent. which it is ſaid has in no other caſe been diſpenſed with. The following is a copy of a letter written, on that occaſion to Mr. CHURCH, by the *Portugueſe* Miniſter.

TRANSLATION.

"LUIS PINTO DE SOUZA, Miniſter and Secretary of State, preſents his compliments to Mr. EDWARD CHURCH, Conſul General, &c. from the *United States*; acknowledges the receipt of his letters of the 22d and 24th inſt. and has the honour to acquaint him, that having preſented to her Moſt Faithful Majeſty his firſt letter, with the petition incloſed from CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY, Capt. of the American brig SUSEY, her Majeſty, having paid all due attention to the neceſſity that obliges the ſaid PERRY to unload, has paſſed the Royal orders, that the time be granted without paying the cuſtomary duties. LUIS PINTO DE SOUZA particulates with Mr. CHURCH in the various proofs of this court's particular attention to all that concerns or is intereſting to the citizens of the *United States of America*, as far as is compatible with the juſtice and equity of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

(Signed) "LUIS PINTO DE SOUZA.

"*Palace of Queluz, Oct.* 1793."

BOSTON, June 7.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN PAPERS

Have been received at *Portland*, by an arrival there, in 35 days from *Falmouth*. A letter, dated on *Thurſday*, mentions, that the papers received were as late as *April* 22; but that they contained no material information; except that the Engliſh had captured many Sweediſh and Daniſh veſſels, laden with proviſions, and bound to *France*.—They muſt, we think, give ſome accounts, however ſmall, of the effects produced in *England*, by the Pruſſian deceſſion, and by the ſpoliations in the *Weſt-Indies*; and muſt either confirm or contradict the account of the Spaniſh acknowledgment of the French Republic. Wedneſday we ſhall know.

THE NEWS FROM LONDON,

By the *Galen*, are favourable to the continuation of peace with *England*. With the people there no idea of a rupture with the *United States* was entertained; and the ſpoliations on our commerce, in the *Weſt Indies*, was much deprecated. The rumours of a general peace, in *Europe*, were frequent:—But on the 26th of March, the two Houſes of Parliament, *were con.* voted addreſſes to the King, expreſſing, "that they would moſt heartily ſupport his Majeſty in the meaſures propoſed for proſecuting the preſent juſt and neceſſary war."—The deceſſion of *Pruſſia*, was the ſubject of ſpeculation. Some of the Britiſh Cabinet, admit the fact to be alarming; others ſay, it is only a manœuvre of FREDERICK to ſqueeze a ſubſidy from the combined powers—and that a million will bring him back—whilſt a third party charge him with the groſſeſt perfidy, in the breach of his treaty with the King of *Great Britain*, wherein "their Majeſties reciprocally promiſe, not to lay down their arms but by common conſent, without having obtain-ed reſtitution of all the conqueſts which *France* may have made upon either of the two contracting parties, or upon ſuch other of the powers, friends or allies of their ſaid Majeſties;" by concluding a ſeparate peace with *France*.

A *London* paper mentions, that "the offer made to *Pruſſia* by the French, is for wife, moderate, and political, as to induce FREDERICK to entertain it cordially."

OF SPAIN

The poſitive account of the acknowledgment of the French Republic, by the Court of *Spain*, comes by the *Pigou*, arrived at *Philadelphia*. The *Pigou* ſailed from *England* about the 9th *April*. Letters by Meſſrs MAYNARD and ROBERTS, dated *London, April* 8, have been received at *Portſmouth*, which have no mention of the event. A veſſel arrived in this port a few days ſince, from *Amſterdam*, which, as well as the *Pigou*, ſpoke in the Engliſh channel a French privateer—and officer of which informed, that the *French*, in conſequence of ſome ill-treatment from the Spaniards, had received orders to give them no quarter. Theſe are the facts.—The public will comment to them.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. HOPE & HENRY, and Co. merchants of Philadelphia, dated April, 1794.

"Another event contributed to raiſe your commodities at preſent, namely the renewal of the war, between the *Dutch* and the *Portugueſe*, which facilitates the importation in your own veſſels; this is actually taken place, and has been declared by the Regency, which would not accept the propoſals made to it by the *French* for continuing the truce. Eighteen ſhips of the line are preparing for ſea, and eighteen cruizers are preparing for ſea, and it is ſaid they have orders to engage the *French*, if they met with them, who it ſeems are not anxious for ſuch an encounter; their former croize they made no prize of, and it is feared they will act againſt the *Dutch* on the preſent one who have not paid the uſual preſents, which has exaſperated the Dey, but we do not think they will venture without the Straights now, ſince there is a war with the Portugeſe, who will have a ſtrong naval force at *Gibraltar*, as well as they bear of the rupture; as proof of which have there 3 ſhips of battle ſhips, 2 frigates and a brigg, which formerly was more than ſufficient to keep the Barbary in reſpect, but they are become more inſolute of late."

PORTLAND, May 28.

RAPE and MURDER.

Laſt Sunday evening, as a young girl of 14 years of age, of a reſpectable family in Vaſſalborough, by the name of TUCKER, was returning home from her ſiſter's, where ſhe had been on a viſit, was met by a negro man, who, after committing a rape, murdered her, and hid her body under a log and covered it with rotten wood. She was found on Tueſday, after a long ſearch made by the neighbours, from certain circumſtances, ſuſpected the perpetrator of the crime, took the negro from them—We hear the villain has confeſſed the facts, and is in cuſtody.

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

WOULD inform their cuſtomers that they have juſt opened a beautiful aſſortment of

Engliſh Goods,

which they will ſell for ready pay, as cheap as they can be purchaſed in the country.

June 12, 1794.

A Liſt of Prizes

in the HOTEL LOTTERY, may be had at the Poſt-Office, Northampton.

ON *Wedneſday night of the 28th inſtant*, were ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, 2 *pieces of red Curtains, mark'd with deep blue, and white*—1 *Check'd Linen*—1 *fine Cotton do.*—3 *Sheets*, 2 *without mark*, 1 *marked E. B.*—1 *pair of blue and white Cotton Stockings*—*a number of other articles. Should any perſon have an opportunity to learn where thoſe articles are, or until return them, and the Thief or Thieves with, or without 3 new made ſtriped Shirts, which were with them, ſhall be intitled to 5 Dollars reward.*

JOB CLARK.

Northampton, June 3, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

HAVE juſt received a freſh ſupply of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

With a good aſſortment of GROCERIES, CROCKERY & GLASS WARE, GARDEN SEEDS.

And a few Barrel LIVER OIL, 20d. 10d. and 4d. Nails.

Which they are determined to ſell on a good terms as any Store in the County.

They want to purchaſe Shingles, Boards and Plank, for a building, for which they will make good pay.

N. B. ALE Perſons indebted to them over a year, are once more, and for the laſt time, ſo this way, called upon to make immediate payment.

Northampton, April 15, 1794.

WANTED, a Journeyman TAILOR, immediately.

Enquire of JOHN HUGHES.

Chelterfield, June 13, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

A Merchant of this city has favoured the Editor with the following highly intereſting extract of a letter, dated London, *March* 25, 1794, brought by the *Pigou*:

"The Miniſtry have informed the American merchants they may have a convoy for outward bound veſſels, when they chuſe. This is intended to prevent the Algerines from capturing American veſſels. Should you not hear this from other quarters, you may depend it is a fact."

"The rife in Thurſday laſt was higher in this river by 3 inches than it has been known to be by the oldeſt inhabitants. Many ſtores have been filled with it, and goods to a conſiderable amount damaged. The wind alſo, on the night of Wedneſday, did ſome injury along the wharves; and the meadows near the river, in the neighbourhood of the city have been chiefly covered with water.

On Friday a man and horſe were drowned at the Lower Ferry; three were two and 3 horſes attempting to paſs at the ſame time, and it was with great difficulty that one of the men and two of the horſes were ſaved.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

Laſt Wedneſday the ſhip Sanſom, Captain Smith, whoſe arrival from London was mentioned in our laſt, came up to port. Dr. PRIESTLEY and family came on board in a boat, before the ſhip came too, by which means he avoided that compoſite and attendance which are ever irkſome to *independent* and *free republicans*. He was received by ſeveral citizens to lodgings, which had been prepared for him, without confuſion, and unknown except by a few, as the ſhip not having yet come too: And we are informed, that yeſterday, by appointment, he received the congratulatory addreſſes of two reſpective *Aſſociations* from the ſocieties of *Tammany* and *Democratic*. And there is no doubt but he will be hailed *citizen* to theſe climes of freedom, by every *friend* to Liberty and the Rights of Man—and his philoſophic genius and patriotical and moral virtues be deemed a happy acquiſition to this country, to the exclusion of diſgrace and infamy of that this unfortunate country, the intrigues, corruption and cruelty of whoſe government, obliged him at this advanced age, to ſeek the aſylum of Liberty.

ADDRESS.

To JOSEPH PRIESTLY, L. L. D. F. R. S.

SIR,

We are appointed by the Democratic Society of the city of New-York, a committee to congratulate you on your arrival in this country: And we feel the moſt ſincere pleaſure in bidding you a hearty welcome to theſe ſhores of Liberty and Equality.

While the arm of Tyranny is extended in moſt of the nations of the world, to crush the ſpirit of liberty, and bind in chains the bodies and minds of men, we acknowledge, with ardent gratitude to the great parent of the Univerſe, our ſingular felicity in living in a land, where Reaſon has ſucceſsfully triumphed over the artificial diſtinctions of European policy and bigotry, and where the law equally protects the virtuous citizens of every deſcription and perſuaſion.

On this occaſion we cannot but obſerve, that we have eſteemed ourſelves happy in the ſolution that ſubſiſted between us and the government of Great Britain—But the unjuſtifiable oppreſſions which characterize that government, excite in us the moſt painful ſenſations, and exhibit a ſpectacle diſguſting in itſelf, ſo diſhonourable to the Britiſh name.

The governments of the old world preſent to us one huge maſs of intrigue, corruption, and deſpotiſm—moſt of them are now hoſtily combined, to prevent the eſtabliſhment of liberty in France, and to effect the total deſtruction of the rights of man. Under theſe afflicting circumſtances, we feel that America opens her arms to receive with fraternal affection, the friend of liberty and human happineſs, and that ſhe has may enjoy the beſt bleſſings of civiliſed ſociety.

We ſincerely ſympathize with you in all that you have ſuffered, and we conſider the perſecution with which you have been purſued by a venal court, and an imperious implacable prieſt-hood, as an illuſtrious proof of your perſonal merit, and a laſting tribute to that government, from the deſpot of whoſe tyranny you are ſo happily eſcaped.

Receive, Sir, of the ſincere and beſt wiſhes of the Society whom we repreſent, for the reſtoration of your health, and the proſperity of your individual and domeſtic happineſs.

JAMES NICHOLSON, *Preſident.*

To the Members of the DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY in New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

VIEWING with the deepeſt concern, as you do, the proſpect that is now exhibited in Europe, thoſe troubles which are the natural offspring of their forms of government, originating, indeed, in the ſpirit of liberty, but gradually degenerating into its rapine, equally degrading to the rulers and the ruled, I preſage in finding an aſylum from perſecution in a country in which theſe abuſes have come to a natural termination, and have produced another ſyſtem of liberty, founded on ſuch wiſe principles as, I truſt, will guard it againſt all future abuſes; thoſe artificial diſtinctions in ſociety, from which they ſpring, being completely eradicated, that proteſtion from violence, which laws and government promiſe in all countries, but which I have not found in my own, I doubt not I ſhall find with you, though I cannot promiſe to be a better ſubject of this government, than my whole conduct will evince that I have been to that of Great Britain.

Juſtly, however, as I think I may complain of the treatment I have met with in England, I ſincerely wiſh her proſperity, and, from the good-will I bear both to that country and this, I ardently wiſh, that all former animoſities may be forgotten, and that a perpetual friendſhip may ſubſiſt between them.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New-York, June 6, 1794.

June 11.

The ſhip George, Captain Hunter, from Liverpool on Saturday, brought London accounts to April 20, from which we have this day copied the moſt intereſting parts.

By theſe accounts we do not find, that any momentous affair had taken place on the continent, though an diſpoſition appears, in either party, of abating their preparations for a vigorous campaign, notwithſtanding the deceſſion of the King of Pruſſia—much pains *would ſeem* to be taken to induce Frederick *to hire* a detachment of his troops to the remaining combination, but this may be held out to encourage their friends and diſtreſſes the carmagnoles. They ſtate from Vienna, that a kind of a Jacobin Club had been ſuppreſſed there, the members having been tried, and ſome whipped and others impriſoned for after-baniſhment. They would indoce us to believe, that a ſerious miſunderſtanding, exiſts between Genoa and France, in conſequence of the French Miniſter's having put his ſeal on ſome diſpatches, which in haſte, on their arrival from Nice, had been depoſited with a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms. The French and Pruſſian exchange of priſoners has abſolutely taken place, when 160 French officers, and 2,300 privates, were regained to their country. It is ſaid, that the Britiſh, Pruſſian and Dutch miniſters have ſigned an agreement; whether Pruſſia (who has withdrawn) is to ſupply a certain number of men? new revolutionary diſpoſitions have appeared in Poland. The "French corps bill," in the Britiſh parliament, has cauſed much debate—but it paſſed in a ſecond reading by a majority of 84.

BOSTON, June 21.

FROM BOURDEAUX, TO APRIL 17,

We have received accounts. At that time there were proſpects that the embargo on American veſſels would be ſpreedily taken off; as Mr. FENWICK, the American Conſul, had returned from his miſſion at *Paris*; and, it was ſaid, had brought with him a decree which permitted the departure of the American veſſels. The *National Convention*, we learn, had decreed an indemnity to the Americans there; of 800,000 livres; part of which, it was ſaid, was brought by Mr. FENWICK—That the ſcarcity at proviſions which had been experienced in *France*, was greatly leſſened by the growth of vegetables; and that there were proſpects of a very plentiful harveſt.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

THE PRESIDENT of the *United States*, with the advice and conſent of the Senate, has appointed the following gentlemen CAPTAINS of the ſhips to be provided in purſuance of the act to provide a Naval Armament, viz.

JOHN BARRY,
SAMUEL NICHOLSON,
SILAS TALBOT,
JOSHUA BARNEY,
RICHARD DALE, and
THOMAS TRUXTON Eſquires. To rank in the order inſerted.

NORTHAMPTON, June 18.

The Preſident of the United States, at the inſtance of the National Convention of France, has recalled Mr. Morris; and Mr. Monroe, a Senator of the United States, from Virginia, ſucceeds him. Mr. Carmichael is alſo recalled from Spain, and is to be ſucceeded by Mr. Short, Reſident Miniſter at the Hague. And John Quincy Adams, Eſq. of Boſton, ſon of the Vice-preſident, is to go to the Hague, in the room of Mr. Short.

From a New-York Paper.

Many people have remarked when reading the debates in Congreſs, that members frequently, either aſſert things they know nothing of, or mean to deceive the public.—Some time ago it was moved to lay an additional duty on Britiſh Porter and Ale; Mr. Sedgwick got up and warmly oppoſed the motion, and aſſerted, that the preſent duty amounted almoſt to a prohibition, and that none was imported unleſs ſome little that was ſmuggled; when it is well known, that there was three times the quantity imported into this city laſt fall that ever was known at one time ſince the peace.

On the 2d June a motion was brought forward by Mr. Macon, "that the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhall be ordered by next ſeſſion of Congreſs, to lay before the houſe a ſtatement of balances due to the United States, by perſons who had been employed in their ſervice."

Mr. Dayton warmly oppoſed this motion, and among other objections, declared, "for his part he did not know to whom it was imputed that he was indebted to the United States." How Mr. Dayton could be the only perſon that never had heard (as there was ſo much ſaid and written on the ſubject) that Robert Morris owes the United States no leſs than four millions of dollars, by him drawn out of the treaſury, when he was preſident of the committee of ſecrecy, unaccounted for, and who after many efforts to bring him to a ſettlement, has always found means to put it off—is to me unaccountable. This is one delinquent; many others could be mentioned, but as ſuch has 39 friends in the houſe it would anſwer no purpoſe.

SEDITION—Is thus virtuoſly puniſhed in various countries. In *England* by tranſportation to *Botany-bay*. In *France*, by the axe of the Guillotine. In the *United States*, by contemptalone.

PREDICTIONS.

There is nothing eaſier or ſafer than to predict—for if the event predicted ſhould not be fulfilled; why, then it is adjourned and may be expected at ſome future period: But if the prediction proves fortunate, the predictor immediately takes his rank among the ſeers. Thus we have lately ſeen accounts from the writings of eminent men, of their predictions, "of the American Revolution—the downfall of papacy—the abolition of Royalty, Nobility, and religious orders in *France*—the expiration of Antichriſt; and the eſtabliſhment of True Religion."—As it appears to be in the contemplation of the Jewiſh Rabii, in *Europe*, to meet at *Amſterdam*, the preſent month, to inquire into the truth of the miſſion of our Saviour, we may ſpeedily expect to ſee predictions of the "*coming in of Jews*:" And authors as great as NEWTON, FLEMING, GILL, or CHESTERFIELD, brought forward as the prophets.

Freſh Goods.

Arad Brown, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Boſton, an additional ſupply of Summer

GOODS,

Among which are Light, Dark, & Blue Ground Chintz Furniture, Muſlins, Muſlinetts, Sattins, Modes, Bandanno and Baccilona Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cotton and Silk Hoſe, Fuſtians, Nankeen, Janes, of all prizes, Muſlin and Silk Veil Shapes, Shawls, Moreens, Iriſh Linen, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c.

Which together with their other GOODS make a complete aſſortment, which will be ſold at as low advance as at any ſtore in the county. Alſo, in a few days will receive moſt kinds of Weſt-India Goods.

Eaſtampton, June 10, 1794.

The PRINTER

hereof, hereby calls on all perſons indebted to him for the Hampſhire Gazette, Advertiſements, &c. to make immediate payment—he would inform his Cuſtomers that an annual ſettlement is expected.—Thoſe indebted for TWO YEARS, or more, may conſider this as the laſt notice that will be given them in this way.

Levi Shephard,

HAS juſt received, a large and valuable ſupply of

GOODS,

Which added to thoſe he had on hand before, will comprehend almoſt every article of conſumption that is made uſe of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogſheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rum; by the Hogſhead or leſs quantity—Alſo, Ruſſia and Philadelphia IRON, German and ſhittered STEEL, PAINTER'S COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, Spirits of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER'S DYE STUFFS; ſuch as LOGWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK-CARDS, FUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

As uſual—Sherry and Malaga Wines, Gin, Raiſins by the Caſk, Pepper, Allpice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, beſt kind of Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molaſſes, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogſhead or Buſhel, various kinds of Nails and Glaſs, from Hollow Ware, Cart-Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, is under ſome neceſſity to recollect a conſiderable ſum of money in a few weeks, of conſequence he will offer his GOODS for ſale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

CASH GIVEN FOR

POT-ASH.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the buſineſs of BOOK-BINDING, as uſual, nearly oppoſite the Court-Houſe, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any patern, may be had on the ſhorteſt notice. Old Books rebound.

He has for Sale,

Blair's Sermons,
Price's Sermons,
Cullen's Praſtice of Phyſic,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Buchan's Family Phyſician,
Diſpenſatory,
Cheſelden's Anatomy,
Elliot's Pocket Book,
Brown's Element's,
Hamilton's Treatiſe,
Pike's Arithmetic,
Young Man's Companion,
School Maſter's Aſſiſtant,
Hervey's Meditations,
Seneca's, Morals,
Maſonic Letter Writer,
Redeemed Captive,
Pleaſing Inſtructor,
Pocket Farier,
Friar Bacon,
Injured Innocence,
Pope's Eſſays,
Conqueſt of Mexico,
Lucky Idiot,
Life of Swift,
Bibles & Teſtaments,
Hieroglyphic Bibles,
Pſalm Books in 4to.
Webſters 1ſt, 2d and 3d Part.
Perry's, deſcriptions of
dozen or ſingle,
Primmer's,
Principles of Politeneſs,
American Speaker,
Steuben's Manual Exerciſe,
Thompſon's Seaſons,
Talis,
Foreſters,
Morſe's Geography,
Prompter,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Blind Child,
Holy Bible Abridged,
Gentleman and Ladies Monitor,
Beauties Moſes,
American Clerk's Magazine,
Watt's Lyric Poems,
Economy of Human Life,
Life of Gardiner,
Book of Knowledge,
Gay's Fables,
Perry's Deſtinonaries,
Pſalms & Hymns,
Young Ladies Aſſiſtance,
Country Dances,
Children's Books,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Quills,
Morocco Leather,
Gold Leaf,
Red and Black Paſte,
Pocket Books,
Copper Plates,
Excellent Ballads,

ENGLISH PAPER,

Royal, Medium, Thickpoſt, Foolſ-Cap, Letter Paper, Gilt, Marble, Boards, Cartridge, and Wrapping do.

Any of the above articles given for Rags, or Tanned Sheep Skins. Conſtant attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above buſineſs is wanted.

Northampton, June 18, 1794.

LOST on the road, between Conway and Northampton, two ſmall black felt HATS; on the 22d of May laſt. Whoever will give information concerning ſaid hats, ſo that they may be had, or return them ſhall be well rewarded by

WM. BILLINGS.

Conway, June 3, 1794.

Blanks of various ſorts to be had at this office.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-four.

An ACT for ascertaining the quality of Stone Lime, and the fizeof Lime Casks, and for repealing all laws heretofore made relative thereto.

WHEREAS considerable quantities of Stone Lime, are, and may be manufactured within this Commonwealth, which, if subjected to proper regulations may become an article of export:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from, and after the first day of July next, no Stone Lime manufactured within this Commonwealth, shall be sold or exposed to sale, or shipped on board any vessels, in casks, but such only as shall be well burnt and pure, and contained in hogsheads of one hundred gallons each, or half hogsheads of fifty gallons each, made of well seasoned oak, or ash staves with ten hoops on each cask well driven, and secured with nails or pins. And every manufacturer or owner of Lime, at the time it is manufactured, and put into the casks, shall, with a burning iron, impress, or mark on one of the heads of each cask of Lime, his own name, and the name of the town or place where said Lime is manufactured, both at length, and the contents in figures.

And be it further enacted, That if the manufacturer or owner of any Stone Lime aforesaid, or any other person employed by him, shall presume to sell or expose to sale, or ship or receive on board any vessel in casks, any Lime, other than such as shall be contained in a cask or casks, made as aforesaid, and having the aforesaid marks or brands, the offender or offenders shall incur the penalty of *ten Shillings* for each cask so sold, or offered for sale, or shipped or received on board any vessel, to be sued for and recovered before any Justice of the Peace, or Court of Common Pleas, as the case may require, by action of debt, and all such Lime, and cask or casks shall be forfeited, and may be recovered by libel as the law directs. And it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace upon information given of any such cask or casks of Lime, sold or exposed to sale, or put or received on board any vessel as aforesaid, not made and duly marked or branded as aforesaid, to issue his warrant directed to the Sheriff, his Deputy, or Constable, requiring them respectively to make seizure of any such Lime sold or exposed to sale, or shipped or received on board any vessel, and not made and marked as aforesaid, and to secure the same, in order for trial, and such officers are respectively directed and impowered to execute the same.

And be it further enacted, That if after any cask or casks containing Lime shall have been stamped with the manufacturer's or owners marks as aforesaid, any cooper or other person shall presume to shift the contents of said cask or casks, and put therein any other Lime, with a design to sell or ship the same on board any vessel, such cooper or other person so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of *ten Shillings* for every cask of Lime so shifted, to be recovered in manner as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That if any manufacturer or manufacturers, owner or owners of Lime, as aforesaid, or other person, shall be guilty of any fraud in marking with their respective brands, any cask or casks of Lime, that shall not be merchantable according to the true intent, and meaning of this act, he or they shall forfeit, and pay the sum of *twenty Shillings* for every cask, to be marked or branded, to be recovered as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising by virtue of this act, shall be, one moiety thereof to the use of the county, in which the offence shall be committed, and the other moiety to him or them who shall inform and sue for the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws heretofore made for regulating the sale of Lime, be, and they hereby are repealed.

Provided nevertheless, That nothing in the foregoing Act shall be confirued to restrain any manufacturers of Lime or other persons from retailing Lime by the bushel or other quantities not in casks.

In the House of Representatives, February 26, 1793.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted,

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, February 26, 1794.

This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Lieut. Gov. 19-}
proved Feb. 26, 1794. }

SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER,
of the 8th of February.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Monday night the Royal Family went to the little Hay Market Theatre for the first time this season. A most afflicting scene occurred at the opening of the doors. The expectation of their majesties' presence drew the usual crood, and on opening the doors, the torrent broke in with impetuosity. At the entry of the theatre there is an ill contrived defcending flair to the pitt; on which some of the foremoft of the multitude loft their feet and fell; the crowded preffed over them with that thoughtlefs fury which in fuch a moment no compaffion can touch, no eloquence foften. Our reader will hear it with horror! in this way, *feventeen human beings were trudden to death:* exclufive of thofe, who being recovered from the effects of fuffocation, are fcarcely expected to furvive the bruifes which they fuftained under the preffure of the eager, unthinking crowd, whofe fympathy was extinguifhed in their confufity. The confeffion laffed for half an hour, and for all that time no poffible aid could be given to the victims. As foon as poffible the bodies were carried to the adjoining houfes; feven of them to Mr. Winches, the druggeft, two or three of them to Meffrs. Longman and Broderip's and the reft to other houfes in the neighbourhood, where all the means recommended by the Humane Society were tried to reftore animation in vain. But one perfon out of all the victims were recovered. Several of them were immediately recognized as having lived in the neighbourhood, and nine were taken to St. Martin's work-houfe, where four of them were owned; five ftill remain there whofe names are unknown.

The accident did not interrupt the performance; the houfe was quite crowded with the *Beau Meade*, and the pieces went off with great laughter and applaufe. It was faid the fhocking event was not made known to their Majefties till next morning.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subfcribers beg leave to inform the Public, That they are now running a LINE OF STAGES, between BOSTON and ALBANY, THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The Stages leave Boston and Albany, on Tuesday, Thurfday and Saturday of every week, at 5 o'clock in the morning. The Stages from Boston, on its way to Northampton, carries the firft night at Spencer, and the fecond at Northampton. The Stage from Albany, on its way to Northampton (paffes by New-Lebanon Springs) carries the firft night at Pittsfield, and the fecond at Northampton; where they exchange paffengers—and the next morning, at 5 o'clock, leave Northampton for Boston and Albany—carry the firft night at Spencer and Pittsfield, and the fecond in Boston and Albany.

The price of each paffenger is 3d. per mile, 14lb. baggage gratis—15olb. of baggage charged the fame as a paffenger.

The Proprietors of this Line of Stages from the new arrangements which they have made to accommodate all who wifh to travel between Boston and Albany, and from their obliging careful attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

PEASE, HUNT, and Co.

Northampton, May 15, 1794.

RAN away from the Subfcriber, on the evening of the 14th ult. an apprentice boy, named LAUREN CURTIS, about 19 years of age, of middling ftature, dark complexion, black eyes, and brown hair—had on, and took with him, a grey coat, veft and overalls, one pair light brown do. one lead colored broadcloth coat, and ftriped pattern veft, feveral pair of ftockings and fhoes, and a fmall wool hat.—Whoever will return faid boy, to the fubfcriber fhall receive *nine Shillings* reward, but no charges paid. All perfons are forbid harbouring or trufting faid boy on peril of the law.

ELISHA BREWSTER.

Worthington, June 2, 1794.

Juft publifhed, and now felling at this OFFICE,

Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution;

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX,	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655.
DR. H. MOORE.	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an Introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his fecrets unto his fervants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanatics, but a rational illuftration of feveral parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out thofe Revolutions which fhould take place in the world. The prefent accomplifhment of fuch predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and thefe illuftrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the faith themfelves are new motives to fearch the Scriptures.]

☞ Subfcribers are requefted to call and receive their Books.

THIS is to give notice to all Non-refident proprietors of unimproved lands, lying in the town of Montgomery, that they are taxed in the State, County, and Town tax, in the year 1793, the following fums, viz:

	l.	f.	d.	q.
Ichabod Strong,	0	10	1	0
Timy Sheldon,	0	3	0	2
Samuel Bart,	1	8	11	3
Rofwell Clark,	0	7	7	1
Solomon Strong,	0	3	1	1
Dr. Sprague,	0	7	7	1
Richard Andrews,	0	3	0	2
Jonathan Fowler's heirs,	0	12	0	2
Ifrael Sheldon's heirs.	0	5	0	0

In the Divifion of ten acre Lots,

Lot Numbers 1, 6, 9, 11, 17, 19, 20, 28, 35, 37, 45, 46, 53, 56, 63, 67, 70, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 84, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 97, 103, 108, 109, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 125, 126, 127, at one fhilling fix pence farthing on each lot, except No. 6, which is taxed ten pence, and No. 63, which is taxed two fhillings & one penny.

Unless faid taxes are paid on or before the 2d day of July next, fo much of faid lands will be then fold at public vendue at the dwelling houfe of Mr. *Zadock Butterworth*, in faid Montgomery, as will pay faid taxes with intervening charges.

PHILEMON HOADLEY, Col.

Montgomery, May 24, 1794.

Daniel Butler,

Has this day received at his Store in Northampton, and Williamsburgh, a new fupply of Englifh

GOODS,

Which he offers for fale, cheap for ready pay.

WANTED BY the 15th Oct. next, 3000 yards CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING, made in the following manner, 3-4ths width—half blue, and 4-4 check—for which a generous price in GOODS will be given on delivery.

N. B. ALL perfons indebted, whofe accounts are more than 12 months ftanding, are informed that by paying the balances, on or before the 15th day of October next, will prevent their being fued.

June 2, 1794.

THE Subfcriber calls on all thofe indebted to the late firm of JONES & LADD, to fettle their Book Accounts, either by payment or note, immediately—He finds himfelf under abfolute neceffity to make the above requeft—and muft, add however difagreeable—That a compliance will prevent coft.

PHILIP JONES.

Buckland, May 26, 1794.

All Perfons indebted to the Subfcriber, for the ufe of his SEED-HORSE, are requefted to make fpeedy payment.

EDMUND LAZELL.

Cummington, June 10, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Pomeroy & Wright,
Taylors,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the bufinefs in company; a few rods north of the Court-Houfe, Northampton, where all who choofe to favour them with their cuftom may depend on their exertions to pleafe in different tafles; and to execute with neatnefs and difpatch, every favour—which will be acknowledged by the public's humble fervants.

POMEROY & WRIGHT.

N. B. The Subfcriber returns thanks to his cuftomers for paft favours and folicits the continuance thereof, and would inform them, that in confequence of the Partnerfhip he has entered, it is neceffary his private accounts fhould be foon fettled by calling on him for that purpofe—they will oblige their humble fervant,

AARON WRIGHT, Jun.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

New Goods,

OF the latefl importation, via New-York, fuch as Dark and Light Chintzes, Jackonett and Book Muflins, Cambs, elegant Chintz Shawls, Muflin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Black Silk, do. Modes, Sarcenets, Hollands, Lawns and Gauze, Puffians, Strip'd Nankeens, Callicoes, &c. &c. which make up a good aflortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Alfo Wool Cards, excellent Indigo, and Bohea Tea, that will recommend itfelf—well dreff'd Flax, and a few Tierces of Flax-Seed, Wool and Fur Hats, to be fold cheap for good pay. Thofe who contracted to pay laft fall and Winter, and thofe who have given their note for cafh muft abfolutely make pay forthwith as they would fave coft and obtain a further fupply of Goods, and oblige their humble fervant.

Checkid Linen, and Tow Cloth will be taken for Goods, and the highefl price given for Butter, in CASH and GOODS.

SELAH NORTON.

Afhfield, May 26, 1794.

CAME into the inclofure of the Subfcriber, on the 11th inft. a red mare, white ftreak in her face, fmall ill round, has been galled on her right fide. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SIMEON POMEROY.

South-Hadley, May 19, 1794.

BROKE into the inclofure of the Subfcriber, on the 7th inft. three old SHEEP one of them black, marked with a fwallow tail in both ears, one of the other marked with a crop in the near ear and a flit in the top of the fame, and in the under fide of the fame ear; the two without any artificial mark, and two LAMBS without any mark. The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away. SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, May 28, 1794.

BROKE into the inclofure of the Subfcriber, the firft inft. a ftarred HORSE colt, two years old, with a long tail. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KING.

Goflhen, May 20, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subfcriber, on Saturday laft, 5 SHEEP, no artificial mark, unfhorn. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ELIPHALET PHELPS.

Northampton, June 3, 1794.

ON, or about the 1ft day of May laft, LEVI WARD, an indented APPRENTICE, abfconded from my fervice. All perfons are cautioned, not to harbor or truft him on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Chefterfield, June 2, 1794.

TO be fold, a convenient one Story Houfe, ftanding in the fouth end of Middlefex, where mechanicks of almoft every trade are wanted——Alfo, a nine years leafe of a boat half an acre of land——faid houfe to be fold at public vendue at Leonard Wood's Innholder, in faid Hadley, on the 3 inft. if not fooner difpofed of.

ALSO, a Likely young JACK ASS, to be fold, or let for the feafon.

Enquire of

JARIB WHITE.

Amherft, June 4, 1794.

THE Subfcriber have been appointed Executor of the laft Will and Teftament of HURAM MARSHAL, late of *Northampton*, deceafed, and taken upon myfelf the truft, and have given bonds as the law directs. All perfons having demands on the faid Huram's eftate are requefted to exhibit the fame—and thofe perfons, who are indebted to faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM POMEROY, Executor.

Northampton, June 11, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Maſſachuſetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1794. [NUMB. 408.

Compleat Court Regiſter,
FOR 1794.

THE EXECUTIVE.

His Excellency SAMUEL ADAMS, Eſq.
GOVERNOR.

The Hon. MOSES GILL, Eſq.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

COUNSELLORS.

(To ſit with the Governour—choſen from the Senate.)

Honorable Aaron Orne,
Oliver Wendell,
Thomas Durfee,
Eleazer Brooks,
William Shepard,
Samuel Baker,
Nathaniel Wells,
Stephen Metcalf,
Thomſon J. Skinner, *Eſquires.*

Mr. Peter Pitcher, Meſſenger to the Governor and Council.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS.

Hon. Samuel Phillips, Eſq. *Preſident.*
Samuel Cooper, Eſq. *Clerk.*
Rev. Doctor Thatcher, *Chaplain.*

County of *Suffolk.*

Hon. Oliver Wendell, Thomas Dawes, *Eſqrs.* Aſhley, jun. and Charles Cuſhing, *Eſquires.*

County of *Eſſex.*

Hon. Aaron Orne, Samuel Phillips, Stephen Choate, Theophilus Bradbury, and Robert Dane, *Eſquires.*

County of *Middleſex.*

Hon. Ebenezer Brooks, Joſeph B. Varnum Ebenezer Bridge, and Daniel Whitney, *Eſquires.*

County of *Hampſhire.*

Hon. William Shepard, John Haſtings, Seth Lyman, David Sexton, and Sam. Porter, *Eſqrs.*

County of *York.*

Hon. Nathaniel Wells, and Simon Frye, *Eſqrs.*

County of *Plymouth.*

Hon. Isaac Thompſon, and Joſiah Smith, *Eſqrs.*

County of *Briſtol.*

Hon. Elihu May, and Thomas Durfee, *Eſqrs.*

County of *Barnſtable.*

Hon. Solomon Freeman, *Eſq.*

Dukes County and Nantucket.

Hon. William Jeroigan, *Eſq.*

County of *Worceſter.*

Hon. Samuel Baker, Jonathan Warner, Josiah Stearns, Daniel Bigelow, and Salem Town, *Eſqrs.*

County of *Cumberland.*

Hon. William Wedgery, and Stephen Longfellow, *Eſqrs.*

Lincoln, Hancock, and Waſhington.

Honorable Daniel Cony, and Alexander Campbell, *Eſqrs.*

County of *Berkſhire.*

Hon. Thompſon J. Skinner, and John Brown, *Eſqrs.*

County of *Norfolk.*

Hon. Stephen Metcalf, Seth Ballard, & James Bowdoin, *Eſqrs.*

REPRESENTATIVES.

Hon. Edward H. Robbins, *Eſq. Speaker.*
Henry Warren, Eſq. *Clerk.*
Rev. Dr. Stillman, *Chaplain.*
Mr. Joſiah Khue, Meſſenger to both Houſes.

County of Suffolk.

Boſton, William Fodor, Charles Jarvis, William Euſtis, Joſeph Blake, Thomas Edwards, John Winthrop, Peter Morton, Ebenezer Hingham, * Theophilus Cuſhing, *Eſq.*

County of *Eſſex.*

Salem, John Saunders, jun. Eſq. *Mr.* Elias H. Derby; *Danvers,* Ifrael Hutchinſon, *Eſq. Ipſwich,* *John Manning, *Eſq. Newbury,* Col. Joſiah Little; *Newbury-Port,* Enoch Pitcomb, *Eſq. Marblehead,* Samuel Sewall, *Eſq. Lynn and Lynnfield,* Jonas Cartter, *Eſq. Andover,* Joſhua Holt, *Eſq. Bradford,* Mr. Joſeph Wood; *Rowley,* Mr. Iſrael Clearſland, *Eſq. Salisbury,* Jacob Brown, *Eſq. Haverhill,* Capt. Francis Carr; *Gloucester,* *John Low, *Eſq. Manchefter,* *Mr. Benjamin Lorvey; *Bradford,* Peter Ruſſel, *Eſq. Methuen,* Mr. William Raſs; *Boxford,* Thomas Perley, *Eſq.*

County of *Middleſex.*

Cambridge Capt. Jedediah Willington; *Watertown,* *William Hunt, *Eſq. Charleſtown,* Richard Devens, *Eſq. Woburn,* *Col. John Walker; *Concord,* Mr. Jonathan Fay; *Reading,* James Bancroft, *Eſq. Marlborough,* Col. Edward Barnes; *Bellerica,* Edward Farmer, *Eſq. Framingham,* Jonathan Maynard, *Eſq. Charlestown,* Major John Mimot; *Stowhow,* Hon. Daniel Whitney, *Eſq. Sudbury,* William Rice, *Eſq. Malden,* Capt. Iſaac Smith; *Weſton,* Mr. Aaron Bigelow; *Wrifford,* Zacheus Wright, *Eſq. Medford,* Capt. Ebenezer Hall; *Hopkinton,* Matthew Merett, *Eſq. Waltham,* Mr. Abner Sanderſon; *Stow & Roxborough,* Mr. Charles Whitman; *Groton,* Timothy Bigelow, *Eſq. Pepperell,* Joſeph Heald, *Eſq. Acton & Carlifle,* Mr. Jonas Brooks; *Lincoln,* Mr. Samuel Hoar; *Eaſt-Sudbury,* Mr. Thomas Hurd.

County of *Hampſhire.*

Springfield. Hon. Samuel Lyman, Eſq. *Weſt Springfield,* Joſiah Ely, Eſq. *Longmeadow,* *Gideon Burt, Eſq. *Wilbraham,* John Bifs, Eſq.

North and Eaſt Hampton, Samuel Henſhaw. Eſq. *Amherſt.* *Rhenezer Mattoon, jun. Eſq. *Weſtfield,* *Joſeph Lyman, *Eſq. *Deerfield,* Hon. David Sexton, Eſq. *Conway,* William Billings, Eſq. *New Salem,* Ezekiel Kellogg, jun. Eſq. *Worthington,* *Nahum Eager, Eſq. *Hadley,* *Mr. Jonathan E. Porter; *Palmer,* *Capt. Thomas M'Clanathin; *Belchertown,* Mr. Paul Holland; *Southwick,* Saul Fowler, Eſq. *Warwick & Orange,* John Goldthwait, Eſq. *Blanford,* Mr. Reuben Boies.

County of *Plymouth.*

Plymouth, John Davis, Eſq. *Scituate,* Capt. Elijah Turner; *Duxborough,* *Major Judah Alden; *Bridgewater,* Mr. Daniel Shaw; *Middleborough,* James Sprout, Eſq. *Rochester,* Nathaniel Sprague, Eſq. *Pembroke,* John Turner Eſq. *Kingſton,* *Major Seth Drew; *Abington,* Aaron Hobart, Eſq. *Hanover,* *Mr. David Stockbridge.

County of *Barnſtable.*

Barnſtable, *Nathaniel Freeman, jun. Eſq. *Eaſtham,* Elijah Knales, Eſq. *Wellfleet,* *Samuel Waterman, Eſq. *Falmouth,* *Capt. David Nye; *Dennis,* *Capt. Micajah Sears. *(vacated)*

County of *Briſtol.*

Taunton, *Apollos Leonard, Eſq. *Rehoboth,* Phanuel Bifhop, Eſq. *Seekonk,* Chriſtopher Mafon, Eſq. *Dartmouth,* Hon. Holder Slocum, Eſq. *Norton,* *Capt. David Clapp; *Attleborough,* Hon. Elifha May, Eſq. *Dighton,* *Thomas Church, Eſq. *Rumham,* Joſiah Dean, Eſq. *Eaſton,* Col. Abiel Mitchell; *Berkley,* Samuel Toby, Eſq. *New-Bedford,* *Mr. Seth Spooner; *Somerſet,* *John Bowers.

County of *York.*

York, Nathaniel Barrell, Eſq. *Wells,* John Storer, Eſq. *Berwick,* Mr. Richard F. Cutts; *Arundell,* Capt. Joſeph Wild-s; *(vacated) Fryburgh,* Hon. Simon Fry, Eſq.

County of *Dukes County.*

Edgarton, Hon. William Jeroigan, Eſq. *Gilmick,* *Mr. Matthew Mayhew, jun.

County of *Nantucket.*

Sherburne, Mr. Micajah Coffin.

County of *Berkſhire.*

Sheffield and Waſhington, *John Aſhley, jun. Eſq. *Great Barrington,* *Mr. David Wainright; *Williamſtown,* *Col. Samuel Stead; *Lanefboro' and New-Aſhford,* *W. Starkweather, Eſq. *Pittsfield,* *Mr. John C. Williams; *Lenox,* William Walker, Eſq. *Stockbridge,* *Mr. Ephraim Williams; *Egremont,* Mr. Nicholas Race; *Tyringham,* *Giles Jackſon, Eſq. *Sandisfield,* Capt. John Pickett; *Adams,* Iſrael Jones, Eſq. *Lee,* *Ebenezer Jenkins, Eſq. *Cheſhire,* *Jonathan Remington, Eſq.

County of *Worceſter*

Worceſter, Samuel Flagg, Eſq. *Barre-after,* *Hon. John Sprague; *Mendon,* Benjamin Reed, Eſq. *Brookfield,* Thomas Hale, jun. Eſq. *Oxford,* *Mr. James Butler; *Spencer,* *Benjamin Drury, Eſq. *Weſtboro,* *Col. Nathan Fifher; *Northboro,* *Iſaac Davis; *Shrewsbury,* Major Jonah Howe; *Lancaſter,* *Mr. Jacob Welch; *Uxbridge,* Capt. Bazaleel Taft; *Harvard,* Benjamin Kimball, Eſq. *Bolton & Berlin,* Hon. S. Baker, Eſq. *Hardwick,* Martin Kingſley, Eſq. *Dunſtable,* *Aaron Marſh, Eſq. *Groſton,* *Joſeph Wood, Eſq. *Royalſton,* *Mr. Iſaac Gregory; *Templeton,* Silas Cutler, Eſq.

Princeton, Hon. Moſes Gill, Eſq. *Winchendon,* *Mr. Samuel Prentice; *Upton,* *Col. Ezra Wood; *Dudley,* John Chamberlain, Eſq. *Barre,* Capt. John Black; *Milford,* Col. Samuel Jones; *Sterling,* *Mr. Joſiah Kendall; *Boſton,* Mr. Jonas Temple.

County of *Cumberland.*

Portland, Daniel Davis Eſq. Daniel Ilſey, Eſq. *John Lewis, Eſq. *North Yarmouth,* Mr. William Martin; *Scarborough,* William Thompſon, Eſq. *New Glouceſter,* William Wedgery, Eſq.

County of *Lincoln.*

Pownalboro' *Mr. Timothy Parſons; *Topſham,* Hon. Samuel Thompſon, Eſq. *Hallowell,* Hon. Daniel Coney. Eſq. *Waldoboro'* *Waterman Thomas, Eſq. *Winthrop & Redfield,* Dr. John Hubbard.

County of *Hancock*—none.

County of *Waſhington*—none.

County of *Norfolk.*

Roxbury, Hon. John Reed, Eſq. *Dorcheſter,* *Rev. Moſes Everett; *Milton,* Hon. Edward, H. Robbins, Eſq. *Weymouth,* *Nathaniel Brily, Eſq. *Dedham,* Mr. Nathaniel Kingsbury; *Mr. Iſaac Bullard; *Brookline,* William Aſpinwall, Eſq. *Medfield.* & *Dover,* Capt. John Baxter; *Sharon,* Mr. Joſeph Hewins; *Walpole,* Capt. Oliver Clap; *Franklin,* Mr. Hezekiah Fither; *Bellingham,* *Capt. Joſeph Holbrook; *Quincy,* *Peter R. Adams, Eſq. *Randolph,* Samuel Bliſs, Eſq.

☞ *Thoſe gentlemen with a * before their names, were not of the Houſe the laſt year.*

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATE, *June 7, 1794.*

THE following Anſwer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governour, was revered, and ordered to be preſented,

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Senate participate with you the Gratification, you expreſs in the continuance to the citizens of this Commonwealth, of that important portion of their ſovereignty, the right of chooſing ſuch perſons as they judge beſt qualified to adminiſter their public affairs.—In the free exercife of this right, they have elected you to be Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereby given to you, and the world, new proof of their approbation of your paſt conduct, & of their confidence in your continued exertions for their happineſs. On this event we beg your Excellency to accept our congratulations.

We join with you in ſentiment, that the preſent period is critical. It is a period in the affairs of our country in which we cannot but conſider the moſt diſintereſted union and exertions of all her friends particularly important.

While the government of the union have juſtly conſidered the United States as a neutral power, and while from the ſtrict obſervance of ſuch neutrality towards the belligerent powers, we were entitled to all the rights of a neutral nation, it is painful to obſerve, that our commerce has been repeatedly interrupted, our property to a large amount ſeized and condemned, our Flag inſulted, and our ſeamen abuſed by ſome of the combined powers, eſpecially the Britiſh nation, in open violation of the laws of nations, and without any juſt provocation whatever.

Had the United States retaliated ſuch conduct by immediate reprifals, ſuch retaliation would have been juſtifiable by the laws and uſages of nations; and the meaſures they have ſteadily purſued to preſerve peace, and to prevent the further extenſion of the calamities of war, will convince the impartial part of mankind, that peace and good neighborhood on honorable terms, are the ſincere and conſtant wiſh of America.

Part of the meaſures adopted to continue the bleſſings of peace ſhould not prove ſucceſsful, and the United States muſt have recourſe to arms to obtain ſatisfaction for the injuries done them, we have the fulleſt confidence, that the people of this ſtate will heartily unite with their brethern of the other ſtates, in a cauſe ſo juſt and important. In the mean time, we conceive it will be prudent and highly expedient to make all neceſſary preparations for ſuch an event.

The communications your Excellency has made to us ſhall be attended to; and we ſhall endeavor ſeaſonably to lay before you all ſuch matters, as by the conſtitution muſt receive your approbation, and render your adminiſtration eaſy to yourſelf, and beneficial to the Commonwealth.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Wedneſday, June 11.

The bill granting a Lottery for an additional building to the Univerſity at Cambridge, was read a third time, and paſſed to be engroſſed. Yeas 93, Nays 59.

Friday, June 13.

The two Houſes met this day, in convention, for the purpoſe of filling a vacancy in the Senate, occaſioned by the reſignation of Hon. Ebenezer Bridge, when the Hon. Loammi Baldwin, Eſq. was choſen.

In the houſe of Repreſentatives, on the report of the committee on the Judiciary Syſtem, which propoſed that the number of terms for the holding the Supreme Judical Court, ſhould be increaſed—that the number of Judges in that caſe ſhould be enlarged—and that the records of the proceedings in that Court ſhould be kept in future to each county. Mr. Tudor explained the report.

Mr. Parker mentioned the evils reſulting from the Courts not being able to ſet longer in the Eaſtern counties, and in a very ſenſible and perſpicuous manner, painted the miſchiefs ariſing from the expence of ſuitors and witneſſes attending from term to term, at a very great diſtance, in ſome inſtances 200 miles—and wiſhed that a Court might be inſtituted, the Judges of which ſhould reſide in that part of the Commonwealth; and objected to the appointment of two additional Judges, who might reſide in the vicinity of the metropolis; an evil ſo complained of by the people in the Weſtern, as well as the Eaſtern counties.

Mr. Edwards oppoſed the idea of a ſeparate Court for Maine.

Mr. Williams (Pittsfield) who was of the Committee, ſaid, that they had not been unanimous in this report, and wiſhed that it might not be accepted. It did not go to the bot of the difficulty—the evil was in the Courts of Common Pleas. He was of opinion that the people had not travelled long enough in the bitter paths of that ſyſtem—that they muſt ſuffer more before their eyes would be opened—that the inſufficiency of the old articles of the confederation, produced the Federal Conſtitution, and he did not wiſh to patch up the Supreme Judicial Court, as was propoſed—that although we might not be able, at preſent, to carry into effect a complete ſyſtem, yet we ought to make it, and let the people compare it with the preſent one.

Mr. *Martin* wiſhed that ſomething might be done with the Courts of Common Pleas; that the Judges ought not to be Senators and Repreſentatives; thoſe of the Supreme Judicial Court were not ſo; and as long as the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, were members of the Legiſlature, we had but little hopes of a reform; it reminded him of the rabbit, by which a man was forbid to marry his ſecond couſin, and nothing ſaid about the firſt.

Mr. Tudor agreed with the member from *Pittsfield*. He felt the inconveniencies of thoſe Courts, and conſidered them as a dead weight on the Commonwealth, to the loſs of 20,000l. annually. He knew a certain County, the Judges of which, had heretofore, adding their ages together, made out the number of 306 years; but that lately, they had been delivered from part of this imbecility of old age, as one of them had been removed to heaven, as he hoped, which afforded the country a great relief.

Mr. Sewall, thought the report would do if a juriſdiction was given to the Supreme Judicial Court, in the firſt inſtance.

Mr. Davis, of *Plymouth*, ſaid, he wiſhed the report to be recommitted; that he felt the inconveniences of the old ſyſtem; yet was fearful a reform could not be effected.

Mr. Morton was for a recommitment—he wiſhed to procure a Circuit Court of Common Pleas; and leſſen the number of appeals.

The report was committed.

From the FEDERAL SPY.

Address to the inhabitants of the county of Hampshire.

CITIZENS,

I WAS considerably surprized on reading in the last Spy, a ridiculous and infamous publication, under the signature of a "Citizen," which appears to be the work of an avowed aristocrat, and an enemy to genuine freedom and the equal rights of mankind, as well as to the honor, dignity, interest, and happiness of his country. I was surprized, because it is the only aristocratical production that has lately appeared in that patriotic paper: And I was at first disposed to censure the conduct of the Editor, in suffering such a scandalous performance to eclipse the rising splendor of the Federal Spy.—But after a few moments cool reflection on the peculiar situation of the printers of periodical papers, I was convinced that it is their duty, as well as their interest, in order to preserve the impartiality of the press unsullied, to "become all things to all men," and consequently to publish for all parties. The above mentioned insignificant production would be undeserving of the least notice, were it not that it is intended as an addition to the black catalogue of aspersions, which have been unjustly heaped upon a certain celebrated character, and contains several absolute falsehoods, which demand a serious refutation. Under the impression that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to defend the characters of men in office, who are unjustly aspersed, and whose conduct is wilfully misrepresented by wicked and uncandid persons, I now resume the pen, and although my information and abilities are confessedly unequal to the task of investigating any political subject, and especially such a delicate and important one, as the examination of the conduct of the Rulers of the people, I am, nevertheless, certain that my intentions are pure, and that I am not prompted by any sinister or interested motives, but induced, merely from a sacred regard to truth and justice, and an ardent love for my country, and the divine cause of freedom, again to solicit your unprejudiced attention.

The writer above mentioned asserts that William Lyman, Esq. the Representative of this county in Congress, has, either through weakness, or wickedness, abandoned his colleagues, and the immediate interest of his constituents, and attached himself to the "*southern faction*"—That his conduct does not bear the least appearance of consistency—that he has opposed all attempts for negociation with Great Britain, and every efficient measure that has been proposed for the defence of the country; and that his only aim appears to be the acquirement of popularity.—I shall in the first place observe that it is a horrid abuse, and a most unexampled affront and daring insult to the representative majesty of a free people, to denominate a respectable majority of our political fathers, "A faction, the general tenor of whose measures have been to undermine the basis of government, and render us once more a prey to the miseries of disunion, lofs of credit, anarchy and confusion." This is the character, Citizens, which this writer ascribes to a considerable majority of the Supreme Legislature of the United States, under the appellation of the *southern faction*; in doing which he has committed a crime, for which he deserves exemplary punishment, and the detestation and execration of every honest man, and good citizen. For that man muft certainly be an enemy to his country, who can thus wantonly fport with the characters of the illuftrious guardians of our rights and principles. What can be more diftreffeful, what more infulting, what more deferving of fummary punifhment, than to ftigmatize the National Aflembly of the Columbian Republic with the difgraceful and even treafonable epithets above recited? Or to affert that any of our legiflators are the tools of a faction, without producing pofitive proof of the truth of the aflertion? Fellow Citizens, it is time for you to be upon the watch. You have a real faction among you, which under the fpecious pretences of the love of order, and an inviolable attachment to the prefent conftitution, are fecretly undermining the foundation of your liberty and republican government, and preparing for you an odious ariftocracy, or a return to your former fervile and flavifh dependence on the corrupt, profligate, and tyrannical government of Great Britain. It is your duty to fearch out this faction, to defeat its wicked fchemes and machinations, and punifh the authors and promoters of it. God forbid that I fhould be underftood to mean that any of our venerable legiflators belong to this or any other faction. On the contrary it is compofed of thofe wicked and defperate perfons, who have already commenced an indirect attack upon republicanifm, by calumniating thofe worthy characters who are at prefent honored with your confidence, and thereby preparing the way for their own advancement, that being invefted with authority they may the more eafily accomplifh their diabolical defigns. That fuch a *faction* as I have now defcribed, really exifts, is an undoubted fact. But I truft, that the difcernment, firmnefs, and patriotifm of the citizens of the United States, will effectually difconcert its councils, defeat its plans, and enfure the invaluable bleffings of liberty and equality to themfelves and the remoteft pofterity.

I fhall now proceed to the particular infinuations againft Mr. Lyman, who in the opinion of this *immaculate* writer, has forfeited the confidence of his conftituents, by purfuing a line of conduct repugnant to the fentiments of nine tenths of them, while it is at the fame time hinted, that he is courting popularity. If this is the Hon. Gentleman's favourite purfuit, he muft be ftrangely ignorant of the fentiments of the people, to act in direct oppofition to the wifhes of fo large a majority of them.—Or if he really knows their fentiments, and conducts in fuch a manner as he is morally certain, will bring upon him their cenfure and difapprobation, he is purfuing a hitherto untravelled road to popularity.—But the *Citizen* further infinuates, that he intended to make amends for his unworthy conduct, by feceding from his favorite party, on the queftion of a *land tax*. Their appears to be an uncommon inconfiftency, and a confufed jargon of words and ideas in this part of our author's performance, which I believe his *fublime* genius is hardly capable of rendering intelligible. The aflertion that Mr. Lyman was oppofed to thofe efficient and energetic meafures that have been propofed and adopted for the protection of our commerce, is wholly unfounded, as it is well known that he voted in favor of the bill for eftablifhing a naval armament. Neither is it true that he has been oppofed to negociation, although I have too high an opinion of him to fuppofe that he is in favor of *negociating* to no purpofe, while the Britifh are *acting*.—Whether his conduct has been *conftfient*, or not, is fubmitted to the candid judgment of his conftituents. I now call upon the *Citizen* to difprove this aflertion—That Great Britain has been in a ftate of actual warfare with the United States for feveral months. And although I have the moft unbounded veneration for the charafles of our illuftrious Prefident, and fincerely approve the wife and temperate meafures he has taken for the preferv'ation of peace and tranquility, I am, notwithftanding, decidedly of opinion, that a declaration of war on the part of the United States againft Great Britain, would long fince have been juftified on the moft rigid political and moral principles.

Fellow Citizens, you are again ferioufly called upon, candidly and impartially to "retrofpect the conduft," of Mr. Lyman, and if it appears to you, that he has difhonored the elevated ftation in which your fuffrages placed him, you will undoubtedly be juftified in "withdrawing from him your confidence." On the contrary, if it appears as I prefume it will, that he has conducted like a ftaunch, independent republican, and firm patriot—that he has not attached himfelf to any factious party, but acted calmly difpaffionately, and wifely, it is your indifpenfible duty to reward his merit, and ftill further to honor him with that confidence, which he has fhewn himfelf fo deferving of.

I fhall conclude with calling your attention, for a moment, to the other refpectable characters whom the *Citizen* has calumniated. The venerable names of Maddifon, Giles, Clark, &c. ftands confpicuous on the lift. Illuftrious characters! It is your peculiar honor to be reproached with being the leaders of a party in the facred caufe of liberty and republicanifm. It is mentioned to your eternal glory, that you have proved yourfelves worthy of the refpect and gratitude of a free and grateful people.—You are entitled to the applaufe of every real patriot and virtuous citizen. And your glorious exertions, in behalf of your injured country, are exceeded only by the godlike actions of a MILTIADES, a BRUTUS, a HANCOCK, and a WASHINGTON!

PATRIOTICUS.

OSTEND, April 8.

"Our laft intelligence from the army ftates, that the day before yefterday the Carmagnoles in pretty ftrong force, attacked our poft of Werwick and Commines, but were driven back with great flaughter."

BRUSSELS, April 10.

Yefterday the Emperour was received in this city amidft the moft triumphant acclamations. He has announced a general amnefty, and aflured the ftates that he will not leave the Netherlands until all the differences between the Sovereign and the fubject are accomodated.

April 11.—Since Tuefday 1200 waggons have paffed through this city for Valenciennes, loaded with warlike ftores only.

The Hanoverians have experienced a fecond lofs near Werwick—a company of the 5th regiment has been cut to pieces or taken.

April 15.—His Majefty the Emperour and King quitted this city yefterday morning to repair to the army. During his fhort ftay here, he gave the people the moft affecting proofs of his love, received the petitions of the loweft of his fubjects, and walked amongft them in the Park and other places, unattended by any guards. His Majefty paid frequent vifits to the hofpitals, efpecially the military ones, to fee that the foldiers were properly attended to, and vifited every bed, confoling the invalid warriors for their refpective misfortunes. In fine he conducted himfelf in fuch a manner as to gain univerfal love, and his departure has occafioned the deepeft regret.

LONDON, April 1.

On Friday laft, it is faid, the Correfponding Society fent a fpirited Addrefs to the Society for Conftitutional Information, to know whether they were prepared to cooperate with them in fuch meafures as may be deemed neceffary to aflemble a General Meeting of the Friends of Freedom, for the purpofe of obtaining a full Repreftentation of the People of Great Britain in Parliament! The Secretary aflured the Correfponding Society, that they heartily approved of their intentions, and would co-operate with them.

As we perfonally know nothing of the above Societies, we only report of them what we hear, that they are of the fame fchool as the late Scotch Convention.

April 4.—Dr. Prieftley's late congregation, after his farewell fermon, met together and voted him a purfe of 100 guineas.

An elegant filver Inkftand with the following infcription, was prefented on Wednefday laft to Dr. Prieftley, by three young gentlemen of the University of Cambridge:

"To Joseph Prieftley, D. D. &c. on his Departure into Exile, from a few Members of the University of Cambridge, who regret that this expreffion of their eftem fhould be occafioned by the Ingratitude of their Country."

April 15.—Letters from Genoa, 22d March, inform that the French Minifter in that city had received difpatches from Baftia, (Corfica.) Though their contents were not known, yet we have intelligence, that Lord Hood, after having collected his forces before Baftia, had given orders to his troops, united with the Corficans, under the command of the celebrated Paoli, to attack the place, at once by fea and land; but that the enterprife had failed of fuccefs.

"The French and Corfican garrifon of Baftia not only ftood the attack, but in a fortie which they made, obliged the united Britifh and Corfican forces to abandon their defign, with the lofs of fome pieces of cannon. Paoli's nephew, it is faid, was wounded.

It is alfo faid, that the red hot balls fired from Baftia, deftroyed two Britifh men of war; and Gen. Paoli is ftated to have embarked on board the Engliih fleet.

The King of Pruffia fays of the French, that from his practical experience, he has found them as a mafs united and almoft invincible, combining tactics with numbers, and having a well appointed artillery.

DEFECTION OF PRUSSIA.

After the declaration of the King of Pruffia, of his determination to withdraw, as a principal, from the combination againft France, it feems the coalefced courts have attended to his demands, and from fome hints thrown out in the Houfe of Commons yefterday, he has been brought back—The part this kingdom is to pay as the purchafe money is 700,000l. Major Maitland, in the Commons, in the debate on the bill to enable the fubjects of his late Moft Chriftian Majefty to be enlifted into the Britifh fervice, mentioned the defection of Pruffia; he was anfwered by Mr. Montague, who faid, he did not believe that Pruffia had left the confederation. To this Maj. M. replied, "that he had only ftated what all the world knew, that the King of Pruffia had declared his feceffion to the States of the Empire. What effect the offers to him by Miniflers might have, he pretended not to know." Thus hangs this important affair in doubt.

Our Paris papers received yefterday enable us to give at length the proceedings in the Convention, by which it appears that Danton, Lacroix, and the other prifoners were at once condemned to death, becaufe they refufed to anfwer to interrogatories without being confronted with their accufers. They were executed on the evening of the 5th inftant.

A Congrefs of all the Italian States is opened at Milan, to concert meafures for the common defence: All the deputies had arrived, except the Neapolitan Minifter—their object is the raifing an army of 40,000 men. Venice refufes to join the coalition, and Parma will not grant any contributions towards the war.

April 19.—Agreeable to the negociations concluded between Great Britain and Pruffia, Pruffia is to fend into the field againft France 90,000 men. Of this number 32,000 will join the army of his Royal Highnefs the Duke of York, in the Netherlands, and 20,000 are to be in the pay of the Emperour, to begin the firft day of April. The latter are to act with the reft of the Pruffians on the Upper Rhine. Thofe regiments who quit the environs of Mentz will immediately be replaced by others.

There is a gentleman in town, who was formerly fecretary to Gen. Waftington, and left Paris no longer ago than the 11th inft. He was witnefs of the execution of Danton, and the other confpirators, and fays, there was no kind of tumult during the ceremony. Paris is now tolerably well fupplied with provifions, and it appears, that the fleet of veffels which lately caufed an alarm for the fafety of Jerfey, was only a very large fleet of coafting veffels carrying provifions for the fupply of Paris. About 10,000 cavalry fet out on their march from Paris, on the 9th inft. to reinforce the Northern army.

Prayers have been ordered for three days throughout the Auftrian dominions to implore the divine bleffing upon the Imperial arms in the next campaign.

Refiftance has, at length, commenced in the Empire of Ruffia and the King of Pruffia, in Poland. Many large parties of the difmiffed Polifh troops are in arms againft both thefe Sovereigns, and fome entire regiments, although not difmiffed, have gone over to their comrades. General Kofciufko, figned at Cracow, on the 24th, a manifefto, in which he ftates the motives of the infurrection; General Madalinfky, who is at the head of another infurrection has entered the country, lately tranfferred from Poland to Pruffia; and eighty Polifh Noblemen have confederated at Siradia, for the fupport of Gods.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Quintidi, 16 Germinal, (4 April.)

ST. JUST, in the name of the committee of General Safety. "The Publick Accufer of the Revolutionary Tribunal has communicated that the revolt of the criminals has made them fufpend their proceedings, leaft they fhall know the fate of the Convention. You have efcaped the greateft danger that menaced the Republick; in the mean time all the accomplices are difcovered, and the revolt of the criminals, even at the foot of juftice, intimidated by the law, explains the fecret of their confcience, their defpair, and their fury; every thing announces that the horrefly they affected was the moft hypocritical fnare that was ever laid for the revolution.

"What innocent man ever fhrunk from juftice: There requires no other proof of their guilt than their audacity. What Thofe whom we have accufed of being the accomplices of Damouriez and of Orleans: Thofe who only made the Revolution in favour of a new Dynafty: Thofe who have confpired for the mifery and flavery of the people, at length complete their infamy by fhrinking from trial!

"If it be thus with men who are only the friends of liberty, if the energy proper for thofe who undertake to facrifice their country is in their hearts, you fhall find there are no more concealed confpirators to punifh, but bold, open, avowed confpirators, who counting on the Ariftocracy with which they have been for years connected, call down on the heads of the people the vengeance of crimes.

"No; liberty fhall never retreat from its enemies. Their coalition is difcovered. Dillon, who ordered his family to march againft Paris, has declared that the wife of Defmoulins touched a fum of money to excite a movement in order to aflaffinate the Patriots, and the Revolutionary Tribunal. We thank you for having placed us at the poft of honour. Like you we fhall cover our country with our bodies.

"To die is nothing, provided that the Revolution triumphs. Behold the day of glory—the day on which the Roman Senate ftruck at Cataline—the day that fhall confolidate, for ever publick liberty! Your committees anfwer to you for an heroic watchfulnefs. Who can refufe to pay veneration in this terrible moment, when you fight, for the laft time, againft the fanatifm that was indulgent to your enemies, and which this day renews its fury to fight again ft liberty?

"Your committees hold life cheap; they are covetous only of honour. People, you fhall triumph; may this experience make you love the Revolution by the perils in which it expofes your friends.

"It was without example that Juftice fhould be infulted; if it ever was fo, it was only fo by infenfate Emigrants propofing tyranny. But the new confpirators have recriminated on the publick accufator. What more is wanting to convince us of their guilt? Miferable men! They expofe their crimes by refifting the law. They rifk their criminals that terrible juftice ever infli&ts. At this very moment there are conjpiracies forming in the prifons in their favour; at this very moment Ariftocracy is ftruggling.

"Is it by privilege that the accufed are refident? Let us call back, then, the tyrants Couthon and Briffot, from the tomb, becaufe they did not exercife their privilege by defending their judges.

"In the penal of the country, in the decree of anjefty in which you have placed the people, mark the diftance that feparates you from the guilty: It is in this view that your committee propofes to you the following decree.

"The National Convention, after having heard the reports of the committees of Publick Welfare and of General Safety, decrees, that the Revolution Tribunal fhall continue its proceeding in the conjpiracy of Lacroix, Danton, Chabot, and others; and that the Prefident fhall employ all the means that the law provides to make his authority, and that of the Tribunal, refpected; and to repreis all attempts on the part of the accufed to trouble the publick tranquility, and to hinder the progrefs of juftice.

"Decree, that all perfons accufed of conjpiracy, who fhall refift or infult national juftice, fhall be inftantaneoufly fhot to be guilty."

LEXINGTON. *(Kentucky)* May 3.

On Monday laft came on the trial of William Cox of Madifon county, who was convicted of having paffed counterfeit bills of North America; his trial continued two days, and on the third he received the fentence of death. The time fet for his execution is the 10th of June.

NEW YORK, June 18.

The letter of *Mafter Frederick*, (Duke of York,) to *his Pope*, mentioned in our laft, is fo puerile, and its contents of fo little conjequence, that we do not conceive that the infertion of a column for its depofit would be acceptable to our readers. It does not appear by it, that any thing more had taken place, than a *brave* attack by *eight balloons*, upon a few *out-poits* of the Republican army, which *out poits they bravely* repelled, after fighting like *Britijh Lions* (as ufually thofe under MY immediate command!) and lofing three killed & fix wounded! It further appears, that there was an *intention of beginning* the fiege of LANDRIECIES, which is probably the head quarters of the Republican army!

BRITISH SQUADRON.

Yefterday morning Capt. Rogers, of the Britifh frigate Quebec, came up to this city, and visited on the Governor, at his feat at Greenwich. The bufinefs of this interview has not yet tranfpired, and the public curiofity is greatly excited on account of it. In the afternoon, the Quebec, Regenef 36, and the Alarm, Carpenter, of 32 guns, came up, and moored at the fouthward of Governor's Ifland agreeably to the late orders.

Thefe frigates, with *feven* others which failed with them, are part of Admiral Jervis's fquadron, which was deftined for the reduction of the French Weft-Indies.—Capt. Rogers commands this fquadron of 9 frigates.

Various are the conjectures with refpect to the bufinefs of the veffels, but we are led to fuppofe that it is *confidentiary*; perhaps to the *jolitaire* fubject; perhaps to pafs the hurricane months only; perhaps they are deftined to intercept provifion veffels bound to France. The field of conjecture is wide, and we hope the public will be relieved from it by our next publication, as it is probable that the *Cabinet Secret* will *Leak* out before that time.

The following melancholy accident happened yefterday afternoon:—A lad of about 13 years, fon of Mr. Dawfon, in Cortland ftreet, barber, by fome fatality, caught his neck in a line, which was hanging in the yard, in fuch a manner, that he was ftrangled beyond recovery in a few moments after.

COMMUNICATION.

I find Mr. Printer, that the news of the arrival at the Hook of feveral Britifh frigates caufed much exultation, among a certain clafs, yefterday at the Tontine.—"Who will go down to fee our old friends," was the word—and a boat was immediately prepared. About two o'clock thefe exulting Sons of Caledonia let go their faft at Jones's wharf. Being along fide of a *New England* veffel, they had the politenefs to infult the matter and people with 'DAMNED YANKEE REBELS' &c. fhaking a rope at them, and repeating, that they hoped foon to fee them fufpended by the neck, &c. It was difficult Mr. Printer, to withhold fuch villainous conduct and refrain from action, to prevent which I crammed my handkerchief in my mouth, and walked away.

From Philadelphia, June 13.

The accounts received by the laft mail, from the weftern countries, contain very painful information, relative to the hoftile proceedings and difpofitions of the Indians in that quarter. The Creeks in paffing with provifions to Fort de Leout, have been attacked, and a few perfons killed & wounded. It appears, likewife, that the trails of feveral parties have been difcovered in the country contiguous to the Kiskeminetas and Allegheny; the fettlement at Pineron has broke up, and apprehenfions of an attack are expected at every ftation on the frontier. Great diffatisfaction is publicly declared at the fufpenfion of the Prefque-Ifle eftablifhment; and an explanation upon that fubject feems indifpenfable. We hope in to-morrow's paper to lay the particulars of thefe various topics before the public.

BOSTON, June 16.

Yefterday arrived the fchooner Atlas, Capt. Terry, from Jamaica, 32 days. The Capt. informs, that a Packet had arrived at Jamaica with the February and March mails, and that the prevailing opinion was that all the American veffels would be immediately releafed. Capt. Terry fpoke a veffel releafed from Jamaica on her paffage to Portfmouth.

JUNE 21.

OFFICIAL.

[A merchant of refpectability has communicated to the Editor the following:]—

"*Liffon, 10th April 1794.*

"We have now the pleafure to inclofe you, a copy of the edict, published here this day, renewing hoftilities, as heretofore, with the Regency of *Algiers*; and as vigorous meafures are taken to act againft them, they will be locked up in the ftreights, fo that your navigation is now as free from any rifks from them, as before the truce, which affords us infinite fatisfaction; and as fuch recommend your making it public."

"*TRANSLATION.*

"It being verified with the utmoft certainty, in the prefence of His Royal Highnefs the Prince,* that the truce between this Court, and the Regency of Algiers, is interrupted; he is pleafed to ordain, that War be continued with the faid Regency of Algiers in the like manner as heretofore; adopting, in conjequence, every precaution to prevent the Algerine Corfairs from getting into the ocean; and the fame being approved by the Royal Board of Commerce, Agriculture, Manufactures and Navigation, of this Kingdom and its dominions; it was ordered to be made public by Proclamation.

"Liffon, April 10, 1794.

(Signed)

"THEO. GOMES DE CARVALHO."

* *The Prince of Brazil has been Regent of Portugal fince the infanity of the Queen.*

The conduct of the Court of *Portugal* towards the *United States*, during the late turmoil, has been fuch as to demand the moft generous acknowledgment. It has been corroborative of a fact, that national intereft is not inconfiftent with national politenefs and othanity.

Of the 15 fhips of the line left by the *Engliih* and *Spanifh*, on the evacuation of *Toulon*, five were, at the date of our laft accounts, ready for fea—five arming, and five equipping.

From *Hamburg* we learn, that fugar and coffee were a dull fale—owing to the great quantities recently imported therein, amounting to 50 000,000 pounds, of the former, and 80,000,000 of the latter.

A *Weft India* paper, of May 10, mentions the arrival at the *Cork Weft Indiaffeet*, in the *Weft-Indies*. Capt. DRUMMEND, from *L'Orient*, mentions the capture, by the French, of 28 fail of them.

It is faid, in a letter from *Halifax*, that feveral Engliih armed veffels are ordered to croife on the coaft of the *United States*, to retake any prizes which their french cruifers may he fending into the ports of the United States.

SALEM, June 10.

Laft week, Captains Stout and Sage, of this port, arrived home from St. Pierre's, Martinique, where their veffels and cargoes had been adjudicated. Captain Stout put into Trinity, in March laft, in diftrefs, being the firft port he could make after having ftruck his maft; and there he fell into the hands of the Britifh, who were then in poffeffion of that port—from thence he was carried to St. Pierre's, where he fuffered the common fate. They learnt at St. Pierre's, that it was one article in the bargain between the Government and the Commanders of the expedition, previous to their coming out, that they fhould be entitled to the proceeds of all the veffels they could make prizes of, and to all the plunder of the iflands they might reduce: Of this there can be no doubt, as the fate of our veffels being fore ordained, they were all fold at vendue a fortnight before they were declared condemned by the Court. The legal procefs, when it took place, was fo fimple, that the whole number (upwards of 40) were condemned in a few minutes. The Judge, we underftand, was allowed by Admiral Jervis 12l. for each veffel he condemned, over and above his ordinary fees and perquifites.

Every perfon who arrives from St. Pierre's, relates with horror the cruelty of the Britifh, in forcing from their houfes and poffeffions upwards of 40 women of the firft families in the place—They were torn away, without being permitted to take any clothes or other conveniences with them—Their friends followed them with bundles of clothing, &c. which they were not allowed to receive—It was at the clofe of the day—they were hurried into boats, and have not fince been heard of.——A gentleman who had two beautiful daughters thus ravifhed from him, fent a boat to different parts of the ifland, and to other iflands, in queft of them—but in vain—and he finally fat down with the heart cutting perfuafion, that they were devoted victims to Britifh luft and brutality. Such is the war which the Britifh carry on, in the proftituted names of humanity and religion.

When Jervis and Grey took St. Lucie, after plundering every thing they could immediately lay hold on, they levied a contribution on the iflanders to the amount of one tenth of their eftates, as a condition of not driving them off entirely.

Prince Edward, we hear, has arrived at Halifax from his Weft India expedition, with 80,000l. ferling as his fhare of the plunder; and has made a compliment to the Governour's Lady of 10,000l. Great publick rejoicings in Nova Scotia on his arrival.

NORTHAMPTON, June 25.

Congrefs adjourned, on Monday the 9th inft. to meet again the firft Monday in November next.

In the Houfe of Repreftentatives of the United States, on the 4th inft. Mr. Boudinot moved for a committee to wait on the Prefident, and requeft him to appoint a day of Humiliation and Prayer, throughout the United States, for the fafety and profperity of the people. The motion was agreed to, and communicated to the Senate for their concurrence.

The fame day a bill paffed the Houfe, authorifing the Prefident to Build ten gallies.

A letter was read in the Houfe of Repreftentatives of the United States, on the 2d inft. from an Affiftant Judge in Sweden, containing an account of an infallible invention to extinguifh fire. The ingredients are water, alum, and paint.

ISAAC GERE,

Watch & Clock-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced bufinefs oppofite the School Houfe, Northampton, where every command in his bufinefs will be executed with punctuality and difpatch. He flatters himfelf that after having been regularly bred to the bufinefs, he fhall by his ftrict attention to it, be able to give fatisfaction.

HAS FOR SALE,

Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, by the dozen or fingle—beft gilt and low pric'd Seals, by do.—Gilt and Steel Keys, by do. Ladies' Gilt Lockets and Pins—Plated and low priced Shoe and Knee Buckles, by the dozen or fingle—Gentlemen's Stone Knee do. fet in Silver—do. in Pinchbeck, do. Stone and Gilt Stock, do.

N. B. CLOCKS of

any defcription made on the fhorteft notice, and warranted good. WATCHES repair'd in the beft manner, and particular attention paid to their performance.——Likewife a few fecond-hand watches for fale.

Northampton, June 24, 1794.

New Goods.

Nathaniel Smith,

INFORMS his friends and acquaintance, and the public, that he is now opening at his Store in Sunderland, a good aflortment of Englifh, India and Hard Ware

GOODS.

Alfo all kinds of Weft India Goods, and Groceries, including in the whole, almoft every article ufually inquired after in a country Store, which Goods he is determined to fell as cheap for ready pay as can be purchafed in the County of Hampfhire. Conftant attendance given at faid Store, and the fmalleft favors gratefully acknowledged.

Sunderland, June 20, 1794.

WESTFIELD, June 5, 1794.

GENERAL ORDERS, FOR THE 4th DIVISION OF MILITIA.

WHEREAS the Militia Law of this Commonwealth directs, that the Commanding Officers of Divifions, fhall review the Troops under their refpective Commands, by Brigade, Regiment, or Battalion, at leaft once in two years. The Major-General propofes to review the Divifion he has the honour to command, in September next, in the following order:

Col. Thomas Dwight, will parade his regiment, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Col. Lyon, will parade his Regiment, on the 10th at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Col. Henry Dwight, on the 11th.

Col. William Lyman, on the 15th.

Col. Goldfbury, on the 16th.

Col. Strebbins, on the 17th.

Col. White, on the 18th.

Col. Bradifh, on the 19th.

The Regiments commanded by Col. Taylor, and Lieut. Col. Bates, will parade their refpective regiments on the 23d. at 9 o'clock, A. M. at fuch place as fhall be agreed upon by them. As the Supreme Judicial Court, will fett on that week, great inconvenience will attend the infpection of thofe regiments on two feveral days.

The Several Companies of Cavalry and Artillery, will meet as ufual, for review and infpection, with thofe regiments moft contiguous to them.

The Cadet Company commanded by, Capt. Blifs, will parade at the fame time and place with Colonel Thomas Dwight's Regiment.

As the Divifion I have the honour to command, have been repeatedly call'd upon, to complete themfelves with Arms, Ammunition, and every military equipment, as pointed out by law; and as the General is well knowing to the exertions the officers and foldiers have made to equip themfelves in time paft, he will not therefore admit of a doubt, but that he fhall find every man in his Divifion completely equipped when he reviews them.

When he reflects on the very critical fituation of the country, and the wifhes of the people he commands, to maintain peace, and avoid the horrors of war, he is fully of opinion, that to maintain the one, and avoid the other, is to be prepared for war, in every refpect—If any fhould be fo loft to the duty they owe themfelves, and fellow-citizens, as to neglect to equip themfelves as the law directs, they muft not expect to efcape the infpection with impunity.

As the General feels exceedingly anxious for the happinefs and fafety of the country, he muft take the liberty to requeft the Selectmen of the feveral towns in this Divifion, to fee that they are furnifhed with their full quantity of ammunition, agreeable to law, as they may unexpectedly be called upon for its defence.

The Brigadier Generals will caufe all vacancies in their refpective Brigades, to be filled according to law, without delay. The officers commanding battalions of cavalry and artillery, will fee that all vacancies are filled in their refpective commands, according to law, as foon as poffible.

The Major General flatters himfelf, that no non-commiffioned officer or foldier, will prefume to fire a gun or piftol, on the day of infpection, on any pretence whatever, unlefs under the direction of a commiffioned officer.

By order of the Major-General.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS. D. A. Gen.

THE Captains and Subalterns of the firft Regiment, in the Second Brigade, of the 4th Divifion of Maffachufetts Militia, are notified and required, to meet at the Houfe of Mr. Afahel Pomeroy, in Northampton, on Wednefday the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpofe of Organizing faid Regiment with Field Officers, agreeable to Law—according to General Orders therefor.

By Order of WILLIAM LYMAN, Col

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Adjutant.

Northampton, June 16, 1794.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Has juft received a general aflortment of European and India

GOODS,

SELECTED from the latefl arrivals at Boflon, which will be fold for CASH in hand, or approved credit, nearly as *LOW* as at the manufactures in Europe and India.

ALSO, Souchong and Bohea Tea. Weft-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lifbon, Teneriff and Malaga Wine, Loaf Sugar, Raifins, Molaffes, Salt, Ruffia and Swedes Iron, German Steel, Powder and Shot, 2od. 10d. & 8d. Nails, Codfifh, Crofcut Saws, Iron-Shovels, &c. &c.

Eaftampton, June 24, 1794.

WANTED *immediately*,

A quantity of LATH. Inquire of the PRINTER.

POETRY.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY.

FORTIFICATION SONG,

To cheer up, those classes of Citizens, who, unused to labor at the spade and barrow, might tire their patriotism by working at the several forts; a New-York bard has presented them with the following Song.

Tune—"Hearts of Oak."

YE friends of your country, the summons attend
Be this your employment, your joy and your pride.
Your Heav'n-granted rights to preserve and defend.
And the *spirits of Freemen* your labours shall guide.

CHORUS.

Our country demands us—her call we obey,
Let's work and be merry,
We'll never be weary,
While *Freedom* and *Glory* our labours repay.

Let vassals by despots be kidnap't & press'd:
Let scourges compel them to labor and fight!
The spirit that warms an American breast,
Impels to the *duty* he claims as his *right*.
Our country demands, &c.

Slaves and *Tyrants* shall view with dismay and surprize,
The walls of defiance by *Citizens* built;
There high shall the *Standard of Liberty* rise,
Undisfigur'd by compulsion, untainted by *guilt*.
Our country demands, &c.

Thence *Freedom* her thunders unerring shall aim:
Thence her red glowing bullets shall blaze in their flight;
And our foes fee their black *floating hells* in a flame,
While none shall escape to *run off by the light*.
Our country demands, &c.

No quarrel we seek, blood and treasure to spend;
But this we resolve—'tis our boast and our pride—
Our *courage* to avenge, and our *rights* to defend.
With the SPIRIT of FREEDOM our actions to guide.
Our country demands us—her call we obey;
Let's work and be merry,
We'll never be weary,
While *Freedom* and *Glory* our labours repay.

ANECDOTES of ANACHARSIS CLOOTS.

THIS extraordinary character lately guillotined at Paris, distinguished himself from the earliest period of the revolution:—a Prussian by birth, and celebrated for his philosophical researches, he was invited into France, where it does not appear that he ushered himself into public notice, till the appearance of some periodical works—more admired for breathing the true spirit of liberty, than from the singularity of his style, which was little relished, being too laboured and dogmatic for the refined taste of a Frenchman:—there was a mixture of folly and wisdom in this man's actions, and he seemed to pride himself on his eccentricity. He called himself *l'ecr ateur du genre humain—the orator of the human race*, and actually picked up in the streets a native of every country in the universe that were to be found in Paris. He preceded this odd assemblage to the National Convention, and in a pompous speech of some length addressed the Convention. —His foreign accent was so uncouth, that he excited the risibility of the members, which they stifled, when he announced to them his new title, and prayed the humanity of the nation in behalf of his fellow sojourners, who probably, added he, are driven from their respective countries, by the hand of tyranny, and seek an asylum in a land of liberty. He was universally applauded, and it was decreed, that all people, without distinction of color or nations, putting themselves under the protection of France, should enjoy the same privileges as French citizens.

He had formerly received a flattering letter from the Prussian monarch's own hand —accompanied with a golden medal, as a reward for some work of merit; at the time when the people were making public offerings of money, plate, jewels, &c. he presented the royal medal, and begged it might be immediately cast into the crucible —and after having read aloud the letter he indignantly tore it, and scattered the pieces in the air, looking round with exulting triumph.

This and other proofs of patriotism, made him very popular—and soon after we see him seated as a National Representative at the same period with Thomas Paine.

The Convention anticipated much from the labors of those two celebrated characters—but intrigue and violence of party soon succeeding, we hear no mention made of either, till the cession of Thomas Paine, and the conspiracy for which Anacharsis Cloots, was condemned, and executed.

ANECDOTE.

A BEGGAR in England was picking a few of his *old acquaintances* off his cloathes, when a nobleman passing by, accosted him "You dirty rascal, what are you about?" "Nothing sir," replied the beggar, "but *guillotining a few aristocrats*;" "Aristocrats you seditious scoundrel, how dare you call such vermin aristocrats," "I cannot find any better name for them, may it please your honor, they *always live on the poor*."

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

WOULD inform their customers, that they have just opened a beautiful assortment of

English Goods,

which they will sell for ready pay, as low as they can be purchased in the county.

June 12, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just received, a large and valuable supply of

GOODS,

Which added to those he had on hand before, will comprehend almost every article of consumption that is made use of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rum, by the Hogshead or less quantity—Also, Russia and Philadelphia IRON, German and blistered STEEL, PAINTER's COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER's DYE-STUFFS such as LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, the best kind of CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK-CARDS, FUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

—AS USUAL—

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Gin, Raisins by the Cask, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, best kind of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molasses, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, Codfish by the quintal, various kinds of Nails and Glass, Iron Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, is under some necessity to collect a considerable sum of money in a few weeks, of consequence he will offer his GOODS for sale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

CASH GIVEN FOR

POT-ASH.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

ON *Wednesday night of the 28th ult. was stolen from the Subscriber, 1 set of flower'd Curtains, work'd with deep blue, pale blue, and white—1 Check'd Linen Shirt—1 fine Cotton do.—3 Sheets, 2 without any mark, 1 marked E. B. 1 pair of blue and white Cotton Stockings—a number of other articles. Should any person have an opportunity to learn where these articles are, and will restore them, and the Thief or Thieves, with, or without 3 new made women's Shirts, which went with them, shall be entitled to 5 Dollars reward.*

JOB CLARK.

Northampton, June 3, 1794.

ON, or about the 18 day of May last, LEVI WARD, an indented BOY, absconded from my service. All persons are cautioned, not to harbor or trust him on my account, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

JOSIAH DICKINSON.

Chesterfield, June 2, 1794.

I, THE Subscriber have been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of HURAM MARSHAL, late of *Northampton*, deceased, and taken upon myself the trust, and have given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands on the said Huram's estate, are requested to exhibit the same—and those persons, who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM POMEROY, Executor.

Northampton, June 11, 1794.

Fresh Goods.

Arad Brown, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Boston, an additional supply of Summer

GOODS,

Among which are Light, Dark, & Blue Ground Chintz Furniture, Muslins, Muslinetts, Sattins, Modes, Bandanno and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cotton and Silk Hose, Fustians, Nankeens, Lines, of all prizes, Muslin and Silk Veil Shapes, Shawls, Moreens, Irish Linen, Pocket Hankerchiefs, &c.

Which together with their other GOODS make a complete allortment, which will be sold at as low advance as at any store in the county. Also, in a few days will receive most kinds of West-India Goods.

Eastampton, June 10, 1794.

New Goods,

OF the latest importation, via New-York, such as Dark and Light Chintzes, Jaconett and Book Muslins, Cravats, elegant Chintz Shawls, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Black Silk, do. Modes, Sarcenetts, Hollands, Lawns and Gauzes, Fustians, Strip'd Nankeen, Cassimeres, &c. &c. which make up a good allortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Also Wool Cards, excellent Indigo, and Bohea Tea, that will recommend itself—well dress'd Flax, and a few Tierces of Flax-Seed, Wool and Fur Hatts, to be sold cheap for good pay. Those who contracted to pay last fall and Winter, and those who have given their note for cash, must absolutely make pay forthwith, as they would fave cost and obtain a further supply of Goods, and oblige their humble servant.

Check'd Linen, and Tow Cloth will be taken for Goods, and the highest price given for *Rags*, in CASH and GOODS.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, May 26, 1794.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS just received an Allortment of English and W. I. Goods, which he offers for sale on such Terms as cannot fail of pleasing the Purchaser.—Ready pay will be agreeable—or if more convenient, he will give his usual terms of credit.

Also may be had as above, a few Quarter Casks of warranted Powder, at the (Boston price.)

Worthington, 13th June, 1794.

Daniel Butler,

Has this day received at his Store in Northampton, and Williamsburgh, a new supply of English

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, cheap for ready pay.

WANTED BY

the 15th Oct. next, 3000 yards CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING, made in the following manner, 3-4ths wealth—half blue, and 4-4 check—for which a generous price in GOODS will be given on delivery.

N. B. ALL persons indebted, whose accounts are more than 12 months standing, are informed that by paying the balances, on or before the 15th day of October next, will prevent their being sued.

June 2, 1794.

LOST on the road, between Conway and Northampton, two small black felt HATS; on the 22d of May last. Whoever will give information concerning said Hats, so that they may be had, or return them shall be well rewarded by

Wm. BILLINGS.

Conway, June 3, 1794.

☞ The PRINTER

hereof, hereby calls on all persons indebted to him for the Hampshire Gazette, Advertisements, &c. to make immediate payment—he would inform his Customers that an annual settlement is EXPECTED.—Those indebted for two years, or more, may consider this as the last notice that will be given them in this way.

WANTED a Journeyman TAYLOR, immediately.

Enquire of

JOHN HUGHES.

Chesterfield, June 13, 1794.

A List of Prizes in the HOTEL LOTTERY, may be seen at the Post-Office, Northampton.

Blanks of various sorts to be had at this office.

New Line of Stages.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public, That they are now running a LINE OF STAGES, between BOSTON and ALBANY, THREE TIMES A WEEK.

The Stages leave Boston and Albany on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of every week, at 5 o'clock in the morning. The Stages from Boston, on its way to Northampton, carries the first night at Spencer, and the second at Northampton. The Stage from Albany, on its way to Northampton (passes by New-Lebanon Springs) carries the first night at Pittsfield, and the second at Northampton; where they exchange passengers—and the next morning at 5 o'clock, leave Northampton for Boston and Albany—carry the first night at Spencer and Pittsfield, and the second in Boston and Albany.

The price of each passenger is 3d per mile, 14lb. baggage gratis—120lb. of baggage charged the same as a passenger.

The Proprietors of this Line by Stages, the new arrangements which they have made, to accommodate all who wish to travel between Boston and Albany, and from their obliging careful attention, hope to merit the public's encouragement.

PEASE, HUNT, and Co.

Northampton, May 15, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the business of BOOK-BINDING, as usual, nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice. Old Books rebound.

He has for Sale,

Blair's Sermons,	Principles of Politeness.
Price's Sermons,	American Songster,
Cullen's Practice of Physic,	Steuben's Manual Exercise.
Hamilton's Midwifery.	Thompson's Sermons.
Buchan's Family Physician.	Talk,
Dispensatory,	Freethen,
Chesselden's Anatomy.	Morse's Geography.
Elliot's Pocket Book,	Prompter,
Brown's Element's,	Young's Night Thoughts.
Hamilton's Treatise,	Blind Child,
Pike's Arithmetic,	Holy Bible Abridged.
Young Man's Companion.	Gentleman and Ladies Monitor.
School Master's Assistant.	Beauties Muses,
Hervey's Meditations,	American Cleft's Magazine,
Seneca's Morals, Maxims,	Watt's Lyric Poems,
Complete Letter Writer.	Economy of Human Life.
Redeemed Captive,	Life of Gardiner,
Pleasing Instructor,	Book of Knowledge,
Pocket Parser,	Gay's Fables,
Friar Bacon,	Perry's Dictionaries,
Injured Innocence,	Psalms & Hymns,
Pope's Essays,	Young Ladies Accidence.
Conquest of Mexico,	Country Dances,
Lucky Idiot,	Children's Books,
Life of Swift,	Ink Powder,
Bibles & Testaments,	Sealing Wax,
Hieroglyphick Bibles.	Wafers,
Psalm Books pr. doz.	Quills,
Webster's 1st, 2d and 3d Part.	Morocco Leather,
Perry's do. per. gross	Gold Leaf,
dozen or single.	Red and Black Paper Books,
Primmer's,	Copper Plates,
	Excellent Ballads.

ENGLISH PAPER,

Royal, Medium, Thickpost, Foolscap, Letter Paper, Gilt, Marble, Bonnet, Cartridge, and Wrapping do.

Any of the above articles given for Rags, or Tanned Sheep-Skins. Constant Attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is wanted.

Northampton, June 18, 1794.

TO be sold, a convenient one story House, standing at the south end of Hadley street, where mechanicks of almost every kind are wanted—*Also, a few years lease of about half an acre of land*—*said lease will be sold at public vendue at Lemuel Wright's Innholder, in said Hadley, on the 30th of this month if not sooner disposed of.*

ALSO, a Likely young JACK ASS, will be sold or let for the season.

Enquire of

JARIB WHITE.

Amherst, June 4, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Boston, June 6, 1794.

BY the act of Congress, of the 9th of May last, a detachment of 80,000 men, including officers, is directed to be made from the Militia of the United States, to be completely armed and equipped according to law, and held in readiness to march at a minute's warning; and the proportion to each State, of the said 80,000, men as estimated in the said act, being 11,885 men, including officers. The Commander in Chief therefore orders, that the detachment be made from the Militia of this Commonwealth accordingly; and that the same be completely armed and equipped, according to law, and held in readiness to march at a minute's warning. The men will be immediately enrolled and returned for the detachment, but they will not be so separated from the standing companies to which they belong, as to act as distinct corps, (except so far as may be rendered once by companies) but they are called into actual service.

The several Divisions and Brigades of the Militia of this Commonwealth, will furnish the detachment in the following proportion, viz.

First Division,
1011 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	650	
Second Brigade,	361	
		1011

Second Division,
1466 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	731	
Second Brigade,	735	
		1466

Third Division,
Brigadier General, and 1146 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	650	
Second Brigade,	496	
		1146

Fourth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1580 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	765	
Second Brigade,	815	
		1580

Fifth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1756 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	778	
Second Brigade,	660	
Third Brigade,	318	
		1756

Sixth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1469 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	830	
Second Brigade,	639	
		1469

Seventh Division,
Brigadier General, and 1567 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	733	
Second Brigade,	822	
		1567

Eighth Division,
Brigadier General, and 1157 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	733	
Second Brigade,	424	
		1157

Ninth Division,
733 men, officers included.

First Brigade,	375	
Second Brigade,	358	
		733

The several Major Generals of the Militia will cause the detachment aforesaid to be apportioned on the regiments, battalions and companies of infantry, cavalry and artillery, within their respective Divisions, as near as possible. Each Commanding Officer of a regiment will form the men which shall be detached from his regiment, into one or more companies, of 64 rank and file each, as nearly as may be; and he will report to the Commanding officer of the Brigade, the number of companies which shall be so formed. Each Commanding officer of a Brigade, will form the detachments which shall be made from the cavalry, artillery, and other corps not regimented, into companies, if sufficiently numerous, if not, into squads. And the Brigadiers will make report of all companies and squads, which shall be formed within their respective Brigades to their Major-Generals.—To those Brigades where the detachments from the cavalry, artillery, and corps not regimented, shall be too small to form companies, the Major-General will unite the detachments from the several Brigades, within their respective Divisions, and organize them in proportion to their numbers.

And the Commanding officers of corps, will, without delay, make returns of the officers and men detached, in the regular channel, to the Brigadiers, and the Brigadiers will make duplicate returns to their Major-Generals, and to the Adjutant-General as soon as may be.

The several companies of infantry, within each Brigade respectively, which shall be detached as aforesaid, shall be formed into one or more battalions, according to their numbers, making 240 men, rank and file, the ratio for a battalion, as nearly as may be; observing however that no battalion will consist of a greater number than 320, nor less than 160 men, rank and file.

The detachment will form three Divisions, and 6 Brigades, as follows:

First Division,
Major General BROOKS.

First Brigade, to comprehend the counties of *Suffolk, Norfolk, Plymouth, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes' County and Nantucket.* - - - - - 2767

Second Brigade, *Essex & Middlesex,* - - - - 2612 — 5379

Second Division,
Major General SHEPARD.

First Division, *Hampshire* and *Berkshire,* - - - - 2313

Second Brigade, *Worcester.* 1567 — 3880

Third Division,
Major General ICHABOD GOODWIN.

First Brigade, *York* and *Cumberland,* - - - - 1469

Second Brigade, *Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington.* 1157 — 2626

11,885

Each Division will have 1 Major-General, with two Aid de-Camps, and 1 Deputy-Adjutant General.

Each Brigade, will have 1 Brigadier-General, and 1 Brigade Inspector.

Each Regiment, (to be composed of two battalions) will have 1 Colonel, (or Lieutenant Colonel commanding a regiment in the line) 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon and 1 Surgeon's Mate, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master's Sergeant, 1 Drummer and 1 Fife Major.

Each battalion will have 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, (not a Commandant,) or a Major.

Each company of infantry, calvalry and artillery, will be organized as is particularly directed by the Militia Law of this Commonwealth.

And as soon as the whole arrangement shall be compleated, the Major-Generals detached will give orders to have the companies mustered in order to ascertain their real state, and to obtain a proper return of their several commands.

The Commander in Chief, earnestly calls upon every officer to give his aid in compleating the detachment required, and he expects, the law which regulates the making detachments from the Militia, will be strictly adhered to. The Major-Generals of the whole militia, will in a particular manner direct and superintend the operation within their respective Divisions: And they will be authorized in accepting any legally organized corps, which shall voluntarily engage, by enrolling themselves in the detachment.

By the Act of Congress, on which this order is founded, it is provided, that when the detachment shall be called into actual service, it will not be held to serve a longer time at any one time, than three months, after the troops shall arrive at the place of rendezvous. The pay and allowance will be the same, as the troops on the military establishment of the United States, and they shall be entitled to *one dollar and sixty cents* per month, for cloathing.

The Commander in Chief, having a firm reliance on the patriotism of his fellow citizens, he expects, they will be prepared for any exigence which the nature of our situation may involve. He feels it particularly incumbent on him, at this time of public danger, strongly to urge to them the necessity of being armed and equipped, as the law directs: And altho' the Militia in general are well supplied, yet there being some deficiences, he has every reason to believe that extraordinary exertions will be used, not only to equip the detachment required, but to supply the deficiency of arms in the whole Militia of the Commonwealth.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

WILLIAM DONNISON.

Adjutant General.

REPORT

ON THE

Principles of Revolutionary Government,

MADE IN THE NAME OF THE

COMMITTEE of PUBLICK SAFETY,

BY

MAXIMILIEN ROBERSPIERRE.

Citizens, Representatives of the People.

SUCCESS, whilst it serves only to relax the efforts of the weak, stimulates to more active exertions men of superior minds:

Be it the task of history and of Europe, to boast of the miracles of Toulon;—Let us prepare new triumphs for *Liberty*.

The defenders of the Republick have adopted the maxim of Cæsar. They believe that *nothing is done whilst any thing remains to be accomplished*. Sufficient dangers still exist, to excite our utmost zeal.

The valour of our Republican soldiers renders it an easy task to conquer the English, and overcome traitors; an undertaking, however, not less important, though more arduous, still remains to be accomplished.—We must frustrate by an unbiassed energy, the perpetual intrigues of all the enemies of our liberty, and render triumphant those principles on which alone the public prosperity can be established.

The theory of a revolutionary government, is as new as the revolution that produced it.

It would be in vain to search for it in the books of political writers, by whom it was not foreseen, or in the laws of tyrants, who, content with abusing, are not very solicitous to enquire into the legitimacy of their power. To the artificeary also this word is the object of terror or a subject for calumny; to tyrants a high offence; to many persons a complete enigma: it is necessary therefore to explain it to all, that the good citizens, at least may rally round the standard of public welfare.

The office of government is to direct the moral and physical force of the nation to the end of its institution.

The revolution is the war of liberty against its enemies; the constitution is the government of liberty, at once victorious and at peace.

The revolutionary government stands in need of extraordinary activity, because it is in a state of war. It is subject to rules less uniform and exact, because the circumstances under which it exists, are unsettled and tempestuous, and above all because it is perpetually obliged to provide uncommon and immediate resources, for new and pressing dangers. Civil liberty accepts chiefly the attention of the *constitutional* government; publick liberty that of the *revolutionary* government. Under the constitutional government, almost all that is required is the protection of individuals against the publick power: under the revolutionary government the public itself is to be defended against all the factions that assail it. The revolutionary government owes to good citizens, all the protection which the nation can give: The enemies of the people have nothing to expect from it but death.

This is sufficient to explain the origin and nature of those laws which we call revolutionary. Those who pronounce them arbitrary or tyrannical, are either stupid or obstinate sophists, who endeavour to confound things which are opposite in their nature.—They wish peace and war, health and sickness to be submitted to the same regimen; or rather they desire only the resurrection of tyranny, and the death of their country. If they are clamorous for the literal execution of the constitutional laws, it is only to violate them with impunity. These are the cowardly assassins, who destroy the Republic in its cradle, endeavor to fetter it with vague maxims, from which they well know how to disengage themselves.

The constitutional vessel has not been constructed to remain always on the stocks: But would it have been proper to have launched it in a storm, and under the influence of contrary winds? This was what the tyrants and slaves, who opposed its construction, wished; the French people however have directed you to wait the return of a calm. Their unanimous wishes, drowning at once, the clamours of aristocracy and of federalism, have commanded you, first, to deliver them from all their enemies.

The temples of the Gods are not built to serve as an asylum for sacrilegists who come to profane them; nor was the constitution framed to countenance the plots of tyrants who endevor to destroy it.

If the revolutionary government be more active in its career, more free in its movements; is it less just or less legal? No! It is supported by the most sacred of all laws. The welfare of the people: by the most irrefragable of all rights—Necessity.

Its principles are founded on justice and public order: It has nothing in common with anarchy or confusion; on the contrary its aim is to repress them, for the purpose of establishing the reign of the laws—neither has it any thing in common with what was arbitrary—It is not directed by particular passion; but by the public welfare.

We have to steer between two rocks—imbecility and severity—*Moderantisme* and Excess—*Moderantisme*, which is to moderation, what impotence is to chastity—and excess, which resembles energy only as a dropsy resembles health.

Tyrants have perpetually endeavored to make us return to slavery by the road of *Moderantisme*; sometimes indeed, they have tried to accomplish their purpose by driving us into the opposite path. The two extremes led to the same point—the supporters of each have failed. No one resembles more the apostle of Federalisme, than the *boisterous* preacher of the Republic, one and indivisible. The friend of Kings and the *procureur-general* of the human race, underhand each other extremely well. The banquique covered with scapularies, and the fanatique who preaches up atheism, very much resemble each other.

What then are we to do? to desect the villainous contriver of those infamous plots; to protect patriotism even in its errors; to enlighten the patriots, and without intermission to instruct the people in their rights and in their duties. If this be not adopted, all will be lost. If we had to choose between the excess of patriotic fervor and inclosism, or *moderantism*, there could be no hesitating in deciding.

Above all, let us take care that, in wishing to *cure*, we do not *kill*, Patriotism.

Patriotism is in its nature ardent. Was there ever a cold lover of his country? It generally fails to the lot of men whose simplicity renders them little capable of calculating the political consequences of a civic proceeding by its motive. But where is even the enlightened patriot who is not sometimes deceived? If one admits that there are *modern* who are honest, why should not, there exist patriots who are honest, whom sentiments that are in themselves praise worthy, have led too far.

If then you regard as criminals all those, who in a revolutionary movement have passed the exact line traced out by prudence, you will include in one common proscription, with the bad citizens, all the natural friends of liberty, your own friends, and all the supporters of the Republic. The crafty emissaries of tyranny, after having deceived themselves become their accusers, and perhaps their judges.

Who then will be enabled to distinguish amidst such a variety of shades? Who then will trace the line of demarcation between so many opposite excesses? the love of our country and of virtue. This it what kings and knaves are always endeavoring to de-

cree. They with to have nothing to do either with reason or with truth.

In shewing what are the duties of a revolutionary government, we have pointed out the rocks on which it may split. The greater its power, the more necessary it is that it should be directed by honesty and integrity. The moment it falls into bad hands, liberty will be lost; its name will become the pretext and the excuse for even a counter revolution; its action will be that of a violent poison.

The foundation of the French Republic was not the sport of a child.—It is neither the offspring of caprice, nor the accidental result of a collision of all the various aims of individuals, or of all the revolutionary elements. Wisdom as well as power presided at the creation of the universe.

If the Revolutionary Government be not seconded by the energy, by the wisdom, by the patriotism, by the justice of all the Representatives of the People, how can it possess a force of re-action, proportionate to the efforts of all Europe by whom it is attacked, and of all the enemies of liberty who oppose it at every point?—Miserable indeed will be our situation if we attend to the perfidious insinuations of our enemies, who unable to conquer, seek only to divide us: if instead of adding strength to, we break the bonds of our union; if truth and the welfare of the country be superseded by private interest and offended vanity!

Let our souls be elevated to the summit of Republican virtues, and the examples of antiquity. Themistocles possessed greater talents than the Lacedemonian General, who, commanded the Grecian fleet; yet, when the latter, as an answer to some counsel necessary for saving the country, raised his stick to strike him. Themistocles contented himself with replying, "strike, but hear;" and Greece triumped over the Tyrant of Asia.

Scipio, after having conquered Hannibal and Carthage, rendered himself glorious by serving under the command of his enemy. O virtue! How much beneath thee is all the pride of little minds! O virtue! art thou less necessary in *founding* a Republic, than in *governing* it when at peace? O my country, hast thou less command over the Representatives of the French People, than Greece and Rome possessed over their Generals? What do I say! If amongst us the functions of the Revolutionary Government be no longer considered as duties, but objects of ambition—the Republic already is no more.

The authority of the Convention should be respected by all Europe.—To degrade it, to destroy it, the Tyrants have lavished all their treasures and exhausted all their resources! It is necessary that the Convention resolutely prefer its own Government to that of the Cabinet of London. The moment the Convention ceases to govern, tyrants will begin to reign.

What advantage have they not had in this war of arts and corruption made against the Republic! all the vices have fought under their banners, whilst the virtues only have combated for the Republic.

The vices are simple, modest, poor, often ignorant, and sometimes rude; they are the portion of the unfortunate; the patrimony of the people. The vices are forewarded with abundance, decorated with all the enchantments of delusion, and all the allurements of pleasure, and protected by those dangerous talents which are devoted to the cause of criminality.

Five years of treason and of tyranny, too much credulity, want of foresight and pusillanimity, have enabled Austria, England, Russia, Prussia, and Italy, to establish a secret Government in France in opposition to our own. They have their committees, their Treasurers, their Agents.

Foreign Courts, too, have for a long time past, vomited forth on France all the able villians whom they keep in their pay. Their agents infest our armies: the victory even at Toulon is a proof of it; all the bravery of our soldiers, all the fidelity of our Generals, all the heroism of the Representatives of the People, are necessary to triumph over treason. They debate in our assemblies; they introduce themselves into our clubs; they have besieged even the sanctuary of the national representation; they direct, and eternally will direct, the counter revolution on the same plan.

They perpetually surround us, they intrude our Powers, flatter our passions—endeavour to learn our opinions, and then make use of our resolutions as an engine against us. Are we timid! they praise your prudence. Are you prudent! they accuse you of timidity, your courage they call lemerity—your justice cruelty. Take no account of them, and they plot in secret, and under the mask of patriotism. One day they assassinate the defenders of liberty; the next they mix with the funeral procession, and request for the divine honours; whilst they only watch for an occasion to commit similar murders. Are the flames of a civil war to be kindled—these men are ready to preach up all the follies of superstition. Is the war likely to be extinguished by the blood of Frenchmen: they instantly abjure their priest-hood, and their goods to rekindle it.

We have seen the English and the Prussians, in our towns and in our villages, publishing ridiculous doctrines in the name of the Convention. We have seen themselves place priests at the head of a collection of rebels, of whose conduct religion was either the motive or the pretext.

Foreigners have hitherto appeared to decide on the public tranquility.—Money has circulated and disappeared at their pleasure. If it thought fit the people had bread; if not, they were deprived of it. At their signal, mobs, round the doors of the bakers, were either collected or dispersed.

They surround us with their fleairies and with their spies, we know this—we see it; and still they live! the axe of the law, it appears, cannot touch them. At present it is more difficult to punish, even a grand conspirator, than to snatch a friend of liberty from the hands of calumny.

Scarcely have we denounced those excesses falsely attributed to philosophy—provoked by the enemies of France. Scarcely had patriotism pronounced in the tribune the word *ultra revolutionare*, which denotes them, when the traitors of Lyons and all the adherents of tyranny hasten to apply it to those warm and generous patriots who have avenged the people and the laws.

But what do I say? the monsters who have committed these crimes are a thousand times less atrocious than those vile wretches who secretly prey upon our vitals,—and yet these men live and conspire against us with impunity! they only wait for leaders to rally them whom they seek among yourselves—their principal object is to create dissentions—this fatal struggle would raise the hopes of aristocracy, would renew the plots of the federalists; it would avenge the Girondine faction who have been punished for their crimes; for it is the mountain, or rather the Convention, whom they attack in endeavoring to divide it, and impede its operations.

We make war only against the English, the Prussians, the Austrians, and their accomplices. It is in exterminating them that we reply to our accusers. We know no hatred but to the enemies of our country. It is not to the hearts of patriots and of the unfortunate that we wish to carry terror; but to the haunts of foreign *brigands*, where they divide their spoil and drink the blood of Frenchmen.

This Committee has observed that the law is not sufficiently active in punishing the chief culprits—foreigners the well known agents of the coalesced kings: generals, stained with the blood of the French, the accomplices of Dumourier, of Custine, and of Lamorliere have been long in a state of arrest and have not yet been tried.

We propose to you to hasten the judgment of foreigners, and of those generals who have conspired with the tyrants who make war against us.

To render ourselves terrible to the enemies of our country is not sufficient—we must preserve its defenders: we therefore intreat you to form some plan for the relief of those who have fought and suffered in the cause of Liberty.

The French army is not only the terror of its enemies—it is the glory of the nation and of humanity.

In marching to victory our brave warriors cry *Vive la Republique*. In falling under the sword of the enemy, their cry is *Vive la Republique*.

Their last words are hymns to Liberty, and their departing sighs are prayers for their country's welfare.

If our generals had imitated our soldiers, Europe would long since, have been conquered. The provisions made for the defenders of the country, have appeared to us too, too small; we believe, that without inconvenience, they may be increased one third. The immense resources of the Republic will permit it: the country demands it.

It appears also to us that the wounded soldiers, and the wives and children of those who have died for their country, experience in the formalities of the law, many difficulties which prevent their receiving all the advantages which it is intended they should enjoy.

OFFICIAL PAPERS

And Authentic intelligence respecting the late partition of

POLAND.

"His majesty the emperor will retake all that Louis XIV. conquered in the Netherlands; and uniting these provinces to the said Netherlands, will give them to his serene highness the elector palatine, so that these new possessions, added to the palatinate, may hereafter have the name of Austrasia.

"His majesty the emperor will preserve, for ever, the property and possession of Bavaria, to make in future an indivisible mass with the domains and hereditary possessions of the house of Austria.

"Her serene highness the Archdutchess Maria-Christina shall be, conjointly with his serene highness her nephew, the Archduke Charles, put into hereditary possession of the duchy of Lorraine.

"Alsace shall be restored to the empire, and the bishop of Strasburgh, as well as the chapter, shall recover their ancient privileges, and the ecclesiastical sovereigns of Germany shall do the same.

"If the Swiss cantons consent and accede to the coalition, it may be proposed to them to annex to the Helvetic league, the bishopric of Porrentui, the desiles of Franche Comte, and even those of Tyrol, with the neighboring bailiwicks, as well as the territory of Vesley, which intersects the Pays de Vaud.

"Should his majesty the king of Sardinia subscribe to the coalition, la Bresse, le Bugey, and the Pays de Gex, usurped by France from Savoy, shall be restored to him.

"In case his Sardinia majesty can make a grand diversion, he shall be suffered to take Dauphiny to belong to him forever, as the nearest descendant of the ancient Dauphins.

"His Majesty the king of Spain shall have Roussillon and Bearn, with the island of Corsica, and he shall take possession of the French part of Saint Domingo.

"Her Majesty the empress of all the Russias shall take upon herself the invasion of Poland, and at the same time retain Kaminieck, with that part of Padolia which borders on Moldavia.

"His Majesty the emperor shall oblige the Porte to give up Choczim, as well as the small forts of Servia, and those on the river Lurus.

"His majesty the king of Prussia, by means of the abovementioned invasion of the empress of all the Russias into Poland, shall make an acquisition of Thorn and Dantzic, and there unite the Palatinate on the east to the confines of Silesia.

"His majesty the king of Prussia, shall besides acquire Lusace, and his serene highness the elector of Saxony shall in exchange receive the rest of Poland, and occupy the throne as hereditary sovereign.

"His majesty the present king of Poland shall abdicate the throne, on receiving a suitable annuity.

"His royal highness the elector of Saxony shall give his daughter in marriage to his serene highness the grand duke of all the Russias, who will be father of the race of the hereditary kings of Poland and Lithuania.

(Signed)

"Leopold.
"Prince Nassau,
"Count Florida Blanca,
"Bischoffswerder."

"The king of England is said to have acceded to this treaty in March 1792.—And Holland to have acceded afterwards, provided the arrangements respecting their limits with his Imperial Majesty should be made according to the desire of the republic before the partition.

"Spain renounced it when count d'Aranda came into office as minister, giving assurances however of the strictest neutrality."

From the (Belfast) NOTHERN STAR.

Observations on the present WAR.

"Lord North and his blessed associates (many of whom, by the bye, are now in power with Mr. Pitt) when called upon to make peace with America, cried out, "What! would you disgrace your country by negociating with rebels? Would you have us *recognize republicans*, wretches who are inadequate against *Monarchy*, and are determined to live without one? Will you not support the Crown and carry on the war a few years longer, in order to *subdue* these *desperadoes*? It is a glorious war, a just war, a necessary war, and in short a war in defence of *your constitution* your *religion*, your *austerity*, &c. &c. You would not surely abandon us in the middle of so *righteous* and blessed a war as this?" So said our wise ministry and courtiers during the American war. Well, we were fools enough to carry on this wild-goose chase; we *addressed* most *loyally* indeed, *we* offered our *lives* and *fortunes*, and were satisfied with *hiring Germans*.—At last we bethought ourselves, *all at once*, to look into our accounts; when lo! and behold! we found we had lost 3 or 400,000 men, 140 *millions* of *hard cash*, and had besides ruined our trade and manufactures, and starved the peasantry of the kingdom. Lord North was then turned out of the ministry, *neck and heels*; the nation called clamorously for peace; and we were content, after all our vapouring, to supplicate the aforesaid REBELS, REPUBLICANS, &c. &c. for the liberty of negociating with them. They allowed us to negociate, and we acknowledged and *recognized* them forever as FREE, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT STATES.

"The striking resemblance between Lord North and Mr. Pitt, and between the American war of the former and the French war of the latter, need not be pointed out."

The two following communications are copied from Mr. Fenno's Gazette of the 11th and 12th of June.

I AM surprised, Mr. Fenno, that a paper, intended, as you profess your's to be, for the information of the citizens of the United States, should have been so long deficient in defining *terms* made use of in all the papers in the country, *to which* no meaning annexed that we can depend on. The Terms Democrat and Democracy—Aristocrat and Aristocracy, for instance, have been handed about, with as much asperity to each, by different parties, who have endeavoured to gain the ascendancy credit of the citizens. You have certainly been deficient in your duty as a paper advertiser, in not informing your customers wherein consists the difference of the hard words; and left you should continue to be negligent, I send you what I can collect from my small reading on the subject.

Democracy, is derived from two Greek words—Demos, signifying *the people at large*, and Cratein, signifying Government—hence Democratia, or democracy, signifies a government exercised by the whole people.—Aristocracy, in like manner, is derived from two Greek words, Aristos, signifying the *best*, and Cratein, governing, as above; hence, Aristocracy is a government exercised by the *best men* amongst the people. This was the case among the Romans when in the middle ages, the nobility and gentry, by their wealth and power, acquired an influence over the operations of government, assumed themselves offices, and exercised feudal tyranny. Autocracy were odious to the commonality, as the nobles because objects of terror and vexation from their excess in the latter of power, gave a democracy. When the number of the whole community to be moderate as to admit of their meeting together, and taking the affairs of their State into their consideration, there is certainly the best form of government; as the happiness resulting from thus consulting the wisdom of a whole community is encreased it by natural, population or the accession of foreigners, to such as to render the meeting of the whole, expensive, troublesome, and in some instances dangerous.

Hence naturally arose the idea of Representative Republic, which is in fact Democracy, because *the whole people*, by their representatives to express their will in the different departments of government; but it ought always to be an *Aristocracy*, where the will of the people is well executed; because they ought to elect the *best men* to serve them in the highest offices of State—and we trust this has been the case in the United States; for we see a Washington, thus elected unanimously by the whole people, at the head of the executive—an Adams his second, and at the head of the Senate—Senators and Members of the Representative branch, among whom it would be improper to make distinctions, because we suppose that the will of the people constitutionally exercised, has reflected the *best men* within their knowledge in whom to vest the high and important powers of the United States.—If this be the case, and certainly it ought to be so, we have no right to deny that the United States are governed by an *Aristocracy*, as is by the *best men*, selected in the different election districts, *by the governed*, and representing their will in all things whatsoever shall come before the executive and legislative department: under this idea, well *understood*, our rulers ought not to be vilified with the popular clamour of *Aristocracy & Aristocracy*; for if ever a people were under such a government, the United States certainly claim the pre-eminence of a Real *Aristocracy*; that is, a government by the *best men among them*, separated from the people only because of their *better fitness* to fulfil the duties imposed on them by their appointments.

But what shall we say of the people who stiling themselves *Democrats*, are attempting to leap into the saddle, and shove their own choice to *usurp* the powers so delegated to them by the whole People. Mr. Fenno, I do not choose to answer the question at present, I shall referre you to my sentiments on this subject to a future paper, but I will just hint, that I think that the *true and odious Aristocrats*, from the following characteristic marks.

1st. They choose themselves in the beginning, and did not originate from the people at large, as all legal governments ought to do.

2d. They will not suffer the *people*, or *any part of them* to send representatives amongst them; one of their fundamental *maxims* being, that a *great majority of their real selves* shall be necessary to the induction of every member.

Having never corresponded with you before, I am yet to learn what reception you will give to my first attempt: I shall hereafter judge of the propriety of sending you some further observations on political subjects.

A CITIZEN.

Lancaster County, June 4, 1794.

From a Correspondent.

The progress of literature in the United States, must give pleasure to every true republican.—Since the publication of Mr. Dobson's edition of the Encyclopedia, that knowledge which was derived principally from our Libraries, and confined in a great degree to the cities on the Atlantic shores, is now diffused thro' the interior of our country. In the Gazette of yesterday, we see in Lancaster County an excellent definition of Aristocracy and Democracy, which we hope may have its use—and for which we could not so well account, but from the general subscription, by which Mr. Dobson has been encouraged to prosecute so great a work. A work very much read by our fellow citizens residing at a distance from those public Libraries, which have heretofore been the source of such exalted sentiments.

WARSAW, *(Poland)* March 27.

THIS Capital, at this moment, is in the greatest state of fermentation; and within these few days it has assumed quite a military aspect. In the town, and its vicinities, there are no less than 15,000 Russian mercenaries. The arrival of these troops is in consequence of the resistance of the people to the taxes imposed on them by the Empress of Russia. The people appear animated by one glorious sentiment, which breathes a spirit of pure and unadulterated liberty.

Yesterday advice was received, which has considerably changed the affairs of the Patriots. It states, that 18,00 men, commanded by M. Manget, have also revolted, and joined the army commanded by that brave and resolute Patriot, Madalinsky. The latter is now at the head of 4000 men at Nove Miasto, and several squadrons belonging to another Patriot have joined these latter fellows.

On the 22d a decree passed, by which the insurgents are declared rebels, subject to the most arbitrary punishments. Another circumstance which occasions considerable alarm and anxiety here, is the official declaration communicated by the Prussian Ambassador, which states, that a body of Prussian troops were to enter yesterday into the Woywodricks or shires of Scodomir, and Cracow.

Numerous real caps have lately been exhibited in the publick streets, and in the Divine field at Chelm, a resolution has actually passed to adopt the French dress for them. The King is guarded by Russian soldiers, as he is unpopular, and exasperated by the Poles. Ingaliskobin, has requested the commissioners of the department to send a body of Polish troops to oppose Madalinsky, and his army of Patriots, but they have refused.

BRUSSELS, April 25.

They write from Valenciennes, of yesterday's date, that since the 18th only, the Austrians have lost 3000 men killed, and as many wounded. The wounded are dispersed of in the private houses at Valenciennes and Le Quesnoy; for they are very lonely in such numbers, as to make it impossible to dispose of them in hospitals and churches.

MANHEIM, April 30.

A grand council of war was held yesterday at Heidleburg, the result of which is said to have been, that the Austrians are immediately to repass the Rhine and commence offensive operations.

CAMP NEAR TOURNAY, May 6.

The loss of the Austrians, in the late affairs, amount to 3500 killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of 22 pieces of cannon, &c.

The enemy, besides gaining very considerable plunder, have, by their incursions, completely deranged our plan of operations.

Hitherto, by his present position, obliging the Pool, &c. from this to Ostend, to proceed by Ghent: and so great has been the opposition of the French advancing to Ghent, that the greatest part of our Military Stores have been removed from thence to Antwerp.

OSTEND, May 1.

"Menin was taken by siege yesterday.

"It is said that all the Emigrants with La Chatre their Colonel, were put to death. The garrison consisted of about three thousand men.

"All the transports are preparing to go out by this ride if possible, as it is strongly suspected that the French intend to pay us a visit."

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, April 29.

Barere from the Committee of Publick Safety, gave the following account of the operations of the Naval and Military forces of the Republick.

He informed the Convention that eight prizes had been brought into Brest, L'Orient, and Rochfort; but that on the other hand, two French frigates, on their way from Conrale to Brest, had fallen in with some English men of war. One had been captured, the fate of the other was not yet known. A third which was present, had returned to port.

ARMY OF THE ARDENNES.

The success of the army of the Ardennes is equal to our most sanguine expectations. The dispatches of the 6th Floreal, (April 25) state, that the army had been engaged with the enemy for three days successively, and that 1200 Austrians have bitten the dust.

On the 7th of Floreal. (April 26) the army rendered itself master of the heights of Bosse, with considerable loss on the part of the enemy.

ARMY OF THE EASTERN PYRENEES.

Equal success attends the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. All Spanish Gerdagne is in the power of the Republick. The brave Dagobert having taken the city of Urgel, retired to d' Purverdy, to wait for reinforcements for the purpose of attacking the citadel, the enemy having cut down the bridge which led into the town. Here, I am sorry to say, that this brave General was killed by a cannon ball. The National Deputies immediately appointed Dopper in his stead. The process verbal will contain an account of the services, which Dagobert has rendered to the Republick.

Letter from Richard and Caudin, Representatives of the army of the North.

Head Quarters, of Flamertio,
10 Floreal, 28th April.

We expect the result of the General Attack. On the left we have had the most brilliant success. We are in Furnes and Courtray. We continue our victorious march into Belgium. We learn in the mean time that the army of the Ardennes has triumphed at Beaumont, and that the junction of the division of the Ardennes and Maubeuge has been effected, which puts that place out of danger. Our attacks of the centre in the grand army have not been attended with brilliant success. Thrice we have attacked, but victory is dubious, owing to the disaffection and cowardice of several officers. Richard repairs thither. The ardour and confidence of the soldiers are at their height. There are only in Menin 5000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon. We wish there were more.

May 7.—In the district of Luxembourg, General Jourdan still keeps possession of Arlon, by which means he has cut off the communication between the Army of General Beaulieu and that of the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

The accounts received by the last mail, from the western countries, contain very painful information, relatively to the hostile proceedings and dispositions of the Indians in that quarter. The boats in passing with provisions to Fort de Bœuf, have been attacked, and a few persons killed & wounded. It appears, likewise, that the trails of several parties have been discovered in the country contiguous to the Kiskemenetas and Alleghany; the settlement at Pine Run has broke up, and apprehensions of an attack are expected at every station on the frontier. Great dissatisfaction is publickly declared at the suspension of the Presque Isle establishment, and an explanation upon that subject, seems indispensable.

Greensburgh, June 6, 1794.

SIR

I beg leave to lay before you a statement of the information I have received, of the hostile disposition, manifested by the Indians on our frontiers:

On Friday last in the morning of the same day, a cannon was fired on above the mouth of Kiskemenetas, in the Alleghany river, by which one man was killed, and two wounded; on the same day in the evening, Capt. Sharp's boat, was attacked in the Kiskemenetas river, near to Chamber's station, having just set off for Kentucky, by a party of Indians supposed to be twelve in number; there was but three men and one boy with the boat when attacked and the savages kept up a constant fire on the boat while she kept drifting down the river.

It appears that one man and a boy were killed, one made his escape, and Capt. Sharp, supposed to be mortally wounded; the boat with some women and a number of children miraculously got to Pittsburgh.—By a letter just received from Col. Charles Campbell he informs me that the spies had made a discovery of a large trail of Indians on Pine creek above the Kettanig, who appeared by the track to be making for the settlement.

By another discovery of the spies it appears that three canoes with six or seven Indians in each, had crossed the Alleghany river at the mouth of Pochony, in consequence of which the settlement of Pine Run is broke up, and a general alarm excited on the frontier.

Several parties have turned out voluntarily to intercept the enemy if possible, and for the security of the frontiers, but as these are not Regular drafts, it is not to be expected they will remain out more than a few days—there is great reason to believe these Indians are of the Six nations, and that the Frontier, will of course continue to be constantly harrassed: By this last information it appears that many even of the frontier inhabitants are destitute both of arms and ammunition; and that a supply at this place would prove extremely useful for the use of such as turn out on occasional scouts.

Waiting your pleasure and direction in the premises, I remain your Excellency's very humble servant,

Wm. JACK.

His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esquire.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

It is useless to tell of much news, when in fact, there are none. Things of great importance are in agitation, but nothing as yet has reached us, that is either decisive of the great events in view, or that give very strong presages of what we are to expect in them. An English squadron has made a short visit, and is gone; the French lay stationary in our harbour, the destination of which is unknown.

Uncertain rumours from the Frontiers in France, speak of some serious work there, and future time will tell us better what it is.

At the westward we seem rather more peaceably inclined of war, and it is still to be hoped that negociation may succeed to take away the prognostics of approaching war.

The following French ships, viz.

La Convention of	84 guns,
Le Nedor,	74
L'Achille,	74
Le Northumberland,	74 and

A number of frigates, are said to be on a cruize between Chesapeake and Sandy Hook; and on Tuesday arrived here the Concorde, the Liberator, and the Prompt, French vessels of war.

Capt. Thomas, of the ship Jay, informs us, that the day previous to his departure from Cork, an account arrived there of a severe action having been fought in the English channel, between four British frigates and three French frigates; that two of the English, engaged two of the French, and the other two engaged the largest French frigate, of 44 guns; that the action commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued until ain the afternoon, when the Frenchmen struck their colours.

We understand there were 5 English, & 4 French, but one of the French ran away before the action commenced, and the other English Frigate said to be La Nimph, could not come up. The French 44 gun ship, had all her masts shot away, and 80 men laying dead on her decks when she struck to the two frigates.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.

Friday morning last about 25 miles from this place, in the Alleghany river, a loaded canoe with three men on board, was fired on by the Indians; one of the men was killed, the other two wounded. The same day, about half an hour before sunset, a Kentucky boat, with about 20 persons on board (all women and children, except five men) was fired on in the Kiskemenetas, seven miles from the mouth; three men were killed and one badly wounded, the other being on shore made his escape—one Indian was killed. The boat arrived here the next day with the dead men on board—the inhabitants of this place took immediate measures to have them decently buried, and raised a generous collection for the present support of the women and children: one of whom, with six small children, had her husband and son killed. It is supposed this was the same party that fired on the canoe in the Alleghany.

Accounts from Fort Washington, as late as the 15th ult. inform us, that an escort between that place and Head Quarters, had been attacked the day before by the Indians, and eight men were killed.

BOSTON, June 26.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

The business of the Legislature has been

especially taken up, since the Whiskey Insurrection Bill—several amendments have been made by the Senate, which have occasioned a long debate in the House, and on the question of concurrence being taken yesterday, it passed in the negative.

A large number of private and private bills, &c. have been read and passed.

Arrived yesterday Capt. Sturgis, in 30 days from Jamaica, having been captured and carried in there, and his vessel unloaded of her cargo, consisting of a large quantity of coffee, &c. which he left there on the road to adjudication. He informs that the people in Jamaica were under great apprehension of starving, from the great scarcity of provisions of all kinds, occasioned by the failure of a part of the Cork fleet, and the American embargo, which had it been longer continued, must have produced a famine in the island. Flour 40 dollars per barrel.

On the 25th of April, the sloop Gen. Green, Brase, commander, belonging to the state of Rhode-Island, and last from the coast of Africa, with between 80 and 90 prime slaves on board, was cut out of the mouth of Surinam river by 15 soldiers from the new fort, and has not since been heard of.

NORTHAMPTON, July 2.

Nothing can be more audacious than the contempt with which the French treat the sublime science of generalship. To beat Marshal Freytag, and raise the siege of Dunkirk, they send Houchard, a house painter, to beat the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and raise the siege of Maubeuge, they send Jourdan, a haberdasher; to retake Toulon they send Dugommier, a flationer;—to beat the Duke of Brunswic, and drive General Wurmser out of Alsace, they fear Hoche, a pustillion; and more insulting than all the rest, every one of these low fellows succeeded in his mission.

We hear that the British government of Canada feel such apprehensions of an attack from the late exasperated Americans, that a body of troops is ordered from Quebec to Montreal. What part of the frontiers they are destined for, is not known.

The report of Col. Simcoe's return to Niagara is without foundation.

The martial spirit, we are told, runs very high in Virginia—the people in some parts clamor loudly for war. This is not strange; as those people are most warm for war, who have LEAST to lose, and who expect others to do all the fighting.

SCYTHES.

NICHOLS's, genuine

WARRANTED SCYTHES, made in *Connecticut*, to be sold at the store of ROBERT BRUCE, & SON.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 29, 1794.

New Goods once more,

FOR SALE.

FINE Dark and Light Chintzes, Blue, Black and Pink Durants, Blue, Green and Pink Mercens, Fine Black Ruffel, Muslins, Silk Mitts, Jean, Jeanett, Muslinett and Foilenett Vest Patterns, fine Jackonett Muslin, fine Chintz Shawls, Printed Stripe Buttons, a match for my Broadcloths, Elastics, Cassimers, &c. Fancy Stockings, Pins, Chappel Needles, Blunts and Sharps, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Crockery Ware, &c. &c. Cheap, for Butter, Fat Sheep, Beef Cattle, or Cash, by the 10th October next.

Also, O. and N. Rum, Tea, and Salt of an excellent quality. Chocolate, Cheese, Men's Shoes, Homespun Check Linen and Tow Cloth, Nankeen, and Pigtail Tobacco, for Cash, Butter, Grain, Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter, Brass, Beeswax, and Live Geese Feathers, in hand.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, 29th June 1794.

CASH, and a generous price given for good ENGLISH HAY, at landlord QUINTIN's in WARE, by

WILLIAM DRAPER.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the middle of May last, a small SOW, supposed to be with pig, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Sow, or give information, so that the owner, may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

SIMEON EDWARDS.

Northampton, July 2, 1794.

POETRY.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

BY inserting the following CONTRAST, you will oblige a number of your customers.

I.

THE HEAD*, which *once*, sharp thorns disgrac'd,
To please a nation's frown;
Now rules the Hosts of Heav'n, and wears
A bright, IMMORTAL CROWN.
* JESUS of *Nazareth*.

II.

REVERSE.

The HEAD*, so *late*, with honors crown'd,
Equip't, with gold, complete,
Lies trestling maggots, in the ground,
Beneath some Beggar's feet,
* LOUIS XVI.

From the COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

The following *neat*, though *indelicate* Play on a Word lately made its appearance in *France*.—If you republish it, be so good as to preface it with a caution, for Ladies not to read it.—It is fit only for the reading of gross *male* creatures.

Yours, O. -

CAUTION——Ladies—do not read the following.

EPIGRAM—

ON THE BRITISH TROOPS TAKING AN ARSENAL FROM THE FRENCH, SANS-CULOTTES.

ALAS! on patriotic hoft—
What direful mischiefs daily fall—
Long since their *breeches* they have lost,
But now they've lost their *Arse'n al*

ISAAC GERE,

Watch & Clock-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced business opposite the School House, Northampton, where every command in his business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch. He flatters himself that after having been regularly bred to the business, he shall by his strict attention to it, be able to give satisfaction.

HAS FOR SALE,

Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, by the dozen or single—best gilt and low priz'd Seals, by do.—Gilt and Steel Keys, by do. Ladies' Gilt Lockets and Pins—Plated and low prized Shoe and Knee Buckles, by the dozen or single—Gentlemen's Stone Knee do. set in Silver—do. in Pinchbeck, do. Stone and Gilt Stock, do.

N. B. CLOCKS of any description made on the shortest notice, and warranted good. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and particular attention paid to their performance.—Likewise a few second hand watches for sale.

Northampton, June 24, 1794.

New Goods.

Nathaniel Smith,

INFORMS his friends and acquaintance, and the Public, that he is now opening at his store in Sunderland, a good assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS.

Also all kinds of West India Goods, and Groceries, including in the whole, almost every article usually inquired after in a country Store, which Goods he is determined to sell as cheap for ready pay as can be purchased in the County of Hampshire. Constant attendance given at said Store, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Sunderland, June 29, 1794.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Has just received a general assortment of European and India

GOODS,

SELECTED from the latest arrivals at Boston, which will be sold for CASH in hand, or approved credit, nearly as *LOW* as at the manufactures in Europe and India.

ALSO, Souchong and Bohea Teas, West-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife and Malaga Wine, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Molasses, Salt, Russia and Swedes Iron, German Steel, Powder and Shot, 7od. 8od. & 9d Nails, Codfish, Crosscut Saws, Iron-Shovels, &c. &c.

Eastampton, June 24, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just received, a large and valuable supply of

GOODS,

Which added to those he had on hand before, will comprehend almost every article of consumption that is made use of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rum, by the Hogshead or less quantity—Also, Russia and Philadelphia IRON, German and blistered STEEL, PAINTER's COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER's DYE-STUFFS such as LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, the best kind of CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK-CARDS, FUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

—AS USUAL—

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Gin, Raisins by the Cask, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, best kind of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molasses, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, Codfish by the quintal, various kinds of Nails and Glass, Iron Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, is under some necessity to collect a considerable sum of money in a few weeks, of consequence he will offer his GOODS for sale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

CASH GIVEN FOR

POT-ASH.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

TAPPAN & FOWLE,

WOULD inform their customers, that they have just opened a beautiful assortment of

English Goods,

which they will sell for ready pay, as low as they can be purchased in the county.

June 12, 1794.

Daniel Butler,

Has this day received at his Store in Northampton, and Williamsburgh, a new supply of English

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, cheap for ready pay.

WANTED BY the 15th Oct. next, 3000 yards CHECK'D WOOLLEN SHIRTING, made in the following manner, 3-4ths wedth—half blue, and 4-4 check—for which a generous price in GOODS will be given on delivery.

N. B. ALL persons indebted, whose accounts are more than 12 months standing, are informed that by paying the balances, on or before the 15th day of October next, will prevent their being sued.

June 2, 1794.

Fresh Goods.

Arad Brown, & Co.

HAVE this day received from Boston, an additional supply of Summer

GOODS,

Among which are Light, Dark, & Blue Ground Chintz Furniture, Muslins, Muslinetts, Sattins, Modes, Bandanno and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Cotton and Silk Hose, Fustians, Nankeen, Janes, of all prizes, Muslin and Silk Veil Shapes, Shawls, Morocco, Irish Linen, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c.

Which together with their other GOODS make a complete assortment, which will be sold at as low advance as at any store in the county. Also, in a few days will receive most kinds of West-India Goods.

Eastampton, June 10, 1794.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS just received an Assortment of English and W. I. Goods, which he offers for sale on such Terms as cannot fail of pleasing the Purchaser.—Ready pay will be agreeable—or if more convenient, he will give his usual terms of credit.

Also may be had as above, a few Quarter Casks of warranted Powder, at the (Boston price.)

Worthington, 13th June, 1794.

WANTED *immediately*,

A quantity of LATH. Inquire of the PRINTER.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the business of BOOK-BINDING, as usual, neatly opposite the Court-House, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant's Account Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice. Old Books rebound.

He has for Sale,

Blair's Sermons,	Principles of Politeness.
Price's Sermons,	American Songster,
Cullen's Practice of Physic.	Stenben's Manual Exercise.
Hamilton's Midwifery.	Thompson's Seasons.
Buchan's Family Physician.	Talk,
Dispensatory,	Foresters,
Chesselden's Anatomy.	Morse's Geography,
Elliot's Pocket Book,	Prompter,
Brown's Element's,	Young's Night Thoughts.
Hamilton's Treatise,	Blind Child,
Pike's Arithmetic,	Holy Bible Abridged.
Young Men's Companion.	Gentleman and Ladies Monitor,
School Master's Assistant.	Beauties Muses,
Hervey's Meditations.	American Clerk's Magazine,
Seneca's Morals, Maxims,	Watt's Lyric Poems,
Complete Letter Writer.	Economy of Human Life.
Redeemed Captive,	Life of Gardiner,
Pleasing Instructor,	Book of Knowledge,
Pocket Farrier,	Gay's Fables,
Friar Bacon,	Perry's Dictionaries,
Injured Innocence,	Psalms & Hymns,
Pope's Essays,	Young Ladies Accidence.
Conquest of Mexico,	Country Dances,
Lucky Idiot,	Children's Books,
Life of Swift,	Ink Powder,
Bibles & Testaments,	Sealing Wax,
Hieroglyphick Bible.	Wafers,
Psalm Books pr. doz.	Quills,
Webster's 18, 2d and 3d Part.	Morocco Leather,
Perry's, do. per. gross dozen or single.	Gold Leaf,
Primmer's,	Red and Black Pocket Books,
	Copper Plates,
	Excellent Ballards,

ENGLISH PAPER.

Royal, Medium, Thickwott, Fools Cap, Letter Paper, Gilt, Marble, Bonnet, Cartridge, and Wrapping do.

Any of the above articles given for Rags, or Tanned Sheep-Skins. Constant Attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is wanted.

Northampton, June 18, 1794.

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE.

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution;

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX.	1572
DR. T. GODWIN,	1639
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655
DR. H. MOORE,	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

LOST on the road, between Conway and Northampton, two small black felt HATS; on the 22d of May last. Whoever will give information concerning said Hats, so that they may be had, or return them shall be well rewarded by

Wm. BILLINGS.

Conway, June 3, 1794.

WANTED a Journeyman TAYLOR, immediately.

Enquire of

JOHN HUGHES.

Chesterfield, June 13, 1794.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *June 5, 1794.*

GENERAL ORDERS, FOR THE 3d DIVISION OF MILITIA.

WHEREAS the Militia Law of this Commonwealth directs, that the Commanding Officers of Divisions, shall review the Troops under their respective Commands, by Brigade, Regiment, or Battalion, at least once in two years. The Major-General proposes to review the Division he has the honour to command, in September next, in the following order:

Col. Thomas Dwight, will parade his regiment, on the 9th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Col. Lyon, will parade his Regiment, on the 10th at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Col. Henry Dwight, on the 11th.

Col. William Lyman, on the 15th.

Col. Goldsbury, on the 16th.

Col. Stebbins, on the 17th.

Col. White, on the 18th.

Col. Bradish, on the 19th.

The Regiments commanded by Col. Taylor, and Lieut. Col. Bates, will parade their respective regiments on the 23d at 9 o'clock, A. M. at such place as shall be agreed upon by them. As the Supreme Judicial Court will set on that week, great inconvenience will attend the inspection of those regiments on two several days.

The Several Companies of Cavalry and Artillery, will meet as usual, for review and inspection, with those regiments most contiguous to them.

The Cadet Company commanded by Capt. Bliss, will parade at the same time and place with Colonel Thomas Dwight's Regiment.

As the Division I have the honour to command, have been repeatedly call'd upon to complete themselves with Arms, Ammunition, and every military equipment as pointed out by law; and as the Good is well knowing to the exertions the respective Soldiers have made to equip themselves, these past, he will not therefore admit of a doubt, but that he shall find every man in his Division completely equipped when he reviews them.

When he reflects on the very critical situation of the country, and the wishes of the people he commands, to maintain peace, and avoid the horrors of war, he fully of opinion, that to maintain the one, and avoid the other, is to be prepared for war, in every respect—If any should be lost to the duty they owe themselves, and fellow-citizens, as to neglect to equip themselves as the law directs, they must not expect to escape the inspection with impunity.

As the General feels exceedingly anxious for the happiness and safety of the country, he must take the liberty to request the Selectmen of the several towns in this Division, to see that they are furnished with their full quantity of ammunition, agreeable to law, as they may unexpectedly be called upon for its defence.

The Brigadier Generals will cause all vacancies in their respective Brigades to be filled according to law, without delay. The officers commanding battalions of cavalry and artillery, will see that all vacancies are filled in their respective commands, according to law, as soon as possible.

The Major General flatters himself, that no non-commissioned officer or soldier will presume to fire a gun or pistol, on the day of inspection, on any pretence whatever, unless under the direction of a commissioned officer.

By order of the Major-General.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on the evening of the 13th ult. an apprentice boy, named LAUREN CURTIS, about 19 years of age, of middling stature, dark complexion, black eyes, and brown hair—had on, and took with him, a grey coat, vest and overalls, one pair light home do. one lead coloured broadcloth coat, red striped pattern vest, several pair of stocking and shoes, and a small wool hat.—Whoever will return said boy, to the subscriber shall receive *nine shillings* reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said boy on pain of the law.

ELISHA BREWSTER.

Worthington, June 2, 1794.

☞ The PRINTER hereof, hereby calls on all persons indebted to him for the Hampshire Gazette, Advertisements, &c. to make immediate payment—he would inform his Customers that an annual settlement is expected—Those indebted for two years, or more, are considered this as the last notice that will be given them in this way.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber, *for the use of his SEED HORSE, are requested to make speedy payment.*

EDMUND LAZELL.

Cummington, June 10, 1794.

A Lift of Prizes in the HOTEL LOTTERY, may be seen at the Post-Office, Northampton.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1794. [NUMB. 410.

STATE PAPER.

United States, 4th June, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before Congress the copy of a letter, with its inclosure, from the Secretary of State to the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty; it being an answer to a letter from the minister to him, covering date the 22d ult. and already communicated.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1794.

SIR,

IF the letter with which you honoured me on the 22d ult. had not entered into a train of examination against the United States, I should not now trouble you with a request to an unpleasant topicks. Among the reasons which would have induced me to add nothing to my letter of the 18th or 19th inst. it would have been of some weight, that by silence I should avoid a repetition of a style and manner, which seem to have occasioned a personal excitement.

Anxious nevertheless to avoid the authenticity of Lord Dorchester's speech, we will, with your approbation, reserve for future discussion, on what occasion, and to what degree, an explanation may be required of the government of the United States from foreign ministers.

I selected only one passage of that speech, because in it was concentered the real object of the whole; which was, to declare an opinion that Great Britain would be at war with the United States, in the course of the present year; &, as if the wish to cause the nation to draw a line. This is the publick'd sense of the Governor General, manifested by the preliminary words, which are here thought proper to quote. It is your own interpretation. For so far are you from contradicting my assertion, that you and Dorchester fostered and encouraged the Indians, a hostile disposition towards us that you confine the greater part of your remaining observations, to vindicate his conduct and your own, that the principal aggression leading to hostility, proceeded from the United States; and to suggest many others of the same tendency, upon which you would not dilate.

I shall not shrink, Sir, from your charges.

1st. Notwithstanding the territory, upon which certain inhabitants of Vermont are suspected, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1793, to have trespassed, belongs to the United States; yet, on the 9th of the same month, did my predecessor give you, as a sentiment, positive assurances of the determination to discourage and repress the subject of your complaint. The necessary instructions were accordingly forwarded to that time. On examining your correspondence with my department, it does not appear that, from the 9th of July, 1792, to the 10th of March, 1794, upwards of nine months, our government ever understood from yourself or any authority of his Britannick Majesty, that the original dissatisfaction continued. Nor was any dissatisfaction heard from that quarter, through other channels, except what related to outrages upon our own citizens by British subjects. Then, indeed, thirty days after the hostile tribes of Indians had been assembled by Lord Dorchester, at Quebeck, you threw your remonstrances. Although it cannot be by any means believed, that this was written, in order to usher in the intelligence, which soon after arrived, of his speech; yet is it difficult to account for so long an interval, under the circumstances supposed. Nor ought my answer, although delayed for fifty days, until the 29th of April, 1794, to be construed into an assent to any charge, at the end of that period. Having been disappointed, as my letter shews, in one opportunity of information, and no other presenting itself, we are now in a capacity of contradicting your assertions. However, Sir, the instructions, issued in consequence of your application, contained positive orders, for the correction of what, upon examination, should be found irregular.

2d. Among the points, to which you intimate you might have adverted, is enumerated the firing out two privateers, at Wilmington, in Southcarolina. Whatever this transaction might have been, it probably occurred at the commencement of the war, and before the existence of the war was communicated to our government, by any of the powers engaged. Had such a transaction been known to the President in time, you can well judge from his actual conduct, what he then would have done. His proclamation of 22d April, 1793; his call upon the state governours on the 26th of the same month, to co-operate with him in the work of impartiality and peace; the system of rules which he established, and which were imparted to you, are unerring indications of the spirit of those measures, on which he had determined. He suspended the consular courts, which attempted to pass sentences of condemnation on captures; he refused several vessels to British owners; Prosecutions have been instituted against the violators of neutrality. In a word, Sir, what has been required, under the sanction of the law of nations, which has not been fulfilled? How many things have been spontaneously done, to evince our impartiality? Let me request you to review my predecessor's letters to you of April 22, May 15, June 5, August 7, 8, 23, September 5 and 12, 1793; and to say if more could be well expected from us? After so many demonstrations, it might have been hoped, that the equipment of these two privateers would not rise again in the shape of a charge. But the letter of the 5th of June, being conceived of itself to be satisfactory, is here inserted.

"In the letter which I had the honour of writing you on the 15th May, in answer to your several memorials of the 8th of that month, I mentioned that the President referred for further consideration, a part of the one which related to the equipment of two privateers in the port of Charleston. The part alluded to was that wherein you express your confidence that the executive government of the United States would pursue vigorous measures to suppress the practice of arming vessels in ports within the United States, for cruising against nations at war with France, and to require the restitution to the owners of such prizes in future, and for restoring to their rightful owners, any captures which such privateers might bring into the ports of the United States.

"The President, after a full investigation of this subject, and the most mature consideration, has charged me to communicate to you, that the first part of this application is found to be just, and that effectual measures are taken for preventing the repetition of the act therein complained of; but that the latter part, desiring restitution of the prizes is understood to be inconsistent with the rules which govern such cases, and would, therefore, be unjustifiable towards the other party.

"The principal agents in this transaction were French citizens. Being within the United States, at the moment the war broke out between their own and another country, they determined to go in its defence; they purchase, arm and equip a vessel, with their own money, man it themselves, recieve a regular commission from the nation, depart out of the United States, and then commence hostilities, by capturing a vessel. If, under these circumstances, the commission of the captors was valid, the property, according to the law of war, was, by the capture, transferred to them; and it would be an aggression on their nation, for the United States to refuse it from them, whether on the high seas, or on coming into their ports. If the commission was not valid, and consequently, the property not transferred by the laws of war to the captors, then the case would have been cognizable in our courts of Admiralty, and the owners might have gone thither for redress. So that on neither supposition would the executive be justified in interposing.

"With respect to the United States, the transactions can in no wise be imputed to them. It was in the first moment of the war, in one of their most distant ports, before measures could be provided by the government to meet all the cases which such a state of things was to produce; impossible to have been known, and therefore impossible to have been prevented by that government.

"The moment it was known, the most energetick orders were sent to every port in the union, to prevent a repetition of the accident. On a suggestion that the citizens of the United States had taken part in the act, one who was designated, was instantly committed to prison for prosecution; one or two others have since been named, and committed in like manner; and should it appear, that there were still others, no measures will be spared to bring them to justice. The President has even gone farther; he has required, as a reparation of their breach of respect to the United States, that the vessels so armed and equipped, shall depart from our ports.

"You will see, Sir, in these proceedings of the President, unequivocal proofs of the line of strict right, which he means to pursue. The measures now mentioned, are taken in justice to the one party; the ulterior measure of seizing and restoring the prizes, is declined in justice to the other; and the evil thus early arrested, will be of very limited effects; perhaps, indeed, soon disappear altogether."

As to the permission from the Governor of South Carolina for the departure of those privateers from port, you may assure yourself of a proper inquiry; and I take the liberty of requesting any evidence which you have of it.

3d. With so many direct proofs in your hands, of the opinion constantly maintained by our government against the legality of captures in general, made by illegal privateers, it is not easily explained why the validity of those before the 5th of June, 1793, should be argued from a refusal to restore them. The above recited letter of that date, neither affirms nor disaffirms their validity; but declines the granting of restitution, as being inconsistent with the rules which govern in such cases. These rules are, that if the commission be good, the capture is good; if the commission be bad, the capture is bad; but whether it be good or bad, is not decided; it being enough to prove that the transaction, for the decision of which, it is to be imputed to the United States, that no evidence of this kind, prior to the 5th of June, 1793, do really amount (as it is conceived by some) to no very considerable value, this would of itself, lessen the importance of the insinuation.

4th. The Secretary at war has undertaken to ascertain the precise state of the privateers, le Petit Democrate and le Carmagnole, and the result will be communicated to you. In the mean time, it is a matter of some surprise, that vessels, whose single employment and profit must consist in cruising on the ocean, should have remained in the port of New York during the whole winter, and probably up to the date of your letter, (May 22d, 1794.) May it not be presumed, that their activity has been checked by the intervention of the government? But, Sir, if they have not been dismantled, your letter brings the first notice of the omission.

5th. It is large, that the sale of prizes made by the French cruizers, has not been prohibited in the United States, and that our treaty with *France* has been so interpreted, as not to contemplate a freedom to sell. The next retort was to the law of nations; which was scrupulously searched by the executive, with the pure desire of discovering truth and justice to all. Upon this, as on many other occasions the civilians differ; VATTEL declaring, that a privateer may carry his prize into a neutral port, and there freely sell it; MARTENS affirming the same doctrine, if it has not been otherwise regulated by treaty; and others opposing it. In this schism among the writers, it was resolved by the President of the United States, to impose no restraint upon their sales; and to refer them, as a question of legislation, to Congress, at the earliest moment of their session. This much has been observed, not as my final answer but merely to introduce an assurance, and that I will follow you in the main discussion, whenever you shall bring it forward as desirable.

6th. Unconditionally, Sir, not have been misinformed, that the vessels of *France* have been permitted, to depart from our ports, notwithstanding the embargo. As the history of the executive proceedings is neither long nor entangled, it shall be frankly stated to you. As soon as the embargo was laid expresses and advice boats were dispatched, to notify the officers of the customs & revenue cutters, & all concerned in its execution. The resolution imposing it, involved all foreign nations; the instruction from the President of the United States, favored no nation, directly or indirectly. A French *snow, La Camille*, which had descended the river *Delaware* as low as *New-Castle*, on her voyage, was stopped by an officer of the United States; and the President adhering to perfect impartiality, could not think himself justified, to gratify the Minister of the French Republic with a passport. Passports being kept under the special view of the President, were issued only after his examination of each case, and the total number of them does not exceed twenty-six. Among them was one to yourself; one to an agent, who was sent to the *West Indies*, upon a business connected with the late captures and condemnations in various British courts of admiralty; one to a citizen, whose vessel was under trial in *Bermuda*, and who was anxious to forward the British instructions of the 8th of January, 1794, with a hope of refusing her from confiscation; one to the friends of JOSHUA BARNEY, then in *Jamaica*; twenty for the accommodation of several unfortunate inhabitants of *St. Domingo*, to some of whom our government was advancing money for their support, who could no longer endure their separation from home; one to some other persons in peculiar circumstances, desirous of returning to the *West Indies*; and in the last instance, one to the Minister of the French Republic. If, therefore, by any other passport or permission the embargo has been relaxed it was unauthorized by the President, and unlawful. The distance of *Hampton Road* from this city being more than three hundred miles, the officers of government resident here, could not learn, at the moment, what was passing there. No intelligence of an official complaint from any quarter—nor of any other person, has since reached us. If, Sir, you should appear to possess the information, I ask it as a favour of you, to designate, who granted the permission, and under what circumstances the French vessels left that road? An investigation however has been and shall be pursued, on our part, without delay. If the law, has been violated, it shall be vindicated; but a violation of law, is very remote from a permission of the government.

7th. The uniformly unfriendly treatment which the British officers are said to have experienced in the United States, cannot be answered, until it shall be more explicitly defined. Did this treatment break forth in words or actions, not cognizable by law? If so, no complaint can be offered to government. Or in words or actions, which were [illegible] cognizable?

Our courts are free to foreigners against citizens, and independent of influence. To yourself let me appeal: that on the representations, which you thought proper to lay before the President, in relation to the British consul at *Baltimore*, the British consul at *Norfolk*, and the commander of the *Daedalus* frigate, the necessary measures were promptly adopted: The result has been transmitted to you, and no objection has been returned. Nor was the government backward in its interference in the late affair of *Philadelphia*. And these being the only occurrences of the kind within my knowledge, I trust, that no example can be produced of government refusing to extend its protection on every reasonable occasion.

8th. The events at Newport, in Rhode-Island, are accurately detailed in the proceedings, which I have the honor of sending to you. Within the limits of the present letter, I cannot do more; as it might be an useless task to detain you with my remarks, when none of them might be adopted to the animadversions, which you meditate. It is enough, therefore, for me to engage, that these animadversions whenever they shall appear, shall receive particular attention.

Although, Sir, your charges against the United States are stretched only; the impression, which may have been intended,

cannot be counteracted too soon, by such general elucidations, as at a future day may be more minutely unfolded. But let these facts be as they will: are they indicative of a hostile disposition in the United States, and ought they ultimately to produce a state of war? This is not the place for us to retort our complaints. But compare them with the rable of your catalogue; and say what may our feelings be? Yet we prefer peace.

9th. As Lord Dorchester's endeavour to stir up the Indians against us, is without justification; so is the expedition of Governor Simcoe without pretext.

That you have received an intelligence of such an event having actually occurred, leaves room to conjecture that you may not be without intelligence of it having been designed; and that it has therefore probably taken place. But you infist, that much will depend on the place intended for the fort. Let the point allotted for it on the Miami, be unknown; the place is for our immediate purpose, adequately marked out by being on that river. A single glance of the eye over the map, proves that its source is within the limits of the United States. In its whole length, it is flanked on each side by our territory. Its very mouth is to the southward of our line, as recognised by our treaty with his Britannic Majesty. On no part therefore of the rapids can a fort be built, but within our country.

This being fixed, your argument is, that if the fort be for the purpose of protecting subjects of his majesty resident in districts, dependent on the fort of *Detroit*, or of preventing that fortress from being straitened by the approach of the American arms, the principle *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the point in discussion be taken the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply.

To change by hostile movements the condition of a thing concerning which a treaty is depending, not being consonant with a spirit of adjustment, the principle of *status quo* has been generally adopted. The nearest point of the rapids to *Detroit* cannot be less than fifty miles. They have never been considered as appendages to *Detroit*. But you proceed and say, that the proposed assumption of territory may depend on districts, which depend on *Detroit*, it is too obvious to dwell upon this remark, that *Detroit*, which lies within the *United States*, becomes the first station from which a district still farther in, may arise, and that from this district another may be generated; one encroachment may beget another *ad infinitum*. It will, however be very acceptable to understand with accuracy [illegible] *Miami* was actually possessed by the military establishment of *Detroit*, at the time of [illegible] I mention the military establishment; because if any subjects of his Britannic Majesty reside beyond the line of actual possession, they are, as being within our limits, under our jurisdiction.

To prevent the fortresses of *Detroit*, from being straightened by the approach of the American army, is either a new modification of the preceding idea, or founded upon an untenable suspicion. For the question must recur, are the rapids an appendage to *Detroit*? Were they concerned with it at the peace? If convenience only were to be consulted, and a wide range of unsettled territory by being suitable to the momentary circumstances of one nation, is to be transferred for that reason alone from another, which is the true proprietor, we might even then controvert the convenience of the rapids to *Detroit*. If right be consulted, our right is compleat. Is then our territory to be thus seized? Nay, more Sir, I am authorized to say to you explicitly, that the American army has no intimations to straighten or at any that post; and that if the descent on the rapids was dictated by this consideration, it ought to be discontinued, as being without cause. I have the honour to be, your's &c.

EDM: RANDOLPH.

Mr. HAMMOND, *Minister Plenipotentiary, of His Britannic Majesty.*

True Copy. GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

On Saturday the 24th of May, a numerous meeting of respectable Citizens from different parts of Kentucky assembled in Lexington; and after taking into consideration the degraded and deserted situation of that country, both as to its commerce and prosperity; and coolly deliberating thereon, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved,

1. THAT the inhabitants West of the Apalachian mountains are entitled by nature and by free stipulation, to the free and undisturbed navigation of the river Mississippi.

2. That from the year 1783, until this time, the enjoyment of this right has been uniformly prevented by the Spaniards.

3. That the general government whose duty it was to have put us in possession of this right, have, either through design or mistaken policy, adopted no effectual measures for its attainment.

4. That even the measures they have adopted, have been uniformly concealed from us, and veiled in mysterious secrecy.

5. That civil liberty is prostituted, when the servants of the people, are suffered to tell their masters, that communications which they may judge important, ought not to be entrusted to them.

6. That we have a right to expect and demand, that Spain should be compelled immediately to acknowledge our right, or that an end be put to all negociations on that subject.

7. That the injuries and insults done and offered by Great Britain to America, call loudly for redress; and that we will to the utmost of our abilities support the general government in any attempt to obtain redress.

8. That as the voice of all Eastern America has now called on the President of the United States to demand that redress of G. Britain. Western America has a right to expect and demand, that nothing shall be considered as a satisfaction, that does not completely remove their grievances; which have a stronger claim to satisfaction, both from their atrocity and continuance.

9. That the recent appointment of the enemy of the Western country to negociate with that nation, and the tame submission of the general government, when we alone were injured by Great Britain, make it highly necessary that we should at this time state our just demands to the President and Congress.

10. That the inhabitants of the Western Country have a right to demand, that their frontiers be protected by the general government, and that the total want of that protection which they experience, is a grievance of the greatest magnitude.

11. That the attainment and security of these our rights, is the common cause of the Western people, and that we will unite with them in any measures that may be most expedient for that purpose.

12. *Resolved*, As our opinion that measures ought immediately to be taken, to obtain the sense of the inhabitants of this state at large, that no doubt may be entertained of their opinions and determinations on these important subjects; that we may be able when it shall be necessary to communicate as a state, with the other inhabitants of the Western country.

13. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to each county in this state to appoint a committee to give and receive communications on these subjects; to call meetings of their counties [illegible] as may be judged ex[illegible] to call upon the people to elect proper persons to represent them in Convention, for the purpose of deliberating on the steps which will be most expedient for the attainment and security of our just rights.

By direction and behalf of the meeting of the citizens of the State of Kentucky.

George Muter, Chairman.

Attest *John Bradford*, Clerk.

Lexington, May 28, 1794.

To the PRESIDENT and CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The Remonstrance of the Subscribers, Citizens of the Commonwealth of KENTUCKY, Sheweth.

THAT your Remonstrants have observed with concern and indignation, the injuries and insults offered to the United States by the king of Great Britain. He has violated in important parts, that treaty of peace, the observance of which might have obliterated the remembrance of former injuries. He has by means of his agents, supplied arms, ammunition, cloathing and provision to those mercilefs savages, who have so long ravaged the Western Frontier of these States. He has interposed, unsolicited, and negociated truces for Portugal and Holand, with the Piratical States, in order to turn the rapine of those African Barbarians solely on the American commerce. His vessels of war, and the piratical vessels of his subjects, by his orders, in violation of the law of nations, have despoiled the commerce, and insulted the neutral flag of America. He has made no compensation for the property of citizens of these States, carried away by his troops contrary to treaty. And that we might escape no species of injury which could be heaped on the weakest and most defpicable of nations, he holds within the territory of the United States, in defiance of treaty and of right, posts fortified and garrisoned by his armies.

That these injuries and insults call loudly for redress and that we will to the utmost of our abilities and in any mode that can be divised, support the General Government, in the firmest and most effectual measures, to obtain full satisfaction for all our wrongs.

That your remonstrants, and the other inhabitants of the United States West of Alleghany and Appalachian Mountain, are entitled by nature and stipulation to the free & undisturbed Navigation of the River Mississippi; & that from the year 1783, to this day, they have been uniformly prevented, by the Spanish king, from exercising that right. Your remonstrants have observed with concern that the General Government, whose duty it was to have preserved that right, have used no effectual measures for its attainment. That even their tardy and ineffectual negociations, have been veiled with the most mysterious secrecy. That, that secrecy is a violation of the political rights of the citizens, as it declares, that the people are unfit to be entrusted with important facts relative to their rights, and that their servants may retain from them the knowledge of those facts. Eight years are surely sufficient for the discussion of the most doubtful and disputable claim; the right to the navigation of the Mississippi, admits neither of doubt or dispute. Your Remonstrants, therefore, conceive that the negociations on that subject have been unnecessarily lengthy, and they expect that it be demanded, categorically, of the Spanish king, whether he will acknowledge the right of the citizens of the United States to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the river Mississippi, and cause all obstructions, interruptions and hindrance to the exercise of that right in future to be withdrawn and avoided, that immediate answer thereto be required; and that such answer be the final period of all negociations upon the subject.

Your Remonstrants further represent that the encroachments of the Spaniards upon the Territory of the United States is a striking and melancholy proof of the situation in which our country will be reduced, if a tame policy should still continue to direct our councils.

Your remonstrants join their voice to that of their fellow-citizens in the Atlantic States, calling for satisfaction for the injuries and insults offered to America, and they expect that such satisfaction shall extend to every injury and insult, done or offered, to any part of America by Great Britain and Spain, and as the detention of the Posts and the interruption to the navigation of the Mississippi, are injuries and insults of the greatest atrocity and of the longest duration, they require the most particular attention to those subjects.

Your Remonstrants declare, that it is the duty of the General Government to protect the Frontiers, and that the total want of protection, which is now experienced by every part of the Western Frontier, is a grievance of the greatest magnitude and demands immediate redress.

Published by Authority.

Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the House of Representatives, June, 1794.

WHEREAS it is necessary that the orders of the Supreme Executive of the United States, for detaching a part of the Militia of this Commonwealth, should be carried into immediate effect,—and whereas some parts of the Militia of this Commonwealth, are at present unorganized:—

RESOLVED, That the selectmen of any town, where the Militia are unorganized, shall, when required by the Major General of the Division to which such town belongs, forthwith enrol every person resident in such town, liable to do military duty, and make return thereof to the Major General; and shall detach therefrom the full quota required of such town and make return thereof forthwith, to the Major-General, and such detachments shall be officered under the direction of the Major General agreeably to the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth. And in case the Selectmen of any town shall neglect or refuse to comply with this Resolve the town to which such Selectmen belong, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten pounds, for each and every person, liable to be detached as aforesaid—to be recovered by any person who shall prosecute for the same; one moiety thereof to the prosecutor, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the Commonwealth.

Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 14th, 1794.

Read and concured,

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

Approved June 19th, 1794.

SAMUEL ADAMS,

True Copy—Attest,

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* April 24.

AMERICA.

By the vessels lately arrived from New-York, &c. we have American papers down to the 10th of last month. Publick affairs there are becoming highly interesting.

The general sentiment is running gradually into a hatred of English measures, if we are to believe their public resolutions, and the toasts given at publick meetings; which we think rather a better criterion, judge of the sentiments of any people, than by anonymous publications. The President's birth day has been celebrated with unusual applause, throughout the whole continent. In the toasts given on this occasion, we do not find one solitary instance of any thing favourable to England, or the cause in which she is embarked.

The following address from the Sheffield Constitutional Society, was transmitted to Mr. Moffatt, Solicitor for Messrs. Muir and Palmer, which he presented to Messrs. Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and Margarot, on board the Surprize transport, bound for Botany Bay.

To Messrs. MUIR, PALMER, SKIRVING, *and* MARGAROT.

"GENEROUS PATRIOTS,

"The Sheffield Constitutional Society approaches you with veneration. Their letters comes not fraught with pity, condolence and consolation; no, our duty, we rejoice for your prosecutions, condolence and consolation we need for ourselves. Our sufferings greater than your's: you are only banished from a country, which, however dear, is unworthy of you; we are deprived of you, of your abilities, of your virtues, and of your examples; and though you be doomed to sweat under the yoke of bondage, our chains less galling than yours, because the name of liberty is branded on the links.

"At this mournful moment of separation, we sympathize. Though we lose your sufferings, yet pardon us we weep for you, but for ourselves, for our children, for our orphan country, thus foolishly deprived by a tyrannical decree, of four of its fathers, at one reading pang. Our tears are too full to say much; your consciences pose in your own bosoms secure from the reach of all the tyrants of earth and hell.

"May the great Father of Mercies stretch forth his omnipotent arm to you across the pathless ocean! may he send his angel to prepare your way, in the bleak and inhospitable region, which you are bound! and oh—if it be his sovereign pleasure—may that guardian angel, at that auspicious æra, soon, soon, return you triumphant, to your regenerated country!

"Our prayers, our thanks, our hearts attend you; forget not us, but frequently when the cruel toils of the day are over, the cool of the evening, as you wander together, converting, or meditate upon the melancholy shores of New-Holland, turn your affectionate eyes upon the habitation of your nativity, and bless your mother country. Then, among other dear friends & tender connexions, which the ing memory will renew, remember your younger brethren, the patriots of Sheffield.

Farewell.

(Signed by order of the committee of the Sheffield Constitutional Society

WM. BROMHEAD, *Secretary.*

To the Members of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY *of Sheffield.*

"Permit me to express my sense of the honour you have conferred upon me. Not to the peace of my own conscience, for I regard the approbation of my fellow citizens. That by my humble exertions the cause of freedom, I have attracted a portion of notice from men, who aspire to be free under every form of suffering, will be my consolation and my pride.

That you, in co-operation with your citizens, may accomplish a reform in the representation of the people in Parliament, is my ardent prayer; for in this object alone under Divine Providence, do I see what can save this nation from the horrors of oppression, of anarchy, & of ruin.

THOMAS MUIR.

16th March, 1794. Surprize transport, for Botany Bay.

LONDON, May 1.

RIOT.

The Magistrates of Edinburgh have offered a reward of fifty guineas for discovering the seditious, disaffected person, who began the late riots. At the Theatre Royal on Saturday, the parties resented the contempt with redoubled vigor: The company present, were in pursuit of the perpetrators of that bad murder.

"Which is the Man?" was pronounced without the smallest interruption. At length a voice called to the band, to play "God save the King!" at the same time "off hats" was called for from every part of the house. This seemed to be the signal for attack. The gentlemen who had before merely refused to comply with this demand, again insisted that they had a right to keep on their hats, and pursued in their resolution.

Not a moment was lost, as soon as it was discovered. It is difficult to say which party made the first attack; it was soon beyond example, & while the firing lasted, the most serious consequences were apprehended, as each party fought with determined resolution. Many dreadful blows were given, which brought several individuals to the ground; and the wounded were in danger of being trampled to death

in the greatest confusion. The party however, who insisted on keeping their hats on, at length overcame, left the house, and the wounded were carried out. The fray was the principal scene of action.

While these disturbances were going on within the house, a considerable crowd collected without, and seemed to wait with anxiety the issue of the contest. When the wounded had got their wounds dressed, and were put into carriages to be conveyed to their lodgings, the mob took the horses from one of the coaches and drew it along to the bridge to the South side of the town.

MAY 3.

On Saturday, Sir George Farmer, Bart. of the navy, arrived at the Admiralty from Ostend. He brings the following intelligence:

That General Clairfayt wrote to Capt. Robinson, of the Brilliant Frigate, off Ostend; and also to General Stewart, the Governor, acquainting them, that the French to the number of sixty-thousand men, had attacked him in his position; to crush Ostend, which was the object of the enemy; that he had repulsed them seventy times before they made any impressions: the eighth attack they penetrated his lines, and forced him to retreat, with the loss of about twenty three pieces of cannon. His loss in men had not been so great as he at first apprehended. General Clairfayt adds, that he had only three brigades, (not 10,000 men) and that his defeat was not of that nature to endanger Ostend: that by Thursday last his reinforcements would be all arrived, and that if Mons. Pichegru did not pay him a second visit, that he, Gen. Clairfayt, would march in search of him.

There are more than 5000 men in Ostend. The Duke of York had returned to Valenciennes and was approaching to join General Clairfayt, Prince Coburg had marched for Maubeuge.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

A letter from the collector of the Bahama Islands to a merchant of this city, dated June 3, informs that by the proclamation of the Governor of those Islands, dated the second instant, the ports of the same are opened, and are to continue so until the first of October next, for the admission of foreign vessels, loaded with provisions only. This information is authentick.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pittsburgh, dated June 10, 1794.

"On Friday last General Wilkins, Mr. Ellicot, and some volunteers, with Captain Denny, and his detachment, left this place for Le Beuf, since which alarming accounts have arrived from Venango, by one Rankin, a trader, and an Indian called Broken Twig, of the Senecas. The statement of the former on oath is forwarded to you by General Gibson: The substance of the whole is, that the six nations, at the instance of the British, had joined the other Indians against us, and that a large body, assisted by them (the British) some in crossing the Lake and others in defending the Allegheny, were to take Fort Franklin, destroy the settlements at Cuffawago, and make an establishment at Presque Isle. What credit is to be given to these reports, I will not pretend to say, but this trader, well acquainted with Indian affairs, believes them. He moved his family and goods to this place by water, and sent his cattle with Alexis white man, who were killed near Fort Franklin. For my own part, I have no doubt of the hostile disposition of the Senecas, and that they actually committed the late murders on the Allegheny river.

"I think we shall have interesting news shortly from Venango; which I shall communicate without delay."

Extract of a letter from the same Gentleman, dated the 13th *of June*, 1794.

"Since I published your last, we learn that one man of the party, said to be all killed, near Fort Franklin, had escaped; we have also reason to believe that the Indians who did the mischief, were from the north, and not of the Six nations; nay, by accounts from the officer commanding Fort Franklin, so far from being hostile, a party of Senecas, joined to a detachment of that garrison, were in pursuit of the perpetrators

"The confusion and inconsistency of these accounts, that it is difficult to form a proper opinion. Captain Denny has continued his march; and I suppose is now at Venango."

June 25.—Last evening an express arrived at the War Office with dispatches from General Wayne's head quarters at Fort Recovery. The nature of these had not transpired when this paper went to press. But by the same conveyance a letter is received from captain Slough, dated Fort Hamilton, May 28, from which the following is extracted.

"I have just yesterday, informing you of my being at this post with a command of 250 Infantry and 30 Dragoons—of my intention to set on my return to Greenville with 70 packhorses, loaded with flour, [illegible] this morning three others Capt. Lewis arrived from Head Quarters, with intelligence of Governour Simcoe's being at Roche de Boe, or the Fall of the Miami of the Lake, with three British regiments. What effects this may have on the movements of the Legion I cannot tell, but am inclined to believe it will be obliged to retrograde very soon. I am very certain I shall be attacked on my way out, as the Indians are very thick round us, and my spies have discovered a very large trail between this and Fort St. Clair; the only thing that can prevent it is Col. Strong's being now on his way out from Fort Washington with a number of waggons and packhorses, and as the supplies under his convoy are of more consequence to the enemy than those which I take, it is possible they may let me go clear; however, be it as it may, I am content. If I am unfortunate I will be brave, and meet my fate like a soldier."

By an express from Head Quarters, arrived last evening, we understood that the following was the only material occurrence that had taken place with the troops under Major Gen. WAYNE: On the 13th May last, the advanced guard of an escort of 70 infantry, and 18 dragoons, under the command of Lieut. CLARK, having in their charge, 700 horses belonging to the Contractors, and the Quarter-Master General's department, were suddenly attacked by a party of Indians, who killed the corporal and five of his men, by the first fire. The dragoons who were in the rear of the advance party, headed by Lieut. LEE of the infantry, charged the Indians and put them to flight before the infantry could come up, killed one Indian, and took six rifles, some blankets and provisions.

The army were to be reinforced by mounted volunteers from *Kentucky*, and would probably soon move forward into the Indian country in considerable force.

NEW YORK, June 28.

OF GUADALOUPE.

Capt. LEAKE, of the sloop *Democrat*, belonging to *Norwich*, arrived here yesterday from *St. Bartholomews*, which place he left the 12th inst. He brings an account of the *Recapture of Point Petre*, in Guadaloupe, by the French. The Gentlemen who gave him this information, said that the French appeared off *Point Petre*, with nine sail of men of war, who sent a boat on shore, which was detained by the English—in consequence of which the French vessels bore down as near to land as possible, landed 1200 men, and stormed the fort, and after being repulsed several times, carried it. It was also reported, that by means of some people who had made their escape, Admiral JERVIS, was made acquainted with the above Intelligence, who immediately collected part of his naval force, repaired to Point Petre, and blockaded it.

JULY 2.

One of the Brussels accounts states, that in the battle of the 26th 100,000 French, with 500 pieces of cannon, were engaged between Landrecies and Cambray, and that the garrison at Maubeuge made a dreadful sally; that the battle was most bloody, and the ground furiously and firmly disputed, inch by inch, until towards evening, when the French retreated with the loss of 10,000 men, 68 cannon, 105 waggons and 1900 prisoners. That the allies lost 4900 men killed and wounded, of which 120 waggons load had arrived there.

This account further states, that the French took 600 waggons of *goods*, at Courtray, carried thither to the fair.

BOSTON, July 2.

FROM LONDON—May 8.

[Communicated in a Letter.]

"Fort Amderdam on the 22d ult. and arrived at Ostend, on the 26th in the evening. The French are encamped four miles from Nieuport, which is only nine miles distant from Ostend. It was reported they were in possession of Bruges, which I had just passed through, and that they were coming on towards Ostend, with speed. A report had also spread, that Gen. Clairfait, of the combined forces, had met with a terrible defeat, 5000 men were said to have been killed—also that he had been unable to rally the remainder of his army, which before the battle consisted of 30,000 men. The French say their former war in Flanders was to give the people an opportunity of gaining their liberty—they rejected the opportunity, & are not worthy of the cause; and as Flanders is the seat of the war, and a shelter to the combined forces, they will plunder and destroy every town they enter belonging to it. A small village was burnt by the French, called Furnes, ten miles distant from Ostend, the evening I arrived there; thirteen villages were also on fire at once, and burnt to the ground, near Landrecies, at which time the French suffered a heavy loss of men and artillery.

"Give me leave to felicitate you from my heart, in your being a resident and citizen of the land of freedom, and among perhaps the only people who enjoy their liberty on the globe, at present. I have been through several of the United Provinces, but find no where the freedom we enjoy in America. I have travelled through a part of Germany, Prussia, and Flanders, where despotism and priesthood reign triumphant, misery and poverty are the consequences."

NEW HAVEN, June 25.

Northford, (Branford) June 20, 1794.

"On Thursday afternoon, 19th inst. passed over this place, a cloud out of the South West, the head of which was very thick and heavy, like the common thunder cloud; but of a very light smoaky colour, and agitated beyond description. Its height and diametrical extent about 1-8 of a mile, of a circular figure, whirling in a most violent manner upon its center: From its center issued a vortex of air (similar to what is often seen in water) which descended to the earth, and alternately increased and decreased from one to two rods apparently, but really from five to twenty. As I stood and viewed it, at times, it appeared to divide into a number of whirls, yet all compleat in one. This vortex had constant communication with the cloud above, and when it contracted (the vortex) the wind lulled a little; but when it expanded, frightful to behold! the heritage of the field, the fowls of heaven, fences, leaves, boughs, and trunks of trees filled the atmosphere, and whirled in every direction. No rain or hail fell from it; zigzag in its course attended with an alarming rumbling something like that of an earthquake. Its progress rapid and terrible as the mighty whirlwind? A very providential circumstance, it did not take many buildings in its course; those which it did were moved from their foundations, prostrated to the ground or wrenched asunder and whirled at a distance. The lowest ground was marked with the greatest havock, there the stordy oak, the stubborn maple, the elastic walnut were twisted off or torn up by the roots. Orchards and forests yielded to its violence. The damage and destruction of buildings and fences is considerable, but the greatest loss sustained is in fruit trees and sugar maples. One gentleman lost forty five very valuable apple trees, another a number of apple trees and forty or fifty maples. Damage and devastation were the uniform marks of its progress. The place of its first and last appearance I have not yet been able to learn. On each side of it all was calm. A gentleman far in his stoop and felt nothing of it, at the same instant he saw his barn (about four rods off) rife and move a small distance from its foundation."

Thursday afternoon, a violent gueft of wind, or rather a tornado, paffed through several towns in this state, from the Westward. The first account we have of its progress, is from Poughkeepsie, state of New-York, where several buildings were blown down, or unroofed, trees torn up by the roots, &c. In this state, in the towns of Newmilford, and Newton, it is faid about 30 houfes and barns were blown down, or much injured, and that fome lives were loft. Its effects were alfo feverely felt in Waterbury and Watertown, but we have received no regular information only the above from the parish of Northford.

NORTHAMPTON, July 9.

The Anniversary of the 4th of July, was celebrated at Weft-Springfield, by a large and refpectable number of inhabitants of that, and the neighbouring towns, on Friday laft, when at 12 o'clock, a falute of 15 rounds was given by Capt. PHELPS's Artillery, who were present on the occafion—after which a patriotic difcourfe was delivered by the Rev. Dr. LATHROP, pertinent to the occafion. A procefsion, with the *Cap of Liberty*, borne on the Flag of the United States at the head of it, then moved from the Meeting Houfe, to the Table, at the head of which was placed the *infignia*, where a frugal but plentiful cold repaft was taken—after which a number of fentimental toafts were given, with the difcharge of Cannon. The whole was conducted with the utmoft regularity, harmony, and good order, and the day concluded with univerfal fatisfaction.

(Lift of Toafts in our next.)

Thaddeus Kofciufko, commander in chief of the POLISH armies, has addreffed his proclamation to the citizens of Poland in which he invites the Patriot and foldier, befhaching them to rife to his ftandard, to fave their common country, by breaking the chains of flavery, dated *Cracow*, March 24, 1794. Our accounts from this perfecuted people are full of infurrection and bloodfhed.—Warfaw, the capital of Poland, has been, fince the proclamation, bombarded and taken by the patriots, notwithftanding the immenfe Pruffian and Ruffian armies which are ftationed in the heart of their country. The exclamation of the friend to mankind, on beholding the infernal impofitions of poor Poland, is—O that *Ifrael's deliverer* would *confound* their enemies.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF SHERMAN & PECK,

IS this day diffolved, by mutual confent. All Perfons having accounts unfettled with faid PARTNERSHIP, are requefted to call and fettle them immediately with VIRGIL PECK, who has the care of the Books, either by giving notes or making payment.

Said PECK, takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the HATTING bufinefs as ufual, at his Hat-fhop, where Ladies and Gentleman, may be fupplied with HATS, on fhort notice, and reafonable terms. He returns his fincere thanks to the public for paft favours, and hopes that by a clofe application to bufinefs to merit their continuance.

VIRGIL PECK.

N. B. He wants to employ a couple of JOURNEYMEN HATTERS, fteady, induftrious, fober, young men, that are good workmen, fuch will meet with good encouragement.

Northampton, July 4. 1794.

23,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE, in the Genefee Country, being Townfhip No. 7, in the 5th range, fix miles fquare, pleafantly fituated, with the north branch of the Sufquehannah running through the centre of it.—It is alfo interfperfed with Springs and Brooks, which afford a number of Mill Seats—The poft road from Philadelphia to Genefee river, runs thro' faid Townfhip, there is one fettlement on the land, where there is a Tavern kept; it is timbered with Afh, Beach, Maple, Bafs, Cherry, Whitepine, Oak and Chefnut, and within eight miles of a Saw-mill and Grift-mill.—The land will be difpofed of in fmall lots, or the whole in a body, as may beft fuit the purchafers.—Ten Dollars on each hundred acres muft be paid down, for the remainder, one year without intereft, and five years with intereft will be given for the payment, and the land taken in fecurity. Conditions of fale and every particular, willbe made known by applying to the fubfcriber in Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire.

JAMES EASTON.

July 1794.

Jonathan Judd, jun. HAS juft received a very general affortment of Engliih, India, Hard Ware, and Weft-India GOODS, alfo 4d, 8d, 10, and 20d Nails, Glafs, Lead, Powder, Pots, Kettles and moft kinds of Hollow Ware, Crockery, Eathern and Glafs Ware—Redwood and Logwood, Codfifh, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. which he felis cheap for cafh, moft kinds of produce, or approved credit.

Southampton, July 7. 1794.

A School, for the inftruction of youth, of both Sexes, in Grammar, Writing, Geography, &c. will be opened, at the Proprietor's School-Houfe, in Amherft, on Tuefday the 29th Day of July next—where inftruction will be given on reafonable terms.

Amherft, June 25, 1794.

The Subfcribers being appointed Executors of the laft Will and Teftament of Col. JOSIAH ALLIS, late of Whatley, deceafed—Hereby give notice, that we fhall attend the bufinefs of our appointment, at the houfe of the deceafed, the laft Tuefdays in July, Auguft, and September next, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of faid days. Thofe that have demands on faid Allis's eftate, are requefted to exhibit them—and thofe indebted are called upon for immediate payment.

ANNA ALLIS,
ELISHA HUBBARD, } Executors.
JOHN WHITE,

Whately, June 30, 1794

Broke into the inclofure of the Subfcriber, the 28th of June, two COLTS, the one a Mare, the other a Horfe, one of them black with a long tail, the other a pale red, natural trotter, with a ftripe of white in the face. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MOSES WARNER.

Hatfield, July 5. 1794.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman COOPER. Alfo an Apprentice to the above bufinefs.

Enquire of

MOSES HIRLBURT.

Hatfield, July 7. 1794.

POETRY.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

American PATRIOT'S PRAYER.

I.

ETERNAL GOD! thy power advance,
Defend the virtuous Sons of France;
Secure the Democratic plan,
That all enjoy the RIGHTS of Man.
Let every tribe of Adam's line,
In social compact freely join;
To extirpate Monarchic power.
That King's may plague the world no more.

EPIPHONEMA
To the Common People.

ELECT your Rulers once a year,
With strict Reserve and nicest Care;
And if they once abuse their place,
Reward them with deserv'd disgrace.
Limited Power. S. H.

A CURIOUS FACT.

AN honest Citizen of Edinburgh, whose spouse had just presented him with an additional String to his Harp of Connubial Happiness (a Son) anxious to bind this new produce of his Civic labours as firmly as possible to the body social, carried him the last fast day to church to receive baptism, and not having the fear of Botany Bay before his eyes, actually gave him the name of citizen! The Minister who would have rather made an attack upon the manners of John Knox, than entertain a doubt of the Omnipotence of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, or the tender mercies of the High Court of Judiciary, pronounced the libellous word so indistinctly, that he could not be heard, which so aroused the indignation of the honest father, that after the ceremony was finished, he arose, and with an audible voice, called to the whole congregation—"Friends and neighbors, my boy's name is Citizen."
Lon. Paper.

SOMETHING NEW.

A YOUNG woman, of genteel appearance, went into the shop of a grocer in London, some time since, and asked for a pound of gunpowder tea, which, being weighed and tied up, she put into her pocket; but, on preparing to pay for it, she exclaimed, "Dear me, I have left my purse at home upon the table; however, I'll leave the tea; and send my servant with the money for it." So saying, she drew from her pocket what appeared to be the same parcel she had received just before. However the servant not coming, the shopkeeper was about to return the tea into the canister, when he had to his no small surprise, he found his superfine tea had been metamorphosed into superfine swadoll, whilst in the young lady's pocket. Let Bryfaw, Boaz, Kattersello, or any of the rest of the conjuring crew excel this if they can.

From the London Gazette.

EPIGRAM,—on the TAX on ATTORNIES.

COMMODITIES of every kind,
When they're tax'd, the worse we find.
Far for a case I need not seek,
Porter, as soon as tax'd, grew *weak*.
And still to prove my doctrine right,
For window tax we had *less light*.
If such of taxes be the fate,
Spare us, O *Pitt!* ere 'tis too late:
Tax, if you please, our Wives, our Maids,
Things that cannot be spoilt; for aids:
But spare us here, avert this evil,
A *Lawyer* tax'd will be the *Devil*.

ANECDOTE.—The writer of a modern Book of Travels, relating the particulars of his being cast away, thus concludes:—"After having walked eleven "hours without tracing the print of a human foot, to my great comfort & delight, "I saw a man hanging upon a gibbet; my "pleasure at this cheering prospect was "inexpressible, for it convinced me I was "in a civilized country.

CORK, *(Ireland)* April 28.

Last Tuesday the Rev. Dennis O'Driscol was tried in the city Court, before the Prime Serjeant, and found guilty of publishing in the Cork Gazette, of the 15th of January last, certain seditious paragraphs, under the head of truths, and on Thursday he was brought to Court, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, and find security for future good behavior.

PICTURES.

An Irish peasant is a poor wretch, having the shape of a human being, crawling about on two bare legs, in tattered clothes, dark, pensive and melancholy, sore, bruised, and oppressed, working all day, and wretfless all night, illiterate, ignorant from whence he came, and uncertain where he may go, feeding on roots, abstaining, like a Gentoo, from flesh, thinks that present sufferings lead to future bliss, and taught that patience is the Empress of virtues.

An Irish Peasant's dwelling—is a magnificent Fabric of sods and mud, covered over with a stratum of heath or straw, having one door, that lets in the air, and lets out the smoak; hallow, ceiled with soot; neatly furnished with pigs, geese, cocks, hens, goats, &c. It is Noah's Ark in miniature.

A prosperous country, is that where millions are poor, and hundreds rich—where those reap who do not sow:—where Liberty is founded and Oppression triumphant—where Religion is taught, and vice practised—where self interest is the rule of Conduct—where Monopoly is sanctioned—where inequality is the supreme law—Where Men traffic on Men—where perfection is the portion of the just—in fine, a prosperous country is that where corruption is the order of the day—and where a Man is esteemed only in proportion to his Wealth and Interest.

EXTRAORDINARY APPEARANCE OF THE MOON.

The following advertisement, copied from the Daily Advertiser, we consider as a curiosity worth communicating to our readers:

A lady on passing over London bridge on Monday the 31 of February, was accosted by a boy under seeming agitation of spirits, who pulling her by the gown, earnestly requested her to look at the moon, which he was inclined to believe (from its alarming appearance) was not the moon: the lady looked up, and to her great surprize perceived the moon rock for a considerable space; and when it ceased the saw the appearance of great armies of soldiers, both horse and foot, pass over the orb. This the lady as well as the boy, saw repeated three times between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. If the boy, or any one to whom he may have mentioned the circumstance, should see this advertisement, and will call at Mr. Closson's, chinaman, Market-street, St. James's Market, or send a line to A.B. to be left there, mentioning when and where he may be spoken to, he will be handsomely rewarded.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia)* June 9.

FIRE!!

Friday morning last between the hours of one and two o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in that thick settled part of this city between Messrs. Lenox and Davidson's and Col. Gample's; it was first discovered to be in the lumber house of Mr. Jos. Gallego, from whence it communicated to that of Mr. James Heron, and notwithstanding the exertions of the citizens (whose endeavours were unremitting on this occasion) they were entirely consumed, together with several other buildings adjacent thereto. The progress of the flames, however, was at length suppressed, by the timely assistance of the inhabitants and others, together with the remarkable stillness of the morning, and the vast quantities of rain that fell during several preceding days. Had the fire reached the main street, we apprehend the devastation would have been very general and at least one third of the city must have been laid in ashes.

The losses sustained by Messrs Gallego and Heron (the principal sufferers) were very considerable, especially the latter, who we learn, lost goods to the amount of several thousand pounds.

This being the third fire that has raged in that same part of the city, the citizens would certainly do well by forming themselves immediately into a well regulated Fire-Company, to prevent the effects always attendant on such direful conflagrations.

But the most melancholy part of the story yet remains untold. Mr. Baltzner Dorfith, a worthy and meritorious citizen, who on those occasions has always particularly distinguished himself by his manly exertions, fell a Sacrifice at the shrine of benevolence, in the act of extinguishing the fire, by a sudden fall of a brick wall! He invariably supported the character of an honest, benevolent man, and was deservedly beloved by those who knew him.

SCYTHES.

NICHOLS's, genuine warranted SCYTHES, made in *Connecticut*, to be sold at the Store of ROBERT BECK, & SON.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 29, 1794.

WANTED *immediately*,

A quantity of LATH. Inquire of the PRINTER.

CASH, and a generous price given for good ENGLISH HAY, at landlord QUINTIN's in WARE, by WILLIAM DRAPER.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

New Goods once more,
FOR SALE.

FINE Dark and Light Chintzes, Blue, Black and Pink Durants, Blue, Green and Pink Morseens, Fine Black Russel, Modes, Silk Mitts, Jean, jeanett, Muslinett and Tricinett Vest Patterns, fine Jackonett Muslins, fine Chintz Shawls, Princes Stipe Bottons, a match for my Broadcloths, Elastics, Cassimeres, &c. Fancy Stockings, Pins, Chappel Needles. Blunts and Sharps. Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Crockery Ware, &c. &c. Cheap, for Butter, Fat Sheep, Beef Cattle, or Cash, by the 1st of October next.

Also, O. and N. Rum, Tea, and Salt of an excellent quality, Chocolate, Cheese, Men's Shoes, Homespun Check Linen and Tow Cloth, Nankeen, and Pigtail Tobacco, for Cash, Butter, Grain, Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter, Brass, Beeswax, and Live Geese Feathers, in hand,

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, 29th June 1794.

ISAAC GERE,
Watch & Clock-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has commenced business opposite the School-House, Northampton, where every command in his business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch. He flatters himself that after having been regularly bred to the business, he shall by his strict attention to it, be able to give satisfaction.

HAS FOR SALE,

Gilt and Steel Watch Chains, by the dozen or single—best gilt and low priz'd Seals, by do.—Gilt and Steel Keys, by do. Ladies' Gilt Lockets and Pins—Plated and low prized Shoe and Knee Buckles, by the dozen or single—Gentlemen's Stone Knee do. set in Silver—do. in Pinchbeck, do. Stone and Gilt Stock, do.

N. B. CLOCKS of any description made on the shortest notice, and warranted good. WATCHES repair'd in the best manner, and particular attention paid to their performance.—Likewise a few second hand watches for sale.

Northampton, June 24, 1794.

JOSEPH CLAPP, jun.

Has just received a general assortment of European and India

GOODS,

SELECTED from the latest arrivals at Boston, which will be sold for CASH in hand, or approved credit, nearly as *LOW* as at the manufactories in Europe and India.

ALSO, Souchong and Bohea Tea, West-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriff and Malaga Wine, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Molasses, Salt, Russia and Swedes Iron, German Steel, Powder and Shot, 2d. 10d. & 8d. Nails, Codfish, Crosscut Saws, Iron-Shovels, &c. &c.

Easthampton, June 24, 1794.

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE,

Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution;
And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:
Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX,	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655.
DR. H. MOORE,	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are now motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just received, a large and valuable supply of

GOODS,

Which added to those he had on hand before, will comprehend almost every article of consumption that is made use of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rum, by the Hogshead or less quantity—Also, Russia and Philadelphia IRON, Gamon and blistered STEEL, PAINTER'S COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER'S DYE-STUFFS such as LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, the best kind of CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK CARDS, FUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

—AS USUAL.—

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Gin, Raisins by the Cask, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, best kind of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molasses, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, Codfish by the quintal, various kinds of Nails and Glass, Iron Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, &c.

SAM. SHEPHARD, is under some necessity to collect a considerable sum of money in a few weeks, of consequence he will offer his GOODS for sale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

CASH GIVEN FOR
POT-ASH.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

Simeon Butler,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he continues the business of BOOKBINDING, as usual, nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton—where Deed and Record Books, Merchant Accounts Books, ruled to any pattern, may be had on the shortest notice. Old Books rebound.

He has for Sale,

Blair's Sermons,	Principles of Polite-ness.
Price's Sermons,	American Songster.
Cullen's Practice of Physic.	Stenhen's Mental Exercise.
Hamilton's Mid-wifery.	Thompson's Sermons.
Buchan's Family Physician.	Task.
Dispensatory,	Foresters,
Chesselden's Anatomy.	Morse's Geography Prompter,
Elliot's Pocket Book.	Young's Night Thoughts.
Brown's Element's,	Blind Child,
Hamilton's Treatise,	Holy Bible Abridged,
Pike's Arithmetic,	Gentleman and Ladies Manual.
Young Man's Companion.	Beauties Moses,
School Master's Assistant.	American Clerk's Magazine,
Hervey's Meditations.	Watt's Lyric Poems,
Seneca's Morals,	Economy of Human
Maxims,	Life.
Complete Letter Writer.	Life of Gardiner.
Redeemed Captive,	Book of Knowledge,
Pleasing Instructor,	Gay's Fables,
Pocket Farier,	Perry's Dictionaries,
Friar Bacon,	Psalms & Hymns,
Injured Innocence,	Young Ladies Assistance.
Pope's Essays,	Country Dances,
Conquest of Mexico,	Children's Books,
Locky Idiot,	Ink Powder,
Life of Swift,	Sealing Wax,
Bibles & Testaments,	Wafers,
Hieroglyphick Bibles,	Quills,
Psalm Books pr. doz.	Morocco Leather,
Webster's 8d, 2d and 4d Part.	Gold Leaf,
Perry's, do. per. gross	Red and Black Pasteboard.
dozen or single.	Copper Plates,
Primmer's,	Excellent Bullets.

ENGLISH PAPER,

Royal, Medium, Thickpost, Fools Cap, Letter Paper, Gilt, Marble, Bonnet, Cartridge, and Wrapping do.

Any of the above articles given for Rags or Tanned Sheep Skins. Constant attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. An Apprentice to the above business is wanted.

Northampton, June 18, 1794.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the middle of May last, a small sow, supposed to be with pig, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Sow, or give information, so that the owner, may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

SIMEON EDWARDS.

Northampton, July 2, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

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STATE PAPER.

Mr. HAMMOND to Mr. RANDOLPH.

In reply to Mr. RANDOLPH's Letter, published in our last.]

Philadelphia, June 7, 1794.

SIR,

HAVING, in conformity to the assurance expressed in my letter of the 2d instant, immediately transmitted copies of that letter and of your's of the 30th ultimo, to the governor general of his Majesty's possessions in North America, to the lieutenant of Upper Canada, and to his Majesty's ministers in England, I concluded that any further communication between us on the subject of those letters would for the present have been suspended: But as you have renewed the discussion at some length in your letter of the second current, (which I had the honour of receiving on the afternoon of the 4th,) it is incumbent upon me to reply in detail to the several points you have stated, and which you have been pleased to represent as "a train of rectrimination against the United States;" although, one only excepted, I had merely collaterally referred to them, as referring to the allegations of Lord Dorchester, "to the conduct of this government towards the sea," and had expressly asserted that I was not disposed to urge them as general topics of recrimination.

I am perfectly willing to reserve for a future period any general discussion that you may institute with regard to the occasions, and the degrees to which "an explanation may be required by the government of the United States, from a foreign minister." But I must be permitted, sir, to repeat that "I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me, as categorically as you have required it" any explanation of measures pursued by other departments of the crown in other departments, over whose actions I have no control, for whose conduct I am not responsible, and with whom I have no other connection than that which results from the circumstance of our being employed in the service of the same master.

Your extract from Lord Dorchester's speech, appearing to be a partial mutilation of it, in as much as it was not a detached or separate position, but a member of a sentence immediately connected with and following from parts which preceded it, I esteemed it proper to quote the whole passage. Lord Dorchester's speech was manifestly, that Lord Dorchester founded his expression, that he should not be surprised if Great Britain was at war with the United States, in the course of the present year, on his knowledge of the conduct of the inhabitants of the United States, as well on the side of Canada, as towards the sea. I therefore, sir, cannot but imagine, that the sense of "the governour general," is materially affected by the preliminary words: For certainly there is an evident distinction between the expression of an opinion that the conduct of the United States might eventually lead to a state of hostility between them and Great Britain, and the detached, unconnected assertion, that it would not be matter of surprize to him, if Great Britain should be at war with the United States, in the course of the present year. With respect to your declaration that I have not contradicted your "assertion that Lord Dorchester fostered & encouraged in the Indians hostile dispositions towards the United States." I have no difficulty in confessing, that, as these new words contain the whole of your assertion upon this matter, they really escaped my notice. Had I attended to them, I should certainly not have omitted remarking, that I deduced from the whole tenor of the speech an inference different from your assertion, which can apply to those passages only of the speech, wherein Lord Dorchester demonstrates his regret at the continuance of the war, and his concern that his hope of a pacification being effected had been disappointed; or to those in which he alludes to the infringements by American citizens on the territory occupied by his Majesty's arms. In none of those passages, however, has his lordship expressed any personal sentiment, relative to the origin of the Indian war, or to the causes that have hitherto retarded the restoration of peace, which can be construed into a disposition to impute more blame in either case to one party than the other.—But even if I had admitted your assertion to the fullest extent, I could not have been deterred by that consideration from meeting the disquisition, when I reflected that I could contrast with that assertion, a precedent in the annals of the United States of no very ancient date. For it cannot be unknown to you, sir, that on the 9th of January, 1789, at a period of profound peace between Great Britain and the United States—Governour Sinclair assured the Indians, whom he convened at Muskingum, that G. Britain, at the conclusion of the war, had ceded the Indian land as the price of peace for herself. His words (after an endeavor to explain the nature of the claims of the United States to the lands of the Indians, by a comparison adapted to the local relation of the latter) are just so. "Brothers, it was the British and you. Contrary to your solemn engagements, you joined in the war against us, and did us much harm. After a long struggle we got the better.—They asked for peace, and your lands were given as part of the price." Surely, sir, language cannot be devised, more capable of inspiring hostility in the Indians, than this, which, assumes as a fact of notoriety, that at the peace, the British government abandoned the interests of those whom it had deluded into a co-operation with it during the war, and whose lands it formally ceded as the price of pacification for itself. Indeed this government seemed afterwards sensible of the impropriety of this language, since the 31st day of July, 1793. Messrs. Lincoln, Randolph, and Pickering, informed the Indians that this construction of the part of the treaty of peace, which settled the boundary between the possessions of Great Britain and those of the United States, was erroneous; "for as the king had not purchased the country of the Indians, he of course could not give it away."

I shall now, sir, proceed to offer some observations on those parts of your letter which are intended to serve as answers to what you have denominated my "charges."

1st. I have never for a moment denied that the territory, on which I represented encroachments to have been committed by the state and individuals of Vermont, was within the boundaries of the United States; but I presumed that, until the points in discussion between our respective countries should be amicably arranged, no part of the territory occupied by persons residing under the protection of his Majesty's garrison, would be forcibly wrested from that protection, either by the enterprizes of the state of Vermont, or by the unauthorized aggressions of individuals. Under this presumption, I addressed my letter of the 5th of July, 1792. to your predecessor; and on the same principle I stated in my letter to you of the 10th of March, 1794, that the grievances of which I then complained had never been redressed. It is true that nineteen months elapsed between the dates of those different letters; but if from this circumstance it be inferred as a matter deserving of attention, that during this space "this government never understood from myself, or any authority of his Britannic Majesty, that the original dissatisfaction continued," it is no less remarkable that I should never have received any thing but assurances that that source of dissatisfaction should be removed; and that in this interval and to this moment, no facts of its having been removed, have ever been communicated to me, by your predecessor or yourself, to oppose those which I formerly advanced, and have since repeated. Through casual channels of communication, I had collected that this interposition of the government had not produced the effect which, from its assurances, I had expected; but the evidence did not appear to me of importance sufficient to found any complaint upon it. The first authentic intimation of these circumstances was indeed communicated to me, by Lord Dorchester, in a letter which I received three or four days antecedently to the date of mine to you of the 10th of March, and in which his lordship, who had not long before returned from England, acquainted me that those encroachments, the first acts of which had occurred during his absence, still continue unrepressed. Here it is necessary for me to observe, with respect to your repetition of the assertion you advanced in your letter of the 20th ultimo, of the Indians to whom his speech was addressed, having been assembled by Lord Dorchester's directions, that unless your means of intelligence are more accurate than mine, I entertain a firm conviction, that the information on which you have founded your assertion, is totally erroneous.—For I can assure you, sir, that I have reason to believe that those Indians were not assembled by Lord Dorchester, but that the speech in question was an answer to a message brought by a deputation of Indians who had proceeded to Quebec, spontaneously and unsolicited by his Lordship.—This belief is farther confirmed by the second paragraph of the speech itself "children, you have *informed me* that you are *deputed* by the seven villages of Lower-Canada, &c."

I shall not, however, dwell on this part of your letter, as the passage of it to which I have last referred, connected with the succeeding sentence, "Although it cannot be by any means believed, that this was written in order to usher in the intelligence which soon after arrived, of his speech; yet it is difficult to account for so long an interval, under the circumstances supposed"—(seem to convey an insinuation so unmerited, that I feel too much the respect that I owe to the court which I have the honor of serving, and to my own character, to urge farther any argument which might be constructed into a solicitude to refute it.—Though your letter of the 29th of April, after a delay of fifty days, may not be regarded as an atteint to any charge I had made—I nevertheless, do not esteem myself guilty of any impropriety, in having imagined that that space of time might have enabled you to return me an answer more conclusive, than a renewal of the assurances which I had received nearly two years before. You will, I am persuaded, sir, recollect, that in almost every conversation which I had with you, during this interval, I requested you to acquaint me when I might expect a reply to my letter, and that you imputed the delay to the pressure of other business, and to a desire of obtaining some information from Mr. Williamson, of the Genesee country, who was then in town. To this last circumstance you have alluded in your answer of the 29 of April; but however accurate might be the knowledge of Mr. Williamson, or of any other private gentleman, of the places to which I had referred, I cannot, avoid remarking that in the course of fifty days such evidence, might have been obtained from the highest publick authority of Vermont (the Governor) as would have either confirmed or contradicted the fact I had specified.

2d. In adverting to the privateers illegally fitted out at Charleston, and allowed to depart from that port under the express permission of the Governor of South Carolina, I surely cannot have been considered as imputing that aggression to the General Government. But when Lord Dorchester had alluded to the conduct of American citizens "towards the sea," this transaction naturally occured to me, as indicative of the existence of an hostile disposition in the powers combined against France in the chief magistrate, and in individuals of the state of South Carolina; and I trust you are yourself convinced from evidence which I have recently submitted to you, that that disposition continues to exist unimpaired. How far Mr. Jefferson's letter of the 5th of June, appeared satisfactory to me, you will collect from my memorial of the 9th of the same month in answer to it, which (in confirmation of your example) I subjoin to this letter. From that memorial it is evident, that though I rendered justice to the assurances of the General Government, I received as matters of notoriety the different facts of the illegal equipment of the privateers in question, and expressly and unequivocally asserted, as a circumstance equally notorious, that "they were suffered to pass the fort near Charleston, under a written permission from the Gov. of South Carolina." I have never yet learnt, however, that any inquiry has been instituted into the conduct of that officer from any quarter whatsoever.

3d. From the same paper it is also evident that I have never acquiesced in the propriety of the determination of this government, not to restore vessels captured previously to the 5th of June, as well for the reasons which I have there stated, as because I have never perfectly comprehended the principles which could legalize the prize as antecedently to that period, and invalidate those which were made subsequently to it. The list of those prizes annexed to the memorial will evince that (whatever may have been "conceived by some,") their value was not inconsiderable. But even if their amount had been less considerable, the question in a national point of view, could have been affected by that circumstance.

(To be continued.)

INTERNAL COMMOTIONS.

LONDON, MAY 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 12.

A Message from his Majesty was brought down by Mr. Secretary DUNDAS, which is as follows:

GEORGE R.

"His Majesty having received information, that the seditious practices which have been for some time carried on by certain societies in *London*, in correspondence with societies in different parts of the country, have lately been pursued with increased activity and boldness, and have been avowedly directed to the object of assembling a pretended general convention of the people, in contempt and defiance of the authority of Parliament, and on principles subversive of the existing Laws and Constitution, and directly tending to the introduction of that system of anarchy and confusion which has fatally prevailed in *France*, has given directions for seizing the books and papers of the said societies in *London*, which have been seized accordingly: And these books and papers appearing to contain matter of the greatest importance to the public interest, His Majesty has given orders for laying them before the House of Commons; and His Majesty recommends to the House to consider the same, and to take such measures thereupon as may appear to be necessary for effectually guarding against the further prosecution of these dangerous designs, and for preserving to His Majesty's subjects the enjoyment of the blessings derived to them by the Constitution happily established in these kingdoms.

G. R.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS then said, that as the papers in question were extremely voluminous, and as it was still uncertain whether it would be right to print the whole of them, though he did not think that it would be possible to bring the matter forward, yet, as that might be the case, he should move, that the Message should be taken into consideration to-morrow; which was agreed to.

Mr. D. ADAMS, Secretary to the Constitutional Society, and Mr. HARDY, Secretary to the Corresponding Society, were examined for several hours yesterday, at the Privy-Council, Whitehall. The papers of these different societies had been previously seized.—We suppose, by the Message delivered to both Houses of Parliament, that a system has been discovered, to which it is necessary that the consideration of Parliament should immediately be called, for the purpose of taking measures for the suppression of meetings, from which proceedings hostile to the Constitution either have, or are supposed likewise to spring. A matter of greater importance never engaged the attention of Parliament, and we trust that the whole subject will undergo that attentive and serious investigation which its magnitude demands; and if the laws now in force are not sufficiently strong to suppress associations which upon system strike at the liberties of Englishmen, we hope that Parliament will interpose with an effectual and speedy remedy, that our property, our freedom, and every privilege that is dear to us, may not be wrested from us by persons whose object may be to throw us into a state of anarchy, similar to that in

which we behold a neighbouring nation, the conduct of which it seems to be their leading object to imitate and adopt.

IMPORTANT

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*May 16.*

Committee of Secrecy on Treasonable Practices.

THE *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up the Report which, being distinctly read, he said, that the House had already heard the business so amply stated in the Report of the Committee that it would hardly be necessary for him to do more than recapitulate the general observations.

He then entered into a most masterly and eloquent detail of the proceeding of the Committee, so far as they had gone, and said that they had in the Report which now lay before the House, opened to their view the general outlines of a picture of which the more minute circumstances still remained to be investigated; but which, from the observations they had been able to make, would be found altogether to compose a Plot of most atrocious and alarming nature against the State; not existing merely in idle theory or impotent menace, but digested, matured, avowedly declared to be acted upon, and in considerable forwardness for execution. This plan, it appeared from the Report, was, to form a Convention; which Convention was to assume to itself all the characters and offices of government, to usurp the whole delegated authority of the Nation, and to arrogate to itself the whole legal jurisdiction of the Country. In consideration of this subject, he said it would be for the house to decide, whether the Convention proposed to be formed, originated in the same spirit, was prefaced by the same unwarrantable means, and pointed to the same practical conclusion, namely, that the object of it was the total subversion of the Constitution, the annihilation of Parliament, and the destruction of the King himself: and then, if such a plan did appear not only in agitation, but in a great degree of forwardness towards execution, the House would see that there was not a moment to be lost to arm the Executive Power with every means which the Parliament could delegate, to stop the further progress of the plot, and baffle its final execution.

In considering the subject, he said the House could not but remark the extraordinary manner in which the Societies varied their plans—sometimes acting undisguised audacious hostility, sometimes putting on the mask of Reform, and affecting the utmost zeal for the preservation of the Constitution—" We see, (said he) in their letter to the Society at Norwich a plain avowal of the object at which they aimed; and *An Apology for designing to apply to Parliament*, and a candid, sincere confession, that, not to Parliament, not to the Executive were they to look for redress, but to the Convention they proposed to erect, and to themselves; but afterwards they recommended persevering in petitioning for Reform to be used as a mask to their designs, which they were to throw off when time served, and a period propitious to their views should arrive. Happily for this country, and for the whole world (said he) they prematurely thought that period at hand, and threw off the mask just when the nation unanimously united with Government in vigilance and care for its protection, and in the resolution to oppose their efforts."

He therefore moved for leave to bring in a Bill to empower his Majesty to secure and detain all such persons as shall be suspected of Conspiracy against his Crown and the Government, &c.

Mr. Fox rose, and at some length opposed the motion. He observed, that with respect to the report just made, he was never more surprised; as instead of what he had been led to expect, by what had passed relative to the business in the House, there came out a recital of what was long since known to every individual in the kingdom, through the medium of the public prints, and had been very frequently adverted to in that House: the right of assembling in any number was one of the dearest rights of a subject, and which had been often exercised by assemblies, of which Members of that House formed a part; petitions were received from such bodies, whereby Parliament acknowledged such right. With respect to the designs charged on these Societies, he could not think that they harboured any such. But were they mad enough to do so, he thought that committals to Bedlam, instead of Gate prisons would be the proper punishment. He was well convinced, that in the present temper of the great body of the people, which was never more affectionate or loyal to their King and Constitution, were one hundred in the whole Kingdom; such an attempt would therefore hold up its authors only to ridicule and chastisement. But even were there any apprehensions of such an evil, he would much rather risque that than incur the real and pernicious evil now proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, which was, in effect a complete surrender of the Constitution, and of the personal liberty of the subject to the mercy of the Minister; he must therefore resist such a measure to the utmost of his power.

Mr. MARTIN professed himself dissatisfied with the report when compared with the mighty sacrifice proposed. He was attached to the Constitution and thought that any person attempting to destroy it, ought to be punished; but he could not consent to the entire surrender of the liberty of every man in the kingdom upon so trifling an excuse.

The question was now loudly called for, when

Mr. SHERIDAN declared, he could not give a silent vote on an occasion of so unprincipled a measure as the present, being brought forward. It was to tell the French, that danger and rebellion were prevalent in this Country, and that the Constitution was to be delivered up to the King. It was neither illegal nor criminal to sit in meetings; and he had a right to believe that the power given by the present Bill would be abused.

Mr. BURKE said, the greatest institutions in the world, the most flourishing kingdoms, and the most splendid wealth have been destroyed by low obscure persons; and therefore the danger to be apprehended on the present occasion was great, because likely to come from men of that description; and there were persons of rank and fortune who would be soon found to head them. It had been said, that liberty of speech would be destroyed by the Bill; just as much as it had been on former suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act. That suspension he now conceived absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the lives, liberties and properties of the people of this country.

The House then divided on Mr. Pitt's motion.

For the motion		
Against it	-	59
	Majority	162

The bill was then brought in, and Mr. Pitt moved, that it be read a first time, which was accordingly done.

On the second reading there was a division.—For the bill—186—Against it, 29—Majority 157.

British Official Accounts of Occurrences with the Combined Army.

WHITEHALL, *May 14.*

The dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

TOURNAY, *May 11, 1794.*

SIR,

The enemy having attacked me yesterday in different columns, to the amount of 30,000 men, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that after a sharp engagement, which lasted five hours, we repulsed them with great loss, having taken from them 13 pieces of cannon, and above 400 prisoners.

The attack began at day break, when the enemy attempted to turn my left flank, but were driven back by the Austrian regiment Kaunitz, which was posted in a wood to cover us on that side.

The enemy then directed their next efforts against my centre, upon which they advanced, under a heavy cannonade, with great resolution; but a favourable opportunity presenting itself, of attacking them on their right flank, which did not seem to be protected, Lieut. Gen. Harcourt was dispatched for that purpose, with sixteen squadrons of British cavalry, and two of Austrian hussars. Gen. Harcourt having succeeded in gaining their flank, attacked them with so much resolution and intrepidity that they immediately began to retreat, in course of which they were soon broken and suffered considerable loss.

Whilst this was passing in the corps under my particular command, that of the Hanoverians on my right was attacked with equal vigour: This, however after a severe contest, terminated to the advantage of the Hanoverians, who maintained their post, and repulsed the enemy with great loss.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

DUKE OF YORK's DEFEAT.

Whitehall, May 23.

A dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from the Duke of York, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Tournay, May 19.

SIR,

In my last letter I mentioned to you his Imperial Majesty's intention of making a general attack with his whole force, in order by a joint co-operation with the troops under the command of Gen. Clairfayt, to compel the enemy to evacuate Flanders.

On the 16th at night, the army moved forward, for this purpose, in five columns.

The two columns on the left were intended to force the passage of the Marque, and by a vigorous attack on the enemy's posts along the River, to cover the operations of the three remaining columns; these were destined to force the enemy's posts by Roubaix, Waterloo, and Mouveux, thus to favour Gen. Clairfayt's passage of the Lys, and then by a junction with his corps, to have cut off the communication between Lisle and Courtray.

Unfortunately the two columns on the left forced the passage of the Marque so late, and were so much fatigued by the length of their march, that they were not able to accomplish the remainder of the proposed plan, while the column on the right, under Gen. Busche, finding the enemy at Moucron in much greater numbers than had been expected, was under the necessity of retreating to its former position at Wareoing.

Lieutenant General Otto proceeded with his column through Leers and Waterloo, from whence, after some resistance, he drove the enemy, and pushed on to Tourcoing.

My column consisted of seven battalions of British, five of Austrians, and two of Hessians, with six squadrons of light dragoons, and four of Hussars. We moved forward from Templeuve to Lannoy, which we forced the enemy to evacuate, after a short cannonade, in which I had the misfortune to loose Major Wright, of the Royal Artillery, a brave and deserving officer.

Having left the two Hessian battalions at Lannoy, I proceeded to Roubaix, where we found the enemy in great strength both of men and cannon. The resistance was proportionably stronger, but equally unavailing, as the enemy soon found themselves compelled to retire, which they did toward Mouveux.

Having at this time no intelligence of the two columns on my right and left, notwithstanding I had made every effort to obtain it, I did not think it prudent to advance any further, but was resolved to have left my advanced guard, under the command of Lieut. General Abercromby, at Roubaux, and, with the remainder of my corps to have taken a position on the heights behind Lannoy. The orders for this purpose were given, but having acquainted his Imperial Majesty, who had advanced to Lannoy, with my intention, the necessity of co-operating with General Clairfayt, induced his Majesty to direct that I should proceed to the attack of Mouveaux.

I accordingly directed the attack to be made by Lieut. General Abercromby with the four battalions of Guards. He found the enemy strongly entrenched, but having cannonaded it for some time, the good countenance of the flank battalion of guards who advanced to storm it with the utmost order, supported by the first battalion, & seconded by the seventh and fifteenth Light Dragoons, under Lieut. Col. Churchill, compelled the enemy to retire with the loss of three pieces of cannon, and of a considerable number of men, who were cut down by the Light Dragoons in the pursuit, which was continued as far as Bondues.

Upon maturely considering the nature of our situation, I directed Lieutenant General Abercromby to remain at Mouveaux with the four battalions of guards, and having posted four Austrian battalions to cover Roubaix, I detached the second brigade of British infantry, under the command of Major-General Fox, to take post on my left, on the great road leading from Lisle to Roubaix. The cavalry was divided with these several corps, for the purpose of patrolling, the nature of the country not admitting of their being of any other use. My advanced posts communicated with those of General Otto, on my right, who I now found had got possession of Turcoing.

Early the next morning, the enemy attacked the post of Turcoing in great force, and I received an application from Col. Devay, who commanded there, to make a division in his favor: for which purpose I sent two battalions of Austrians, giving them express directions, if they should be pressed to fall back upon me; but by some mistake, instead of doing so, they joined Col. Devay. From this circumstance, an opening was left on my right, of which the enemy availed himself in the attack upon my corps, which took place soon after, and by so doing, obliged me to employ the only battalion I had left, to secure a point which was of the utmost consequence to us.

At this period a very considerable column of the enemy, which we have since learnt amounted to 15,000 men, appeared advancing from Lisle, whilst another corps having forced its way through General Otto's position, by Waterloo, attacked us in the rear. The few troops that remained with me, soon gave way before such superior numbers, nor was it in my power, with every effort I could use, affished by the gallant officers who were about me, to rally them. At that moment the advanced parties of the column from Lisle, pursued by themselves also upon the road between Roubaix and Mouveaux, and I found it impossible to succeed in the attempt which I made to join the brigade of guards.

Thus circumstanced, I turned my attention to join General Fox's brigade, but upon proceeding to Roubaix for that purpose, I found it in the possession of the enemy.

Thus completely cut off from every part of my corps, nothing remained for me to do but to force my way to that of General Otto, and to concert measures with him for the recovery of my own troops.

This I effected, accompanied by a few dragoons of the 16th regiment, with great difficulty; but the project of marching upon Lannoy, to which General Otto had consented, as a measure which would greatly facilitate the retreat of my corps, being given up, upon finding that the Heslians had been obliged to abandon that place, I found myself under the painful necessity of continuing with General Otto's column the remainder of the day.

Previous to this, I had sent orders to Gen. Abercromby to retire from Mouveaux to the heights beyond Roubaix, where it was my intention to have assembled the corps, and the Coldstream battalion had been posted to cover the communication as he effected his retreat. In consequence of these directions, Gen. Abercromby began his retreat, and on his arrival upon the heights at Roubaix, finding himself surrounded upon all sides without a possibility of assembling the corps, determined to continue it to Lannoy. This he effected with the repeated attacks of the enemy, who poured upon him from all parts. Gen. Abercromby found Lannoy also in possession of the enemy, but he avoided the town by marching round it under a very heavy fire—and soon after reached Templeuve.

Major Gen. Fox, after sustaining with great resolution, a very vigorous attack from the principal part of the column which came from Lisle, began his retreat also, & finding himself cut off from the brigade of guards, and Lannoy occupied by the enemy, he directed his march upon the village of Leers, at which place he joined the column of Lieut. Gen. Otto.

I enclose you a return of our loss upon this occasion. I regret that it is so great, but when the nature of the action is considered, and that it was conducted in a country the most favourable to the views of the enemy that they could have wished for, while their perfect knowledge of the parts enabled them to take every advantage of it, it might have been expected to have been still more considerable. From the badness of the roads, the loss of the baite, and the timidity of the drivers, the leaving a part of our artillery became inevitable.

I am to desire that you will assure His Majesty, that the officers and men shewed all the firmness and resolution on this occasion that could be expected from them; and it would be an injustice due to the rest to distinguish any particular corps. The abilities and coolness with which Lieut. General Abercromby and Major-General Fox conducted their different corps under these trying circumstances, require, however, that I should particularly notice them.

It is a peculiar consolation to me that the column under my command executed to the full extent their intended part of the operation; and that in the check which they afterwards sustained, the conduct of the British troops has entitled them to the warmest expressions of gratitude and admiration on the part of his Imperial Majesty.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

1 Surgeon, 4 sergeants, and 53 rank and file killed; 20 Officers, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 8 sergeants, one drummer, and 185 rank and file wounded; 4 Officers, 17 sergeants, 9 drummers, 338 rank and file missing—47 horses killed, 32 horses wounded, 117 horses missing.

N. B. Some of the men missing are hourly coming in.

LONDON, *May 24.*

Private Account of the Duke of York's Defeat.

Tournay, May 17.

A general Attack by the allied Army at this place having been concerted for this day, a column, consisting chiefly of British and Hanoverians, marched last night towards *Lannoi*, where they arrived about midnight, and lay all night on their arms.

Early this morning they attacked the French, who, after a short resistance, retreated in confusion. The British troops pursued them through *Lannoi* to *Roubaix*, where a masked battery was opened upon them, which did considerable mischief; they, however, maintained their ground there, with more bravery, perhaps, than prudence; and although they found *Roubaix* strongly defended both by horse and foot, they pushed on to several other villages, and took the town of *Mouveaux*.

The left wing of his Royal Highness's army was equally successful for some time. The main body of them obtained possession of *Wattrie*, while a large detachment proceeded to Moucron. This last post is of great importance. It was the loss of it that laid the foundation of all Clairfayt's disasters. The possession of it by the Austrians would probably have enabled them to cut off the retreat of the French army. It commands both Courtray and Menin. Its other appears to have been well understood, as the French defended it with great obstinacy, and baffled our attempts to take it.

This night the British troops kept possession of all the posts they have taken, although they have suffered very severely, particularly from the masked batteries opened at Roubaix. We have taken three pieces of cannon, and the Austrians on our left have taken a considerable quantity of artillery.

Sunday Evening, 18th May.

From the following detail, there is great reason to believe that the French permitted the column under the command of the Duke of York to advance yesterday further than force could have carried them, and to have allowed them to obtain possession of several posts, which only tended to intercept our troops, and to render them the more easy victims of the disasters which have taken place this day.

The British army, elated with their success of yesterday, obstinately retained position this morning of all they had conquered, and were preparing to proceed towards Tournay. During last night, however, the French poured out an immoderate number of troops from Lisle, who encamped to turn our left flank, while a large detachment of troops from Courtray, actually passed our right—a very strong body also faced us in the centre, so that in the forenoon we were nearly surrounded.—The British Troops, however, intoxicated with their successes, on the day before, were not fully aware of their situation, till its peril was considerably increased. The Austrians and Hanoverians on their left were kept in check by incredible hordes from Lisle, while the numbers which poured down from Courtray on the right threatened for some time to make our whole body prisoners.

In this situation the British Army found themselves compelled to ensure their retreat by fighting their way through the enemy. This they accomplished in the most gallant manner, though with a melancholy loss, both of men and officers.

The Hanoverians were the first to return. They created the greatest confusion; for their cavalry not only destroyed our own, but threw the whole army into such disorder that they became a helpless prey to the pursuing enemy. Their conduct proved more fatal than the hostility of the French.

The enemy regained all their posts, excepting one or two of inconsiderable value. Towards evening General Otto led on several Austrian battalions, who checked the French, and even took several pieces of cannon.

The 3d Regiment of Guards lost one field of colours; and about 20 pieces of artillery were in all taken by the enemy.

The defeat of the detachment under the Duke of York has struck great consternation into the inhabitants of this town, many of whom are retreating with precipitation.

Monday forenoon 19th of May.

The defeat of yesterday is by no means to be considered as a defeat of the *whole* army at this place. Of the column under the Duke of York, indeed the defeat was complete; but when they fell back on the Grand Army, consisting chiefly of Imperialists, they were perfectly protected, insomuch that they have this day been enabled to move two miles forward towards Courtray, there to take up their position, while the Emperor with the Grand Army occupies the ground on which the Duke of York was encamped.

The unfortunate affair which has happened to the Duke of York, will not much affect the General operations of the Army. At the same time it must be observed, that the very severe loss of the British and Hanoverian troops, is likely to prevent the Allies from forcing the French from their present position, so soon as was expected.

It has been this morning whispered, that Prussian Brandenburg has for some time subsisted between the Duke of York and the Austrian Commanders, particularly Clairfayt. It is said, that this jealousy has prevented the Imperialists from giving prompt support to his Royal Highness, of whose successes near Landrecy, they were a little envious.

It is supposed that the whole of the Allied Army will again attack the French in a few days.

Extract of a letter from Tournay, May 21.

"An account has just been received here that Gen. Clairfayt beat the French completely yesterday before the Courtray. He is said to have taken 24 pieces of cannon, to have killed at least two thousand men. He drove them into Courtray in the greatest confusion. This account though not official, I think may be depended on.

"Another letter from Tournay gives the following particulars of the narrow escape of his Royal Highness the Duke of York: who was several times exposed to a severe fire from the enemy, and was within a few paces of them.

"On the 18th, when it was discovered that the column of the troops under his Royal Highness was surrounded by the French, and that the only means of safety was by flight—the Duke accompanied by an Austrian general, and two other gentlemen only, reached a village which had been the preceding day taken from the enemy, supposing it still in the hands of the Allies. They were riding in full gallop when turning one of the streets rather shortly, they discovered that the Village was in the hands of the French, and a Column of the enemy facing them; the latter, supposing that the Duke was heading a body of troops, at first fled, after having fired a volley on them, which killed the Austrian general at the Duke's side.—Recovering however, from their error the French pursued the Duke and his companions until they came near a river. The Duke threw himself off his horse, and so did another gentleman, and waded through the River; the third took the water with his horse. All this was done under the fire of the French, who had brought a six pounder to bear on them. On the other side of the River the Duke fortunately met a led horse of Capt. Murray's which he mounted, and thus arrived in safety at Tournay. In other parts of this day, the Duke and indeed all the officers were much exposed. The Duke's Secretary had his hat shot through, and an orderly Serjeant, close to the Duke, was killed."

The following is copied from the Petowmac Guardian.

MARTINSBURGH, June 16.

Stubborn Facts!

"By a gentleman from General Wayne's camp, who may be depended upon, we have the following very interesting particulars—viz.

"That about the 20th of January, a deputation from the hostile tribes of Indians, had arrived at head quarters, with overtures of peace; they left the grand council at Auglaze on the 2d of the same month, and in their speeches they acknowledged their errors, and charged the failure of the treaty last fall, to Brandt, who they say wore two faces, and spoke with two tongues. The Messengers returned with Gen. Wayne's speech about the 15th, in which the nation were desired to bring in all prisoners, and to be at Fort Recovery, (late St. Clair's Field) on the 13th of February by which Route alone, they were permitted to approach us.

"That this affair had excited various opinions and sensations in the army—some thinking it a manœuvre, others an honest design—some being for peace and others for war—the latter inclination seemed to prevail and was rather favoured by the General, who expressed his sorrow at the arrival of the peace supplicants, the old gentleman being as mad and sanguinary as ever; and very much blunted with ideas of his military prowess, wants to be dealing in blood.

"That nothing remarkable occurred from the return of the deputies, until the 6th of Feb. when mad Anthony began to be alarmed at the prospect of peace. He then ordered out Capt. Hamthorn, with a select party, to open a waggon road, thirty five miles, on a course very different from that by which the Indians were ordered to come in, and by the most direct route towards their settlements. The Captain rifled the business and returned to camp on the 12th, and if we may judge from appearances, the measure has answered the purpose intended, as nothing had been seen of the enemy, as late as the first of March, except small reconnoitring parties, which have not, however, offered to injure citizen or soldier.

"That to back the mad cutting scheme, the General had projected an expedition to march immediately after the time appointed for the Indians to come in, had expired; and for this purpose, the light-horse had been ordered from Kentucky, and large supplies of stores, provisions, and forage, had been ordered to Greenville, at a vast expense, where the light horse, after a travel of 170 or 180 miles through mud, belly deep, arrived on the evening of the 19th, with many hundred pack-horses, and immense droves of swine and bullocks.

"That after keeping all things together for two days, and feasting himself on these evidences of his omnipotence, mad Anthony discovered that the season of the year was improper for the purpose, and the country was under water.

"That in consequence of this discovery, which required a prodigious effort of his genius, he determined to eat the provisions at Greenville, and send back the light horse and pack horses to their former stations.—Our informant observes, that the General has an exclusive right to the whole *merits* of this expedition, and as the event has not disappointed any person of common sense, and the expence may not exceed *twenty thousand dollars*, he thinks the public have no cause to complain, as it might have terminated much worse.

"That since this affair, nothing remarkable had happened, and that the general had resumed his business of war making, and discovering which way the water ran from certain points, a circumstance which has caused him great perplexity and confusion of ideas.

"Our informant states, as matter of fact, that the discontent, the drinking, gambling, quarrelling, fighting, and licentiousness of almost all ranks, exceeded all example. He adds, that these melancholy truths have been produced in a great measure by the conduct and example of the general, whose manners are despotic, whose judgment is feeble, infirm, and full of prejudice—whose temper is erasible and violent, whose language is indecent and abusive, & whose conduct to his officers, is capricious and irregular, being at one time childishly familiar, and at another tyrannical and overbearing.

"That instead of restraining excesses by his authority; instead of reprehending the dissolute, and cultivating the meritorious officers, he makes no distinctions but in favour of his tools, spies and road eaters.

"That acting above all laws divine and human, he alleges the sabbath for extraordinary fatigues, and overturns, without reason, or suppresses in violation of law, the proceedings of a general court-martial.

"That to the shame and disgrace of his cloth, he has confounded all ideas of infamy and honor, by permitting an officer, who had been regularly cashiered by a general court martial, for "Fraud and Forgery," to resign a commission, which he had in fact forfeited, and dismissed him with honor.

"That substituting for law, and private resentment for justice, he has arrested men of rank and worth, on vexatious pretences, and has kept them in confinement, and denied a trial for months, whilst at the same time, he has screened his pimps and parasites from justice, and has refused them to the law.

"That such things should exist is lamentable, that they do exist is too true to be denied, and it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretel what will be the end of a military corps, thus constructed and thus conducted.

"Let those whom it concerns most, look to the consequences."

A list of resignations, cashiered officers, deaths, &c. which have taken place in the Western army, will be in our next.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Paris, May 6. We think we ought to give our readers some further details of our successes in the maritime Flanders. We expect they will read with pleasure and pride the following letter from head quarters, to the citizen Gouvolor, commanding at Dune Libre Dake, the 11th Floreal.

"After an engagement of 8 hours, the enemy, to the number of 62,000 attacking in the three columns, has been entirely routed by an equal force; we cut off his retreat, and made 15,000 prisoners; we have taken 32 pieces of cannon, and killed or wounded 4 thousand men; the Hanoverian General, and 32 officers, are fallen into our hands: the enemy was pursued to St. Leges, a league and an half from Tournay. The enemy's plan was to surround us at Courtray, and give successors to Menin, which was in a respectable state of defence; but Menin surrendered at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 11th Floreal; we made 1100 prisoners, took 81 pieces of cannon, and put to the sword 900 Emigrants. This is one of the most important victories, as the consequences, I trust, will show.

We have favoured last evening with French papers; one printed at Bourdeaux of the 8th May, contains an official detail of a total defeat of the Spaniards, by Dugommier, on the 18 of May, in which 200 pieces of artillery, magazines, &c. fell into the hands of the French, who took near 2000 prisoners. The French army was pursuing when the account came away.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

By letters from Canada, we learn that the Solicitor General has been dispatched by the Governor, Lord Dorchester, to Montreal, for the purpose of putting in force the Alien Bill, which was lately passed at Quebec by the legislative assembly; and that all those who should refuse swearing allegiance to his Majesty King George, should either be imprisoned or leave his Majesty's province; in consequence of which several hundreds were about to leave the place.

Yesterday arrived in town from Niagara, a Mr. Pierce, a gentleman whose veracity may be depended upon, who informs, that the British forces intended to act in opposition to General Wayne, have been recalled from their station; and that part of them had arrived at Niagara, previous to Mr. Pierce's leaving that place, which was four weeks ago. Mr. Pierce also informs, that a large number of Indians were, before this, collected, who intended to join the British; but that they had all dispersed.

The above orders were supposed to have been issued by Lord Dorchester.

NORTHAMPTON, July 16.

The Swedes and Danes have formed an Armed Neutrality to check the piratical depredations of the British nation. Its force is to be composed of 16 sail of the line, besides frigates in proportion.

In Europe therefore the cause of liberty has gained friends; and in America the British faction are sinking into contempt and derision.

DIED—at Esstampton on Thursday last, Miss ESTHER CLARK, Daughter of Mr. OBADIAH CLARK, in the 31st year of her age.

☞ The Toasts which were given at West Springfield on the 4th inst. are, with several other matters, which were prepared for this paper, unavoidably omitted until our next.

To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WE the Subscribers, three of the Members of the corporation, entitled, *The Proprietors of the upper LOCKS & CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire*, request your honour to grant a warrant, whereby the said Proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in South-Hadley, at the South end of the Canal, on Wednesday the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles:

1st. To Choose a President, Clerk, Treasurer, and every other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what expences have been already incurred, respecting said Locks and Canals.

3d. To determine on the mode of calling future Meetings of the corporation and where the same shall be holden.

4th. To raise all such monies as may be necessary towards defraying expences already incurred, and carrying on future operations.

5th. To transact all such other matters respecting the Propriety, as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JONA. DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN HOOKER.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS, L. S. Hampshire ss.

To JONATHAN DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners, and one of the proprietors aforesaid.

THE above petition being preferred to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire—You are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors aforesaid, to meet at the time and Place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which, this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794.

THOMAS DWIGHT, Justice of Peace.

To the Proprietors abovementioned,

PURSUANT to the above warrant, you are notified to meet at time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

JONA. DWIGHT.

LIST of Letters in the Post-Office, Northampton, July 18. 1794.

JOHN Allard, Monson—Zenas Field Whatley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—William Bowman, Northampton, 2—Simeon Hawks, Northampton—Rev. Levi Hodge, Birnardston—Gad Smith, Whatley—Jonathan Brewster, Worthington—Jesse Pomeroy, Southampton—John Walker, Hadley—Oliver Sprague, Westampton—Messrs. Olis & Fobes, Camington—Maj. David Dickinson, Deerfield—Jonathan Cables, Westfield—David Spaulding, Plainfield—Lucius Doolittle, Northfield—Messrs. Silas & Arad Brown, & Co. Esstampton—Spencer Whiting, Worthington—James Marsh, Chesterfield—Josiah Jillet, Hatfield.

JOHN BRECK, P. M.

POETRY.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

ODE to LIBERTY.

HAIL! FREEDOM, native of the sky,
COLUMBIA sees thy empire rise,
To bless the favour'd land;
While GALLIA's Sons, inspir'd by thee,
Dare curse the name of *Tyranny*,
And all her venal band.

Let *Tyrants* rave, and *Despots* rage,
And dare in SLAVERY's cause engage,
To crush fair FREEDOM's cause;
Soon shall they see thy conquering hand,
Dispel their mercenary band,
And blast their hated laws.

Soon shall the world thy praise resound,
And Nature's limits fix thy bounds,
And own thy mighty sway:
While AFRIC's Sons shall bless thy name,
And INDIA feel the generous flame,
And bless the heaven-born day.

Beneath the fostering hand of thine,
The golden beams of *Science* shine,
To guide our doubtful way;
Nor shall the fabl'd age of gold,
So oft by heathen bards foretold,
Rival our happy day.

Thy cause awakes the martial flame,
And Heroes rouse to deeds of fame,
Feel FREEDOM's passions rise;
While bards shall sing in lofty strains,
Of fears achiev'd, of Heroes slain,
To gain the glorious prize.

EUROPE's proud *Despots* dread thy name,
Indignant burn with inbred shame,
To see thy power increase:
While ALBION's Monarch, 'tho' shall own,
The power that humbl'd GALLIA's throne,
And propitiate sue for peace.

From EUROPE's shore in crowded bands,
The oppressed seek our happy strand,
In mild protection here;
COLUMBIA opes her arms in peace,
And meets them with a fond embrace,
And wipes the falling tear.

Great WASHINGTON, with joy we see,
The grateful tribute paid to thee,
For all thy care and toil;
'Twas thine to lead the marshal band,
And fix fair FREEDOM in our land,
By Heaven's propitious smile.

ALEXIS.

July 4, 1794.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE SHARKS OF AFRICA SHEWETH—

THAT your petitioners are a numerous body, and at present in a humbling situation, owing chiefly to the constant visitation of the fingering of your islands.

That by hovering round their floating dunghills your petitioners are supplied with large quantities of their most favorite food—human flesh.

That your petitioners are sustained not only by the carcases of those who have fallen by the diffimpers, but are frequently gratified with rich repasts from the bodies of living Negroes who voluntarily plunge into the abodes of your petitioners, preferring instant destruction to their lives to the imaginary horrors of a lingering slavery.

That among the enormous breakers and reefs which roll on the shores of your petitioners, numbers of English boats are destroyed, the crews of which usually fall to their lot, and afford them many a delicious meal, but above all, that large vessels crowded with Negroes, are sometimes dashed on the rocks and shoals which abound in the regions of your petitioners, whereby hundreds of human beings both black and white, are at once precipitated into their element, where the gnawing of human flesh, and the crushing of bones, afford to your petitioners the highest gratification which their natures are capable of enjoying.

Thus benefited, as your petitioners are by this widely extended traffic, a traffic which has never before been molested, it is with the utmost indignation they hear that there are in Britain, men, who, under the specious plea of humanity, are endeavouring to accomplish its abolition. But your petitioners trust that this attempt at innovation, this flourishing of the trumpet of liberty, by which "more is meant than meets the ear," will be effectually frustrated.

Should the lower branch of the legislature be so far infatuated by this new-fangled humanity as seriously to meditate the destruction of this highly beneficial commerce, your petitioners have the highest reliance on the wisdom and fellow feeling of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of Great Britain.

Your petitioners know, that the truly benevolent will ever be consistent—that they will not sacrifice one part of animated nature to the preservation of another, that they will not suffer sharks to starve in order that negroes may be happy;—yet your petitioners are apprehensive, that the baneful influence of this philanthropic mania is already felt within the walls of your Lordships, wherefore they crave to be heard by counsel at the bar of your august assemblies, when, notwithstanding the wild ravages of fanaticism they hope to evince that sustenance of sharks, and the best interests of your Lordships are intimately connected with the traffic in human flesh.

Fearful of becoming tedious, your petitioners have only to add, that should the abolition take place, which the god of sharks avert! the prosperity of your petitioners will inevitably be destroyed, and their numbers, by being deprived of their accustomed food, rapidly diminished—But, on the other hand, should your lordships in your legislative capacity, from the feelings of the vulgar, and noble interfere either openly, or by procrastination, to preserve this invigorating trade from the ruin that now seems to await, your petitioners and their wide-mouthed posterity, as by nature urged, will ever pray, &c.

LONDON.

AN extraordinary circumstance is mentioned in the *Vienne* print to have happened in that metropolis. A jew, living in the third story of a house, near the great Custom-House, was playing with his only child, a boy of six years old, at a window, when, unluckily the infant leaped out of the window; the distracted father was running down stairs, expecting in the streets to pick up the lifeless remains of his dear child, when he was presented with the boy, almost unhurt, by a porter, who, accidentally looking upwards in passing by the house, caught the child in his arms. The father has presented the porter with a bank note of 2000 florins, and departed with him, with a request to apply to him whenever he should be in want.

ALBANY, JUNE 19.

WE learn, that the commissioners appointed by the legislature of this state at the last session, for the purpose of erecting fortifications on our western and northern frontiers, have met the last week, at *Schenectady*; when it was determined to commence the business for which they were appointed without delay; and accordingly, Maj. Gen. BARON DE STEUBEN, Col. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, and Col. WILLIAM NORTH, were appointed to proceed to the western; and Maj. Gen. PETER TAYLOR, to the northern frontier; there to erect such fortifications, at different places, as the face of the country on an actual survey, and its population will render necessary. Thus our wretched British neighbours, have by their insulting and unwarrantable intrusions, induced us to commence defensive operations, preparatory to more energetic measures, which our country unanimously holds itself in readiness to commence, whenever the government of the Union may think proper to give the word: and by an immediate and irresistable irruption of our northern hive, into the heart of the province of Lower *Canada*, a total conquest of that country, and a consequent reduction of our western posts, and of the interior posts of the Upper Province, will effectually prevent any future inroads of either British or savage intruders on our peaceful frontiers.

New Goods once more,

FOR SALE.

FINE Dark and Light Chintzes, Blue, Black and Pink Durants, Blue, Green and Pink Morreens, Fine Black Russel, Modes, Silk Mitts, Jean, Jeanett, Muslinett and Tetilenett VeR Patterns, fine Jackonett Muslins, fine Chintz Shawls, Princes Stripe Buttons, a match for my Broadcloths, Elastics, Cassimeres, &c. Fancy Stockings, Pins, Chapel Needles, Bluntz and Sharps, Peppers, Alspice, Ginger, Crockery Ware, &c. &c. Cheap, for Butter, Fat Sheep, Beef Cattle, or Cash, by the 18th of October next.

Also, O. and N. Rum, Tea, and Salt of an excellent quality, Chocolate, Cheese, Men's Shoes, Homespun Check Linen and Tow Cloth, Nankeens, and Pigtail Tobacco, for Cash, Butter, Grain, Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter, Brass, Beeswax, and Live Geese Feather, in hand.

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, 29th June 1794.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the middle of May last, a small SOW, supposed to be with pig no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Sow, or give information, so that the owner may have her again, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

SIMEON EDWARDS.

Northampton, July 2, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just received, a large and valuable supply of

GOODS,

Which added to those he had on hand before, will comprehend almost every article of consumption that is made use of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rum, by the Hogshead or less quantity—Also, Russia and Philadelphia IRON, German and blistered STEEL, PAINTER'S COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER'S DYE-STUFFS such as LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, the best kind of CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK CARDS, FUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES

—AS USUAL—

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Gin, Raisins by the Cask, Pepper, Alspice, Cinamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, best kind of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molasses, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, Codfish by the quintal, various kinds of Nails and Glass, Iron Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, is under some necessity to collect a considerable sum of money in a few weeks, of consequence he will offer his GOODS for sale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

CASH GIVEN FOR

POT-ASH.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE,

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution;

And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:

Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX,	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655.
DR. H. MOORE.	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet. 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

WANTED *immediately*,

A quantity of LATH. Inquire of the PRINTER.

CASH, and a generous

price given for good ENGLISH HAY, at landlord QUINCY'S in WARE, by

WILLIAM DRAPER.

New Goods.

Nathaniel Smith,

INFORMS his friends and acquaintance, and the Public; that he is now opening at his Store in Sunderland, a good assortment of English, India and Hard Ware

GOODS.

Also all kinds of West India Goods, and Groceries, including in the whole, almost every article usually inquired after in a country Store, which Goods he is determined to sell as cheap for ready pay as can be purchased in the County of Hampshire. Constant attendance given at said Store, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged.

Sunderland, June 20, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

SHERMAN & PECK,

IS this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having accounts subsisting with said PARTNERSHIP, are requested to call and settle them immediately with VIRGIL PECK, who has the care of the Books, either by giving notes or making payment.

Said PECK, takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the HATTING business as usual, at his Shop, where Ladies and Gentlemen, may be supplied with HATS, on short notice, and reasonable terms. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors, and hopes that by a close application to the finest to merit their continuance.

VIRGIL PECK.

N. B. He wants to employ a couple of JOURNEYMEN HATTERS, Steady, industrious, sober, young men, that are good workmen, such will meet with good encouragement.

Northampton, July 4, 1794.

23,000 Acres of LAND

FOR SALE, in the Genesee Country, being Township No. 7, in the 5th range, 6 miles square, pleasantly situated, with the north branch of the Susquehannah running through the centre of it.—It is also interspersed with Springs and Brooks, which afford a number of Mill Seats—The great road from Philadelphia to Genesee runs thro' said Township; there is one settlement on the land, where there is a Tavern kept; it is timbered with Ash, Beech, Maple, Bass, Cherry, White pine, Oak and Chestnut, and within eight miles of a saw mill and Grist mill—The land will be disposed of in small lots, or the whole in a body, as may best suit the purchaser—Ten Dollars on each hundred acres and the paid down, for the remainder, one year without interest, and five years with interest will be given for the payment, and the land taken in security.—Conditions of sale and every particular, will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire.

JAMES EASTON.

July, 1794.

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received a very genral assortment of English, India, West Ware, and West-India GOODS, also about 50, 10, and 20d Nails, Glass, Lead, Powder, Pots, Kettles and mush, kinds of Hollow Ware, Crockery, Feathers, and Other Ware—Red wood and Logwood, Cotton, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. which he sells cheap for cash, most kinds of produce, at approved credit.

Southampton, July 7, 1794.

A School, for the in-

struction of youth, of both Sexes, in Grammar, Writing, Geography, &c. will be opened, at the Proprietor's School-House in Amherst, on Tuesday the 29th Day of July next—where instruction will be given on reasonable terms.

Amherst, June 25, 1794.

The Subscribers being

appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of Col. JOSIAH ALLIS, late of Whatley, deceased—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of the deceased, the last Tuesdays in July, August, and September next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Those that have demands on said Allis's estate, are requested to exhibit them—and those indebted are called upon for immediate payment.

ANNA ALLIS,
ELISHA HUBBARD, } Executors.
JOHN WHITE.

Whatley, June 30, 1794.

SCYTHES.

NICHOLS's, genuine

warranted SCYTHES, made in Connecticut, to be sold at the store of ROSSET BEECH, & SON.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE, 29, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, the 28th of June, two COLTS, the one a Mare, the other a Horse, one of them black with a long tail the other a pale red, natural mane, with a stripe of white in the face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

MOSES WARNER.

Hatfield, July 5, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman COOPER. Also an Apprentice to the above business. Enquire of

MOSES HIRLBURT.

Hatfield, July 7, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

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Published by Authority.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

An ACT for dividing the Commonwealth into districts, for the Choice of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and prescribing the mode of election.

WHEREAS it is important to provide by law for a Representation of the people of this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States, founded upon the principle of equality.

Be it therefore enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That this Commonwealth be, and hereby is divided into 14 districts, as in this act hereinafter described, in each of which, the Representative, being an inhabitant of the district, for which he shall be elected, shall be chosen in manner herein after prescribed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said fourteen districts shall be formed and limited in manner following, viz.

The towns, districts and plantations, in the county of Berkshire, together with the towns of Rowe, Cummington, Plainfield, Washington, Hanley and Charlemont, in the county of Hampshire, shall constitute one district to be called

THE FIRST WESTERN DISTRICT.

The following towns in the county of Hampshire, viz.—Westfield, Russell, Hatfield, Brimfield, Northampton, Blanford, Southampton, Greenfield, Gill, Granville, Chesterfield, Conway, Ashfield, Southwick, Williamsburgh, Whatley, Norwich, Westfield, Westhampton, Montgomery, Colrain, Northfield, Montague, Sunderland, Hadley, Chester, Buckland, Heath, Middlefield, and Easthampton, shall constitute one district to be called

THE SECOND WESTERN DISTRICT.

The following towns in the county of Hampshire, viz?

Brimfield, Pelham, Palmer, New-Salem, Greenwich, Amherst, Monson, Belchertown, Shutesbury, Ware, Springfield, Southfield, Holland, Warwick, Orange, Wilbraham, Granby, Leverett, Wendell, Longmeadow, Ludlow, South-Hadley, together with the following towns in the county of Worcester, viz:

Western, Petersham, New-Braintree, Rutland, Brookfield, Oxford, Worcester, Leicester, Rutland, Sutton, Uxbridge, Sturbridge, Dudley, Grafton, Upton, Hopkinton, Worcester, Lancaster, Douglas, Spencer, Charlton, Oakham, Paxton, Hubbardston, Westminster, Princetown, Northbridge, Ward, Milford, Sterling, and Boylston, shall constitute one district to be called

THE FOURTH WESTERN DISTRICT.

The towns, districts and plantations in the counties of Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes County, together with the towns of Wareham and Rochester, in the county of Plymouth, and the towns of New Bedford and Dartmouth, in the county of Bristol, shall constitute one district to be called

THE FIRST SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The following towns in the county of Plymouth, viz:

Plymouth, Scituate, Duxbury, Marshfield, Bridgewater, Middleborough, Plimpton, Pembroke, Abington, Kingston, Hanover, Halifax, Carver, with the towns of Hingham and Hull, in the county of Suffolk, and the following towns in the county of Norfolk, viz:

Cohasset, Braintree, Quincy, Randolph, Weymouth and Milton, shall constitute one district, to be called

THE SECOND SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The following towns in the county of Bristol, viz.—Taunton, Rehoboth, Swanzey, Freetown, Attleborough, Norton, Dighton, Easton, Raynham, Berkly, Mansfield, Wesport and Somerset, with the following towns in the county of Norfolk.—Foxborough, Wrentham, Franklin, Medfield, Dover, Walpole, Stoughton, and Bellingham, shall constitute one district to be called

THE THIRD SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

The town of Boston in the county of Suffolk, with the following towns in the county of Norfolk, viz:

Roxbury, Dorchester, Brookline, Sharon, Dedham, Needham and Medway, with the following towns in the county of Middlesex, viz: Newton, Weston, East-Sudbury, Natic, Sherbourne, Hopkinton and Holliston, shall constitute one district, to be called

THE FIRST MIDDLE DISTRICT.

The following towns in the county of Middlesex, viz: Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Concord, Sudbury, Groton, Marlborough, Framingham, Dunstable, Stow, Lexington, Littleton, Westford, Townsend, Acton, Dracut, Chelmsford, Waltham, Shirley, Pepperell, Lincoln, Ashby, Carlisle, Boxborough and Tingsborough, together with the following towns in the county of Worcester, viz:

Ashburnham, Fitchburg, Lunenburgh, Harvard, Westborough, Bolton, Berlin, Northborough and Southborough, shall constitute one district, to be called

THE SECOND MIDDLE DISTRICT.

The following towns in the county of Essex, viz: Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Lynnfield, Danvers, Middleton, Beverly, Manchester, with the following towns in the county of Middlesex, viz: Reading, Stoneham, Medford, Malden, Tewksbury, Wilmington, Woburn, Bedford, Billerica, with the town of Chelsea, from the county of Suffolk, shall constitute one district, to be called

THE THIRD MIDDLE DISTRICT.

The following towns in the county of Essex, viz: Salisbury, Amsbury, Methuen, Haverhill, Andover, Bradford, Boxbury, Newbury, Newbury-Port, Rowley, Ipswich, Hamilton, Wenham, Gloucester and Topsfield, shall constitute one district, to be called

THE FOURTH MIDDLE DISTRICT.

The towns, districts & plantations in the counties of Lincoln, Hancock & Washington, (except such towns & plantations in the county of Lincoln, as are hereafter made a part of the second Eastern district) shall constitute one district, to be called

THE FIRST EASTERN DISTRICT.

The towns, districts and plantations, in county of Cumberland, except the towns of Bridgetown, Standish, and Flintown, together with the following towns and plantations, in the county of Lincoln, viz: Topsham, Winthorp, Readfield, Bath, Bowdoin, Green, Monmouth, Mount Vernon, Sandwich, Livermore, and Rockomeconmouth, of Sandy River, Sandy River No. 1, Sandy River No. 2, Sandy River No. 3, and from the Brook, exactly five miles Pond, Titcouth-town, and Little River, and all other towns and plantations which lie wholly on the Western side of Kennebeck River, except Bowdinham, Sidney, and Fairfield, which are made a part of the first Eastern district, in the county of Lincoln, shall constitute one district, to be called

THE SECOND EASTERN DISTRICT.

The towns, districts and, plantations in the county of York, together with Bridgetown, Standish, and Flintown, in the county of Cumberland, shall constitute one district, to be called

THE THIRD EASTERN DISTRICT.

And be it further enacted, That the Selectmen, of the several towns and districts within this Commonwealth, shall in like manner, as the law directs for calling town meetings, cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts, duly qualified to vote for Representatives in the General Court of this Commonwealth, to assemble on the first Monday in November biennially, beginning in November next, to give in their votes for their respective Representatives, to the Selectmen, who shall preside at said meeting; and the Selectmen, or the major part of them, shall in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and shall form a list of the names of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person, set against his name, and the Town Clerk shall make a record thereof, and the Selectmen shall make public declaration in town-meeting of the names of the persons voted for, and of the number of votes they respectively have; & shall in open town-meeting seal up said list, certified by the Selectmen, and express upon the back of the list, the district in which the votes were given, and shall transmit the same within fourteen days next after such meeting, to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, or to the Sheriff of the county where such town lies; who shall transmit the same to the Secretary of this Commonwealth within forty days next after said first Monday of November; and the Secretary shall lay the same before the Governor and Council: and in case of an election for any district by a majority of the votes returned from said district, the Governor is hereby requested forthwith to transmit to the person to whom, a certificate of such choice, signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary.

And be it further enacted, That the Selectmen of such towns and districts as lay within any county in which there is no Sheriff, shall return such list to the Secretary's Office in the same term of time as Sheriffs are required to do, and in case no person shall be chosen, by a majority of all the votes returned from any district, the Governor is hereby requested to cause precepts to issue to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts in such districts, directing and requiring such Selectmen to cause the inhabitants of their respective towns and districts as aforesaid, to assemble as aforesaid, on a day in such precept to be appointed, to give in their votes for a Representative in Congress as aforesaid; which precept shall be accompanied with a list of persons voted for in such district, shewing the number of votes for each person according to the first return; and the same proceedings shall be had thereon in all respects as is before directed in this act; and the Selectmen shall make return to the Secretary of this Commonwealth, or to the Sheriff in manner as aforesaid, within fourteen days next after such meeting; and the Sheriff shall make return thereof into the Secretary's Office on or before such day as the Governor shall appoint in such precept: and the Secretary shall lay the same before the Governor and Council; and the Governor is hereby requested to cause the person or persons who shall be chosen as aforesaid, to be served with a certificate thereof, as aforesaid; and the same proceedings shall be again had in case any district shall fail of completing the choice of their Representatives—and the Governor is required to issue his precept accordingly to the Selectmen of those towns and districts, of such districts where the choice of Representatives shall not have been completed; and like proceedings shall be had as often as occasion may require.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs in the several counties of this Commonwealth on receiving copies of this Act, or any precept from the Governor for the purposes mentioned therein, to transmit the same seasonably to the Selectmen of the several towns and districts within their several counties, to whom they may be respectively directed. And the several Sheriffs shall for the said service be entitled to receive out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, double the sum which they are allowed by law for dispersing proclamations; and for returning the votes as aforesaid, one shilling per mile, computing from the place of abode of each Sheriff to the Secretary's Office.

And be it further enacted, That any Sheriff who shall neglect to perform the duties which by this Act, he is directed to perform, shall for each neglect, forfeit, and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, the sum of six hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt, for which it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute within one year next after such neglect. And if any Selectmen shall neglect to perform any of the duties which by this act they are required to do and perform, each Selectman so neglecting, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding 50 pounds, nor less than five pounds, to be recovered in any court proper to try the same, one moiety to the prosecutor, and the other moiety to the use of the Commonwealth.

And be it further enacted, That in those districts and plantations, where there may be no Selectmen, the assessors of such districts and plantations shall have the same powers, and perform the same duties, for the purposes of this act, as are herein above given to, or required of Selectmen, & shall incur the same penalty in case of neglect.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall be construed to extend to those plantations only, which have chosen or shall choose assessors to assess the public taxes set to them in the tax act passed the present session of the General Court, or that shall be sent to them hereafter in the tax act next proceeding the several elections.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force, until a new apportionment of Representatives among the several states shall be made.

House of Representatives, June 26, 1794.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 26, 1794.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

Approved June 27, 1794.

SAMUEL ADAM.

A true Copy—Attest.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

M. DUMOURIER'S LIFE.

The following is the brief, but comprehensive sketch of M. DUMOURIER'S *Life, made yet more interesting, as being written by himself—for few men have filled a larger space in human attention, and fewer still can have agitated more the various and opposite emotions of hope and fear, of admiration and contempt!—Gallant he undoubtedly was, and with an excitable system of personal danger, he never failed to exemplify, until his fall, resources no less rare of first rate intellectual parts.*

THE following month, (April 1794) my age will be 55. It is imaginable that I can wish by concealment, perhaps foundations, to get a few days more of uneasiness, of bitterness and shame.

I was born at Cambray, in the year 1739.—My family were noble, but not rich.—My father was a very knowing, a very virtuous man. My education was right, both as to strictness and extent; and when 18 years old, in 1757, I went into the army as my trade. There I was distinguished without delay!—When I was 22 years old, I had a military order (*La Croix de St. Louis*) and my wounds like my years, were 22.

In 1763 was the peace. Then I began to travel, with a view for language and manners; for moral philosophy ever was my favourite theme. Thence the vagabond French fugitives have imagined, that I was occupied as a spy for the then Administration of France; and if there had been in Greece such vermin as them, (*les Marguis*) they would have said the same of Pythagoras and Plato!

In 1768, I was recalled from Spain, and sent to Corsica, where I was raised to the rank of Colonel, after the two campaigns of 1768 and 1769.

In 1770, the Duc de Choiseul sent me to Poland, Minister to the Confederates; and I was in two campaigns, and in negociations, of no small magnitude, I was the leader with various success.—As the affairs of Poland were ill considered, that revolution ended ill!—a partition of that country ensued.

In 1772, the Marquis de Montignard, the War Minister, employed me in his department; and at the end of that year, sent me, by order of Louis XV. to Sweden, on the revolution which had happened.

This employment, on which I had my orders from the King himself, was known to the Duc d'Aggouillon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He had me arrested at

Stanburg, and conducted to the Baltic in 1773.

Louis XV. naturally weak, and incidentally weakened more by his mistress, La Dubarry, and his Minister, disgraced the virtuous Montignard! *executed the part he himself had taken* in sending me to Sweden, and left me exposed to a criminal process, which the Duc d'Aiguillon had begun; but doubting of its being tenable, had not dared to try. At six months end I was exiled to Caen for three months!

In 1774, Louis XV. died. D'Aiguillon was disgraced. I wrote to Louis XVI. to be removed from *Caen* to the bastile and to be tried. The three Ministers, DE MUY, DE VERGENNES, and DE SARTINES, were my Judges, and they attested the hardship of my case, that I had been persecuted unjustly.

As Col. I was sent to *Lille* with the new military manœuvers the Baron de FRESCH had brought from *Prussia*—with a project of reform for the river *Lys*—and another plan then in agitation, for a port at *Ambleuse*. On these occupations I passed 1774 and 1775.

In 1776 I was King's Commissary with the Chevalier D'OTT, a Capt. of a ship and Field Marshal de ROZIERE, a celebrated military Engineer, on a survey of the Channel, for the construction of a new Port.

The year 1777 I lived in the country, eighty miles from *Paris*. It is the only year of repose I have had. At the end of it there happened the American war, as I had foretold. And I was accordingly sent for by the war Minister, M. de MONTBARREZ.

In 1778 I had the command at *Cherbourg*, which at present is the most favourable for a port on the channel; and aided by the zeal, the activity, and the known character of the DUC D'HARCOURT, who had the government of the province, we decided the point, above a hundred years disputed, viz.—That for a military port, *Cherbourg* was preferable to *La Hogue*. From that time to 1780, I was wholly occupied there, and never more than three times at *Paris*.*

Cherbourg. when I found it, had but 7,500 inhabitants! When I left it, the population was 20,000.

The vagabond French fugitives have dared to add, to the former calumny of my being a spy, another imputed infamy, viz—of intrigues in the war office! Though in the whole period of a dozen years, and all my journies taken together, my stay at *Paris*, did not amount to six months: and during that time I had very little resort to *Versailles*.

Thus, to recapitulate the account is so;

Twenty-two wounds in battle;

Six campaigns in *Germany*;

Two ditto in *Corsica*.

Two ditto in *Poland*;

Some important negociations.

The erection of a town and port.

And twenty years spent in travel, and in the study of languages and politics.

And let the then adds a wish, which may extend rather wholesomely to some other countries on the continent, where there have been certain ingenious gentlemen, at the top of life, with such a state of talents and accomplishments to earn a mental livelihood, that they would not have been certain ingenious gentlemen at the bottom of life. The wish is that every man, who, by lack of birth, of wealth, or place, may be called to support the fame and welfare of a country, may render himself qualified, by similar studies and by similar labours; and then Revolutions will be no more!

DUMOURIER *thus continues*:

Personally I have gained nothing.—I was among the field Marshals. I was sure of being Lieut. Gen. of having a red ribband and a command. I had 20 coo livres (800l. sterling) a year. That was enough for me. But, I saw the state of *France* dishonoured without, ruined within. A destiny, of which Ministers by my memorials had been long forewarned!

The year 1789 was glorious by the Revolution! Where I was, it altogether was rational and mild; for, without trenching upon liberty, every excess of liberty into licentiousness was punished by law, even unto death.

On the suppression of the Military Commandants I went to *Paris*. There I made the Revolution my study. The Princes, by flagning away had hurt the King's cause. The *Veto* I saw would be useless, & might be fatal. Though not a legislator, I endeavoured to undo it, as fast as I could.

In 1791, I had the command, from *Metz* to *Bourdeaux*. The war, a war of religion, then raged in the *Vendée*. The religionists were burning all before them. I saved every thing; I quieted all, till February 1792, when I was called to *Paris*, and named Lieut. Gen. and Minister for foreign affairs.

With the war they approach me, it was inevitable. It had existed long before.

For the rest, my opinion was for declaring war! The King was for two! The King not only read *my* report to the assembly, but he corrected it; the corrections are in his own hand writing, and his own speech was written by himself.

At three months end, confounded by the factions which raged, and failing of the King in council to sanction two degrees, I wished to retire. Retirement was refused, I changed the administration by the King's order, and I took the department of war.

But finding that the court had deceived me, I would not be the Minister of intrigue: I foretold to LOUIS and his wife every evil which awaited them, and in three days I resigned. The vagabond fugitives *(Les emigres)* have said that I was turned out; it is a lie. I resigned my place though LOUIS WAS urgent that it might be otherwise; though for two days together he opposed my resignation; and though when I departed, he mingled his tears with mine.

The war has been splendidly successful to the French. If the French had shewn equal wisdom and virtue, peace would have returned long ago; LOUIS would have lived; there had been no anarchy; but *France* had been glorious and happy in her constitution.

Such is the rapid sketch of my existence; a sketch which may suffice, if I cannot finish the work and give it to the public. Adieu I my worthy friend. This is an important letter; and as such it soothes me; here it is, I wait with impatience, the wishes of the Emperor, and decision of my fate I my character shall assert itself, and instead of weakening, shall strengthen by mishap. I shall be, at all times, myself.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

To the Republican Citizens of the U.States.

MR. HAMMOND, the British ambassador, in his letter of the 22d of May last, to Mr. Randolph, while endeavoring to justify Lord Dorchester's reply to the Indians, after having quoted a passage therefrom, proceeds thus:—"From the context of this whole passage, it is manifest, that Lord Dorchester was perfuaded, that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States; and so far as the state of Vermont, *to which I presume his Lordship principally alluded*, was implicated, I am convinced, that that perfuasion was not ill founded: for, notwithstanding the positive assurances which I received from your predecessor of the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 4th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments which one state and individuals of Vermont had committed *on the territory occupied by his Majesty's garrison*. I assert, with confidence, that not only those encroachments have ever been in any measure repressed, *but that recent infringements to that quarter, and in the territory in all antiently have been committed*. Indeed, if this assertion of mine, could require any corroboration, I would remark, that, though the space of fifty days elapsed between my letter of the 10th of March, 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat."

Though some may deem it exceedingly improper, and impertinent, in any individual to intermeddle in a business, involving in its consequences matter of such immense magnitude as this does, I, nevertheless, am determined to risque the public censure, convinced, that it is not only a right inherent in each member of the community, but a duty positively incumbent on him to prevent, as far as in his power, the public mind from being stifled, by an artful misstatement of facts, in a solution assertion of absolute falsehoods.

I do not mean to insinuate, that Mr. Hammond has committed, *intentionally* either the one or the other of these improprieties; he may, perhaps, have been supposed upon by those from whom he received that intelligence in which he is positively explicites.

From the above quotation it appears, that Lord Dorchester's expectation of an approaching war, *in the opinion of Mr. Hammond*, arose principally from the light in which his Lordship viewed the conduct of the state of Vermont, and the inhabitants thereof, which had been such, as to justify, his Lordship in declaring, that a war would probably *soon*, take place between Great-Britain and the United States.

As Mr. Hammond has not, in the letter above alluded to, particularized the "encroachments" he so heavily complains of, I shall take the liberty of doing it for him:

1st. His Excellency the Governor of Vermont, in May, 1792, *not having the fear of the government of Great Britain before his eyes*, but instigated by pure, patriotic, and constitutional motives, expressly ordered the magistrates residing in the town of Alburgh (the whole of which *it is not even disputed*, lies within the state of Vermont) to call a town-meeting; which order they complied with, and legally pursued those purposes for which town-meetings are generally summoned.

2d. In the same year and month, the attorney-general of this state, understanding, that a certain Patrick Conroy, residing within the aforesaid town of Alburgh, had, for some time, exercised therein, the office of a justice of the peace, without any legal commission for that purpose, issued a writ, ordering him to appear before the next supreme court, which was to sit within that county.

A dispute arose, either before the service of this writ, or about something relative thereto, and dependant thereon; the consequence of which was, that the deputy-sheriff, employed in this business, was taken by force, and sent a prisoner to Montreal, from whence he was not only ordered to be released by General *Clarke*, who was then at the head of the government of Canada, as soon as that gentleman was informed of the manner *how*, and the *cause* for which, he was taken, but the General wrote to the Governor of Vermont a very polite letter on the subject.

3d. Four armed men, in the month of December last, made an attempt to entrap, and carry off, by force, a British deserter from a town in Vermont, called Sheldon, and, in the execution of their attempt, threatened to murder some of the peaceable inhabitants.

A constable, being informed of this, went ex officio, made them prisoners, and carried them to the two nearest magistrates; but neither of them having taken the oath of office, they conducted them to Burlington, where the nearest *acting* magistrate resided, distant about forty miles from the place they were apprehended at, where they were regularly tried for an offence committed against a statute of that state, fined five pounds, with costs of suit, and ordered to be committed until the judgment should be complied with—but security being tendered, it was not only accepted of, but, at their special request, a passport was given to them, to pass unmolested, "they considering themselves agreeable to the laws of the state of Vermont," and a statement, under the hand of the magistrate who tried them, was put into their possession, of the whole circumstances which appeared on their examination.

The triviality of the three facts, as above stated, being so extremely glaring, as to confute you, my fellow-citizens, to be doubtful, perhaps, as to their being *substantially* true. I esteem it necessary here to assure you that our information is grounded on the best of sources. Some of the facts happened on the southward of the City of Albany, so ought not to be surprised at seeing Mr. Hammond enveigh against the illegal "encroachments" of the legislature of its state for *daring* to have enacted laws, not only within the territory, but even for the territory "occupied by his Majesty's garrisons."

His mode of reasoning, in justification of Governor Simcoe's supposed intention "of building a fort at the foot of the rapids of the Miamis," is a pretty good proof of the ingenuity of his imagination in points of this nature.

Should the Ambassador even make all of such language, it would not be surprising to see a justificatory plea in his favor; in about ten days ago an anonymous writer came forward in the Minerva, and declared (speaking of the British and Vermonters) "Both parties seem to be wrong—The British for claiming the jurisdiction—The Vermonters for claiming the soil."

Not being as yet hired, or even inclined to vindicate the British government, in her attacks against this country, I affirm, that his last position is absolutely false and groundless, and dare him to produce one solitary instance, where the British have even the emblem of a legal title to any part of the soil, which he has the effrontery to declare the Vermonters are wrong in claiming.

A wilful departure from truth, *even in good cause*, is extremely reprehensible; but, when this disposition is exercised by a person, in favour of a wantonly predatory enemy, and against his own country, the crime certainly merits, and when fully revealed, must undoubtedly meet with the utmost public contempt.

If he has been unthinkingly led into an error by misinformation or otherwise, he has but to acknowledge it, to meet with immediate forgiveness from a generous public: On the other hand, if he still wishes to vindicate the British, and vilify the Vermonters, I again call on him for only one cause in support of the claim he is to defend, to usurp for them.

This short statement would have been given some time before, had I not been in daily expectations of seeing an official one from the governor of Vermont: what has prevented this I cannot say, but am certain that the facts stand very nearly as I have represented them, and the propriety of my intermeddling at all, I principally found on my being

A CITIZEN OF VERMONT.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SITTING OF THE 13TH FLOREAL.

A SECRETARY read the following letter, written by the female citizen DELIS, of *Clermont*, department of *Puy-de-Dome*, to her husband, Capt. of the grenadiers, of the 2d battalion of the National guards:

"Thou informest thou art sick; couldst thou desire to return? If thou were sick, remember that I would not live a week with thee. Thou hast thyself voluntarily registered to depart, and from a volunteer thou hast risen to the rank of Captain of grenadiers. Can there be a more honorable post? Go on, my dear friend, in the glorious career; if thou diest, thou dieft for thy country; and thy offspring will cherish thy memory. If thou are wounded, let me know it, I will go directly to thee, and when they are cured with what pleasure thy children will kiss thy scars!" This letter excited bursts of applause.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.

Saturday afternoon last Capt. HEATH, with a detachment of men, marched from this place to Fort *Franklin*, to reinforce and take the command of that garrison.

For these some days past a report has been in circulation that an express from Fort *Washington*, had been seen on his way to *Philadelphia*, who informed, that the Indians had surrounded Gen. WAYNE'S army. We are happy in having it in our power to contradict this report, as a person immediately from Fort *Washington*, says, that the army is still at *Greenville*, and that thereof between Fort *Washington* and that place is now travelled with greater security than at any former period.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Neither the (London) Morning Chronicle, nor Courier, record the following observations of Mr. BURKE in the House of Commons, on the 11th of April last; we conclude it from a French paper published in London.

After some observations elucidating his opinion, that *property* is the flesh of a nation, that *property* should be the basis of a government and its only care, he proceeds:

"I congratulate with all my heart, the honourable member (Mr. HAMILTON) on the property he possesses, and I think his virtues give him a right to more; but I applaud his judgment, I appeal to the good sense of all those grouped as he is, what would be their hopes if the system of Jacobinism should prevail in *England*? And unfortunately it is too much to be feared that it will prevail here, if order is not restored in *France*; for without pretending to prophetic spirit, I do not hesitate to declare, *that of the whole property in moveables placed in its ancient footing, property in England, will not remain ten years longer upon its present establishment.*"

BOSTON, July 12.

The accounts daily received from *Europe*, are interesting to humanity—for the recording page of history can scarce furnish a period wherein the sacrifices to the shrine of Corruption, were more numerous. The present campaign has opened with a deluge of blood—the numbers who have already fallen the dead are but a few short of *twenty thousand*; and apparently without the accomplishment of any essential object of the war. Whilst on the whole frontier of *France* this destructive drama is performing, the other parts of Europe are heaving with commotive throes.—*Poland* is in a flate of Revolution—The British nation is exhibiting the harbingers of civil war—and confederacies are forming in all the petty States of *Italy*. Only one favoured spot remains in the civilized world which is free from thefe curfes—that spot is *America*!—Enjoying an unexampled series of happineds and prosperity, it should be the prayer of every real *American*, that the blessings of Peace may be continued to this country; that we may profit by the delusions of the elder world, and continue an asylum for its wretched and perfecuted inhabitants.

The war hawks may direct their beaks for fresh food; and that shortly—"*Arouse!*" an peace to be the "order of the day" of the peaceful states.—Two immense fleets are on the European ocean, perhaps, seeking for each other; and in the *West-Indies* the contending forces are at attempt an issue by arms. Every arrival must be interesting.

July 19.

Capture of NEWFOUNDLAND *fleet.*

HALIFAX, July 5.

Extract of a letter from the Bay of Chaleur.

"The Peggy, Captain REED, has arrived here from *Dartmouth*, but last from *Newfoundland*. Capt. REED failed in company with the *Jersey* fleet, under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Castor*, and informs that in long. 15, they left in with six Frigates, which he saw capture the *Major Pitt*, *Fox*, *St. Peter*, *Neptune*, *Possibine*, *Dunmore* and *Three Sisters*, with another ship whose name he does not recollect. Capt. REED was ordered to send his boats on board one of the French frigates, whether he did with 20 men; but night soon after coming on, he took advantage of it and made his escape with the remainder of the crew.—As none of the other vessels have arrived, we are afraid they have shared the same fate."

OF GUADALOUPE.

Capt. POOR arrived at *Newbury-port* from *Martinico*, 22 days, brings accounts of the arrival of the *French* squadron in the *West Indies*, compofed of two sail of the line, and 6 frigates:—That one of the posts of the Island was carried by storm, and the defenders of it put to the sword: That the yellow fever had in fo great a degree unmanned Admiral JARVIS's squadron, that he was incapable, without reinforcement, of attempting a recapture, and that at *Point Petre* above two hundred English merchants and speculators had fallen under the swords of the republican affailants.

NEWBURYPORT, July 22.

A letter from Brest, to a gentleman in this town, dated May 22d 1794, fays, "The Fleet, consisting of 26 sail of battle ships, from 74 to 120 guns, 10 frigates from 44 to 50, and about 18 fail from 22 to 36 guns, to be joined by 16 fail of the line from Cancel Bay, a port near Morlaix, failed from this port the 19th inft.

"Letters from Denmark inform that the Danes and Swedes have blockad up the Baltick, and all English vessels there taken, and that the English take all vessels they find in the north sea or channel, without reserve."

NEW MILFORD, *Connecticut*, June 24.

Last Thursday week, we were visited with the most tremendous Tornado, ever known in these parts, or perhaps in America. It entered this town a little below the northwest corner, and proceeded a few degrees south of east.

Several intelligent gentlemen have purfued its path through this town, and made as accurate observations as the confused fituation will permit. Its breadth at a medium, was about 60 rods, varying according to the fituation of ground, widest in vallies.

Happily for us it paffed through a tract not the most thickly inhabited. The havock it made with timber is indefcribable. The hardeft oaks and toughest walnuts, with every other tree in its way, are profrated in every direction, some torn up by the roots, but moft, twifted off from 3 to 15 feet high. Its path through woods is visible as far as the eye can reach. Every fence is demolished; not sparing even the stone walls. Providentially but few cattle were killed; 23 buildings were destroyed, or materially damaged; fome all, five new houses were demolished from the foundations; 3 houses were destroyed; one of the houses owned by Mr. BENJ. STONE, jun. was ftripe of all its covering and much of its timber, and swept off all its furniture, cloathing and provision, to the lower floor, fcarcely an article was found whole, and much cannot be found at all. Mrs. S. was not at home; Mr. S. with 4 children, took to the barn, which was new and ftrong, but just as they entered the barn overfet, and they were carried under the fills into the yard, where timber and fragments were conftantly pitched around; yet they escaped with flight wounds.

Another houfe owned by Mr. THAD. COLE, fuffered, if poffible, a ftill greater deftruction. And what adds peculiar diftrefs, Mrs. COLE, with her infant child, and a certain Mr. TUCKER, were buried in the ruins. By the affiftance of neighbours they were relieved after lying about an hour in mifery. The child was killed in its mother's arms; the mother much bruifed, and Mr. TUCKER is fuppofed to be mortally wounded.

In another place, Mr. JOHN CARPENTER, with two sons, one 11 years old, and 5 or 6 hired men, were caught in the centre of the vortex. They all fell on their faces and clung to the grafs, where they were violently whipped up and down, and confiderably bruifed—rails and trees were dropped thick about them; one ftruck a cloth Mr. C. and his little fon, wounded the former in his back, and beat the head of the latter two inches into the ground—and it is ftill doubtful whether he will furvive. The damage done to the grain, grafs &c. is confiderable.

Perhaps it will not be unacceptable to give fome account of the amazing ftrength and terrible appearance of this phenomenon. The following facts may be relied on.

A horfe of Mr. CARPENTER'S was taken up and carried 12 rods againft a fteep fide hill, where he indented the ground with his body 5 or 6 inches deep; then was whirled back nearly the fame diftance, and found dead. Another horfe, which was hitched at the door of Mr. J. MARSH, (who was a great fufferer) was found 40 or 50 rods over a ftone wall, in a field of wheat. A new heavy ox cart, was torn in pieces, and fcattered in a circular direction as follows—one wheel with the axle-tree lay about 3 rods from where it firft ftood; the other wheel was carried 2 or 3 rods further, and violently beat into the ground; the body 4 or 5 rods further ftill, and an iron washer a rod or two beyond. A large brook was taken into the air and fell upon the adjoining land. A purfe containing 26 dollars, (Mr. STONE'S) was found 8 or 10 rods from the ruins of his houfe; it was put into his cafe of drawers. Sundry large trees were carried 30, 40 and 60 rods. A great barn door was found 8 or 10 miles from whence it was taken. But the greateft effect that I faw was the removal of a heavy oak log, 50 feet long and 9 inches through at the fmall end. This had been laid on the lower fide of a road which ran on a fteep hide hill, and was levelled with dirt and gravel. It was taken up with another fmaller one at the end of it, and thrown completely over the middle of the path, where it now lies.

As to the appearance of the ftorm, numbers of people were at various diftances from it, whofe accounts do not materially differ. It happened about 5 o'clock, P. M. the found was heard fome time before it came on. At length it came in fight over the Weftern hills, like a body of thick dark fmoke or fog, wreathing and whirling in the moft furious forms. When it defcended a hill, it feemed to pour like a turbid ocean with an accelerated velocity, and widened as it reached the plains. Thofe who were directly before it faw the appearance of fire. Mr. CARPENTER viewed it till it reached within 6 or 8 rods of him before he fell. At that diftance there appeared innumerable ftreaks of fire running across it in every direction. Others at a greater diftance faw luminous appearance; perhaps it arofe from the friction of the matters whirling in the vortex. All who were caught in it agree, that when it came on it was dark as night, and laffed 3 or 4 minutes; that the noife was moft tremendous, and there was no rain till after it had paffed.

But thofe who were near it and juft efcaped, had a different view ftill, a view moft awfully fublime. It paffed like a high extenfive ftand of darkneff, tumbling and curling with the moft rapid motion, in the wildeft confufion, full of branches of trees, boards, doors, casks, cloths, wool, and fome think they faw animals of various kinds—it is certain many geefe, fowls, &c. are miffing where it paffed in this town, and cannot be found. One thing deferves particular notice for its fublimity; it was a *Tamarac* tree, which had been taken up by its roots, and was carried along in the paffion in its courfe.—Sometimes it would fettle down almoft to the ground; then rife with rapidity 300 feet in the air—thus it danced along till it went out of the view of the aftonifhed fpectators—and what heightened the fublimity, two or three large objects fuppofed to be barn doors, appeared to play with the tree, attending round it in all its vagaries.

We have heard of this Tornado from the Weftward as far as a few miles beyond Hudfon's river. It did much damage in *Poughkeepfie*.

ALBANY, July 14.

IT is with the keeneft fympathy and grief we record the following diftafter:—On Saturday morning laft, about 2 o'clock, this city was again alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved moft unfortunately to be Caldwell's noble factory of Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muftard, &c. &c. fituated about one mile north of this city, near the feat of Stephen Van Renffelaer, Efq. Our citizens moft ftruck with the greateft alacrity; but before any effectual aid could arrive, this extenfive and valuable pile of buildings (eight in number) was wrap'd in flames—the enormous height of which, added to the awful ftillneff of the night—the lofty fpiral afpect of the fky—the peculiarity of ftruation, being a deep vale, covered by lofty hills and thick woods—and the interrupted reflection of light upon the tops of the trees—altogether formed a fcene, the horror and fublimity of which is almoft beyond the reach of imagination.—Finding every hope of extinguifhing it blafted, we were forced to the difagreeable neceffity of ftanding fruitleff fpectators of the deftruction, it is faid, of the moft curious as well as moft extenfive works of the kind perhaps in the world, in which ftrangers, who have vifited this city fince their eftablifhment, generally agree. The lofs to a worthy & enterprizing individual is computed at *Fifteen Thousand Pounds*, on a moderate calculation—and it may alfo be conffidered as a heavy public lofs, from the number of people it employed, and the keeping of large fums of money within the fphere of our own circulation.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS juft received, and now ready for fale, at his Shop oppofite the meeting houfe, Weft-India and N. E. Rum, Gin in Cafes, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Raifins, Figs Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea and Soehong Tea, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allfpice, &c.

Painter's Colours,

Such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Whiting, and Spanish Brown, Verdigrife, Gold Leaf, Painter's Brufhes, Englifh and American Glue, Linfeed Oil, Oil Turpentine, Rofin, &c. Logwood, Redwood, Fuftick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Ground Madder, Barberry Yellow, and Nails, 7 by 9 Glafs, Gunners Steel, Shot, Bifkaftoon, Salt Petre, eafe, &c. &c.

Drugs & Medicines

as ufual.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE juft received a new fupply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to thofe they had on hand before, make them a large aflortment, which contains almoft every article commonly enquired for at a country Store.

Hadley, July 22, 1794.

Eraftus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Spirits, St. Croix and Antigua Rum, high proof & fine flavour'd, by the hhd. bbl. or leffs quantity—N. E. do.—French Brandy, Sherry, Cyf. Madeira, Malaga, and Currant Wines; Geneva, by the Cafe or leffs London Porter, Cherry—Rum, Clove—Water, Molaffes, Boot, Lamp, and Brown Sugars, by the Cwt. or lb.—Hyfon and Bohea Tea, of the firft quality—Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Chalk, Figs and Raifins; Spices of all kinds; Philadelphia and Ruffia Iron, Nail Rods, 7 by 9 Glafs, Rock Salt, by the hhd. or Buthel; Codfifh, Salmon, per. bbl. or lb. Pipes and Tobacco, &c. &c.

Moft kind of produce received as ufual; alfo, cafh and highefl price given for Butter in Firkins or fmaller quantities.

N.B. All Perfons whofe accounts are more than fix months ftanding, are requefted to call and fettle the fame.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his fincere thanks to the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent *Towns*, for the encouragement given to him the firft *quarter*. The fatisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induces him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced as ufual. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take few *Scholars*; and he aflures all thofe parents who wifh to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greateft attention will be paid, not only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from thofe that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*.—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clarke's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Mufician, where he propofes to teach the newefl and moft faflionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Elijah Norton, Junr.

Has juft received a handfome aflortment of

Weft India and Dry

GOODS,

WHICH he has determined to fell on the moft reafonable terms, for cafh in hand, or approved credit—moft kind of produce will be taken in payment. Said Norton wants to purchafe a quantity of BUTTER, for which a generous price will be given.

N. B. The fubfcriber returns thanks to his cuftomers, for paft favours, and folicits their continuance. Thofe indebted to him are the time agreed upon to pay, is expired, are defired to make payment foon.

Weftampton, July 21, 1794.

Broke into the inclofure

of the Subfcriber, the 28th of June, two COLTS, the one a Mare, the other a Horfe, one of them black with a long tail, the other a pale red, natural trotter, with a ftripe of white in the face. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. MOSES WARNER.

Hatfield, July 5, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman COOPER. Alfo an Apprentice to the above bufinefs. Enquire of MOSES HIRLBURT.

Hatfield, July 7, 1794.

POLAND.

WARSAW, APRIL 22.

"The Polish patriots are now masters of this capital. The Russian troops have been forced to retreat to Zastrocsim, where they are united with the Prussian body of troops, under general Wolky. General Igelstrohm is likewise at Zastrocsim, together with the other Russian generals, who, sword in hand, were obliged to fight their way through the avenues of Warsaw, and through the ranks of the armed Polish patriots. We are in great anxiety on account of M. Von Buchholtz, whose fate is yet totally unknown."

FRONTIERS *of* POLAND, April 22.

Extract of a letter.

"The 17th of this month has proved a dreadful day to Warsaw. General Igelstrohm, a few days before, had given orders to the whole of the Russian cavalry, in garrison there to march from Warsaw, to join all the troops which had been previously detached in order to act against the army under Gen. Kosciuszko.

"When the insurrection took place on the 17th, in the morning, General Igelstrohm ordered only three battalions of Russian infantry who remained in the garrison to take up arms; at the same time he sent a message to the king, informing his Majesty of the event. The King sent him word, that he had already been informed of what had happened; that his Majesty had only to add a request to the General, to send all his troops out of the capital, in order to prevent bloodshed, until the minds of the people shall in some measure be pacified.

"General Igelstrohm, in the mean time, had sent General Bauer at the head of a detachment, to protect the arsenal; but this was too late. The patriots had already made themselves masters of all the artillery contained in that building; and the latter General, with his detachment, on their arrival were forced to lay down their arms, and to surrender prisoners of war.

"The Patriots afterwards provided with arms from the Arsenal, formed themselves in order of battle, and marched against a battalion of the Russian infantry, whom they drove out of the town.

"General Igelstrohm, however, placed himself at the head of the other two battalions, and took post in a street where he was determined to defend himself; these battalions were fired upon with great violence from every window; and after an engagement which lasted thirty three hours without intermission, the Russians were driven from Warsaw, with the loss of half their number killed. General Igelstrohm, Apraxin and Subow, at the head of the remaining Russian infantry, these joined the Prussian corps under General Wolky, stationed in the neighbourhood of that Capital. The people of Warsaw were obliged to set several houses on fire, where the Russian soldiers had posted themselves during the engagement.

"The horses and places, which had been inhabited by the Russian officers and their adherents, were plundered by the people.

"The magistrates had assembled during the tumult, but all their endeavours to restore tranquility proved ineffectual.

"The Patriots have since sent an account of this Revolution to General Kosciuszko, at Cracow, at the same time inviting that General to come to their assistance."

Extract of a letter from the Banks of the Austrola, April 23.

"The Revolution in Poland is at the highest pitch. The patriots have constituted themselves into a revolutionary body. They are masters of Warsaw, and all the Polish artillery contained in the arsenal of that capital. The King is in their hands, as also the Prussian ambassador, Mr. Von Buchholtz, and Von Alten, the Russian resident.

"General Igelstrohm, with the other Russian Generals, Apraxin, Pitsor, and count Nicolas Subow, with 12:0 Russians, the remainder of 3000 men, who garrisoned Warsaw, have joined the Prussians at Zastrocsim.

"The patriots are fortifying Cracow, and are levying a great number of new corps.

"Prince Adam Czartorinsky is said to have arrived at Cracow, in order to take an active part in the revolution."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 3.

By Capt. Frothingham, from the West Indies, we have the following information:

THAT on the 29th April, the brigands attacked the town at Gonaives; a heavy cannonade and firing of small arms preceded their marching into the town at 11 o'clock, but they were driven back.

The engagement was renewed and continued through the night, until eight in the morning; at that time a general engagement took place, which effected a total defeat, and obliged them to take to the mountains.

A flag was received from them at 2, demanding a surrender at 7, P. M. or they would put every soul to the sword.

The advance party was severely cannonaded from the town, as a feint to cover the retreat of the inhabitants, which took place about 11 o'clock at night. They embarked on board the different vessels then in port, for St. Nichola Mole, Jeremie, St. Mark's and other places; but it is regretted, that female delicacy was disregarded by the soldiery, and others, who attended solely to their own preservation, and left the women to shift for themselves. Capt. Frothingham carried 205 to St. Mark's, where the unfortunate French were received with tenderness; rations, lodging, &c. being immediately ordered for their accommodation: But the Spaniards, who had undertaken the defence of the place, were sent back to join their several corps.

The following are the Toasts, which were given at West-Springfield, on the 4th instant.

1st. The Day.—May it ever be memorable.

2d. The United States.—May they have wisdom to shun the quarrels, and spirit and fortitude to resent the injury of other nations.

3d. The President of the United States, May the happiness of America, be the main spring of all his actions.

4th. The members of Congress.—May they be uncontaminated by aristocratic principles, and unbiased by foreign influence.

5th. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—May her Citizens be ever virtuous and happy.

6th. The Governor of this Commonwealth.—May his hatred of tyranny increase with his declining years.

7th. The Citizens of the French Republic.—May their exertions for liberty be successful and enkindle a flame that shall not be extinguished till tyrants and their systems shall be no more.

8th. Confusion in the counsels, and terror in the armies of confederated despots.

9th. May Kings, those fenoges of mankind be known to posterity only by the page of history.

10th. May the oppressed Poles, be successful in their present struggle to emancipate themselves from foreign despotism.

11th. The Marquis La Fayette. May he soon be liberated in Europe, and welcomed to America.

12th. Our brethren in Algiers.—May the best means be adopted for their deliverance, and universal philanthropy become the ruling passion of their oppressors.

13th. May slavery be abolished and its advocates be extinct.

14th. May the policy of perpetuating a public debt, be exploded as a canker worm which if tolerated will destroy our liberties.

15th. May true republicanism, rational liberty, and universal happiness, be the portion of all mankind.

After which three Volunteers were given by General Shephard and others.

16. May the right of Man be universally studied, and strenuously defended.

2d. May liberty expand her wings over the four quarters of the globe.

3d. May charity combine all orders of men, and party zeal be forever banished.

The whole was concluded with great order and regularity, and the company dispersed at an early hour.

THE PARTINERSHIP OF
SHERMAN & PECK,
IS this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All Persons having accounts subsisting with said PARTNERSHIP, are requested to call and settle them immediately with VIRGIL PECK, who has the care of the Books, either by giving notes or making payment.

Said PECK, takes this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the PRINTING business as usual, at his Hardship, where Ladies and Gentleman, may be supplied with HATS, on short notice, and reasonable terms. He returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favours, and hopes that by a close application to business to merit their continuance.

VIRGIL PECK.

N. B. He wants to employ a couple of JOURNEYMEN HATTERS, steady, industrious, sober, young men, that are good workmen, such will meet with good encouragement.

Northampton, July 4. 1794.

SCYTHES.

NICHOLS's, genuine warranted SCYTHES, made in *Connecticut*, to be sold at the store of ROBERT BRECK, & SON.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 29, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,
Has just received, a large and valuable supply of
GOODS,
Which added to these he had on hand before, will comprehend almost every article of consumption that is made use of in this part of the country.

He has a number of Hogsheads of Jamaica Spirits, St. Croix, and New-Rum, by the Hogshead or less quantity—Also, Russia and Philadelphia IRON, German and Blistered STEEL, PAINTER's COLOURS, and LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, VARNISH, ROSIN & PITCH, CLOTHIER's DYE-STUFFS such as LOGWOOD, REDWOOD, the best kind of CAMWOOD, COPPERAS, ALLUM, INDIGO, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL of VITRIOL, PRESS-PAPERS, JACK-CARDS, FUSTICK and NICARAGUA.

DRUGS & MEDICINES
—AS USUAL—

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Gin, Raisins by the Cask, Pepper, Alspice, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, best kind of Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Loaf, Sugar, Molasses, Rice by the cwt. Salt by the Hogshead or Bushel, Codfish by the quintal, various kinds of Nails and Glass, Iron Hollow Ware, Cart Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, is under some necessity to collect a considerable sum of money in a few weeks, of consequence he will offer his GOODS for sale, at a very low price for pay in hand.

Northampton, June 17, 1794.

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE,
Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution;
Together Recent and Shortly Expected. Events:
Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX.	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER.	1655.
DR. H. MOORE,	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1712.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are now motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

CASH, and a generous price given for good ENGLISH HAY, at landlord QUINTIN's in WARE. hr
WILLIAM DRAPER.

23,000 Acres of LAND FOR SALE, in the Genesee Country, being Township No. 7, in the 5th range, six miles square, easily situated, with the north branch of the Susquehannah running through the centre of it.—it is also interspersed with Springs and Brooks, which afford a number of Mill Seats—The post road from Philadelphia to Genesee river, runs thro' said Township, there is one settlement on the land, where there is a Tavern kept; it is timbered with Ash, Beach, Maple, Bass, Cherry, Whitepine, Oak and Chestnut, and within eight miles of a Sawmill and Grist-mill—The land will be disposed of in small lots, or the whole in a body, as may best suit the purchasers.—Ten Dollars on each hundred acres must be paid down, for the remainder, one year without interest, and five years with interest will be given for the payment, and the land taken in security. Conditions of sale and every particular, will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Pittsfield, in the county of Berkshire.

JAMES EASTON.

July 3 1794.

Jonathan Judd, jun.
HAS just received a very great assortment of English, India, Hollow Ware, and West-India GOODS, also all Sd. 10 penny and 20d Nails, Glass, Leader, Pots, Kettles and most kinds of Hollow Ware, Crockery, Earthern and Glass Ware—Redwood and Logwood, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. which he sells cheap for cash, most kinds of produce, or approved credit.

Southampton, July 7. 1794.

A School, for the Instruction of youth, of both Sexes, in Grammar, Writing, Geography, &c. will be opened, at the Proprietor's School-House in Amherst, on Tuesday the 29th Day of July next—where instruction will be given on reasonable terms.

Amherst, June 25. 1794.

To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WE the Subscribers, three of the Members of the corporation entitled, *The Proprietors of the upper LOCKS & CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire*, request you to grant a warrant, whereby the said Proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in South Hadley, at the South end of the Canal, on Wednesday the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles:

1st. To Choose a President, Clerk, Treasurer, and every other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what expences have been already incurred, respecting said Locks and Canals.

3d. To determine on the mode of calling future Meetings of the corporation and where the same shall be holden.

4th. To raise all such monies as may be necessary towards defraying expences already incurred, and carrying on future operations.

5th. To transact all such other matters respecting the Property, as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JONA. DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN HOOKER.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
L. S. Hampshire ss.

To JONATHAN DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners, and one of the proprietors aforesaid.

THE above petition being presented to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire—You are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors aforesaid to meet at the time and Place, and for the purposes abovementioned, for which this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794.

THOMAS DWIGHT, Justice of Peace.

To the Proprietors abovementioned,

PURSUANT to the above warrant, you are notified to meet at time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

JONA. DWIGHT.

LIST of Letters in the Post-Office, Northampton, July 1st. 1794.

JOHN Allard, Munson—Zenas Field Whatley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—William Bowman, Northampton.—Simeon Hawks, Northampton—Rev. Levi Hodge, Barnardston—Gad Smith, Whatley—Jonathan Brewster, Worthington—Jerre Pomeroy, Southampton—Isaiah Wade, Hadley—Oliver Sprague, Westminster—Messl. Otis & Fobes, Cumington—Mr. David Dickinson, Deerfield—Jonathan Cables, Westfield—David Spaulding, Fairfield—Lucius Doolittle, Northfield—Messl. Silas & Azad Brown, & Co. Ishmaelites—Spencer Whiting, Worthington—James Morse, Chesterfield—Josiah Joslet, Hatfield.

JOHN BRECK, P.M.

The Subscribers being appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of Col. JOSIAH ALLIS, late of Whatley, deceased—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the house of the deceased, the last Tuesdays in July, August, and September next, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of said days. Those that have demands on said Allis's estate, are requested to exhibit them—and those indebted are called upon for immediate payment.

ANNA ALLIS,
ELISHA HUBBARD, } Executors.
JOHN WHITE,

Whately, June 30, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1794. [NUMB. 413.

STATE PAPER.

HAMMOND to Mr. RANDOLPH.

(Continued from No. 410.)

I DERIVE great satisfaction from your assurance that "the Secretary of War has undertaken to ascertain the fate of the prisoners Le Petit Democrat, and La Cannaponiere," since from the last accounts I have received from New York, I am inclined to apprehend that they do continue there, completely stripped, numerous crews on board, and are in no respect in a condition immediately to proceed to sea. It is indeed a matter of fact, I suppose that they should have so long remained in that port; but it is not less certain that you should regard my letter of the 21st as "bringing the first notice to the cognizance of their having been disposed of;" for if you refer to a letter from your predecessor, of the 27th of December, 1793, you will find the following words.

"The danger to be apprehended from the six mentioned vessels," (privateers lately fitted out in the ports of the United States,) "still continues to exist to a very alarming degree. Since, notwithstanding the repeated assurances I have received from the Federal government of its determination to exclude those privateers from any future asylum in its ports, and of the sincerity of its desire to enforce this determination, I have reason to infer that, in other quarters, means have been successfully devised either to elude its vigilance, or render nugatory its injunctions.—This inference arises from the information I have received—that the privateer Le Citoyen Genet, fitted out at Charleston, was in the first of August last, permitted to remain in the port of Philadelphia, for the avowed purpose to remain there four days, and then to proceed to sea for the purpose of commencing new depredations—which, as it appears from the public prints, she now proceeding in the adjacent seas; that the Le Petit Democrat and La Carmagnole, both fitted out in the Delaware, were permitted to enter the port of New York, and to continue therein unmolested during a great part of the months of August, September, and October last—that the latter vessel is still in that port, and that the former, having sailed from thence in company with the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Sercey, and having returned from it as far as proceeded first to Boston, and afterwards returned for a third time to New-York, wherein she at present remains.

"I have thought it my duty to state the six last mentioned particulars in the manner in which they have been communicated to me; but if my information has been erroneous, it will afford me the sincerest pleasure to have my error corrected."

5th. As you have not controverted the accuracy of my alluding to the permission of this government to the commanders of the French armed ships to dispose of their prizes by sale in the ports of the United States, but have admitted that "your treaty with France, has been so interpreted as not to contemplate a freedom to sell," and that we were on the law of nations entertain different sentiments upon the subject—it is necessary for me to make only one remark, that as by the treaty with France, ships made by vessels belonging to the powerfull part of the powers combined against her, are excluded from admission into the American ports, the operation of the permission to sell that was granted by the government, has been partial, and has been highly beneficial to France.

6th. In my assertion that the vessels of France had been permitted to depart from the harbours made, notwithstanding the imposition and continuance of the embargo, I certainly did not mean to insinuate that there were allowed to sail under an express permission from the government; but it is a fact of universal notoriety, that the whole of the convoy under Rear Admiral Vanstabel, amounting to about one hundred & fifty-six vessels, (including ships of war and merchant ships) did sail from Hampton roads on the 17th of April, although the imposition of the embargo had been known there for more than a fortnight antecedently to that date, and had been rigidly enforced with respect to all other merchant ships whatsoever: And I really cannot perceive any very material distinction between an impelled permission to those particular French vessels to depart from Hampton roads, and a neglect of employing any coercive means of preventing them from departing. But I must further remark, that not only these French vessels were not so prevented, but also, that on the 7th of April, Rear Admiral Vanstabel, issued an order to Mr. John Cooper (an American citizen) forcibly to take possession of the American brig Venus, which was laden with flour on account of the French Government, and which was detained in Norfolk harbor, in consequence of the embargo—that in conformity to this order, Mr. Cooper forcibly took possession of the brig Venus, and on the 8th of April, delivered her to Rear Admiral Vanstabel—and that Mr. Wilson, lieutenant colonel commandant of Norfolk county, whose duty it was to prevent any infraction of the law, previously (on the 5th of April) gave his official sanction to the propriety of this vessel (the Venus) proceeding to join the French fleet, notwithstanding the provisions of the embargo.

The whole of this transaction is contained in the inclosed copies, from authenticated documents in my possession, of the letters of Rear Admiral Vanstabel, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Wilson. At the very moment when these measures of partiality & favour were pursued at Norfolk towards the French ships, the most scrupulous caution was, as I before stated, employed to prevent any other vessels from contravening the embargo. One or two, which had attempted to sail immediately after the receipt of the intelligence of its being imposed, were brought back and detained during its continuance; and a small schooner named the Betsy, belonging to or being under the direction of Mr. Hamilton, his Majesty's consul at Norfolk, was on the 5th of April forcibly seized and stripped of her sails, by orders, of a General Matthews, under pretence, that she was preparing to elude the embargo, although Mr. Hamilton had assured General Matthews that it was not his intention to allow the vessel to depart until its expiration; although no matter was appointed nor any person engaged for her, nor had she any provisions or water on board. From this minute statement of the transactions in the only port to which I alluded, I conceive myself fully justified in having adverted to the conduct which had been observed by this Government, or the officers acting under its authority, towards the powers combined against France, in the enforcement of the embargo.

7th. With respect to the uniformly unfriendly treatment which British officers have experienced in the ports of the United States, I had, exclusively of those instances, on which I have addressed specific complaints to you, several other cases of a similar nature in our contemplation, which it is needless for me at present to enumerate. They are however all of them imputable solely to the unauthorized aggressions and insults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill disposition in the government itself. In fact, in no instance whatsoever, have any British officers been implicated in any kind of immediate original disposition with the government, except in the case of the passport which I solicited in behalf of certain British officers who were prisoners of war—anxious on every consideration to return to their native country, and which was refused.

8th. In my assertion that the offer of assistance to his Majesty's fleet in Newport to his Majesty's fleet in Newport to his Majesty's fleet in Newport

successful of the crown as established by the laws of G. Britain against every person whatever—I acknowledge and swear clearly and sincerely all these things, in the express terms which I pronounce, according to the ordinary sense, and common and simple acceptation of those words, without any equivocation, mental retraction, or secret reservation whatever—and I make these promises with good will, and voluntarily in truth, in the faith of a true good Christian—so help me God.

From the EAGLE.

A PENNY *saved, is a penny earned,* says poor *Richard*; and so says the miser; nay, and the libertine too, when there's no muck heard at the stake of the purse. Strange, that Mr. *Spendthrift's* prudence should step up, just at the exit of his cash: But he's like half of the world, with whom prudence and property were never joint tenants. Make every mother's son face the grindstone, says the aristocrats: The swinish rabble have liberty! It would be casting pearls before swine: Obedience is the first of order, and severity is the parent of submission. Poor *Richard* makes a parody on this language. Make every mother's son pale with poverty, quoth prudent *Dick*: The world have plenty of cash? Its cutting guineas into the ocean. Adversity is the school of wealth, and want creates invention. Take warning, ye nights of the castle's purse! Many of your order have wooed prudence behind the grates. They then sing plaintones, at church, instead of the Ecclesiastical chorus, at the hotel. *Poll Blaster* was like ye. He borrowed dollars, and tempted people to play for 'em; bought land in Vermont, and went to New-York, in the stage, to speculate; and came home in a sulky. *Poll* talked of a servant and misses, and *Jemima* held have 'em; which was frame answered before *Mr.* Officer steps up, and reads to him, "to answer unto Mr. ——— for not paying him *f* 80." Our gentleman spends four weeks in gaol, and comes out prepared for a man of business. He now reads *Paley* instead of *Rushefter*, lays his annual cash, calculates interest on his notes, and negotiates his bottle only to his friends. He now points to the old sign of the punchbowl, where sit, in reeling merriment as circle of topers! See there, says he, poor *Poll Blaster* had it not been for the gaoler's bolt. CIMON.

WATERFORD, *(Ireland)* April 19.

Six men charged with most cruel murders, were last week committed to Kilkenny gaol, and will be brought to trial before the present Judges of the Leinster Circuit.

The savage deed is thus related—A farmer having gone to a fair, these desperadoes attacked his house in his absence, in order to plunder it, in which was the wife of the farmer, with a very young child, and a man and woman servant.

Having got entrance at the street door, they fell upon the servants and murdered them. The poor woman of the house being above stairs while the murders were committing, upon the first alarm, covered her child with the bed cloths, and forced herself for concealment up a chimney.

The Ruffians after dispatching the unfortunate servants searched every part of the house for their mistress, but happily could not discover her.—Finding the child in the bed they murdered it in a manner too shocking to relate, by whole cries the merciless monsters hoped to draw the wretched mother from her retreat; but she had the mortifying resolution to resist the unparalleled barbarous stratagem, to preserve her own life.

After committing these murders, the barbarians plundered the house of a sum of money, treated themselves upon some provisions they found there and locked it up, retiring with their booty—but left behind them in the house a large dog by chance, which belonging to one of this cruel banditti, and which was the cause of their apprehension.

In a short time after, the farmer returned to his house—but was astonished at not being able to gain admittance into it. Upon which he alarmed his neighbours, —with whose assistance he broke open the door and entered it, and saw the shocking scene we have described.—His wretched wife when she heard her husband's voice, came forth from the chimney.

The dog that the murderers left behind was secured, and a magistrate being sent for, a consultation was held for the purpose of devising the best means for discovering the desperadoes. It was at length agreed upon to cut off the dogs ears and part of his tail, and set him loose, and to pursue him as he ran, as he probably would fly to where he came from.

This was accordingly done, and the plan succeeded; for the dog flew to a house at a great distance howling with pain from the operation, into which he was followed by a person who, found the woman of the place uttering curses against those who had treated so cruelly her dog.

Trot was enough—the signal was given to the party that stood at a distance, who all entered the place, in a private room in which, they found the whole gang dividing the booty they had taken, who were all instantly seized and dragged to gaol.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

Yesterday afternoon, Count Metternich received official dispatches from Tournay, with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the posts occupied by the French at and near Menin, had been most unsuccessful; that not only were the two columns of the combined troops brought up by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg obliged to retreat with loss, but the column under the command of the Duke of York, totally routed, with the loss of a vast number of men, and forty-three pieces of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account, given by the officer who brought the dispatches of this unfortunate enterprize, from which such advantages were expected when I was with the army:

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by three strong columns —one commanded by the Emperor and the Prince de Cobourg, another by the archduke Charles and General Clairfayt, and a third by the Duke of York, General Otto, and M. de Mesk, making together 60,000 men, besides the corps of reserve, attacked early in the morning, with superior forces and a tremendous artillery, the British column, with such impetuosity, that the British, and the Austrians and Hessians who accompanied them, notwithstanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a most precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leen, with the loss of near 3000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons. —While this was passing, the two other columns attacked the French posts near Menin, with no better success, being both compelled to retreat with loss, one towards Tournay, and the other towards Marquain; positions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day, will not arrive till this evening. But at ten yesterday morning, when the officer left Tournay, the French had renewed their attacks, the most violent cannonade was heard here the whole day; and we tremble for the issue. It is impossible to describe the consternation that pervades the city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the first bad news from the army. Yesterday, at eleven at night, a council was held at the house of Count Metternich, where it was resolved, that in case of necessity, the government shall retire to Breda. This morning, all the persons in office, received three months salary in advance, to enable them to support the extraordinary expences to which they may be exposed. The states of Brabant and the magistrates were also assembled last night, to take measures of precaution in these critical circumstances.

Two propositions, we understand, are now agitating in the cabinet: the one is to make peace with France as soon as possible, the other to effect a general arming of the people at any price. Count de Mercy Argenteau is for the former; Metternich and Trautzandorff who has been for some days at Tournay, for the latter. It is even said that the Emperor will come here on Friday next, and go through the ceremony performed by his august ancestor, at Bruxelles, in 1740. In that, every body seems to be convinced, that we shall never succeed against the French, but by opposing mass to mass.

In my tour through Flanders, by Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Ypres, Rousselaer, and Tournay, I observed much firmness and courage among the Peasans.—At Roussilaer, on the 17th, I saw 116 French prisoner brought in, all wounded. They owned that 400 of the peasants, with 60 regulars of Loudon Verde, had beaten a whole battalion of the Cote d'Or, killed 120, and taken 116, while the Germans had only 23 killed and 17 wounded. In the towns on the other hand, the people thought only of saving their property and their persons by flight. The magistrates of Ghent and Bruges are preparing to fly to Holland by water carriage, and many families with vast quantities of property, are already on board the boats. They say that the Emperor must make peace; that he will find millions to indemnify him for the expences already incurred, but not a denier for continuing the war. Conversing on this subject with the commanding officer at Roussilaer, "Were my advice to be taken said he, we should make peace this very evening, before fighting the battle which we may happen to loose to-morrow."

General Clairfayt exclaims against the Hanoverians, whose misconduct has brought them into as general contempt as the Dutch were in the last campaign. The English appear fretted and discontented by so many defeats, after having fought every where with bravery above all praise. The Austrians alone are always the same: no defeats, no fatigues break their spirits; they fight always with the same steady valor; & a single instance has not occurred of an Austrian flirring from his ground until ordered.

The court has gone into mourning for Madame Elizabeth.

P. S. Four o'clock—No Courier yet arrived from Flanders; but a messenger from Charleroi announces, that the French retained yesterday evening to the neighborhood of Binch, and took the little town of La Fontaine de l'Evecque, where they burnt several houses. We are, however, pretty tranquil, and wait the progress of events with firmness and resignation, worthy of the paternal care of our sovereign to protect us from a second invasion.

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 16.

On Thursday last, we had a very heavy gust from the N. W. attended with lightning, severe claps of thunder and hail of uncommon size, which we hear has done considerable damage to the grain.

We learn that three waggons from Baltimore, within six miles of this town, were struck with lightning, on Tuesday, in the main road, eleven of the horses dropped down, one only stood out of the twelve; the middle waggoner, sitting in his waggon, had one of his horses and dog killed; the other horses soon recovered without sustaining any particular damage.

NEW-HAVEN, July 8.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Epidemic Disease which has for some months past been prevalent among the inhabitants of this city, and other sickness, has been truly afflicting to many of the citizens thereof; as the reports to the country respecting the mortality of this disease, have been various, and as we believe very much exaggerated.—To relieve the country, and the body of the people in this city, we think it our duty to submit to the public the following, as an exact statement of the number who have died within the limits of this city since the 1st day of January last past, to each month; and shall continue to publish the numbers hereafter, weekly during the continuance of the disease.

From January 1st to the 1st day of February, 1794,	8
From February 1st to March 1st,	9
From March 1st to April 1st,	13
From April 1st to May 1st,	10
From May 1st to June 1st,	11
From June 1st to July 1st,	23
Total 73.	

Forty-three of the above number died with the malignant Scarlet Fever—eighteen with the Consumption—six teen with erratic diseases. Of the above numbers have died fifty-one persons under twenty-one years of age. Six persons have died since July 1st, one of which was an adult.

ENEAS MUNSON,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
DYER WHITE.

NEW-LONDON, July 17.

Friday night last, a small sloop belonging to Middletown, bound to New-York, Thomas Goodwin, jun. master, sprang a leak and sunk about a mile from Bacon's Neck, Long-Island; they attempted to run her upon the neck, and unfortunately delayed leaving her so long, that before they effected it she had become water logg'd, and the sea running high made a fair breach over the decks. On board were the Captain, one hand, the Captain's wife and her sister, daughters of Mr. Elihu Starr, of Middletown; the women were swept from the vessel and drowned, and the men reached the shore in the boat, which was small with the greatest difficulty.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Piamingo, or the Mountain Leader, has arrived at Philadelphia from the Southward. It is reported that 110 warriors under the command of the above Chief have joined our army under Gen. Wayne.

The Joseph, Forst, arrived here on Tuesday, from Newry with three hundred and ten passengers.

July 16.—Two large ships and two frigates, were spoken off Barnegat last Sunday, by Capt. Lane and Capt. Rice, with national colours. They would not tell the vessels names—it is therefore presumed, that they are cunning Englishmen!

That the vessels above mentioned were English, is confirmed by the Captain of the Amelia, who arrived last evening and informs, that the fleet of 50 odd victuallers sailed from the Delaware last Sunday, under convoy of the Concorde of 44, the Partridge of 26, and the Lafeasins of 18 guns; that about 27 leagues out they fell in with two 74 gun ships, and two frigates; that he saw the signal given to disperse; six of the vessels taken and manned, and the two ships in charge of the Convoy, seemed to leave them fall.

We learn by the arrival of the sloop of war Cornelia, that the La Concorde, Partridge, Lafeasins, and Fox with a fleet of 25 sail under convoy, left from the Delaware on Sunday last, and Monday, about 27 leagues from the they fell in with two ships of the line two frigates. Six of the merchantmen were unfortunately taken; the convoy the rest of the fleet it is supposed effected their escape.

The Partridge has since arrived at the Narrows, and several ships were the day evening seen standing for Sandy supposed to be a part of the above fleet.

July 17.—We learn that three vessels lounging to the fleet were chased into Hook, by a British 64 and a frigate, are now lie at the Hook, to obtain the trance of any returning vessels. What not been able to learn the fate of the maining vessels, nor what is become of Concorde.

The British frigate Thetis, arrived terday afternoon, and anchored opposite fort in the North River.

Capt. Talbot left the fleet on Monday at 11 o'clock. He saw the ship Atlantean; at which time the Concorde and Partridge were, in his opinion, at least 18 miles to windward, steering off on the wind. He thinks there are but few of the fleet taken, as they separated in every direction on seeing the British frigates.

The ship Washington, Capt. Sylvester, arrived at Wilmington, from Londonderry, from whence he sailed the 26th of May with 440 passengers.

They write from Bordeaux, that the agricultural prospects are very great, and that such an anonimity of 25,000,000 of French people, was never before known.

ALBANY, July 21.

A gentleman from Canada informs us, the whole business of Governor Simcoe at the three British regiments to the Miami, to erect a Grist Mill for the Indians, with having in a valiant and soldier like manner compleated, they had returned to Niagara.—Pretty business for a governor and three regiments of English lions.

As a specimen of the horrors marking the unfortunate inhabitants of the French islands received from the brave and generous Britons, a correspondent thinks it necessary to publish the following copy of a permission granted to Mr. Armour Aug. 1792.

Permission is hereby given to Mr. Armour Aine, to go to North America. He is not to return to this colony under pain of DEATH.

By Order of his Excellency the Governor,
Frederick Maitland, &c.

Guadeloupe, 31st May, 1794.

Late London papers mention, that the Marquis of *Lansdowne* had moved that all of the British House of Peers, in order to consider a motion he should then make on the conduct of the United States, towards *Great Britain*. Conjecture has been busy on this motion—and has ruffled the cause of it, on the sufference of the French fleet to depart from the *Chesapeak*, as with sending the embargo.

Andrew Wood,

INFORMS his customers, that No. 411, compleated his last quarter. He ores more requests all persons indebted to his for *Newspapers*, to make payment, before his lenity (like his purse) is exhausted.—He has repeatedly called in this way, but to no effect—being now incited by motives of benevolence, he gives this notice, which he hopes they will not deem unreasonable or unkind, but Agrippa-like, will say, "*almost thou persuadest me to*" PAY MY DEBTS! Those who do not attend to this call, can expect to hear this subject *improved*, by an officer, in this manner, "*for sweet mercy take the body.*"

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of good BROAD AXMEN, and other LABOURERS, by applying immediately to the Superintendant of the LOCKS & CANALS, at South-Hadley, may find employment and good wages.

July 30, 1794.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from this place to Easthampton calls on all persons indebted to him, to make immediate settlement.

THADDEUS CLAP.

Worthington, July 25, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

PROCLAMATION of Thaddeus Kosciusko, *commander in chief of the armies of the Nation, to the Citizens of Poland.*

Dear Fellow Citizens,

"HAVING been often called to assist in the salvation of our common country, behold I obey the call—but I cannot be useful to you, or break the chains of slavery, if you do not give me speedy succour!—Support me with your whole force, and fly to the standard of your country. In this common cause, the same zeal ought to animate us all.

"Make voluntary sacrifices of your wealth, which hitherto, instead of being at your own disposal, was at the will of a despot! Furnish men capable of bearing arms. Do not refuse the necessary provisions of bread, biscuit, &c. Send horses, linen, boots, cloth and canvas for tents. The generous farmers are made to liberty and your country, will receive their recompence in the gratitude of the nation.

"The last moment is arrived, in which despair, in the midst of shame and reproach, will open its jaws under your feet. Our hope is in the Contempt of Death, which can alone enable us to ameliorate our fate, and that of our posterity. Far be from us that terror which the enemies, confpired against us, endeavor to infuse into our minds.

"The first step to throw off the yoke, is to dare to believe ourselves free—and the first step to victory, is a confidence in our strength!

"Citizens, the Palatinate of Cracow affords you a signal example of patriotism. It offers the flower of its youth, having already generosity and other assistance—their example is worthy of imitation—do not suffer to place credit in your country, which will reward you well—the ordinance signed by the generals of the Palatinate, and the commanders of the troops, to furnish the necessary provisions, will be placed to the account of impost, and will be paid for in the sequel. It is unnecessary to encourage you before hand, because that would appear to doubt your civism; the continued oppression practiced by the Russian soldiery, ought sufficiently to convince you that it is better to make voluntary sacrifices to your country, than to make sacrifices by force of an enemy. Whoever in these circumstances dare be insensible to the urgent necessities of his country, must have upon himself eternal infamy.

"Dear fellow citizens, I expect every thing from your zeal—your hearts will join but steel union which is neither the work of foreign intrigue, nor of a desire of domination, but is solely the effect of a love for liberty.

"Who does not declare for us, is against us. He who refuses to associate with those who have sworn to shed their last drop of blood for their country, is either an enemy, or one who is neuter, and in such a case unwilling is a crime against civism. Every town in the nation that the powers entitled to me shall not be applied to the benefit of the people. At the same time, I declare, that whoever acts against the confederacy, shall suffer the punishment established in the national act, of a traitor, an enemy to his country.

"We have already found by connivance, which has ruined Poland. Scarce any offences against the people ever been punished. Let us now adopt a different mode of conduct; and let us recompence zeal and civism by punishing and punishing traitors.

(Signed)

"THADDEE KOSCIUSKO."

Quarters at Cracow, March 24, 1794.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION,

Relative to the recent Troubles in Poland.

WE, Francis II, by the Grace of God, Emperor, King of the Romans, Emperor throughout Germany, King of Jerusalem, &c.

We have already admonished our Galician subjects, on the 19th of February, last year, in a paternal manner, to refrain entirely from all participation in the plans and endeavours of that time, to occasion fresh unquiet and ferments in Poland. We also prescribed, with the greatest pleasure, the obedience of our Gallician subjects, and their love of order and tranquility, founded upon true principles.

Whereas we now learn, with displeasure, that fresh and violent troubles exist in the neighbouring kingdom of Poland, which are contrary to the established order, and to, at the same time, our Gallician subjects; and whereas the interruption of public tranquility is to be fostered in every manner, and whereas the tranquility and prosperity of our subjects may happen to be disturbed, we admonish, with paternal care, in a serious manner, our Gallician and other subjects, who reside in our states, to take no part, directly or indirectly, in the troubles of Poland, and to hold all communication.

In this respect we also command all Polish subjects, who reside in our territories, to observe a similar quiet conduct, and declare thereby, that, should they be found participating in the troubles, our officers of justice are charged to refuse them a further residence in our dominions; and they are also charged to take care, that our present declaration for the maintenance of public tranquility be every where obeyed.

Translations from Paris and Bordeaux papers, brought by the ship America, Captain Ewing, from Bordeaux.

ARMY in ITALY—*Floreal,*
(April 21.)

The army of the Republic began its march from Menton on the 17th, at midnight, and after a march of fifteen hours, arrived at Pignon on the 18th; 14 hours afterwards took possession of Mount Fanaro, being drenched with rain, snow and whirlwinds, without a mouthful of bread, nor a single mule being able to follow our marches. On the 19th we marched to Molino, and on the 20th to Montalto.—This day we began to see some of the enemy. On the 21st I marched to Carpasio, a village occupied by 2000 men: I attacked the steeple took with the grenadiers and chasseurs, and was took it under a shower of bullets and backs, which they rolled down, whereupon the village naturally became ours. I had but one officer killed, and six men wounded. From thence, climbing from rock to rock, after a most dreadful march of nine hours, we arrived at Mount Pizo, where the enemy was in force with artillery. I made my disposition in concert with the commander in chief, who had joined me by this time. At night, pressing by a fog, we mounted, scattered, and surrounding the mountain in three points, the signal to attack was not given until after the first fire of the enemy, who fearing the bayonet in their bellies, were so frightened, that they betook themselves to flight, leaving us one four pounder and some little baggage.

We took the advantage of their consternation to make ourselves masters of Piedmont with the valley of Oneiglia.

On the 22d we marched to Origo, and the troops having suffered much by the intolerable badness of the weather, to which they had been constantly exposed, it became necessary to let them rest, and wait the arrival of provisions.

On the 26th the army marched again in three columns, the left whereof I commanded.

On the 27th, after a march of eleven hours we got in sight of the enemy; they occupied a redoubt, and to the right a camp entrenched before, and covered in the back by an inaccessible rock. The attack was excellent, and capable of stopping at once all other troops but Frenchmen; but our dreadful charge made the Piedmontese fly directly, and only the Austrians made a pretty long resistance.

After that we took the bridge over the Neve, defended by a battalion of Capsara, a battalion of Belgiosa, a battalion of Austrian grenadiers, a battalion of Piedmont grenadiers, a legion and some other troops, making in all 5000 men. The river was between; they cut off the bridge, and two pieces of cannon defended it, but a cross fire well directed and well supported, soon put them into a most compleat disorder. Night coming on, prevented us from reaping all the advantages of our victory; two hours more day, and I should have taken the whole battalion of Austrian grenadiers prisoners.

On the 29th we took Ormea, where the feeble garrison, most of them being fled, was made prisoners, with one Col. three Captains, and about 140 men.

In these two days 10 pieces of cannon, a quantity of clothes, blankets, flour, grain, muskets, and all kind of ammunition, together with 80,000 cartridges and four thousand weight of powder fell into our hands.

The flight of the enemy was so precipitate, that the road from the bridge to the town, which is about the distance of a league, was strewed with muskets, accoutrements, cartridges, dead and wounded, bags, remains of tents, dead mules, and other articles.

Desertion is very great among the Austrians; they are highly disgusted at the cowardly behavior of the Piedmontese.

PARIS, May 12.

EXECUTION of Madame ELIZABETH.

The Revolutionary Tribunal having determined to bring Madame Elizabeth to her trial, the Public Accuser was ordered to make out an indictment against her, and she was removed on the 10th from the Temple, to the *Conciergerie*.

Before the departure of this unfortunate female, from the Temple, she took leave of the two children of LOUIS XVI, in a most affectionate manner.

Yesterday she was brought before the revolutionary Tribunal, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Her execution took place this day. She died with great fortitude, aged 30.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Yesterday arrived here 18 forty one days from *Brest*, the brig *Maria*, Capt. GREEN. Capt. G. informs, that on the 6th June, he was boarded by a French frigate of 50 guns; the Capt. of which informed him, that on the 30th May and 3d June, one British fleet, consisting of thirty sail, and the French fleet of twenty five, had two severe engagements, near the British channel, off *Scilly*—that the two fleets had with drawn, but no victory was obtained on either side. Three large frigates have in fight on the 9th ult. the Captain of the frigate supposing they were enemies, left Capt. Green to proceed on his voyage.

NEWPORT, July 1.

By Capt. Philips who arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, where he had been carried in and loft his cargo, we are informed that Goodrich of that island arrived there from Guadaloupe, where he narrowly escaped being taken—and says that a French fleet of 5 ships of the line, & 3 frigates, and 2000 troops had arrived there from France, and taken Basseterre and all the vessels in the harbor. Capt. Philips is a man of credit, and you may depend upon it that Goodrich told him. Goodrich went there on speculation with 70,000 dollars he had made by being an owner of the pirate vessels, fitted out at the Island of Bermuda.

The infamous traitor Arnold was made a prisoner at Guadaloupe.

HARTFORD, July 21.

SWEET NEWS.

On the 6th instant arrived at Newport, the British brig Industry, prize to the French ship Liberty, Capt. Laurery, Joseph Bastard, Lieut. of the ship, Prize Master of the brig. She was from St. Vincent's bound to London; her cargo consists of one hundred and eighty-two hogsheads of Sugar, &c.—Capt. Laurety left Bahi nore May 10, and has taken six prizes viz. five English and one Spanish. The 28th ult. a number of prisoners, who were kept on board the Prize attempted to retake her, but were much disappointed; among the prisoners were two Americans who had been pressed into the British service, and who joined the others in the attempt.

BOSTON, July 17.

COMMENCEMENT.

Yesterday was celebrated the anniversary of Commencement at Cambridge University, with the greatest degree of harmony, and good order. His Excellency the Governor, his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, several members of the Council, Senate, &c. and a number of private gentlemen in carriages, arrived about 9 o'clock at Harvard Hall, and were received by the Fellows of the Corporation, Professors, and Tutor, and conducted to the Philosophy Room, where the Board of Overseers were convened. The necessary business, previous to the solemnities of the day, being here transacted at 11 o'clock they went in the usual procession to the Meeting House, which was soon completely filled by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen from this and the neighbouring towns. The Rev. President introduced the performance by prayer.

Exercise of the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. A salutatory oration in Latin. By *Francis Dana Channing.*

2. A forensick disputation upon this question—"Whether the discovery of America by the Europeans have contributed to the increase of human happiness?" By *Charles Humphrey Atherton*, and *Elijah Dunbar.*

3. A Greek dialogue upon—"The Merit of the Epick Poems of Homer and Milton." By *David Abbot*, and *Jacob Flint.*

4. The Colombian Slave—An English Poem, "painting the unhappy situation of our countrymen, who have been captured by the Algerines." By *Thomas Geyer.*

5. A French oration—"Contrasting the sweets of peace with the horrors of War." By *John Atkinson.*

6. An English Conference, upon—"The comparative Efficacy of Advice, Commendation and Satire, on the Manners of Society." By *William Crosby, David Eveedall*, and *Samuel Stearns.*

7. A Latin Conference, upon—"The comparative tendency of Reading, Conversation, and Reflection, to Moral Improvement." By *Luke Brooks, Daniel Emerson*, and *Stephen Peabody.*

8. A forensick Disputation, upon this question—"Whether Patriotism be consistent with that universal benevolence, which is due to mankind?" By *James Bowers*, and *Joseph St. Kean.*

9. A Hebrew oration. By *Jesse Olds.*

10. An English dialogue, upon—"Pedantry and Foppery." By *Isaac Brannan*, and *William Bigelow.*

11. A Syriack oration, upon—"The Beauty and Magnificence of nature in America—A view of the Aborigines—The first settlers of New-England compared to the ancient Jews, and the several Indian Tribes which they subdued to the Canaanites." By *Timothy Alden.*

12. English Dissertations on a variety of subjects. By *Oliver Ainsworth*, George *Washington Appleton, Thomas Bowman, Daniel Brooks, Christopher Collins, Samuel Aldridge Elbridge, James Blake House, Edward Jackson*, and *Hall Tufts.*

13. An English oration, upon——Eloquence." By *John Perkins.*

After the forenoon exercises were over the degree of Bachelor of Arts was respectively conferred on the abovementioned young gentlemen.

AFTERNOON.

Exercises of the Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

1. An English oration, upon—The blind partiality of the Moderns to the Ancients. The real superiority of the Moderns to the Ancients, in general Literature, in the Arts, in Humanity, and in every Excellence both moral and political; concluding with some remarks on the causes of the Partiality of the Moderns to the Ancients. By Mr. *Henry Dana Ward.*

[This oration would have been delivered, but for the indisposition of the Author.]

2. A Valedictory oration in Latin. By Mr. *Myles Porter Bishop.*

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on a number of young gentlemen.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. David Tappan Hollis, Professor of Divinity, and the Rev. Johan Toulmin, of Great Britain. And the degree of Doctor of Physick, on Jothua Haygarth, of Great Britain.

SALEM, July 22.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT,

Happened in the squall on Saturday the 19th inst. A Mr. CHASE, of Amesbury with his housekeeper and three children, together with a man and woman who were crossing the river in a boat, when the squall came on: the boat was overset, and all drowned, except Mr. Chase, who swam with one child in his arms, till he was so far exhausted that he was obliged to let it go in order to save his own life.

NORTHAMPTON, July 20.

The Emperor of *Russia* has offered the Jews, that if they will collect for her 30 millions of pounds, she will guarantee the holy land to them, where they might build their temple, agreeably to their expectation grounded on the 8th chapter of *Zacharioh.*"

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th, to a gentleman in New-York, says, "For this week past they have been casting to Lachine, all Governor Simcoe's florin, the best part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are 4 very large field pieces, and 2000 stand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of spirit. In two weeks they have got upwards of 60 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas.

The French Northern army consists of 92,000 men, Gen. PICHEGRU commands it.

Witnesses from Hartford.

Last Monday fell from a high fence and broke his neck, a farmers junk bottle filled with rum. This ought to be a caution to all topers against placing such dear creatures in such perilous situations.

Sunday last a dreadful accident happened in the meeting house at ——In the midst of a most animating discourse, which the Rev. Pastor of the congregation was then delivering, a Mr. ——— of that place fell down in a fit—of sleep, and had a comfortable nap.

A CARD.

Amherst, 21st July, 1794.

To Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS.

SIR,

IT is highly gratifying to a person conscious of the rectitude of his intentions to receive as he deserves, the approbation of his fellow Men; and while it creates a pleasing sensation in the mind that is the object of it, it affords little less satisfaction to those that bestow it.

You will please to accept the acknowledgements of the Youth of the DANCING SCHOOL you have taught in AMHERST, for your particular attention, and endeavours to instruct them, during the time they have been under your Tuition; and while you receive this testamony of respect from the SCHOOL, you will please to notice the approbation of the Parents and friends of those Youth, and as their proficiency has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, it is entitles them to our applause; it equally does honor to their Preceptor, and evinces his skill as a Teacher, and attention and fidelity as a master.

We are, Sir,
your most obedient, and
very humble servants,
E. MAITTOON, jun.
ROBERT CUTLER.
ZEBINA MONTAGUE.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1794. [NUMB. 414.

POETRY.

DICK's PLEA FOR BEATING HIS *WIFE.*

SINCE *beauty they say ne'er so lovely appears,*
As when the fair nymph is dissolv'd into tears;
To know then how falsid this maxim will prove,
Dick beats pretty Peggy to brighten his love.

BOSTON, July 14.
FROM LONDON.

[*Communicated in a letter, from a gentleman of great political information.*]

"I rejoice that the leading men of America, deprecate war, and wisely endeavour to secure an honourable neutrality. I hope you will continue the same judicious policy. That you have been *irritated* by the conduct of our government, I acknowledge—but it will be your interest to bear a few evils, rather than intail on your growing States, the *depopulating* and *immoral* calamities of war.

"Europe—*christian Europe*, exhibits a scene of carnage and unnatural interest; never before known. The *French*, under the opening auspices of liberty, have run into every species of depravity and cruelty, as well as impolicy—but this does not clear the allies from singular depravities, and nearly equal attrocities: They have butchered their own subjects by thousands a day, attempting to force a Constitution, or interest government, on a nation without their consent—In attempting which, they have already facrificed 300,000 young men, and have taken about 12 leagues of land—*a price too much even for a King to give!!!*

"The allies are so heterogeneous in their interests, that, beyond the campaign they cannot, I think, coalesce. The mortal enemy of *Prussia* is *Austria*, and *France* is her resource, both against *Austria* and *Russia*. The natural ally of *Spain* is *France*, *her* mortal enemy is *England*.—*Holland* must look to *France* as a counterpoise against *England* or *Prussia*; and should *Austria* possess the French *Netherlands*, *Holland* must become a province of *Austria*.

"In short, the whole combination is so unnatural, that its existence must contain the seeds of its own dissolution. Imagine while the belligerent powers are sacrificing their own subjects, you are wisely encouraging Emigrants among you, and by degrees, as you become populous, you will slide into manufactories, and soon supply your own wants, and many of the Europeans, with whom the *less* you unite in politicks, the *better*."

FROM FRANCE DIRECT.

On Thursday an Schooner arrived here from Brest, which she left the 24th May. The Capt. informs, that about the 18th of May, the Brest grand fleet put to sea, consisting of 32 sail of the line, and a number of frigates; which it was expected would be reinforced by a number of ships from Rochelort and Havre. That on the 29th May, he passed this fleet, which then contained about 50 sail, off Cape Clear; and that they were stretching from that Cape to Cape Finisterre;—That during the stay of the schooner at Brest, which was about 6 weeks, about 120 prizes were brought in, 40 odd of which were Jamaica men outward bound, that one was a very valuable Dutch ship, and several English south seamen: That provisions were not scarce nor dear at Brest; and that the accounts of the Duke of York's army had been received; but as the Capt. could not procure any papers, he was unacquainted with the particulars: That the Chesapeake fleet had not arrived; but was expected—and to protect which was the ostensible object of the fleet, putting to sea.

It is fact, that the English fleet was at sea at the time the French was. Both fleets are in force, and must be in the vicinity of each other.

GEN. WAYNE's ARMY

Undergoes various mutations. The *Jacobin spirits* of which it is composed, we fear partake in too great a degree of *spleen* and *passion*—the consequence is, that *resignations*, *cashierings* and *deaths* have become very nomerous. Since its arrival at *Pittsburgh*, Col. Smith, Majors Rudolph, Ashton, Bedinger, and Beatty; Capts. Stagg, Stephenson, M'Lane, Pratt, Kirr, Bayer, Armstrong, Melcher, Faulkner, and Tillinghast; Lieuts. Davenson, Glen, Pyne, Bond, and Reel; Ensigns Shirky, Pyne, and Long, and Dr. Hutchens, have *resigned*:—Capts. Lee, Falkner, and Commens; Lieuts. Smith, Jeneffer, M'Donnals and Morgan, have been cashiered—Lt. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, have been killed in action with the enemy; and Lt. Hewston, Ensign Gassaway and Ensign Bradshaw, have been killed by duelling.—There have been twelve duels, 3 killed and 8 wounded.

POLITICAL CRACKERS.

Mr. FREDERICK of York, has one consolation left, that though he *loses* every *battle*, he invariably *wins* every *race*.

GEORGE, firnamed the Dumpling, has lately improved aftonishingly in his *mental faculties*; Dr. WILLIS cured his insanity by repeated *floggings*; having experienced so much flagellation of late he must be remarkably *lucid*.

Letters from *Paris* dated in *May* last, mention the arrival of the *new* American Ambassador at *Brest*. This is handsomely outstripping *anticipation*, as Mr. MORRIS's successor was not *chosen* until some time after the date of the letters.

An Englishman used to brag that his bravery was occasioned by *beef* and *beer*, and that the French were timid because they eat *frog* and *soup maigre*—Late events, however, demonstrate that courage is generated in the *heart*, and not in the *guts*; and if the heart be a brave one, it is very immaterial whether it floats in *broth* or *porter*.

THE AGE OF REASON.

BEING an investigation of true and fabulous Theology—By Thomas Paine.

This production displays in full force all the qualities that characterize Mr. Paine's other writing, and proves that his mind is neither impaired nor embarrassed by the events passing around him, or by what he himself may have suffered. As few of our readers will have an opportunity of seeing the work itself, we insert

Mr. PAINE'S CREED.

"As several of my colleagues, and others of my Fellow Citizens of France, have given me the example of making their voluntary and individual profession of faith, I also will make mine; and I do this with all the sincerity and frankness with which the mind of man communicates with itself.

"I believe in one God, and no more; and I hope for happiness beyond this life.

"I believe in the equality of man, and I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavouring to make our fellow creatures happy.

"I do not believe in the Creed professed by the Jewish Church, by the Roman Church, by the Greek Church, by the Turkish Church, by the Protestant Church, nor by any church that I know of—My own mind is my own church.

"All national institutions of churches whether Jewish, Christian, or Turkish, appear to me no other than human inventions set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and to monopolize power and profit.

"I do not mean by this declaration to condemn those who believe otherwise. They have the same right to their belief as I have to mine. But it is necessary to the happiness of man, that he be mentally faithful to himself. *Infidelity does not consist in believing, or in disbelieving; it consists in professing to believe what he does not believe.*"

ANECDOTE.

An Irishman lay sick—his neighbor went to see him, and asked him how he did—alas! replied he, "I am *speechless*."—do you think you shall die, says his friend?—I don't know how it will go yet: the Lord says, the life of a man shall be three score and ten years, and should he take me away before that time, I am sure it will be nothing better than Murder.

PITTSBURGH, June 24.

We learn from Montgomery county, in this state, that on the 12th instant, there was a severe storm of hail, which destroyed a number of fields of corn, and a large quantity of hemp, that was upwards of 8 feet high.

On the 10th instant, in Kentucky a man by thename of Wilcocks, was executed for attempting to pass counterfeit Bank Notes; a large quantity of them were found in his possession; he is one of a gang who have a great many in circulation.

HALIFAX, June 19.

Thursday arrived several vessels from New-York, and Boston. Those vessels have been for a long time detained in the American States, by the Embargo. But Congress finding at length that the embargo effected no other purpose but to leave the produce of their Farmers to perish on their hands, and to starve the Mechanicks in their seaports, have very prudently put an end to the measure, to the great regret of the Merchants, Farmers, and Fishermen of Novascotia, whose exertions in supplying the West India islands, have been such as to shew what this country is capable of doing in any like emergency; and the trade now happily opened between this Province and Quebeck, and the liberal supplies that country furnishes of grain, joined with the large quantities now raised in this Province and Newbrunswick, shews how childish and futile any project of the States to starve either the West-India Islands, or these Provinces, must be, and that every attempt of the kind must in its effects, consingly recoil on themselves. [*O! dear!*]

Just published, and now selling at this OFFICE.

Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution;
And other Recent and Shortly Expected Events:
Extracted from

ARCHBP. BROWN,	1551.
REV. J. KNOX,	1572.
DR. T. GOODWIN,	1639.
REV. CHR. LOVE,	1651.
ARCHBP. USHER,	1655.
DR. H. MOORE,	1663.
REV. P. JURIEU,	1687.
REV. R. FLEMING,	1701.
REV. J. WILLISON,	1742.
DR. GILL,	1748.

And a Remarkable Anonymous Pamphlet, 1747, with an introduction, Remarks and two Appendixes.

Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secrets unto his servants the prophets.

[These Conjectures are not the production of Fanaticks, but a rational illustration of several parts of the Sacred Volume, which points out those Revolutions which should take place in the world. The present accomplishment of such predictions is a recent evidence of the divine authority of Scripture Prophecy; and these illustrations, tho' published above 200 years before the event, and corresponding with the facts themselves are new motives to search the Scriptures.]

☞ Subscribers are requested to call and receive their Books.

To THOMAS DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

WE the Subscribers, three of the Members of the corporation, entitled, *The Proprietors of the upper LOCKS & CANALS, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire*, request your honour to grant a warrant, whereby the said Proprietors may be notified to meet at the house of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in South-Hadley, at the South end of the Canal, on Wednesday the sixth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to act on the following articles:

1st. To Choose a President, Clerk, Treasurer, and every other officer or officers of the corporation.

2nd. To determine what expences have been already incurred, respecting said Locks and Canals.

3d. To determine on the mode of calling future Meetings of the corporation and where the same shall be holden.

4th. To raise all such monies as may be necessary towards defraying expences already incurred, and carrying on future operations.

5th. To transact all such other matters respecting the Propriety, as shall then and there be deemed expedient.

JONA. DWIGHT,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN HOOKER.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.
L. S. Hampshire ff.

To JONATHAN DWIGHT, Esq. one of the Petitioners aforesaid.

THE above petition being preferred to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Hampshire—You are hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors aforesaid, to meet at the time and Place, and for the purposes abovementioned; for which, this shall be your warrant. Given under my hand and seal, at Springfield, the eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1794.

THOMAS DWIGHT, Justice of Peace.

To the Proprietors abovementioned,

PURSUANT to the above warrant, you are notified to meet at time and place, and for the purposes abovementioned.

JONA. DWIGHT.

LIST of Letters in the Post Office, Northampton, July 18. 1794.

JOHN Allard, Munson—Zenas Field Whatley—Caleb Tuttle, Northampton—William Bowman, Northampton, 2—Simeon Hawks, Northampton—Rev. Levi Hodge, Barnardston—Gad Smith, Whatley—Jonathan Brewster, Worthington—Jerey Pomeroy, Southampton—John Walker, Hadley—Oliver Sprague, Westhampton—Mess. Otis & Fobes, Cumington—Mrs. David Dickinson, Deerfield—Jonathan Cables, Westfield—David Spaulding, Plainfield——Lucius Doolittle, Northfield——Mess. Silas & Arad Brown, & Co. Eastampton—Spencer Whiting, Worthington—James Morse, Chesterfield—Josiah Miller, Hatfield.

JOHN BRECK, P. M.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received, and now ready for sale, at his Shop opposite the meeting house, West-India and N. E. Rum, Gin in Cases, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea and Southong Tea, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allspice, &c.

Painter's Colours,

Such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Whiting, and Spanish Brown, Verdegrise, Gold Leaf, Painter's Brushes, English and American Glue, Linseed Oil, Oil Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Logwood, Redwood, Fustick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Ground Madder, Berberry Tallow, 10d Nails, 7 by 9 Glass, German Steel, Shot, Brimstone, Salt Peter, Salt, &c. &c.

Drugs & Medicines
as usual
Northampton, July 23. 1794.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE just received a new supply of
GOODS,
Which in addition to those they had on hand before, make them a large assortment, which contains almost every article commonly enquired for at a country Store.
Hadley, July 22, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,
JAMAICA Spirits, 1st, Croix and Antigoa Rum, high proof & fine flavour, by the hhd. bbl. or less quantity—N. E. do.—French Brandy, Sherry, Cape Madeira, Malaga, and Currant Wines; Geneva, by the Case or less; London Fine, Cherry, Rum, Clove Water, Mobile, Dark, Lump, and Brown Sugar, by the Cheese or lb.—Hyson—and Bohea Tea of the first quality—Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Chalk, Figs and Raisins; Spices of all kinds; Philadelphia and Russia Iron, Nail Rods, 7 by 9 Glass, Rock Salt, by the lb. or Bushel; Codfish, Salmon, pez. bbl. or lb. Pipes and Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kind of produce received as cash, also, cash and highest price given for Deer in Firkins or smaller quantities.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent *Towns*, for the encouragement given to him the first *quarter*. The satisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induces him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced as usual. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take few *Scholars*; and he assures all those parents that wish to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greatest attention will be paid—only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from those that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*.—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clarke's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Musician, where he proposes to teach the newest and most fashionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 23. 1794.

Elijah Norton, Junr.

Has just received a handsome assortment of
West Indies and Dry
GOODS,
WHICH he has determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash in hand, or approved credit—most kinds of produce will be taken in payment. Said Norton wants to purchase a quantity of BUTTER, for which a generous price will be given.

N. B. The subscriber returns thanks to his customers, for past favours, and solicits their continuance. Those indebted to him and the time agreed upon to pay, is expired, are desired to make payment soon.

Westhampton, July 21, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, the 28th of June, two COLTS, the one a Mare, the other a Horse, one of them black with a long tail, the other a pale red, natural trotters, with a stripe of white in the face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. MOSES WARNER.

Hatfield, July 5. 1794.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman Cooper. Also an Apprentice to the above business. Enquire of
MOSES HIRLBURT.

Hatfield, July 7. 1794.

STATE PAPER.

Mr. HAMMOND to Mr. RANDOLPH.

(Concluded from our last.)

HAVING in the preceding part of this letter, vindicated Lord Dorchester from the accusation of having "endeavoured to stir up the Indians against the United States," it is necessary for me to enlarge upon that topick. In regard to the conviction of Gov. Simcoe, I have really no accurate knowledge of the precise situation, in which it is affected that officer is settled, or intends to erect a fort, so that I desire to decline all further discussion upon this subject, until I shall receive such information from Gov. Simcoe, or from the Gov. Gen. of his Majesty's possessions in North America, as will enable me to enter into a correct and satisfactory explanation of the assertions they may have made in this respect. But from the different character and reputation of both these officers, I entertain no doubt, that, whatever those assertions may have been, they will appear to have been adopted on a mistaken experiment, and to have been prosecuted on just and equitable principles.

(Conv.)

On board the Tyger, Monday, April 7, 94.

Mr. COOPER,

I HAVE repeatedly sent to the captain and owner of the Snow Venus, now lying at Norfolk, to proceed in Hampton roads, being chartered by T. H. Cooper and Richard Gerson, agents for the French Republic, who have shipped on board her nineteen hundred barrels of flour, on account of the Republic, as appears by Capt. M'Connell's receipts. But to this moment I have not seen the said Snow, and am informed she does not intend to join my convoy—I therefore request you, sir, to order and see her under way; and should she not obey your orders, I request you to force her to proceed, it being my duty to take all French property under my convoy.

Your friend,
VANSTABEL.

John Carter, Esq. Commander of the ship Fanshawe, at Norfolk.

THE above is a true copy of Gen. Vanstabel's orders to me, and in consequence of which, I take possession of the Snow Venus, in order to deliver her to Gen. Vanstabel, now onboard the Tigre, in Hampton Roads.

(Signed) JOHN COOPER.

JOHN COOPER, commander of the ship Vanstabel, lying in the port of Norfolk and Portsmouth, do hereby certify, that I have taken possession of the Snow Venus, commanded by Alexander M'Connell, laden with nineteen hundred barrels of flour on freight for the French Republic, agreeably to Gen. Vanstabel's orders to proceed to join his convoy, and to proceed to France; a sight of the General's orders previously being shewn to Captain M'Connell by me.

(Signed) JOHN COOPER.

April 8th, 1794.

SIR,

Ship Tigre, April 5th, 1794.

Gen. Vanstabel tells me you are under his convoy—You have therefore a right to come down and join the fleet.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. WILSON.

Capt. Connell, Brig Venus.

Philadelphia, 10th June 1794.

SIR,

AS I did not receive your letter, dated the 2d current until late in the afternoon of the 4th, I was incapacitated by that circumstance from returning you an answer on an earlier day than Saturday last. But your letter having been printed, I venture to hope, from the President's impartiality and candor, that he will be pleased to direct my answer to be published.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant.

GEO: HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

Mr. RANDOLPH's REJOINDER.

Philadelphia, June 10th 1794.

SIR,

BEFORE I had the honor of receiving your letter of this date, I had requested from the President of the United States, permission to publish your other letter of the 7th instant, and it was immediately given. The clerks in my department having been particularly engaged to day, the transcription for the press shall be begun to-morrow.

Being at present anxious only to make a few observations on a matter of fact, permit me to sum up the material parts of your reasoning in this short reply; that neither the whole passage of Lord Dorchester's speech, nor the whole speech itself, nor yet the manner of the Indians assembling, shall—ther by invitation, or of their own accord, varies the hostile tendency of the sentence which I quoted; that when the conduct of gov. St. Clair, in 1789, and of the commissioners in 1793, is introduced as a justification of the effort on the part of Lord Dorchester, to the extent which I have ascribed to him, it may be answered among many other considerations, that you have, perhaps unintentionally, afforded room to suppose, that this effort was directed by a spirit of reprisal; that if the measures of the governour, or of the commissioners, which were directed to peace for our fellows with the savages, not to war against any other nation, had been justly exceptionable, they would have been probably remonstrated against before this day; that it might be reasonably presumed, that the dissatisfaction expressed against the people of Vermont was removed, after an acquiescence of 19 months, without complaint, since we could communicate from hence nothing on that head which was not better known to those who were on the spot; that the declaration in my letter of the 2d instant, was not that my predecessor's letter of the 5th June, 1793, was satisfactory to you, but only that it was conceived of itself to be satisfactory; that there is a clear distinction between an express permission to sell prizes, and the not prohibiting such sales, when the writers on the law of nations were divided on the right so to prohibit; that we must wait for further facts before the insinuation concerning the embargo is again discussed; but that any unlawful violation of an embargo, or the coercive means for preventing a fleet of 159 vessels, including ships of war and merchandize, from departing from Hampton Roads, which is not many miles distant from the sea, is not even an implied permission; that the fate of the small schooner Betsy, is no other than the fate of the French snow La Camille; that as you impute all the instances of ill treatment to the British officers, to which you have alluded—"Solely to the unauthorized aggressions and insults of individuals, and not in any manner to any ill disposition in the government itself," it is enough to repeat, the freedom and propriety of our conduct for granting full redress to suitors of every nation; that it was the incontrovertible privilege of our government to refuse the passport solicited for the British officers, without infringing its maxims of impartiality; and that no sense of expediency can justify a further penetration into our territory.

The matter of fact to which I have now referred, respects your letter of the 27th of December, 1793. It was received before I came into office; filed away with an endorsement indicating it to be unnecessary for me to act upon it, and marked as relating to the vessel Hope only. The contents of your letters having been generally noted on the back with accuracy, it was imagined, that no other case than that of the Hope was contained in this letter, and that it was unconnected with the question before us. This then will account for the passing of it over, if indeed it should be necessary to do so, when it is not contended, that from the 27th of December, 1793, to the 22d May, 1794, near five months, our government heard any thing from yourself upon the subject; and when, during the time of those privateers continuing idle in the port of New-York, they could be of no injury to their enemies. Itself, however, that I shall soon be in a capacity of transmitting to you the whole transaction.

Referring for a future examination, and a less pressing moment, your comments upon the affair of Rhode Island, I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
June 12th, 1794.

I HEREBY certify, that the foregoing letters of the 7th and 10th instant, with the enclosure in the former, from Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, to the Secretary of State, together with the Secretary of State's answer of the 10th instant, are true copies of the originals on file in the office of the department of state.

GEO. TAYLOR.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Presidence of CARNOT.
April 21st, 1794.

ROBBERSPIERRE, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety:—

It is in prosperity that nations as well as individuals, ought, if I may thus express myself, to assemble, to place themselves on their guard, against intoxication, and to listen in the silence of the passions to what the voice of wisdom and modesty may have to say. The moment when the report of our victories echoes through the universe, is that in which the legislators of the French Republic should watch with a new solicitude over themselves and their country, and fix the principles upon which the stability and happiness of the Republic ought to rest.—We this day come to submit to your meditation those profound truths which nearly concern the happiness of mankind, and to propose to you the measures which naturally flow from them.

The moral world much more than the physical, appears to be filled with contrasts, and enigmas. Nature informs us, that man was intended for liberty, and the experience of ages discovers him to us as a slave; his rights are written in his heart, and his humiliation in history: Mankind respect the virtue of Cato, and bend to the yoke of Cæsar; posterity honors the virtue of Brutus, and only permits its existence in ancient history. The ages and the earth are the portion of vice and tyranny: Liberty and virtue have scarcely rested a single instant in any point of the globe.—Sparta resembles a vivid meteor in an eternal night.

Do not however, O Brutus, tell us that virtue is but a phantom! and you founders of the French Republic, take care how you deprive mankind, nor doubt a moment the force of your great example! The world ... engaged and must still change. What composition is there between the past and the present? Civilized nations have succeeded the savage wanderers of the desert; fertile fields have affumed the place of the ancient forests which covered the globe; a new world has appeared beyond the limits of the old; the inhabitants of the earth have added the seas to their immense domain; man has conquered the thunders of Heaven. Compare the imperfect language of the Hieroglyphics, with the miracles of Printing; compare the voyage of the Argonauts with that of Peyrouse; calculate the difference between the aftronimical observation on the Mount Ætna, and the discoveries of Newton; whether the sketch drawn by the hand of Dedalus, and the performances of David.

Every thing has changed in the physical order: every thing must change in the moral and political order; half the revolution of the world is already effected, and the remainder must be accomplished. The reason of man still resembles the globe he inhabits; half of it is enveloped in darkness while the other is enlightened. The relations of Europe have made astonishing progress in what are called the Arts and Sciences; and appear to be ignorant of the first notions of public morality. They are acquainted with every thing except their rights and duties. From whence proceeds this mixture of genius and stupidity? That in order to render themselves ingenious in the arts, they must follow their passions—while to defend their rights and to respect those of other men, they ought to conquer them. There is another reason, which is, that kings who have decided the destinies of the world, have feared neither great reminiscences, great mixtures nor great pains, though they have dreaded great philosophers and the defenders of humanity.

Mankind however, are in a state of violence which cannot continue. Human reason has been long advancing against thrones with slow steps, and by winding through sure paths. Genius threatens despotism at the very moment it appears to carress it; it is now only supported by infamy and terror, and particularly by the support of the league of the rich, and those subaltern oppressors who are intimidated by the imposing character of the French revolution.

The French people appeared to have preceded the rest of mankind, at least 2000 years; we should even be tempted to view them in the midst of them, as a different species. Europeans are kneeling before the shades of those tyrants whom we have punished. In Europe, a laborer or artisser is an animal dedicated to the pleasures of a noble; in France, the nobility are endeavoring to become laborers and artisters, and cannot even arrive at that honor.

Europe does not conceive that mankind may live without kings, nor we that they can exist with them.

Europe lavishes its blood to preserve its chains, and we to break them.

Our sublime neighbours bravely entertain the world with the health of their king, his amusements and his travels; and absolutely wish to inform posterity at what hour he dined, at what moment he returned from the chase, what was the happy spot which at each hour of the day had the *honor* of being trod by his august feet, what were the names of the privileged slaves who appeared in his presence, at his levee, or at the moment of his retiring. We will inform them of the names and virtues of those heroes who have died fighting for liberty; we will inform them in what land the last satellites of tyrants have bit the dust; we will inform them what hour marked the decease of the oppressors of the world.

Yes, this delightful country we inhabit, which nature appears to cares with predilection, was destined to become the domain of liberty and happiness; this sensible and animated nation, were truly intended for glory and virtue. O, my Country! Had destiny made me the inhabitant of a foreign and distant land, I should have addressed continual prayers to heaven for thy prosperity. I should have shed the tears of commiseration at the recital of thy combats and thy virtues; my attentive soul would have followed with an anxious ardour; every motion of thy glorious Revolution; I should have envied the fate of thy citizens—I should have envied that of thy representatives. I am a Frenchman, I am one of the Representatives. O! sublime nation! receive the sacrifice of my being; happy is the citizen who is born in the midst of thee! happier he who can die for thy welfare.

O you, to whom are intrusted her interests and her power, what may you not do for her? Yes, you may discover to the world, the novel sight of democracy, established in a vast empire. Those who in the infancy of public rights, and who, from the bosom of slavery, have sliped contrary maxims, did they foresee the prodigies which have been operated in a single year? Is what remains to be done, more difficult than what you have already effected—Who are the politicians which should serve you as preceptors or models? Ought you not to adopt measure directly contrary to those which have been hitherto pursued? Until the present period, the art of governing mankind, has been the art of deceiving and corrupting them. It ought

to be that of enlightening them and rendering them better.

There are two kinds of egotism. One mean and cruel, which isolates man from his fellow men, which seeks an exclusive advantage purchased by the misery of others—the other generous and beneficent, which confounds our happiness in that of mankind, which attaches our glory to that of our country. The first distinguishes oppressors and tyrants, the second the defenders of humanity. Let us follow its salutary impulse; let us cherish the repose purchased by such glorious toils; nor let us dread the death which crown them, and we shall thus consolidate the happiness of our country, and even of ourselves.

Vice and virtue decide the destinies of the world, they are the opposing genii whose ties in continual dispute; the source of both is drawn from the passions of mankind. In proportion to the direction which is given to the passions, man raises himself to the heavens, or plunges himself into a fathomless abyss: for the object of all social institutions, is to direct them towards justice, which at once constitutes public & private happiness.

The only foundation of civil society is morality. All associations which exist around us, rest on vice; to the eyes of truth they are nothing more than hordes of polieed savages, and disciplined robbers. To what then may we reduce this mysterious science of policy and legislation? To introducing into laws and administration, these moral truths confined to the books of philosophy, and applying to the conduct of nations, those trivial notions of probity which each man is obliged to adopt in his private conduct, that is, to exert as much ingenuity in introducing the reign of justice as governments have employed it to besog us with impunity or decency.

Observe how much are Kings and their accomplices have exhausted, in order to avoid this application of principles, and to obscure every idea of justice or injustice.

How exquisite was the sentiment of that pirate who replied to ALEXANDER; I am called a robber because I have only a single ship; and you because you command a fleet, are called a conqueror! with what indecency do rulers make laws against robbery, while they themselves invade the public fortune! Assassins are condemned in their names, while they destroy millions of men, by war and misery. Under monarchy, domestic virtues are only ridiculous; but public virtues are crimes.

The only virtue is in being the docile instrument of the crimes of the Prince; the only honour that of being as vile as he is. Under monarchy you are permitted to love your family, but not your country. It is honourable to defend your country, but not the oppressed. The probity of monarchy respects all property but that of the poor; it protects all rights except those of the people.

The following is an article in the code of monarchy—"You shall not steal unless you are the King, or have obtained from him a privilege for that purpose; you shall not assassinate, unless you destroy by a single blow, several millions of your fellow men."

You are acquainted with that ingenious sentiment of CARDINAL RICHELIEU, written in his political testament. Kings should with the greatest care, abstain from employing men of integrity, as they cannot be of use to them. Two thousand years since there existed on the frontiers of the Scythes a little King, who professed this doctrine in a still more energetic manner; his favourites had destroyed several of his friends by false accusations; he perceived it, and when one of them brought before him a new information, "I would destroy you," said he, "if such villains as you were not necessary to despots," and we are assured that this Prince, was one of the best which ever existed.

But it is in England where machiavelism has carried this royal doctrine to the highest degree of perfection.

I doubt not there are many merchants in London, who pique themselves upon integrity in their commercial affairs; it is however to be presumed that even these worthy characters think it very natural that the members of the British Parliament should publickly sell to King GEORGE their conscience and the rights of the people as they themselves sell the productions of the manufactories of their country.

PITT exhibits to this parliament the list of his meanesties and his crimes; so much for treason, so much for the assassination of the Representatives of the people and patriots, so much for calomny, so much for famine, so much for corruption, so much for the fabrication of bafe coin; the Senate listen with admirable indifference and approve all with submission. In vain may the voice of a single man raise itself with the indignation of virtue against so many crimes; the minister ingenuously confesses that he does not understand maxims which are so totally novel to him, and the Senate reject the motion.

☞ This Report is lengthy—It will be continued from time to time until completed.

PARIS, May 27.

There has been another action on the 21st May, near Tournay, between the republican army, commanded by Pichegru and the combined armies. Three last were forced to cross the Scheldt, after a bloody action which, lasted 24 hours. The French loft two pieces of artillery, and seven and made 500 prisoners.

On the 20th May the right of the French was at Binch, and was to advance on to Mons or Charleroi; their head quarters still at Courtrai, the left extending near Oduad.

An attempt was made to assassinate Robespierre, by a young woman, 17 years of age. An attempt was also made on the life of another member of the committee of safety, both without success.

The latter attempt was made by a man armed with a double barrelled gun, who missing his first shot fled and concealed himself in a house, where he was followed by the member and an effort that chanced to pass just after the shot was fired. They discovered the villain in his hiding place, and received notice from him, that the first person who endeavoured to arrest him should receive the contents of his loaded barrel. The members encouraged to advance, but was prevented by the officer, who declared he had not a right to hazzard his life because he belonged to the people. The officer step forward, then, and received a ball in his shoulder, with one arm, however, he secured the assassin.

[The Paris papers of the 27th May, contain an account of the fate of Clairfait's army in the affair of the 17th May, to the fubject of which the English papers are quite silent. Clairfait, our readers will recollect, went to have crossed the Lys, and by forming a junction with the five columns which proceeded from the environs of Tournay, have cut off the communication between the French at Courtray, and Lisle. In this Clairfait was unsuccessful, and loft upwards of 20 hundred pieces of cannon, 300 horses, and had 1500 men made prisoners, the number of killed or wounded it is not mentioned. The artillery was taken by the Sans Culottes General who drove the English from before Dunkirk; and there took a considerable quantity of cannon, &c.]

LONDON, May 20.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. NEEDHAM, one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary, took into custody in the city, one EDWARDS, charged with making and having in his custody, a staff of six feet high of wood, mounted with a long sharp piece of iron, about a foot long, made in imitation of a Parisian pike. On his examination, he had made others for one HILLIARD, and a foreigner of the name of ROUSSELL, both members of the different societies in *White Chapel*. HILLIARD and ROUSSELL, were both taken yesterday afternoon, and pikes of this description were found in their custody.

In consequence of information received by the magistrates and sheriff of *Edinburg*, several persons were apprehended there on Thursday and Friday night, after being examined, were committed to prison. In two of their houses some weapons, between forty and fifty were found; several of them are made after the form of a battle ax, 22 inches long, & having what resembles a small scythe, each curved, fixed across. Owners of these instruments are in the shape of daggers, bayonets, pikes, &c. They are all made so as they can be fixed on poles, or used without them. One of the persons apprehended is a blacksmith, who has of late been hastily employed in manufacturing them. He refuses to answer who employed him, but says, that hearing that an invasion was intended by the French, he thought the citizens would need such instruments as weapons of defence, and as he expected a good sale, thought it best to have some ready made.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. a most desperate affray happened at the fair of Kilnelack, near Cavan, the circumstances of which are as stated in a letter from that quarter:

A number of persons, calling themselves Defenders, having come to the fair, declared they would destroy every Scotchman or Presbyterian they should find. They met at Mr. Biggers', who had upon all occasions been forward in suppressing such lawless depredators, and having cut and abused him in a shocking manner, some humane people got him from the crowd and concealed him from their fury. Word was immediately sent to the Ballyjamesduff and the neighbourhood, when a Mr. Blakeley assembled about forty of his neighbours (Protestants and Dissenters) and proceeded on their way to Kilnelack. They were met by the banditti within one mile of the town, who made a show of opposition. Mr. Blakeley, accompanied with some others, went to them, and stated that they did not come with any hostile intent, but hearing of the treatment Mr. Biggers had received, they were determined to bring him home dead or alive, upon which one of the leaders of the party made a stroke of a sword at Mr. Blakeley's head, which he defended with a blunderbuss, and had one of his fingers cut off, whereupon the fellow was instantly shot dead; the insurgents immediately called to each other to surround Mr. B's party, which they attempted to do, but received so smart a reception, that after a short engagement they fled, leaving thirty two of their companions dead on the spot.

MAY 21. The Americans as our readers will see by the resolution of Congress, inserted in this paper, have laid an embargo on all ships in their ports. Letters from thence, state, that notwithstanding this measure, the general with is, that they may maintain their neutrality, but that a step of this kind was necessary as a measure of retaliation, to hasten the settlement of the indemnity that may be due to them for injuries their commerce has sustained by the capture and detention of their vessels by the English cruizers.

LETTERS were yesterday received from Poland, which confirm the reports of a victory obtained by General Kosciusko over the Russians, between Cracow and Warsaw. The latter lost 4000 men, and 26 pieces of cannon. This affair was subsequent to and entirely distinct from the contest which reduced the Polish authority in Warsaw.

The Prince de Coigny, nature! son to Lewis XV. is now a resident in England, with no other means of subsistance than an allowance of one shilling per day. He bore, formerly leader of one of the factions in France, and a short time since executed, had, for several years, been valet dechambre to the above unfortunate personage.

CURIOUS LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT of DELEGATES.

VAUGHAN & VAUGHAN.

This was a suit instituted by Mrs. PRUDE VAUGHAN, a lady of fortune, against her husband Charles Vaughan, Esq. to obtain a Divorce, *a Vinculo Matrimonii*, for *Impotency!*

The defendant, by his counsel urged a legal objection in bar of the suit, namely, that the parties were married in June 1791, and the suit was not commenced until January, 1794. The complaint made by the lady, they contended, if it had any foundation, ought to have been made within a reasonable time after the marriage, especially as the husband was fifteen years older than the wife. They argued, from the analogy of other courts, that there was a limited time for the commencement of suits of this description.

The Counsel on behalf of the lady, contended, that by the usage of the Ecclesiastical Courts, no particular time was limited for instituting a suit for impotency. The lady's long silence upon the subject in question, was a proof of her *patience and long suffering*, but ought not to preclude her from the legal remedy the law affords to suitors in this case: Her complaint was not of a positive, but of a negative sort, for it was her misfortune to have *nothing positive* to complain of.

After the case had been fully argued, on both sides, the Court over-ruled the objection urged by the defendant in bar of the suit, and directed the cause to proceed in the court of Arches.

The KING *vs.* COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

DUBLIN, MAY 12.

THE Traverser was tried at bar on an indictment for seducing artificers to go to *Hoffon*, to North-America, and after a trial of three hours acquitted without going into defence.

He was tried upon a second indictment for a similar offence; but the lawyers for the prosecution declined any further proceedings, he was therefore acquitted.

When Mr. CLARKE acquitted of the second indictment, Lord Chief Justice CLONMEL, addressing himself to Mr. Cox, said, "whatever satisfaction I have in seeing an individual fairly and honorably acquitted of an offence in its nature highly mischievious to the nation; I cannot but feel some pain in reflecting, that a man to whose talents the public have borne such ample testimony, and which they have so fully encouraged and rewarded, should even give a pretence for such a prosecution. The evils which would arise, if the practice of spiriting away artificers was not strongly resisted by law would be infinite, and would in a short time leave his country poor indeed!—I shall however say no more upon the subject; but I trust, the little I have said will make you, Mr. Cox, careful in future how you give even a pretence to any description of men to charge you again with this offence against the laws of a country which has fostered your talents."

WATERFORD, MAY 14.

On Thursday the freedom of the city was presented, in a handsome silver box, to Mr. Cox, the ingenious projector of the bridge.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Letter from Citizen CHOUDIEU, *Representative of the People, dated*

Lille, May 18.

CITIZENS,

THE latter of exchange drawn by the Alpine army, on that of the north, begin to be duly honoured. Victory is here the order of the day. The enemy is in full rout. Notwithstanding their boasts at Courtray, Menin and Menin, they determined to attack us again, and to use every endeavour to resume their former position.

Yesterday having assembled their troops of the centre, they attacked us on all points. They obliged us to fall back from Pont a Marque and Lannoy. We retreated in good order. Proud of this first success they expected by attacking us again to make further progress. It was their objection from off our communication; but we did not give them time to effect it: we attacked them, and every where drove them back, but in the charge, and our victory was complete.

Adjutant General Revel fought with the greatest vigour. We took a train of artillery complete, made the garrison of Lannoy prisoners; near three hundred Hussars have fallen into our hands. They asked for quarter, we ought not by the laws of war, to have granted it since the town was taken by assault, yet they obtained it. We shall shew to the world that Frenchmen are only to be feared in battle.

We learn that the enemy opposed to our forces 60,000 men. The commander in chief just returned from his head quarters with colleague Richard. I hope soon to be able to communicate new victories. We have taken 30 pieces of cannon, the enemy left 1200 dead. This division needed thirty.

CHODIEU, Representative of the people.

P. S. I learn this moment that the enemy evacuated Pont a Marque, and has fallen back upon Orchies, consequently the communication between Douay and Lille is reestablished.

[Of all the copies we have seen, the following paragraph, is without a date. To agree with the succeeding paragraph, it should have been dated the 23d of May.]

We promised not to suffer the enemy to rest. We keep good our word. We attacked them yesterday in all quarters, and every where beat. We have driven them to Tournay and Mount Trinity. The battle lasted 15 hours, and was well fought. The enemy were confiderably reinforced and we retired in good order, having taken a confiderable convoy on the Scheldt. We loft two cannon that were difmounted. We took seven from the enemy and 600 prisoners. We shall soon begin again.

CHODIEU.

Account of the last action by the General in chief of the Northern army.

Courtray, May 23.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

We fought yesterday the whole day long. We have driven the enemy beyond the Scheldt; we captured a convoy of hay, oats and coal. We carried off what we could; the remainder was burnt. The flaughter was bloody on both sides. There has been a great number wounded. We took from the enemy seven pieces of cannon, who took two of ours. We made about 500 prisoners.

Trains of artillery were now upon their march, and treachery in some parts injured us. Many Soldiers left their duty to pillage; which so weakened the battalion, that towards evening we were near being driven back.

The right of the army, on the 21st May, was near Binche, and must thence have proceeded to Mons or Charleroi.

PICHEGRU.

ARMY OF THE ARDENNES.

Commanded by Gen. FROMENTIN.

Binche, May 21.

We have crossed the Sambre in several points. Our divisions acted with concert and success. I have taken from the enemy all their travelling hospital, a great many sheets, a considerable number of Flemish horses. We also have taken several droves of cattle; I send them to Philipville. We drive on the enemy with expedition, and may anticipate success the most important. The representative of the people Laveaux follows us every where; he is always in the heat of action. I expedite this moment 900 carriages that bring us all kinds of goods. In a skirmish this day a chasseur had his arm carried away; he said, turning round to an artillery man,—"Put the arm in the mouth of your cannon, and send it back to those brigands."

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua)* June 23.

GUADALOUPE.

Last Saturday a vessel arrived from Guadaloupe, by which we learn, that about three o'clock on Friday morning, a tremendous red sion of mortars and cannon were opened on Point a Petre quarter, Grand Terre, which continued without intermission until 10 o'clock, when it ceased for about an hour and then recommenced with equal violence, and lasted for about two hours longer. From this circumstance we concluded that Fleur d'Epee and the other posts of the French had been attacked from all quarters, by his Majesty's land and sea forces; but by an arrival yesterday we learn that it was occasioned by two French Frigates having attacked the watering place, which was defended by two Gun Boats, and a detachment of his Majesty's troops. The Frigates were beat off, but not before they had one Gun Boat, which has since been got up.

The British, consisting of 2,200 men exclusive of seamen, had gained the heights above Fleur d'Epee, without the loss of a man; in this situation affairs stood at Grand Terre, on Friday last.

June 24.—The French at Fleur d'Epee have been wonderfully diligent—they have in a short time made a double abbatis, and a double fosse round that fort. A battery of two 24 and a howitzer is erected by Sir Charles Grey at Camp St. Jean, which, on Friday last, played very warmly on the French trigates. General Grey, on Thursday morning landed 500 British troops at Comte, with two fix pounders, two mortars of 13 1-4 inches, and several howitzers, which were to open upon Fleur d'Epee yesterday, and it is imagined by this time have made a dreadful havock.

A frill arrived this day from Gaudaloupe which brings accounts that the cannonading had commenced, and that they could plainly discover one of the cannon in the fort was overset by one of our gun boats.

RICHMOND, *(Virginia)* July 16.

Yesterday morning at two o'clock, arrived here an express from the Western County, Major Fassragut, with dispatches to the Secretary of War, who speaks favourable of the order, health and discipline of our army.—That the Indians continue their hostile incursions, & have made several hostile attempts upon our posts.—That the Chickasaws, at present, are the most obstinate, and appear the most active in slumbering and exciting the other Indians to war, though seventeen of their Chiefs are now at Philadelphia under a promise of peace.

The Cherokees, it is supposed, amount to a misformation of their increasing hostilities and forces of the Indians; the deception of the Chickasaws, and a requisition of reinforcements for a decisive coup de main, as war is inevitable.

Several old Chiefs and Warriors dissatisfied to the war, have come with their families under our protection, and have been received with cordiality.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Bold, Richards and Conway, dated Liverpool, April 29th, 1794, to their correspondents in this city.

"The very active measures which this government is taking to prevent a pessibility of supplies getting to France, keeps the markets on this side the island very barren, the owners have instruction to send into port all neutral vessels laiden with grain, without paying any respect to their destination, as it appears that the Danes and Swedes have carried considerable quantities to France, though their papers have affured that they were destined for ports in Spain or Portugal."

By a gentleman who left Ostend the 24th of May, and whose veracity is unquestionable, we are informed, that of 1500 recruits which had arrived at that place from Ireland a few days previous to the late severe action in Flanders, only some few escaped of the whole number, which had been inhumanly dispatched to join the Duke of York, upon their first arrival.

Our informant lodged in a house at Ostend with two officers who were in the action with the reft of the recruits, and who declared that the resides, to the amount above mentioned, were either killed or taken prisoners; so great has been the havock among these unfortunate victims of cruel pride in that destructive battle.

In speaking of the battle, one of the officers took occasion to call it a rout, but was immediately corrected by the other who said it was only a retreat; "Arrah, my dear, replied the honest Hibernian, I care not whether you call it a rout or a retreat, but I know very well I ran five miles ahead as my legs would carry me, and, by St. Patrick, you ran with me every step of the way."

July 22.—By a gentleman arrived from Edinburgh, by the way of Ireland, in the Nash, we are informed that the discontents in Scotland begin to wear a serious appearance. In the beginning of May last, one Ross, formerly concerned in printing the Edinburgh Gazetteer, a popular newspaper, and fourteen other persons, were apprehended, all at the same time, and committed to prison. The charge was that they had been manufacturing and collecting arms of various kinds in a clandestine manner, and for unknown purposes. Some hundreds of muskets, besides pikes and other weapons, with powder and ball, were found secreted; and the quantity of arms would soon have been very considerable. There is no doubt, that the conspirators will be severely punished, if the government lasts long enough to give the Lord Advocate time for their trial. However desperate the project may seem of a Scots insurrection, yet it is certain that 2000 well armed and resolute men would be sufficient to drive the English government out of the country.

The landing forces in Scotland never consist of more than two or three regiments of foot, and as many troops of horse. The new raised Scots Levies are to the last degree dissatisfied; some of them have repeatedly mutinied against their officers; and all of them are friends to the French Revolution.

At present no merchant in Edinburgh is fostered to have more than two pounds of gunpowder in his possession. The insolence of the military, in the late disturbance, at the Theatre, has greatly augmented the number of persons, who judge reform necessary.

July 23.—We hear from good authority and with great pleasure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, sent the corvettes Le Fabius and La Difficile to cruize in the latitude of the Canary Islands, for the vessel in which Muir, Palmer, &c. were to be transported. These corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 27.

"Admiral Jervis and General Gray have collected a great force, landed them and got possession of the heights that command Fleur d'Epee, which is the strongest fort, and three miles east (southerly) of Point a Petre, where the French have about 1500 men, 800 of whom are regulars; and they have held out admirably. Jervis is very much alarmed about the near approach of the hurricane—he is fearful of losing his plunder. He had got to St. Kitts, on his way to England, when expresses were sent after him informing him of the arrival of 5 fleet from France, their landing and retaking Fleur d'Epee, and Point a Petre, and the retreat of all the British troops over land to Basseterre.

"P. S. Information is this instant arrived of Fleur d'Epee being stormed, and that the French officers fought to the last, and were all killed. From such obstinate fighting the English loft a great number of officers and men. The particulars are not yet come to hand, but we expect them to night."

JULY 25.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated 18th inst.

On the morning of the 15th inst. one hundred and fifty persons assembled round the dwelling house of general John Neville, the Excise officer of the western district. On his asking what they wanted, they answered to take him prisoner to Washington, and fired sundry shots through the windows, where himself and family were. The general returned the fire and wounded five before they dispersed. After which the general sent to the commanding officer here who immediately sent a sergeant and 12 men.

On the 17th they assembled at the same house from the counties of Washington and Alleghany about 7 or 800 men, and after some resistance they burnt general Neville's house and all his other buildings and fences. Capt. M. Farlin, a principal amongst the insurgents, and formerly of the Pennsylvania line was killed and three or four others, and several wounded."

Another letter from Pittsburgh, states it as a fact, which may be depended on—That the Six Nations have taken up the hatchet against the United States.

PORTLAND, July 26.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday last, Capt. Andrew Zellefted, was wounded mortally by the splitting of a cannon. It was proposed by the Engineer, M. Rachefontaine, to prove an eighteen pound cannon, on the afternoon of the day above mentioned; but it was not until about sunset that the piece was discharged. A great number of people were present, and many of them were within a few rods of the gun. Capt. Zellefted, was probably about 5 or 6 rods from the cannon when it split. A piece which would weigh near 300 weight, struck him in the side, knocked him down, and fell partly on his head. He lived until about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, and on Friday afternoon he was buried. Capt. Zellefted, was a native of Sweden; he commanded the schooner Mercury, from Virginia, bound to Cadiz. He came into this port on the 30th of June, in distress, his vessel having but a few days before, been dismasted by a water spout. He appeared to be about 35 years of age, was cheerful and agreeable in his manners, and notwithstanding his short residence in town, was beloved by all who knew him. But what is much more to his honour, the failor whom he commanded, speak of, and mourn for him, as for a father.

Mr. Jeremiah Colby, was wounded in the leg, by a piece of the same cannon, but not dangerously.

It is almost miraculous that there were not more persons injured; as several hundred were present, and as pieces of the cannon flew in almost every direction.

BOSTON, August 2.

DISTRESSING CONFLAGRATION!

The public no doubt, rely on the Continel, for a full and accurate account of the conflagration in this town, on *Wednesday* morning last:—We have therefore devoted our attention to the collection of particulars respecting it.

At present no merchant in Edinburgh is fostered to have more than two pounds of gunpowder in his possession. The insolence of the military, in the late disturbance, at the Theatre, has greatly augmented the number of persons, who judge reform necessary.

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The fiery element began its devastation in the Rope-Walk owned by Mr. Edward How, about 20 minutes after four o'clock, from accident. This careful and industrious citizen, kindled the fire himself—a spark from which caught some hemp and tar, and instantly communicated the flames in all directions, baffling every effort to extinguish them—in attempting which Mr. How was confiderably burnt.

The alarm was instantly spread through the town, but before any number of citizens could be collected—such was the quality of the combustibles on fire—all the Walks adjacent, (six of which were 600 feet in length) were enveloped in flames—which, fed by immense quantities of hemp, tar and cordage, spread with nearly the rapidity of electricity.

The wind being N. two points E. the fire instantly, and at the same time, took the houses on the East side of Atkinson-Street, (Greene's Lane) and the street facing the Walks, and spreading through the avenues contiguous, continued its destructive progress to the sea. Happily, the wind continued blowing from the same point, until nearly the close of the devastation, when it shifted to the N. E.—Had this happened an hour earlier, a very large part of the town must inevitably have fallen an additional sacrifice.

The exertions of the inhabitants were never more conspicuous, and they never directed them to more proper objects. A striking instance was shewn in their arresting from the flames, the houses of Mr. Packard and Scarges, in Atkinson-Street. Notwithstanding they were wooden buildings, and the one side of the former and roof of the latter were burnt to coals, the fire was confinedly extinguished, and the shells preserved—thereby preserving the Rev. Mr. Belknap's meeting house, and, consequently, it is thought, all the buildings to Wheeler's Point. Our fellow-citizens of the adjacent towns, are entitled to every return of gratitude and thanks for their prompt and effective exertions on this melancholy occasion; Engines from Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton, Watertown and Cambridge, arrived in town within the space of an hour, accompanied by numbers of their inhabitants; and at Salem, 16 miles distance, the fire was almost instantly discovered; the alarm given, and numbers set out to afford their friendly assistance. The fathers of the town, have presented them their thanks, and their benevolence has made suitable impressions on the hearts of the inhabitants.

The loss sustained cannot be ascertained—and in this loss the public are great sufferers, as they have to lament the destruction of seven Manufactories of cordage, a great quantity of raw materials, and a no less quantity of manufactured rigging and cables. In attempting the detail of the general loss, we shall without doubt, be disfirient, although our information is derived from the best sources; but even the sufferers themselves cannot as yet ascertain the amount of their losses.

Most of the sufferers have loft all they possessed in the world, and are driven from a state of ease & competence, to that of dependence and want. Their situation calls loudly on the benevolence of their fellow-citizens for assistance; and it certainly behoves the Commonwealth not to suffer the unfortunate & active citizens to be loft from blameless misfortune.

[An account of the loss, and by whom sustained, will appear in our next.]

The ship *Lydia*, Capt. Drummond, has arrived from *Limerick, (Ireland)* at *Wiscasset*. She left *Ireland*, the 31 *June*. Nothing materially new. The fleets were at sea, but on account of any engagement. *Limerick* was illuminated just before Capt. D. failed, but upon what event he knew not.

On Wednesday afternoon, COLLINS, FERTIS and POLREEL, were executed on the Common in this town, for piracy—agreeably to the sentence of the Circuit-Court.

A letter from the Captain of the first vessel, which arrived at a *West India* island, from this port after the embargo, mentions, that on his arrival flour was selling for *nine*, and beef for *eight* dollars per barrel.

NORTHAMPTON, August 6.

A SHEEP, owned by Dr. HOWE, of Belchertown, not less remarkable for his bearing twins, than for the goodness of his progeny; in Feb. last, presented to the owner a fine lamb, & in June following, she again presented him with another, full grown, in the short space of 4 months! Hear this ye modest house-wives; and let your fruitfulness equal the fecundity of this Sheep! by which means the slaughtered flocks of Harmar and St. Clair, would be soon replenished—or if numbers would be any ways adequate to savage ferocity, mad Anthony would by no means retrogade.

On Sunday last, the barn, of Capt. Phillip Clark, of Easthampton, was struck with lightning, and consumed, together with a large quantity of hay, grain, &c.

AGREEABLE

Letters from *Philadelphia*, by the last mail, inform, that by a late arrival there from *London*, official accounts had been received from Mr. PINKNEY, our Ambassador at the Court of *St. James*, containing assurances from Mr. PITT, that a full indemnity would be given to the *United States* for the spoliations on the American commerce, which the imperious necessity of circumstances had forced them to make.

From Canada we have intelligence that a large number of inhabitants have associated and addressed Lord Dorchester, with assurances of their determination to support government. It appears that revolution principles are rapidly spreading in that province.

DIED]—At Belchertown, last Friday, Mr. MOSES BISSELL, in the 75th year of his age.

For BOSTON,

THE SLOOP LUCINDA,

now lying at *Hartford*, and will sail shortly.——For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to N. BLAKE, & Co.

Hartford, July 30. 1794.

Apollos King,

CALLS on all those indebted by Book or Note, of more than six months standing, to make payment by the 1st of October, or their accounts and notes will be lodged with an attorney to collect, without further notice.

Chesterfield, August 4. 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has LINSEED OIL for sale, at his mill in Worthington.—To let a Grist Mill, upon Shutes, with two run of stones, and in a good place for business; possession given the 1st of Nov. next.—He wants to hire a *Chaise*, that can be well recommended, to take the care of the CLOTHIERS' BUSINESS, and two *Journeymen*, for the same business: Or, the mill will be let on shares, or rented out for a number of years—said Mill is new, and has two flocks, and is conveniently situated to do business. It will be completely finished, and fit for buisness by the 20th inst.

Worthington, August 1. 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a half-penny under the near ear. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN ALLIS.

Hatfield, August 5. 1794.

THE Public are informed that after the present Week, the Mail from Boston and New-York, will be delivered twice a week, viz: on Tuesday and Friday noon, and the Northern Mail, on Monday and Thursday morning, and the Mails will be made up at the Post-Office, here, in half an hour after the arrival.

JOHN BRECK, P. M.

Northampton, August 5, 1794.

To the Printers of the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Gentlemen,

THE base and co wardly attack upon the character and conduct of General Wayne, which lately appeared in a Virginia Paper, and has since been re-published in several others, is so replete with falsehood as to afford an antidote to its poison, and render a refutation hardly necessary; was the author of the slander known to its object, as the latter is to the former, he would probably be treated with silent contempt, or receive the reward of his virulent abuse, from the foot incident from the sword of a soldier, who is too brave to draw it against a paltroon, or to strike it when attacked by true courage. From a thorough knowledge of General Wayne, I venture to pronounce the author of Stubborn Facts a cantorous assassin, and his production to be as false as his heart is venomous. General Wayne, after having fought and bled in his country's cause, from the frozen lakes of the North, to the burning sands of the south, was selected from amongst his former brethern in arms, to the chief command against a bold and savage enemy. The President had seen the officers of the late army, tried in various scenes of difficulty and danger. Their respective merits were well known to him, and if a better choice could, in his opinion, have been made, Gen. Wayne would not have been preferred. His activity, his zeal, and his success, here justified the appointment.—He had raw materials to work upon, and by a strict, but necessary discipline, he now finds himself at the head of a small, but gallant army. The brave he trained and disciplined, and the coward and the worthless he cashiered or drummed out of his camp. In their vagrant state they or their hirelings, and some others of the like principles and practices, feign Stubborn Facts, while the General is infusing his own martial spirit into his soldiers, and preparing for the enemy. That he has conducted himself with good conduct since his appointment, appears from all well authenticated accounts from the army, and that the President with the best means of judging of his conduct, is highly pleased with it, appears by the following extract of a letter written by his direction.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, dated

"War Department, March 31st, 1794.

"It is with great pleasure, Sir, that I transmit to you the approbation of the President of the United States, of your conduct generally since you have had the command, & more particularly for the judicious and military formation and discipline of the troops—the precautions you appear to have taken in your advance, in your fortified camps, and in your arrangements to have a full and abundant supplies of provisions on hand. Continue, Sir, to proceed in this manner, and your success will be certain."

True Extract from the Records of the War Office of the United States.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Ch. Clk.

And the more effectually to root out any prejudices that may have arisen in the minds of some, from the piece called Stubborn Facts, we present the world with a letter to the Secretary of War, from General Scott, who must certainly has a good right to know, whether General Wayne merits censure or applause, he not only being the commander of the Kentucky volunteers, but also residing in that quarter where any misconduct of the General, would sooner be felt, and instantly made known.

Philadelphia, April 30, 1794.

SIR,

IT is with real concern that I hear the reports in circulation here, very injurious to the Commander in Chief of the Legion, and am not yet able to learn from what cause they have originated.

Among other things it has been hinted to me, that he has reported the conduct of the officers of the volunteer corps that I had the honor to command last campaign very unfavorably—if so, he has done them injustice in not discriminating them.

To be sure, there were two subalterns that behaved ill, and deserved the highest punishment—but I have too good an opinion of Gen. Wayne, to suppose he ever professed a thought of damning a whole corps, for the misconduct of two bad men, I am sure there could be no cause for it, nor can I yet believe he has done so, until I am convinced by seeing his report to you on that head; I hope there is no impropriety in your favouring me with a sight of it; there are many other reports in circulation here highly injurious to that officer, —I therefore think it my duty, as far as comes within my knowledge, to do him the justice he deserves. I waited on Gen. Wayne the latter end of June, in order to make the necessary arrangements respecting the volunteers of Kentucky; during my stay, I found him with great sobriety and extreme attention to the duty of the Army, from that time until the 10th of October, (at which time I joined him) we kept up a constant correspondence relative to my duty, in which I found him clear and pointed in his instructions.

From about the 20th of October, until the 5th of November, I was almost constantly with him, during all which time, he paid the most unwearied attention to every, the most minute thing possible in person.

Notwithstanding all this, I was unhappy to find some discontent in the army—whether it was owing to the change of discipline, the difference between garrison and field duty, or the unequivocal orders inforced, I cannot say, they were all spoken of unfavorably by some.

However, so far as I am able to judge, taking every thing into view, the army was conducted with great propriety, never loosing sight of the public good, or the honor of the arms of the United States.

I believe there is not an officer that served with me under Gen. Wayne's order, but will cheerfully serve him again.

With esteem and regard,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) CHARLES SCOTT.

The Hon. Maj. Gen. Knox,

Secretary at War.

True copy from the original letter, on file in the War Office of the United States.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Ch. Clk.

July 14th, 1794.

It may be proper to add, that the report which had been made by Gen. Wayne to the Secretary at War, was highly complimentary to General Scott, and the officers under his command.

Read this ye columniators and blush at your detection.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

P. S. The Printers who have published the piece filled Stubborn Facts, are requested to give a place to this.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Le Bœuf, dated June 27, 1794, to his friend in this town.

A deputation from the Six Nations, consisting of 22 chiefs and warriors, accompanied by Israel Chapin, agent to the Six Nations from the United States, and William Johnson, agent to the Indians, but in the British service, and a Mr. Jones, interpreter, arrived at Presqu'isle in a row boat the day we reached this. Chapin dispatched two runners with a letter to the commanding officer at this place, informing him of their approach—the day following they came in, and told us that they were honored with a message from the great chiefs of the Six Nations in council at Buffaloe creek to the armed people who might be at Presqu-Isle or this place, it was this, a point blank order for us to remove back into our own country. They had one of Hutchins' maps, and their line mark was very conspicuous. It begins where the Conuplanter now lives, runs in a direct line crossing French creek just below Cussewago, on to the head of Cayahoga; from thence to the head of the Miskingum, and down the Ohio to its mouth, and then up the Mississippi, leaving a small square for a post at the mouths of the principal rivers, and one where Clarksville is—the reserve which Congress made in different parts of the western territory and which are laid down in the map, were crossed, all except the one at Detroit, that, we suppose, there was no reason to dash out, as it was in possession of better hands.

They say they never parted with any of their country, that the deed which they signed at Fort Harmar they thought was only a treaty of peace, & the presents which were made to them was no more than the price of that peace."

Letter to Governor Mifflin.

SIR,

The inclosed papers from Capt. Denny came to hand yesterday, which with two other letters directed to your excellency, and one to Gen. Knox, I now send them to you by express, as they contain matters of the utmost importance to the state.

The British have at length succeeded in accomplishing their long wished for objects, in getting the Six Nations to join the western Indians against the United States, and I am afraid our frontiers will feel the effects. Your excellency may rest assured, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to afford them and Captain Denny every assistance in my power.

I was under the necessity of promising forty dollars to the expert for his services, as none could be got to engage lower, you will please to order him to be paid.

I have the honor to be,

With sincere regard,

Your excellency's

very humble servant,

JOHN G BSON.

Pittsburgh, July 7th, 1794.

Copy of a letter from Israel Chapin, superintendant of Indian affairs for the Six Nations, to the commandant at Le Bœuf.

1794—3 o'clock, P. M.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE just arrived at this place with a deputation from the Six Nations, consisting of fifteen chiefs and warriors, with a message we were desired to deliver to some people whom they supposed were here. I thought it would be consistent to inform you of my arrival, and that I shall bear Le Bœuf to morrow at 2 o'clock with this deputation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISRAEL CHAPIN, Superintendant of the Six Nations.

At a council holden at Fort Le Bœuf, June 26th, 1794, by Andrew Ellicot, & Captain Denny with General Chapin and a deputation from the Six Nations—General Chapin opened the business, by reading the proceedings of the council at Buffaloe, which were as follows:—

At a council holden at Buffaloe Creek by the Six Nations of Indians, on the 18th of June, 1794. General Chapin was addressed as follows:

Captain O'Bail, Speaker,

Brother,

WHEN we sent for you, it was because we placed great dependence upon you—we expected that you would not fail in doing every thing in your power to assist us.

Brother,

We now hope that you will exert yourself in removing those people off our lands, we know very well what they have come on for, and we want them pushed back.

Brother,

We now wish that you and Mr. Johnson would go together, and remove those people back over the line, which we have marked out upon the map.

Brother,

If those people remove off immediately we shall consider them as our friends—if not we shall consider them as no friends.

Brother,

We with that you and Mr. Johnson would go together upon this business, and we shall send ten warriors to attend you, and we shall expect that you will bring us word when you return.

This speech was delivered with six strings of black and white wampum.

After this speech was read Mr. Ellicot and Captain Denny desired one hour to prepare an answer, at the expiration of which, Mr. Ellicot delivered the following reply to the message sent by General Chapin and Mr. Johnson.

Brothers of the Six Nations,

Your brethren of Pennsylvania have always been attentive to the interest of the Indians especially to that of the Six Nations, and happy to meet them in peace and unity.

Brothers,

We have heard your message by Gen. Chapin, and Mr. Johnson, and have considered the request.

Brothers,

By the peace of 1782, the King of Great Britain added to your brethren of Pennsylvania, all the lands which they claim, but from a regard to justice, and considering you as the real owners of the soil, could not consider themselves as entitled to it until fairly purchased from yourselves.

Brothers,

The lands which you have requested us to move off have for several years past been purchased by the state of Pennsylvania from the Six Nations, and the lines bounding the same were opened and marked with their consent and approbation. The purchase north of the north boundary of Pennsylvania went as the Conewango river, Lake Cataqua and the path leading from thence to Lake Erie, and south of the said lake was made by your chiefs at Fort Harmar by Gen. Butler and Gen. Gibson, and the money and goods punctually paid to them.

Brothers,

Your brethren have fairly and openly made the purchase of all the lands which they claim, and having sold those lands to such people as chose to settle and work them, they think it now their duty to protect such settlers from the depredation of all such persons as may attempt to molest them.

Brothers,

The present military preparations of your Brethren of Pennsylvania were intended to protect the citizens against the western hostile Indians only—not supposing any protection necessary against the Six Nations, whom they consider as their friends and allies.

Brothers,

The line which you have mentioned in map will take back from your brethren of Pennsylvania a large tract of land which they have purchased from you. We are not therefore consistently with our duty to move from those lands, unless directed by the great council of our people, to which we shall immediately send your message.

Brothers,

We should be sorry that continuing on our lands which you have sold to your Brethren of Pennsylvania should be the cause of any uneasiness, or why we should not be considered by you as friends.

Brothers,

Your brethren of Pennsylvania are a generous people, they have never sought for more than they were willing to pay for, and have never attempted to take what did not belong to them: they will be glad to meet you at all times, and extend love to the weak and hungry of your prophets may take the trouble to come and feed us at this place; in the mean time, as we ordered here by the great council, your brothers of Pennsylvania, we cannot consistently with our duty, remove from here until orders come from them for that purpose. Your message however, shall be immediately forwarded by express to them for their consideration.

ANDREW ELLICOT,
E. DENNY, Captain.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received, and now ready for sale, at his Shop opposite the meeting house, West-India and N. E. Rum, Gin in Cases, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Figs, Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea and Souchong Tea, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allspice, &c.

Painter's Colours.

Such as White and Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Whiting and Spanish Brown, Venetian, Gold Leaf, Painter's Brushes, English and American Glue, Linseed Oil, Oil Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Logwood, Redwood, Fustick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Ground Madder, Sugarberry Tallow, 10d Nails, 7 by 9 Glass, German Steel, Shot, Brimstone, Salt Petre, Salt, &c. &c.

Drugs & Medicines

as usual

Northampton, July 23. 1794.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to those they had on hand before, make them a large assortment which contains almost every article commonly enquired for at a country Store.

Hadley, July 22, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Spirits, St. Croix and Antigua Rum, high proof & fine flavour'd, by the hhd. bbl. or less quantity—N. India.—French Brandy, Sherry, Cape Madeira, Malaga, and Currant Wines; Geneva, by the Case or less; London Purse Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Molasses, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars, by the Cwt. or lb.—Hyson and Bohea Teas, of the first quality—Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Chalk, Figs and Raisins; Spices of all kinds; Philadelphia and Russia Iron, Nail Rods, 7 by 9 Glass, Rock Salt, by the hhd. or Bushel; Codfish, Salmon, per. bbl. of the Pipes and Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kind of produce received as usual; also, cash and highest price given for Deer in Firkins or smaller quantities.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Elijah Norton, Junr.

Has just received a handsome assortment of

West India and Dry

GOODS,

WHICH he has determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash in hand, or approved credit—most kind of produce will be taken in payment. Said Norton will purchase a quantity of BUTTER, for which a generous price will be given.

N. B. The subscriber returns thanks to his customers, for past favours, and solicits their continuance. Those indebted to him and the time agreed upon to pay, is expired, are desired to make payment soon.

Westampton, July 21. 1794.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from this place to Easthampton—he calls on all persons indebted to him, to make immediate settlement.

THADDEUS CLAP.

Worthington, July 25, 1794.

John Strong's

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, August 13, 1794. [Numb. 415.]

ROBESPIERRE'S REPORT.

ON THE INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL MORALITY AND FESTIVALS IN FRANCE.

(Continued from our last.)

CATANHOPE, do not ask of thy unworthy colleagues a record of thy opposition to their crimes; posterity itself will do it for you, and their censure is your most glorious title to the esteem of your own age.

What are we then to conclude from what we have observed? That immorality is the effect of despotism, as virtue is the essence of a Republic. The Revolution which ought to establish it, is nothing more than the passage from the reign of vice to that of justice; from hence have proceeded the universal efforts of the Kings and conspirators leagued against us, to perpetuate amongst us the prejudices and vices of monarchy.

All those who regretted the ancient government, and who have launched into the career of the revolution, only to make it a change of dynasty, have rallied themselves from the commencement of it, to check the progress of public morality; for what difference was there between the friends of d'Orleans or York, and those of Lewis, the XVI. except perhaps, that the former may have discovered a higher degree of baseness and hypocrisy. The chiefs of the factions which divided the two former Legislatures, took safe to preserve the idea of the Republic, and to attempt to with it, successfully conspire to efface from the heart of man, the eternal principles which their own policy had at first obliged them to proclaim. Confining then disguised itself under the cloak of that pernicious moderantism, which prostituting vice and destroying virtue, brought back by an oblique road to tyranny.—When the Republican energy had consolidated this vile system, and founded democracy, foreign aristocracy formed a plan to outrage and corrupt every thing. They concealed themselves under the forms of democracy, to dishonor it by excesses as fatal as they were ridiculous, and to stifle it in its cradle.

Liberty was attacked at the same moment by moderatism and fury; in this shock of the two factions, opposite in appearance, but the chiefs of which were united by secret plans, public opinion was annihilated, the representation disgraced, and the Revolution appeared to be a riddle too obscure to decide on what villainy it should turn the power of creating and selling their liberty.

The progress of the chiefs of the party which appeared to be the most divided was nearly similar, they principal characteristic professed hypocrisy.

La Fayette invoked the constitution to defend the Royal power; Dumourier invoked the constitution to proceed the Girondine faction against the National Convention. In the month of August 1792, Brissot and the Girondines affirmed to consecrate the constitution into a shield to parry the blow which threatened the throne.—In the month of January following, the same conspirators invoked the sovereignty of the people, to wrest Royalty from the opposition of the scaffold, and to light a civil war in the sectionary assemblies; Herbert and his accomplices invoked the sovereignty of the people to affassinate the National Convention, and to annihilate the Republican government.

Brissot and the Girondines wished to arm the rich against the people; the Hebertists by promoting aristocracy, caressed the people in order to oppress them.

Danton who was certainly the most dangerous, if not the most abandoned enemy of his country; Danton, conducted all parties, attached to all plots, promising to fashions his protection and to patriots his friendship, ingenious in calumniating his rivals, by pretences of public good, in justifying his vices by his pretended faults; he sacrificed his friends in an insignificant and favorable manner with the conspirators who were ready to consummate the ruin of the Republic, that he might have an opportunity of defending it; conducted business with Brissot, corresponded with Roufin, encouraged Hebert, and arranged every event that he might derive equal advantage from their fall or success, and rally all the enemies of liberty against the Republican government.

It is but recently that we have seen developed in its fullest extent, that horrid system, planned by our enemies, to corrupt public morality; that they might be more sure of their success, they established themselves the professors of it; they intended to disgrace and confound every thing, by an odious mixture of the purity of our principles with the corruption of their hearts.

Villians had usurped a species of political priesthood, and ranged in the class of the profane, all faithful representatives of the people and patriots. We then trembled at proposing a just idea; patriotism was interdicted the use of reason: There was even a moment in which we were prevented from opposing the ruin of our country, upon pain of being viewed as a bad citizen: Patriotism was nothing more than a ridiculous disguise; or a boldness in declaiming against the Convention. Thanks to this subversion of revolutionary ideas; artilocracy, abolved of its crimes, very pathetically planned the massacre of the Representatives and the resurrection of royalty. Glutted with the treasures of tyranny, conspirators preached up poverty; thirsting for gold and dominion, they preached up equality with insolence, in order to render it detestable. Liberty was in their view, only an independence of vice —the revolution a traffic; the people an instrument; their country, a prey.—The little good they pretended to do, was only a pernicious stratagem that they might more easily introduce irreparable misfortunes.—If they sometimes discovered themselves severe, it was to acquire the right of favoring the enemies of liberty, and proscribing its friends. Covered with every species of crimes, they exacted from patriots nor only infallibility, but a security against the caprice of fortune, that no person might any longer dare to serve his country. They thundered against stockjobbing, and divided with stockjobbers the public fortune; they disclaimed against tyranny that they might more easily serve the law of tyrants. The tyrants of Europe, through their organ, accused the National Convention of tyranny. They could not propose to the people to re-establish royalty, they wished to drive them to destroy their own government; they could not tell them to invite their enemies, but told them they ought to banish their defenders; they could not tell them to lay down their arms, but discouraged them by false reports; they misrepresented their successes, and exaggerated their checks with acriminal malignity.

They could not tell them the son of the tyrant, or another Bourbon, or rather a son of King George, would render you happy; but they told to them, you are wretched; they exhibited to them the picture of famine, which they themselves endeavoured to introduce; they told them that eggs and sugar were scarce. They did not tell them that their liberty was of importance; that the humiliation of their oppressors and all the other effects of the Revolution, were only contemptible advantages; and that the ruin of their enemies could alone secure happiness;——these however were their opinions:——In fact they could not subjugate the French by force, or by their own consent; they endeavoured to enslave them by subversion, insurrection, and by corruption of manners.

They have introduced immorality not only as a system, but as religion; they have endeavoured to extinguish every generous sentiment of nature, as well by their examples as by their precepts. These vile men sincerely wished that there might not a single virtuous character remain on earth, that they might no longer meet an accuser; & be enabled to live in peace.—They fought in the minds and hearts of mankind for every principle which contributes to the support of morality, that they might wrest it from thence, and stifle the invisible accuser which nature conceals there. Tyrants, satisfied with the audacity of their emissaries, were anxious to exhibit to their subjects the extravagancies they had purchased, and affecting to believe that this was the character of the French people, they appeared to say to them, what would you gain by shaking off your yoke? You see that republicans are no better than we.—The tyrants leagued against *France* had formed a plan, which if their hopes had been completely answered, must have suddenly inflamed our republic, and raised an insurmountable barrier between her and other nations. The same impostors who had invoked the sovereignty of the people to assassinate the National Convention, affected a hatred of superstition, in order to introduce a civil war and atheism.

What was the wish of those, who in the bosom of the conspiracies with which we were surrounded, in the midst of the embarrassments of such a war, at the moment while the torch of civil discord was still smoaking, suddenly attacked all kinds of worship by violence, to establish themselves as the furious apostles of annihilation, and as the fanatic missionaries of atheism? What was the object of this great operation, planned in darkness and unknown to the National Convention, by priests, foreigners and conspirators? Was it the love of their country? their country has already inflicted upon them the punishment of traitors. Was it a hatred of priests? priests were their friends. Was it a horror of fanaticism? this was the only means of furnishing themselves with arms. Was it a wish to hasten the triumph of reason? but even this they had incessantly abused, by ridiculous violences, and by absurdities previously concerted to render it odious; they appeared to place it in the temples only to banish it from the republic.

They however served the cause of the kings combined against us; of those kings who had anticipated and announced these events, and who employed them with success to excite against us the Iconoclism of other nations by manifestoes and publick prayers.

Observe with what holy indignation Mr. Pitt opposes this excess to us, and with what care the small number of true friends of humanity which still remain in the British Parliament, threw them upon a few contemptible men whom you have disowned and punished. While these men were executing their commission, the people of *England* abhorred, to expiate the sins authorised by Mr. Pitt, and the citizens of *London* were mourning for their catholic worship, as they had done for king Capet and queen Antoinetta.—Admirable policy of the minister of George, who insulted the Supreme Being by his emissaries, and wished to avenge him by the English and Austrian bayonets! I greatly admire the piety of kings, and believe strongly in the religion of Mr. Pitt. It is however certain that he has found many good friends in *France*; as from all the calculations of prudence, the intrigue I have mentioned must have produced a rapid inflamation through the Republic, and raised up new exterior enemies.

Happily the genius of the French people, their inalienable attachment to liberty, the prudence with which you forewarned all good patriots who might be carried away by the dangerous example of the hypocritical inventors of this machination; in fact, the care that was taken even by the priests to undeceive the people with respect to themselves; all these causes have contributed to prevent the greater part of those inconveniences which our enemies expected. It is for you to put a period to the rest, and to profit, if possible, even from the perversity of your enemies and to secure the triumph of your principles and of liberty.

A new triumph to the happiness of your country and the interests of humanity, cherish all opinions and institutions which console and elevate the mind; reject those which tend to corrupt them. Revive and exalt all those generous sentiments & those great moral ideas which they have wished to extinguish; reconcile by the charms of friendship and the bands of virtue, those citizens whom they have willed to divide. Who then has given thee the mission of announcing to the people that the divinity does not exist? To you, who are attached to this barren doctrine, and who are not animated in the cause of your country, what advantage do you derive from persuading men that a blind force presides in his destiny, and strikes *by chance* his virtues or his vices; and that his soul is only a transient breath which is extinguished at the tomb?

Will the idea of his annihilation inspire him with more pure or more elevated sentiments than that of his immortality? Will it inspire him with more respect for his fellow men or for himself? more attachment to his country, more firmness in braving tyranny, more contempt for death or pleasure? You who regret a virtuous friend, do you not delight to reflect that the most valuable part of him has escaped decease? You who weep over the corpse of a son or a wife, are you consoled by him who tells you that nothing more of them remains than a vile heap of duft? Unfortunate men! who expire under the strokes of an assassin —your last sigh is an appeal to eternal justice! Innocence on the scaffold makes the tyrant turn pale in his triumphal car; would it have this ascendancy, if the tomb put upon a level the oppressor and the oppressed —Miserable sophist! from whence do you derive this right of reading from innocence the sceptre of reason, and of placing it again in the hands of vice; to throw a melancholy veil over nature, to drive misfortune to despair; to encourage vice, to afflict virtue, to degrade humanity? The more a man is endowed with sensibility & genius, the more he is attached to those ideas which aggrandize his being, and which elevate his mind; and the doctrine of men of this character should become that of the universe. Ah! how can these ideas differ from truth? At least I cannot conceive how nature could have suggested to man any *fictions* more useful than these *realities*; & if the existence of a God, if the immortality of the soul were only dreams, they would still remain the most splendid of all the conceptions of the human mind.

It is unnecessary for me to observe, that it will be of no advantage to attain at this time any philosophical or private opinion, nor to deny that a philosopher may be virtuous, whatever may be his opinions, and even in opposition to them, by the strength of a happy disposition, or a superior reason. The present object is only to consider atheism, as national, and attached to a system of conspiracy against the Republic.

But, of what importance to you, Legislators, are the different hypothesis, by which certain philosophers explain the phenomena of nature? You may abandon all these objects to their eternal disputes. It is neither as Metaphysicians or Theologians, that you ought to view them. To the eyes of a Legislator every thing which is useful to mankind and good in practice, is true.—The idea of the Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul, is a continual invitation to justice: It is then Social and republican. Nature has placed in man a sentiment of pleasure and pain, which forces him to avoid physical objects which are hurtful to him, and to seek those which are proper for him. The main object of society, should be to create in him, for moral things, a rapid instinct, which without the tardy assistance of reason should incline him to do good and to avoid evil: For the reason of each individual who is carried away by his passions, is often nothing more than a sophist, which pleads their cause, and the influence of man may be always attacked by his own self love.—For that which replaces or supplies the insufficiency of human authority, is the religious sentiment which impresses in the mind the idea of a function given to the precepts of morality by a power superior to man. Indeed I do not recollect a single legislator who ever thought of nationalizing atheism. It is true, however, that the wisest of them have sometimes made use of *fiction*, either to strike the imaginations on ignorant people, or to attach them more strongly to their institutions. Lycurgus and Solon had recourse to the authority of oracles; and even Socrates, in order to give influence to truth enough, his fellow citizens, thought himself obliged to persuade them that he was inspired with it by a familiar genius.

You will not from hence conclude, tha

to inform mankind it is necessary we deceive them; but only that you are sufficiently deceived to live in anger, and consequently, whose knowledge leaves you no further room to exercise, than to invite them to nature and to truth.

You will be cautious not to break the sacred bond which unites them to the author of their being. It is sufficient that this fallacious opinion has once prevailed amongst a people to render it dangerous to destroy it. For the motives of duty and the basis of morality being necessarily attached to this idea, to efface it would be to demoralize the people. It refults from the fame principle, that we ought not to attack a worship established with prudence and decency, for fear that a violent change fhould appear a blow aimed at morality, and even a dispensation of probity. For he who can replace the deity in the fyftem of focial life, is, in my opinion a prodigy of genius; and he who without having replaced him, only endeavours to banish him from the mind of man, appears to me a prodigy of ftupidity or perverfity.

What did the conspirators introduce in lieu of what they had deftroyed? Nothing if we except chaos, annihilation and violence; they deprived the people too much to undertake the talk of perfuading them, inftead of enlightening them, they only wifhed to irritate, to frighten or to deprave them.

If the principles I have hitherto developed are errors, I am deceived in what the world unite to revere. Let us here take a few leffons from hiftory. Let me intreat you to obferve how men who have had an influence in the fates of empires, were determined in the adoption of either of thefe two oppofite fyftems, by their perfonal characters and even by the nature of their own political views. Obferve with what art CESAR pleading in the Roman fenate in favour of the accomplices of CATALINE loft himfelf in digreffion againft the doctrine of the immortality of the foul, fo well calculated did thefe ideas appear to him, to diftinguifh in the heart of the judges, the energy of virtue; fo clofely did the caufe of vice appear to him, connected with that of atheifm. CICERO, on the contrary, invoked againft traitors, both the fword of the law, and the thunder of the Gods. SOCRATES, when dying, converfed with his friends on the immortality of the foul. LEONIDAS, at *Thermopylæ*, fupping with his companions in arms, at the moment of executing the moft heroic deign that human virtue ever conceived, invited them for the next day to another banquet in a new life. There is a great difference between SOCRATES and CHAUMETTE, and between LEONIDAS and father DUCHESNE! A great man, a real hero eftcems himfelf too much to be pleafed with the idea of his annihilation. A villain, contemptible in his own eyes, and horrible in thofe of other men, perceives that nature cannot afford him a more fplendid boon than that of his annihilation. CATO did not fhuffnate between EPICURUS and ZENO.

BRUTUS and the illuftrious confpirators who partook with him his perils and his glories, belonged alfo to that fublime fect of ftoics, who poffeffed fuch high ideas of the dignity of man; who carried the enthufiafm of virtue fo far, as to who difcovered fo much heroifm. Stoicifm faved the honor of human nature, degraded by the vices of the fucceffors of CÆSAR; and particularly the patience of the people. The Epicurean fect doubtlefs challenged all villians who oppreffed their country, as well as thofe towards who fuffered her to be oppreffed. Thus, although the philofopher whofe name it bears was not perfonally a contemptible character, the principles of his fyftem, interpreted by corruption, was attended with fuch fatal confequence, that even antiquity diftgraced it by the denomination of "*The Epicurean Herd.*" And as at all periods, the human mind has been fundamentally the fame, and as the fame inftinct or the fame political fyftem has had the fame influence upon mankind; it will be eafy to apply the obfervations I have made to the preferit moment, and even to the period which immediately preceded our Revolution. It will be of advantage to caft a glance over that period; were it only to enable us to explain a part of the phenomena which have been difcovered.

(To be continued.)

RICHMOND, July 17.

A gentleman has favoured the Editors with the following, published in Lexington, Kentucky, in a hand-bill, on the 18th of laft month viz.

It was brought by a gentleman who arrived in Chefterfield on Monday evening.

Lexington, June 18, 1794.

Examination of two Pannawatomies, captured by Captain Alexander Gibson, on the North fide of the Miami of the Lake, on the fixth day of June 1794.

Quer. 1. How long have you been from your nation.

Anfwer. Four days before our capture.

Q. 2. When did your nation receive the invitation from the Britifh, to join them to go to war againft the Americans.

A. On the firft of laft moon. The meffage was fent by three chiefs. Delaware, a Shawanee, and a Miami.

Q. 3. What was the meffage brought by thofe Indian Chiefs, and what number of Britifh troops were at Roche de Bout on the firft of May.

A. That the Britifh fent them to invite the Potowatomies to go to war againft the United States, that they (the Britifh) were at Roche de Bout, on their way to war, againft the Americans; that the number of Britifh troops then there, was about four hundred, and two pieces of artillery, exclufive of the Detroit militia, and had made a fortification round Colonel M'Kee's houfe and ftores at that place, in which they had depofited all their ftores of ammunition, arms, cloathing, and provifion, with which they promifed to fupply all the hoftile Indians, in abandance, provided they would join and go with them to war.

Q. 4. What tribes of Indians, and what were there number at Roche de Bout, on the firft day of May.

A. The Chipewas, Wyandots, Shawanoes, Tawas, Delawares, and Miami's there were then collected about one thoufand warriors, and were daily coming in and collecting from all thofe nations.

Q. 5. What number of warriors do you fuppofe are actually collected at that place at this time, and what number of Britifh troops and militia have promifed to join the Indians to fight this army.

A. From the latefl and beft information, and from our own knowledge of the number of warriors belonging to thofe nations, there cannot be lefs than two thoufand warriors now aflembled; and were the Potowatomies to join agreeably to invitation, the whole would amount to upwards of three thoufand hoftile Indians; but we do not think, that more than fifty of the Potowatomies will go to war. The Britifh troops and militia that will join the Indians to go to war againft the Americans will amount to fifteen hundred, agreeably, to the promife of governor Simcoe.

Q. 6. At what time, and from what place do the Englifh and Indians mean to advance againft the army.

A. About the laft of this moon, or the beginning of next, they mean to attack the legion at this place. Governor Simcoe, the great man, who lives at or near Niagara, fent for the Potowatomies, and promifed them arms, ammunition, provifion, and cloathing, and every thing they wanted, on condition they would join him and go to war againft the Americans; that he would command the whole. He fent us the fame meffage laft winter, and again in the firft of the laft moon from Roche de Bout: He alfo faid he was much obliged to us for our paft fervices, and that he would now help us to fight, and render us all the fervices in his power againft the Americans. All the fpeeches that we have from him were as red as blood, all the wampum and feathers were painted red, the war pipe and hatchet were red, and even the tobacco was painted red!

We received four different invitations from Governor Simcoe, inviting the Potowatomies to join in the war; the laft was on the firft of the laft moon when he promifed to join us, with fifteen hundred of his bed warriors as before mentioned.

But we wifh for peace; except a number of our young men.

Examined and carefully reduced to writing, at Grenville this 7th of June, 1794.

Canandarquary, April 29th, 1794.

"SIR,

"I had the honour of informing you in my laft, that I had received a runner from Buffalo creek, requefting my attendance at a council fummoned to meet there.—The caufe and the proceedings of that council.

"I have every reafon to fuppofe that the Six Nations had fully made up their minds previous to the meeting of the council, to hold a treaty agreeable to the wifhes of the United States, in order to bring about a general peace. But the inflammatory fpeech of Lord Dorchefter, which was interpreted to them by Colonel Butler, together with the prefents heaped upon them by the Britifh on this occafion induced them to give up that friendly intention.

"Colonel Butler and Captain Bombary attended the council on behalf of the Britifh government, they took pains on all occafions to repreifent a war between our government and theirs as inevitable; and although in my prefence they did not intimate that their aflifance would be wanted by the king, yet I am perfuaded that on other occafions every effort is made to fecure it.

"The prefents that I brought from Philadelphia for, and delivered to the Indians, proved very fatisfactory to them—I am perfuaded that at the preferit time a continuation of the generofity of the United States will be highly ferviceable. This part of the country being the frontier of the State of New-York, the inhabitants feel very much alarmed at the prefent appearance of war—Deftitute of arms and ammunition, the fcattered inhabitants of this remote wildernefs would fall an eafy prey to their favage neighbours, fhould they think proper to attack them.

"When I was at Buffalo creek, governor Simcoe had gone to Detroit, he ftarted from that place immediately after receiving Lord Dorchefter's fpeech to the Indians.

"The expences of the Indians increafe very faft: Their demands increafe with the importance they fuppofe their friendfhip is to us. However fir, you may reft aflured that I endeavour to make ufe of all the œconomy that I can.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "ISRAEL CHAPIN.

"P. S. My fon will inform you many particulars that I thought proper to omit mentioning in this letter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The poft roads, according to the Poftmafter General's advertifement, with that part of the main road which lies between the city of New-York, and Alexandria in Virginia, amount, by eftimate, to 12122 miles; viz. the main road from Paffamaquoddy on the borders of Nova-Scotia, to St. Mary's the fouthern extremity of Georgia 1733

Croft Roads, 10390

Miles 12123

We in our laft communicated the fubftance of the difagreeable intelligence of a riot near Pittfburgh. The extracts of letters in this number contain all the authentic particulars we have been able to collect.

This intelligence is of the moft difagreeable nature, as the diftarbance originates in an oppofition, apparently determined, to the execution of a law which has received every conftitutional fanction, than which, no excefs is more hoftile to liberty and good government. It is to be lamented that freemen fhould fo far loofe fight of their duty, as by force of arms thus to infringe on the rights of their fellow-citizens, by counteracting the will of a majority; fuch conduct leads to the diffolution of all government.——If a law is obnoxious to any part of the country, let the citizens there petition for its repeal, expofe its defects, or injuftice through the medium of the preft; let them change their reprefentation, put into their legiflature men whom they know will be active to procure its repeal. If this is ineffectual, they fhould reft fatisfied, that other parts of the nation do not view the law in the fame light, that a majority of their fellow-citizens conceive it neceffary or proper, and it becomes their duty to bear its burdens, not however without continuing their remonftrances and legal endeavours to have it removed. They have another remedy: If they conceive the conftitution fo framed as to prevent their fentiments from being fairly repreifeated in the public councils, let them endeavour to have it amended. But if every portion of the republic rifes in arms to prevent the execution of laws obnoxious to them we revert to a ftate of anarchy and barbarifm, forfeit every advantage of organifed fociety or kindle a civil war. In this country we have fortunately no yoke to fhake off; we have neither a king's power to fear, nor the oppreffion of an hereditary ariftocracy; we have a government of our own choice, as perfect as it could be framed at the time of its formation, as it was to be fuited to a variety of local intereits; the defects in that government we have a conftitutional mode of reforming; if we have abufes in our adminiftration, thofe abufes can be removed, for the people have all power in their hands; but this is not the power of the bayonet or of the fword (this ought to be referved for external foes); it is the right of regulating their internal concerns by the voice of a majority, this is the ftandard which in republican governments we muft abide by. Some blame, however, may with juftice be laid to the charge of government in this bufinefs. An excife was odious in many parts of the Union, and the executive fhould have endeavoured to have conciliated the minds of the people to its execution, and not attempted to enforce it by rigorous means; we hope, this plan will in future be purfued, as fevere meafures can but irritate. We fear that the fufpenfion of the Prefqu'ifle eftablifhment may alfo have been a means of alienating the minds of our weftern brethren from the general government, as in that inftance, with good intentions, however, no doubt, a favourite means of protection for the frontier of this ftate, has been fufpended in its execution.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, July 18, to a mercantile houfe in this city.

"Two days fince, 7 miles from town, the houfe of General Neville, fpecfor of the revenue, was attacked by about 80 armed men, faid to be oppofed to the excife law. After an engagement of one half hour, the mob left the ground with feven of the party very badly wounded, two it is faid, mortally. The houfe was defended by Gen. Neville and two of his fervants. Laft night about half paft 9 they again attacked the houfe, faid to be 500 in number. After a very brave defence by Major Kirkpatrick and three foldiers, the houfe was taken, fire fet to it, wounded. A very confiderable number of the mob killed and wounded; the houfe and all the adjacent buildings were burnt to fire and confumed to afhes.

"There were a number of gentlemen went from this place, to affift Gen. Neville, others to appeafe the minds of the faction. —Colonel Neville, Major Lenox, and feveral others, on their way to Gen. Neville's were made prifoners by the rioters for fome abufe, have made their efcape to town—Gen. Neville has alfo made his efcape, as yet unhurt. The commander of the mob, Major James M'Farland, was fhot dead on the fpot. All is confufion. God only knows what will be the iffue. Indeed I am, &c."

Extract of another letter from Pittsburgh.

"I need not be particular in relating (as you will hear by poft) every circumftance of a ferious piece of bufinefs which took place a few miles from this. Two evenings fince, Major Lenox and General Neville, were fired on by a party of about 30 men, who are oppofed to the excife law—but no damage was done.

"The morning following about daylight, General Neville was attacked in his houfe by about 100 men. The affailants with one of his negroes, fired on them, till they retired, with 7 wounded—fome mortally.

"Yefterday about one thoufand more arms, made a fecond attack—a few perfons had gone from this with 6 or 7 foldiers—a fmart fkirmifh was kept up from both fides for a confiderable time, but previous to the arrival of Gen. Neville with his family left the houfe—feveral out of doors, were killed and wounded——among the killed was their commander, who led his men in a moft intrepid manner towards the door, but was foon popped over. One was killed and fome wounded in the houfe.—At laft finding that the houfe was in flames, and within were obliged to give up. Every thing about the plantation was deftroyed. Where thofe affaffins will ftop, is hard to tell, but they threaten hard. An express juft arrived from Fort Franklin, brings bad accounts."

Extract of an authentic letter from Pittsburgh, dated the 18th July inftant.

"Major Lenox the marfhal of the fouthern circuit, in company with General Neville, ferved fome procefles on perfons in this county, on Tuefday laft: On the following, at day-light, 100 men attacked General Neville's houfe, in which they was only the General and another man with the family. The General defended himfelf for an hour and better againft them; he wounded one of the party mortally, and three others badly. No perfon in the houfe received any damage. On his application to Major Butler, he fent him twenty of the federal troops of this garrifon to protect him. Yefterday, another party of five hundred men from the upper part of this county, and Wafhington, collected together, and about 6 o'clock in the afternoon made a fecond attack on General Neville's houfe. Luckily, the General made his efcape a few minutes before they furrounded the houfe. Previous to the attack, they fent in a flag to inform General Neville, that if he would refign his commiffion and give up his papers, they would not injure him. Major Kirkpatrick, who remained in the houfe with his father-in-law Mrs. Neville, was not in the leaft hurt this they would not believe, and after permitting Mrs. Neville and the female part of the family to retire, they commenced an attack on the houfe, which was returned from the foldiers, in the houfe, when four of the rioters were killed and another wounded, and three of the foldiers in the houfe wounded. The party in the houfe then gave up, and the rioters burnt the dwelling houfe, barns, and all out-houfes, every thing in them. Among thofe who killed a captain James M'Farland, formerly an officer in the Pennfylvania line. Time will not permit me to give you a more particular detail of this unhappy affair. General Neville has tranfmitted his refignation to the Executive of the United States for their decifion. I am forry to find this unhappy difpofition prevails too generally in our country, and God only knows where it will end."

"This moment an expreis arrived here from the commanding officer, at Fort Franklin, to Major Butler at this place, inclofing a copy of a fpeech from Complanter, a General Chief, to be delivered by him to General Wafhington, the purport of which is, that, unlefs the lands which they had formerly pointed out on the map, were given up, they would be obliged to take them. The commanding officer, in his letter, mentions, that the Complanter's fpeech was to be brought the fpeech, had been made to the Indians at Fort Franklin, in open field; they held a council, the purport of which he could not learn—But he thinks from the vifible change in the demeanour of the Indians, it was hoftile, as they have all withdrawn. He expects every moment, when hoftilities will be commenced by them."

AUGUST 2.

BATTLE in the FRONTIERS.

Extract of a letter from Greenville, July 4.

"On the morning of the 30th ult. the efcort of convoy under M. J. M. Mahan, were attacked under the walls of Fort-Recovery, by upwards of 1000 Indians, who fo difmounted that Fort in every direction, but were repulfed with great flaughter. They again renewed the attack, but at a more refpectful diftance, keeping a very heavy and conftant fire all that day, and by the enemy's during the night and morning of the firft inft. but were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock of that day, with lofs and diftrefs from the very field where they had met a former occafion been proud and victorious.

"We loft 21 men killed, and had 29 wounded during the action; among the former, we have to lament the death of the gallant Maj. M'Mahan, the brave Capt. Hardhorne, Lieut. Craig, and Cornet Turner; among the latter the intrepid Capt. Fyfher of dragoons, and Lieut. Drake, of the infantry.

"In the courfe of the action upwards of two hundred horfes were killed or taken that certain it is, a confiderable number were in poffeffion of the enemy, loaded with *loft Indians*.

"It does not appear that the enemy could poffibly have received any information of this effort—their object was to carry Fort Recovery by a *coup de main*. Major Wells, who has fince reconnoitred the ground the Indians occupied on the day and night preceding the action, is decidedly of the opinion, that the enemy had double the number of warriors in the affault on the 30th, that they had in the action of the 4th of November, 1791.

BOSTON, *Auguft 4.*

A REFUTABLE gentleman in this town received a letter on Saturday evening from Philadelphia, from a refpectable fource, informing him of an arrival there in 45 days from Brift, which brought intelligence of the fafe arrival of the Chefapeak fleet. That there had been three feveral engagements between the grand fleets; that the Britifh were 32, and the French only 25 ships, notwithftanding this inequality of force, the Britifh gained no advantage; on the contrary the French kept their ftation in the laft engagement, and the brave Britons were obliged to bear away and be off, in confequence of which (as above) the provifion fleet got fafe into port.

We do not vouch for the authenticity of the above, but from the refpectable authority from which it is derived, are ftrongly inclined to believe it.

Auguft 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at Portland, from Rotterdam, the Editor, has received the papers printed in that city as late as June 17—which are feventeen days later than before received. They being printed in the Dutch language, the tranflation was difficult to be procured: The following, however, are the articles of the moft important intelligence:

GRAND NAVAL ACTION.

LONDON, June 13.

THE two preceeding days have been very remarkable, as therein we have received the news of two victories gained by the arms of Great-Britain. One over the enemy in the ifland of Corfica, by Lord Hood; the other over the French fleet, by Lord Howe; both which accounts have been made public in the London Gazette.

On Tuefday at 9 o'clock, Mr. Curtis, Capt. of the fhip Queen Charlotte, arrived at the Admiralty, with the important intelligence, that the two fleets, from the 28th of May to the 1st June, were every day engaged with each other; and that on the laft, the battle was the moft fevere; when the French Admiral, furrounded on every fide, endeavoured by every means to retire, leading off ten or twelve of his fhipping—our fleet being damaged and fcattered, occafioned their efcaping. However, feven of their line of battle fhips fell into our hands. The Vengeu ftruck, and at the fame moment funk. Another fhip of the line funk during the battle. The names of the fhips taken, are, Le Juffe of 80, Sans Pareille of 80, L'Ancelique 74, L'Achilles 74, Northumberland 74, and L'Impetueux. It is not yet known what has become of the Revolutionaire of 120, which was engaged with the Audacious; nor of the Brunfwick, one of our 74's, which had her maft fhattered, and was obliged to leave the line.

We are not yet informed of the lofs fuftained by our fleet; but fo much we can relate, that Captain Montague, brother of the Admiral of that name is the only officer of rank, killed. Admirals Bowyer, Parker, and Graves, are wounded—as alfo Capt. Hell of the *Queen*; who has loft one hundred of his crew.

The Engliih fleet conftated 25, and the French 26 line of battle fhips.

As foon as the news reached the Admiralty, and the King and Miniftry advifed of it, the intelligence was fent to the Theatres, where it occafioned the loudeft expreffions of joy.

Wednefday the Park and Tower guns were fired and all the bells rung. In the evening the town was illuminated.

Mr Jay, the Miniiter extraordinary from the United ftates, has arrived, to the full fatisfaction of the American veffels taken, and there is no doubt that the bufinefs will be amirably adjufted.

We have feen letters from Rotterdam, received by the way of Portland, dated as late as the 18th June. They mention, that a report was in circulation there, of a propofition for a ceffation of hoftilities, but it was generally fuppofed to be the lie of the day: That the "poft of every day from Flanders, told the tale of battles fought, and fields covered with carnages;" and that, on the whole, the balance of fuccefs was in favour of the French:—That it was certainly told, that an Englifh convoy of two frigates and thirty fail of merchantmen; and a Dutch one, of forty fail, had fallen into the hands of the French; and that Admiral M'Bride's fquadron, which had been cruizing in the channel, had returned into Portfmouth.

An embargo has taken place at Halifax, on all veffels bound to the United States. An expedition from that place is conjectured as the caufe.

A London paper of May 28, informs, that "in confequence of the numerous captures made by the French, the price of infurance has arifen 20 per cent."

NORTHAMPTON, *Auguft 13.*

On the evening of the 5th inft. a Barn belonging to Mr. *Sherebiah Lee*, of Conway, containing a quantity of grain, hay, &c. was confumed by lightning.

ACCIDENT.—A child, we are told, was poifoned the laft week, in *Charleftown*, by eating fome molaffes and treacle, prepared to kill flies.—At *Whitehouſe*, Mrs. OLIVER ROOT, an active, promifing young man, lately died of a wound in the leg; received from the incautious and wanton difcharge of the mufket of one of his companions in arms. Thus may be the "age of Reafon," but it can make but little claim to that of Prudence.

The following is a particular account of the lofs ftuftained by the late fire in Boſton, viz:

Mr. Edward How, loft a Rope-Walk, all his tools, account-books, and a large quantity of hemp, tar, and cordage.

John Cadman, Efq. loft a Rope Walk, two ftories high, and a magazine, containing about 7 tons of hemp, and 60 tons of cordage & tared threads; all the tools, machines, tar, &c.

Mr. Iſaac Davis, loft a Rope Walk, two ftories high, containing about 30 tons of hemp, a conſiderable quantity of cordage, all his tools and machines, feveral ſtores, &c.

Mr. and a large Dwelling-houſe, at the head of the Walk, occupied by Mr. John Read—who loſt all his furniture.

Mr. Feffe Richardſon, loſt a Rope-Walk with a quantity of hemp, cordage, tar, and tools—together with his dwelling-houſe, & much of his furniture, two other dwelling-houſes (one improved by Capt. Parker, Mr. William Clufton, and Mrs. Scott; the other by Meſſrs. Samuel Abbot, John Kennedy and Cornelius Smith)—and a large brick ſtore containing hemp.

Meſſrs. Mr. Niels loſt a Rope-Walk, containing near 30 tons tared ſpun threads, conſiderable hemp, tar, &c.—together with a large dwelling houſe and furniture; a dwelling-houſe improved by Meſſrs. Nathaniel Jenkins, Thomas Smith and George Greet; another dwelling houſe, improved by Mrs. Bernard; and another owned in company with Mr. I. Dodge, occupied by Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Samuel Emmons loſt his Rope-Walk containing a great quantity of hemp, 120 barrels tar, conſiderable cordage, and tools —together with a dwelling houſe & conſiderable part of his furniture. His loſs is peculiarly diſtreſſing.

Meſſrs. Ferriter and Torrey loſt a Rope-Walk, with all the hemp, cordage, tar, tools, &c. Their loſs is their all.

Mr. Hill loſt a ſtore, with Weſt-India Goods and Groceries.

Further loſs to Atkinſon-Street.

Several barns containing hay, carriages, trucks, &c. conſumed, together with a row of low buildings.

Mr. Thomas Lamb's dwelling-houſe, out-houſes, &c.

Nathaniel Appleton, Eſq's. dwelling houſe, to which the Loan-Office of the United States was attached, with Table, garden, &c. We cannot here refrain from remarking, that although Mr. Appleton ſuffered great loſs in his furniture, &c. by his attention all the public papers were preſerved.

Mr. John M'Lane's dwelling-houſe, neat garden, &c. together with almoſt every article of furniture, wearing apparel, &c.

Mr. James Thwing's new dwelling-houſe, improved by Mr. Benjamin Topper. Mr. Thwing had purchaſed the houſe but about a week before. Mr. Topper was on a journey, and the houſe being locked up, a great quantity of furniture was deſtroyed.

Mr. Clement's ſmall dwelling, occupied by Mr. Joſeph Baker, of the Theatre, who loſt the principal part of his furniture, apparel, &c. Mr. Clement alſo loſt a barn maid ſatisfaction for the American veſſels taken, and there is no doubt that the buſineſs will be amirably adjuſted.

We have ſeen letters from Rotterdam, received by the way of Portland, dated as late as the 18th June. They mention, that a report was in circulation there, of a propoſition for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, but it was generally ſuppoſed to be the lie of the day: That the "poſts of every day from Flanders, told the tale of battles fought, and fields covered with carnages;" and that, on the whole, the balance of ſucceſs was in favour of the French:—That it was certainly told, that an Engliſh convoy of two frigates and thirty ſail of merchantmen; and a Dutch one, of forty ſail, had fallen into the hands of the French; and that Admiral M'Bride's ſquadron, which had been cruizing in the channel, had returned into Portſmouth.

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Capt. Nehemiah Somes's compting-room. The late Mr. Tileſton's ſtores 4 in number, containing many valuable articles.

Turnip Seed.

A SMALL quantity of TURNIP SEED, imported this Spring, may be had at the Store of R. BRECK, & Son.

Northampton, Auguſt 12, 1794.

The proprietors of the

Mail Stage, from Springfield to Hanover, take this method to inform the public, that they propoſe running their ſtages twice a week, under the following regulations, viz: beginning on the 12th inſt. the Stage will leave Springfield, on Tueſdays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, A. M. dine at Northampton, lodge at Greenfield; procede to Brattleboro', on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; where they will meet Hanover Stage, and exchange paſſengers and return to Greenfield on Wedneſday and Saturday nights, procede to Springfield on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Hanover Stage leaves

that place on Tueſdays and Fridays, in the morning—dine at Charleſton, lodge at Weſtminſter——procede to Brattleboro' where they meet Springfield Stage, and exchange paſſengers, the Hanover Stage will return to Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday and Saturday nights—on Mondays and Thurſdays procede to Hanover.

Fare for paſſengers

3d. per mile, with 14lb. baggage gratis—1ſolb. the ſame as a paſſenger.

Genteel Carriages and

careful drivers, will be provided and every favour duly acknowledged by the public's humble ſervants.

LEVI PEASE.
BERIAH WILLARD.

Auguſt 6, 1794.

Adam Colſon,

From BOSTON,

HAS for Sale, at the Brick Houſe, between Capt. HUNT's and Mr. HEWSHAW's, on the oppoſite ſide of the Street, a good aſſortment of Engliſh and other

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Velvets, Lambſkins, Baizes, Serge, Derant, Tammies, Silk Gloves, and Mitts, Lace ſtrings, Black and White Gauze, Millinett, Black Satin, Modes, Sercnets, Chintzes, Calicoes, Shawls of all colours, Ribbons, Faps, Veſt Shapes, Ladies' Stays, Pocket handkerchiefs, Worſted and Cotton Stockings, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, and and all kinds of Trimmings for men's wear, Satinets, Wildbores, Laſtings, Florentines, Caſimanoes, Shalloons, Moreens, Fuſtians, Jeans, Striped Nankineets, Copperplates, Corded Dimity, Muſlinets, Muſlin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, Jackonet, & Strip'd Muſlins, Cambrick and plain Lawn, Flowered, Muſlin, and Lawn Aprons, Coloured Tiſſanies, India Perſians, Silk Handkerchiefs, Wire, Taſſe, Thread, Quality-binding, Tapes, a good aſſortment of Ladies' Cloth Shoes and Slips, ſilk ditto, of the beſt kind, a good aſſortment of Men's and Women's Leather Gloves, the very beſt ſort of Souchong Tea, Coffee, and Ginger. As the above articles are of the beſt kind, he ſhall endeavour to put them at ſuch a price as will make it for their intereſt to purchaſe.

Northampton, Auguſt 4, 1794.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber in June laſt, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, ſlit in the under ſide the left, ſuppoſed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up ſaid Heifer, or return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

MOSES TILER.

Williamſburgh, Auguſt 7, 1794.

WANTED to purchaſe, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which good pay will be made, by

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1794.

All thoſe CLOTHIER's

who intend to put their money together, to purchaſe DYE STUFF, and other materials for carring on the Clothier's Buſineſs, are deſired to bring their money this week, to

JOSEPH CLAPP.

Eaſtampton, Auguſt 11, 1794.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, the 19th July laſt, a red HEIFER, two years old laſt ſpring, marked with a ſlit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up ſaid Heifer, and give information where ſhe may be obtained, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, Jun.

Williamſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1794.

Published by Authority.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
In the Year of our Lord, one Thousand seven hundred and ninety four.

AN ACT, to suspend the operation of an Act, intitled, "An Act ascertaining the quality of Stone Lime, and the size of Lime Casks, and for repealing all Laws heretofore made relative thereto."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same—That the operation of the said act be, and is hereby suspended, till the 15th day of August next.

In the House of Representatives, June 26. 1794.

This bill, having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 26, 1794.

This bill, having had two several readings, passed, to be enacted.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Governor approved,
June 27, 1794.
SAMUEL ADAMS.

True Copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec.

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.
In the year of our LORD, one Thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

AN ACT in addition to an Act, intitled, "An act for the distribution of insolvent Estates."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same—That whenever any executor of the last will, or administrator upon the estate of any person deceased, or that may hereafter decease, already appointed, or that may hereafter be appointed, shall neglect to exhibit and settle his account of administration with the Judge of Probate, where the estate has been represented insolvent, and commissioners have reported to the Judge a list of claims, within six months after such report shall be made to the Judge, or within such further time as the Judge of Probate shall think proper to allow therefor, under his hand the seal, fo that by such refusal or neglect the Judge cannot proportion the estate among the creditors; any creditor to such estate may commence and prosecute any action, or prosecute any action then already commenced, and depending for his demand against such executor or administrator; and the Court before whom such action may be depending, shall and may proceed to hear and determine the same, and to give judgment thereon, and award execution, in the same manner as if such estate had not been represented insolvent; any thing in the contrary in the act to which this is an addition, or any other law, notwithstanding. And upon the return of such execution duly made, that the executor or administrator refused or neglected, upon due request, to satisfy the such refusal, or neglect shall be deemed wash, and upon *scire facias* brought, judgment shall and may be given in favor of such creditor to recover his debt with costs against the proper goods or estate of such executor or administrator, and for want thereof, against his body. And if, in consequence of such refusal or neglect, the real estate of the deceased shall be exposed to be, and shall in fact, be levied upon, and taken to satisfy such execution, it shall, in like manner, be deemed wast in the executor or administrator upon such estate.

In the House of Representatives, June 29, 1794.

This bill, having had three several readings passed to be enacted.
EDWARD H. ROBBINS *Speaker.*

In Senate, June 29, 1794.

This bill, having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

By the Governor approved, June 30, 1794.
SAMUEL ADAMS.

True copy—Attest.
JOHN AVERY. jun. *Secretary.*

From the *Farmers Chronicle.*

MR. ELY,

IF you please you may publish the following:

DIED, at Millington in East-Haddam, the 25th, of last April, Mr. *James Sawyer.* Some months previous to his death, he said he was then was not a man in the United States, that had lived as he had. On being asked by Dr. Beebee's son what he could say fo peculiarly of himself, he replied:

"I never owned an acre of land—I never went to school but half a day in my life—I never had more than one round dollar, and that more than 36 years past, I can tell from whom I received it, and to whom I passed it—I never had an hollaed shirt on my back—I never owned a horn'd creature, sheep, hog, jack-knife or dog—I never tasted tea or tobacco.

"Twice I have been married, and paid Mr. Bulkley of Colchester the full time in old tenor, the last time gave Mr. Eeatherbrook a day's work at splitting rails.—If I live till next December, shall be 86 years of age—Beebee continuing, asks him how many houses have you built?—he replies, I do not know—so do you think? I don't know—Dare you risque it at 24? I dare—how much did your dwelling-house cost you, on an average?—I never kept an account of but one, and that cost me 17 days labor—was it an uncommon one?—It was the best I ever had."

[*From a London paper.*]

To the PRINTER.

Sir,

IF the following essay on the pleasures of the table among the Greeks, meets your approbation, your inserting of it will oblige a correspondent.

If we consider the writings of the ancients, so far as they relate to their manners, we shall not find them less worthy of our attention, than those which treat of their wit and knowledge. The two celebrated banquets of Xenophon and Plato are elegant models of the innocent pleasures of the festive board, and plainly point out what kind of entertainment was there constantly to be found. It was by conversations like these, equally learned and moral, that the pleasures of the table were rendered useful, and that great licentiousness or forgetfulness of decorum which too often grew upon a long sitting were happily corrected. A review of these, and of our modern conversations speaks much in behalf of antiquity and argues but little in our favour. Instead of this sensible elegance, so pleasing to every truly generous mind, we enjoy nothing but inebriating drenches of wine, followed by that destructive corroder of happiness, play; that harpy, which corrupts the whole mass, if it touches but a particle of the blood. It seems beyond doubt, that by the help of such conversation, as in reality the life and soul of a rational creature, the pleasures of the Greek board far surpasses ours, which is but too often, nay, almost always gross and inelegant. In autumn eight or ten people of fashion were assembled round the table of a common friend for some hours; their object was not drinking but amusement; and of what nature was their amusement? It consisted not in a rapid circulation of the glass, in the high-seasoned toast, or the obscene sentiment; but in discourses of the freest, the most unconstrained, and polished nature: in conversation at once solid, social, and learned. They were such as became philosophers and men, such as to their shame he it spoken, are little cultivated among the professors of the pure and inspired doctrine of Christianity.

If a licentious sentiment dropped from any mouth—any thing that infringed upon the decent liberty of the table, the offence was not passed without a taeit, and proper reprimand, by turning the conversation on some point of morality, which hinted at the impropriety, or displayed it in its proper colours. This position is proved by the behaviour of Socrates, who at the banquet of Xenophon, perceiving his friends inclined to make rather too free with the bottle, delivered his sentiments on the utility of drinking in moderation.

Lucian, said this great and good man, "has the same effect upon us, that rain has upon plants beneath which, when excessive, they sink oppressed, nor can they rise to the softening breeze! but if lightly sprinkled, they acquire new strength; they thrive apace; the flower blooms upon the stalk, and at length matures into fruit:—thus it is with us, if we drink excessively. We then not only find our bodies heavy and languid, but we can scarcely breathe, much less express ourselves:—but let us take it often, but in small quantities; instead of oppressing with violence, it will warm with persuasions, and give spirit to keep alive the utile and dulce of conversation."

In this sense did Horace mean to speak of Cato, in saying that he strengthened his virtue by the drinking of wine.

Narratur et prisci Catonis
Saepe mero caluisse virtus.

It will undoubtedly be objected by those who have perused the banquet of Plato, that the conversation is often very licentious; that from love, which is the subject, many maxims are deduced which are far from being consistent with the gravity and wisdom of those who assisted at this celebrated repast. The answer, however, is obvious, on a moment's consideration; for we find the immortal Socrates, as the wisest of the assembly, when in the course of conversation it comes to his turn to speak, nobly reproving the licentiousness of his companions, and insensibly changing the love for their creatures, into that of the supreme Creator. Company such as this, after long sitting rose from the table, if possible, greater friends than when they met—not only more instructed, but more virtuous. It may be said, perhaps, that in these banquets, Plato and Xenophon have only presented us with the produce of their own refined imaginations; but it is more probable, that they have served up to us the banquet of their own times, such as it really was, and of which the witnesses were many; the more so because we find them generally attentive to a real exhibition of the age on which they reflected such lustre.

SOBRIUS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Boston, July 7, 1794.

DOUBTS having been entertained by some officers in the militia of this Commonwealth, respecting the rights of the Lieutenant-Colonels who have come to the command of regiments, by the resignation, death or removal of the Colonels. To prevent the numerous inconveniencies which would result to the militia, by the continuance of those doubts in the minds of the officers, and to enable the Major-Generals to proceed in the organization of the detachment ordered in conformity to the act of Congress, the Commander in Chief feels it incumbent upon him to decide on those rights; therefore, in conformity to the apparent intention of the law for governing and regulating the militia; by virtue of the constitution which authorizes him to determine the rank of officers, and, generally, in pursuance of his authority, as Captain-General, he has thought proper to order, that every Lieutenant-Colonel who has, or shall hereafter, come to the command of a regiment, by the discharge, death or removal of the Colonel of said Regiment, shall be considered in every respect as a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant from the day when the command of such regiment devolved on him, unless it shall hereafter be otherwise established by law: And all officers and others will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Numerous complaints having been made of the improper disenrollment of persons from the rolls of the companies in the militia of this Commonwealth, and of the corrupt and unlawful manner in which such enrollments have been frequently made, the Commander in Chief orders, that all persons who have been discharged from the rolls of any company since the appointment of Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates to the several regiments, be again enrolled, and re-examination immediately had, by the Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates of all persons so discharged from the rolls; and the Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates of each regiment shall certify to the commanding officers of the several Companies their opinion of the degree of ability or disability of every such person, belonging to their respective Companies, who had been discharged from the rolls, as aforesaid. It ought to be understood, that by Law, the Commanding Officers of Companies are the keepers of the rolls, and it belongs to them to judge whether any person shall be excused from duty for a time, or whether he shall be discharged from the rolls, in case of disability, and they are accountable for the judicious exercise of this power; but they shall not discharge any person from the rolls without a certificate from the Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate. This system being founded on the Laws, will in all cases, be observed in future, and no Surgeon will presume, of himself, to discharge any man from the rolls, in the Militia of this Commonwealth—and it is expected that great caution will be used in giving certificates of disability, as there are but very few cases which ought to entitle a man to be discharged from the rolls; in general, it will be found best to excuse an invalid only for a time, and when he is reinstated in his health, call him to his duty.

It has also been represented to the Commander in Chief, that corrupt practices have been employed, in some instances, in obtaining certificates of disability, he hopes for the honour of the Militia, that instances like these are few, that the complaints respecting them are altogether without foundation; but should any Surgeon or Surgeon's Mate hereafter demand or receive any fee for a certificate of disability, or for the performing part of his official duty, it is expected that he will be immediately arrested and brought to trial before a Court Martial, for corrupt practices in the execution of his office.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLIAM DONNISON,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Apollos King,

CALLS on all those indebted by Book or Note, of more than six months standing, to make payment by the 1st of Oct. next, or their accounts and notes will be lodged with an attorney to collect, without further notice.

Chesterfield, August 4, 1794.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS *FIRST.*
Not two Blanks *to a* Prize.

TWENTY-FIVE *Thousand Tickets, at* 5 *Dollars each, are* 125,000 *Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a Deduction, of* twelve and a half per Cent. *for the Purposes of the Lottery.*

Prizes,		Dls.	Dls.
1	of	10,000	is 10,000
2		5,000	are 10,000
3		2,000	6,000
6		1,000	6,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	4,000
60		100	6,000
90		50	4,500
120		40	4,800
161		30	3,630
200		20	3,220
7,585		8	60,680
8,358 Prizes,			
16,642 Blanks.			125,000

25,000

* * * THE above Class will positively commence drawing in the REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, in BOSTON, on THURSDAY, 13th November, next, and will continue from day to day, and be completed with all possible dispatch. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid on demand.

* * * THE Managers believe it enough to induce the Public to become Adventurers, to inform them, that the object of this Lottery is to erect a new Building, at the UNIVERSITY in Cambridge, for the further accommodation of the Students. The Friends of Literature are to be found every where, and when the cause can be served, and a great charity for personal emolument at the same time, it is conceived, must operate in favour of the Lottery.

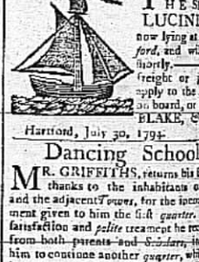
* * * The Managers of this Lottery, and the conducting of the late State Lottery, the Public will observe the positive steps of the strictest punctuality as to the Time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of Prizes, as was observed by them in that Lottery—they pledge themselves for the same punctuality in this.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

☞ Tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT and Major ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 13, 1794.

For BOSTON,



THE SLOOP
LUCINDA,
now lying at *Hartford*, and will sail shortly. For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to N. BLAKE, & Co.

Hartford, July 30, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this and the adjacent Towns, for the encouragement given to him the first *quarter*. The satisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induces him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced as usual. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take few *Scholars*; and he assures all those parents that wish to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greatest attention will be paid not only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from those that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clarke's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Musician, whom he proposes to teach the newest and most fashionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber,

about the first of June last, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a half-penny under the near ear. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN ALLIS.

Hatfield, August 5, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1794. [NUMB. 416.]

ROBESPIERRE'S REPORT,
ON THE INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL MORALITY AND FESTIVALS IN FRANCE.

(*Concluded.*)

ENLIGHTENED observers must have long since perceived symptoms of the present revolution; all important events led to it: Even the views of individuals susceptible of the least improvement were attached to political intrigue; men of letters, by virtue of their influence over opinion, began to obtain an interest in the affairs of state; the most ambitious of them from that period, formed a kind of coalition which encreased their importance; they appeared to be divided into two sects, one of which meanly defended the clergy and despotism; the most powerful and illiberal, was that, known by the name of the Encyclopedist. It included many valuable characters, and a still greater number of sublimous quacks; several of its chiefs had become important persons in the state. Whoever is unacquainted with its influence and policy, cannot have a perfect idea of the preface of our Revolution. This sect in matters of policy, never arrived at the right of the people. In matters of morality it went much beyond the destruction of religious prejudices: Its leaders sometimes declaimed against despots, while they were pensioned by them; they sometimes wrote books against the court, and sometimes dedications to kings, speeches for courtiers, and wanton ballads for Countesses, they were haughty in their writings, and cringing in the antichambers. This sect prepared with the greatest zeal, the doctrine of materialism which prevailed amongst the nobility and amongst wits. We are indebted to it in a great measure for that puffical philosophy, which, reducing egotism to a system, views human society as a war of tricks, success as the rule of justice or injustice, probity as an affair of trade or appearance, and the world as the patrimony of cunning egotists. I have observed that its leaders were ambitious: the agitations which announced a great change in the political order of things, had contributed to extend their views. We have seen that several of them supported intimate connections with the House of *Orleans*, and the English Constitution was in their opinion as the master piece of policy, and the "maximum" of social happiness. Amongst those, who, in the period I have mentioned, distinguished themselves in the career of letters and philosophy, a man by the elevation of his mind, and the greatness of his character, proved himself worthy to become the minister and preceptor of mankind. He attacked tyranny with freedom, spoke with enthusiasm of the divinity; his lively and pointed eloquence painted in vivid colours the charms of virtue; he defended those consoling doctrines which establish bonds for the support of the human mind; the purity of his doctrine, drawn from nature and a profound hatred of vice, as well as his invincible contempt for those designing foplits who had usurped the name of philosophers, drew upon him the hatred and persecution of his rivals and false friends. As I had he been witness to this Revolution, of which he was the precursor, and which has borne him to the pantheon! Who can doubt that his generous mind would have embraced with transport the cause of justice and equality! But what has been done for it by its cowardly adversaries? They opposed the Revolution from the moment they feared that it would not raise the people above each particular vanity: Some have employed their talents to sophisticate Republican principles, and to corrupt the public opinion; they prostituted themselves to factions, and particularly to the *Orleans* party; others have contented themselves with a base neutrality. Men of letters in general have disdained themselves in this Revolution, and, to the eternal shame of genius, the reason of the people has achieved every thing.

Vain and little men! is it possible the prodigies which have immortalized this epoch of human history, have been operated without your assistance and in spite of your exertions? Good sense without intrigue, and genius without instruction, have fortified *France* to that degree of elevation which frightens your meanness and annihilates your error. Artizans have discovered themselves ingenious in the knowledge of the rights of man, while a writer of books (nearly Republican in 1788,) stupidly defended the cause of Kings in 1793. A labourer diffused the light of philosophy through his fields, while the Academician, CONDORCET, formerly a great geometrician, it is said, in the opinion of the literati, and a man of letters in the opinion of Geometricians, but since a timid conspirator, despised by all parties, incessantly rolled to obscure it by the perfidious trash of his mercenary rhapsodies.

You have doubtless already been struck with the tenderness with which so many men who have betrayed their country, have caressed the sinister opinions I have combated. What curious comparisons will present themselves to your minds! We have heard, who would believe this excess of impudence? We have heard in a popular society the traitor GUADET, denounce a citizen for pronouncing the name of deity! A short time after we have heard HEBERT accuse an author for having wrote against atheism. Was it not VERGNIAUD and GENSONNE who, in your presence, and even at your tribune, declaimed with warmth to banish from the preamble of the Constitution, the name of the Supreme Being which you have placed there? DANTON, who smiled with pity at the sentiments of virtue, of glory, of posterity; DANTON, whose system was calculated to disgrace every thing which tends to elevate the mind; DANTON, who was cold and speechless amidst the greatest dangers of freedom, spoke after them with great vehemence, in favour of the same opinion. From whence proceeds this singular agreement of principles between so many men who appeared to be divided? To what must we attribute it? Simply to the care taken by the deserters of the cause of the people, to mask their defection by an affectation of zeal against what they termed religious prejudices; as if they wished to compensate their indulgence of aristocracy and tyranny by the war they declared against the deity. No, the conduct of these artful characters as doubtless directed to deeper political views, they were sensible that to destroy liberty, it was necessary to savour by all the means in their power, every thing which tended to justify egotism, to dry up the heart, and to efface the idea of that beautiful moral which is the only standard by which the public reason judges the defenders and enemies of humanity. They embraced with transport a system, which, confounding the virtuous and vicious, left no other difference between them than the uncertain favours of fortune, no other arbiter than the right of the strongest or most cunning.

You, are destined to a very different object; you will then pursue a contrary policy. But should we not be afraid of awaking fanaticism and of giving an advantage to aristocracy? No: if we adopt the plan which wisdom directs, it will be easy for us to avoid this rock.

Enemies of the people, whoever you are, the national convention will never favour your perverfity. Aristocrats, with whatever specious exterior you may this day wish to veil yourselves, in vain will you endeavour to make use of our censures against the authors of a criminal plot, to accuse sincere patriots whom the hatred of fanaticism only, could have indoced to a few indifferent steps. You do not possess the rights to accuse: And the national justice, in these storms excited by factions, knows how to distinguish errors from conspiracies; it will seize with a sure hand, all perverse intriguers, and will not strike a single virtuous character. Fanaticks expect nothing from us. To invite man to the pure worship of the Supreme Being is to aim a fatal blow at fanaticism. All fictions will disappear before truth, and all follies fall before reason. Unconstrained, unperfected, all sects must unite in the universal religion of nature. We would then advise you to persevere in those principles you have hitherto manifested. Let the freedom of worship be respected for the triumph of reason: But let it not interrupt the publick order, nor let it become the means of conspiracy. Should counter revolutionary malevolence conceal itself under this pretext—Repress it, and leave the rest to the power of principles and even to the force of things. Ambitious priests, do not expect that we shall endeavour to re-establish your empire; such an undertaking would exceed our power; you have destroyed yourselves; nor can we return to moral life, any more than to physical existence.

And besides, what a difference is there between priests and God? Priests are to morality, what quacks are to medicine. How different is the God of nature, from the God of priests! I know nothing which so much resembles atheism as the religion they have professed by force of disfiguring the Supreme Being. They have annihilated him as much as was in their power; they have sometimes made him a globe of fire; sometimes an ox—sometimes a tree; sometimes a man; sometimes a king. Priests have created God in their own image. They have made him capricious, avaricious, cruel, implacable; they have treated him as the mayors of *Paris* formerly treated the descendants of CLOVIS, to reign in his name, and to assume his place. They have confined him in heaven, as in a palace, and have only invited him on earth to solicit in their favour for tythes, riches, honours, pleasures and power. The real priest of the Supreme Being is Nature; his Temple the Universe, his worship virtue, his festivals the joy of a great people assembled in his presence, to unite in the mild bonds of universal fraternity, and to present to him the homage of pure and sensible hearts.

Priests by what title have you proved your mission? Have you been more just, more modest, more the friends of truth than other men? Have you cherished equality, defended the rights of the people, abhorred despotism and pulled down tyranny? It was you who said to Kings "You are the images of God on earth, it is from him alone you derive your power:" And Kings have answered you: "Yes, you are truly the ambassadors of God, let us unite to partake the spoils and adorations of mortals." The sceptre and censer have confpired to dishonour heaven and to usurp the earth.

But let us leave priests and return to the divinity.

Let us fix morality upon eternal and sacred foundations: Let us inspire men with that respect for man, that profound sentiment of his duty, which is the only guarantee of social happiness. Let us nourish it by all our institutions. Let public education be particularly directed towards this object; you will doubtless impress it with a great character, analagous to the nature of our government and to the grandeur of the destiny of our Republick. You will perceive the necessity of rendering it common and equal to all Frenchmen. It is no longer necessary (to form "*gentlemen*," but citizens) the nation alone has the right of bringing up its children, it cannot confide that trust to the pride of families, nor to the prejudices of individuals, the eternal food of aristocracy and domestick federalism, which limits the mind by isolating it, and equally destroys all the foundations of social order; but this great object is foreign to the present discussion.

There is however a kind of institution which must be considered as an essential part of publick education, and which necessarily appertains to the subject of this report. I mean publick festivals.

By collecting mankind together, you will render them better; for when men are thus assembled, they endeavour to please each other, which can only be affected by those things that render them estimable; give to their re-union a great moral and political motive, and the love of virtuous things will with pleasure enter their hearts; for mankind do not see each other without pleasure.

Man is the most noble object in nature, and the most magnificent of all sights is that of a great people assembled. We never speak of the national festivals of *Greece* without enthusiasm; they had however scarcely any other object than games, in which were displayed the strength of the body. *Athens*, or at most the talents of poets and orators. But *Greece* was present, they there saw a still greater fight than the game; which was the spectators themselves; this was the conquering people of *Asia*, whose republican virtues had frequently raised them above humanity. There were the great men who had saved and embellished their country, fathers shown to their sons. *Miltiades, Aristides, Epaminondas, Timoleon*, whose presence alone was a living lesson of magnanimity, justice and patriotism.

How easy would it be for the French people to give to its assemblies a more extensive object and a still greater character! A system of national festivals well understood, would at once become the middle bond of fraternity and the most powerful means of regeneration. Establish general and solemn festivals throughout the Republick; establish particular festivals for every place, which shall be days of relief, and let them replace what circumstances have destroyed.

Let every thing tend to revive those generous sentiments which are the charms and ornaments of human life; the enthusiasm of liberty, the love of our country and respect for the laws. In these assemblies let the memory of tyrants and traitors be devoted to execration; let that of the heroes of liberty and the benefactors of humanity, there receive the just tribute of publick gratitude; let them derive their interest and even their names from the immortal events of our revolution, and from those objects which are most sacred and dear to the heart of man, let them be embellished and distinguished by emblems, analagous to their particular object. Let us invite to our festivals both *nature* and all *the virtues*; let every thing be celebrated under the auspices of the SUPREME BEING, let them be consecrated to him, and let them be opened and closed by an homage to his power, and to liberty!

Thou wilt give thy sacred name to one of the most splendid festivals, O! Daughter of NATURE! Parent of happiness and glory! Thou only legitimate foreseign of the world, dethroned by vice; thou to whom the French people have restored thine empire, and who hast given them in exchange a country and manners; August LIBERTY! Thou shalt partake our sacrifices with thy immortal companion, the mild and holy EQUALITY. We will celebrate humanity; humanity disgraced and trampled under feet by the enemies of the French Republic; how splendid will be that day in which we shall celebrate the festival of mankind! This is the fraternal and sacred banquet, where from the bosom of victory, the French people will invite the immense family, whose honour and imprescriptible rights they alone defend! We will also celebrate all the GREAT MEN of every age and country, who have relieved their country from the yoke of tyrants, or who have founded liberty by wise laws. You shall not be forgotten, illustrious martyrs of the French Republic! You shall not be forgotten heroes who have died fighting for her! Who could forget the heroes of our country? *France* owes hers birth to them, the universe will owe theirs also. May the Universe soon celebrate their glory by enjoying their benefits; how many heroic traits are there confounded in the multitude of great actions, which history has, as it were lavished amongst us! How many names worthy of being inscribed in the rolls of history, still remain buried in obscurity! Unknown, and revered *manes*, should you escape celebrity, you shall not escape our most tender gratitude! Let all tyrants tremble, who are armed against liberty, if any such shall still exist! Let them tremble on that day in which Frenchmen shall swear on your tombs to imitate you! Young Frenchmen, listen to the immortal BARRA, who, from the bosom of the pantheon, invites you to glory; come and scatter flowers upon his sacred tomb, *like young pupils of the nation who were in the midst of the assembly, crowned with the most lively enthusiasm.* "*Long live the Republic!*") BARRA, heroic child, thou cherished thy mother and died for thy country! BARRA, thou hast already received the reward of thy heroism; the nation has adopted thy mother. The nation, finding criminal faction, will raise itself triumphant upon the ruins of vice and thrones;

O! Barra, thou hast found no model in antiquity, but thou hast found amongst us, rivals of thy virtue.

By what fatality or by what ingratitude have we left in oblivion a ſtill younger hero. and one who deſerves the homage of poſterity ? The *Marſeilles* rebels, collected upon the banks of the *Durance*, were preparing to paſs that river, in order to murder the unarmed patriots of thoſe unfortunate regions ; an inconſiderable body of Republicans which had aſſembled on the other ſide of the river, ſaw no other reſource than to cut the cable of the veſſel in which their enemies were to croſs ; but to attempt ſuch an enterprize in ſight of the numerous battalions, which covered the other ſhore, and within reach of their muſquets, appeared a chimerical undertaking, even to the boldeſt. Suddenly a child of eleven years, ſprang upon an axe and flew to the banks of the river, and ſtruck the cable with his whole ſtrength : [*The moſt lively applauſes are heard.*] a diſcharge of muſquetry is directed againſt him, he is wounded ; he again raiſes his axe, finally, the cable is cut : The child receives his mortal wound ; he cries, " of what importance is it to me! I die, but my country is ſaved." He falls ; he is dead ; the South is ſaved ; reſpectable child! How proud is thy country for having given birth to you !—With what pride would *Greece* and *Rome* have honoured thy memory, had they have produced ſuch a character as thee.

Citizens, let us bear his aſhes in pomp, to the temple of glory ; let the Republic in mourning water them with bitter tears ! No, let us not weep for him : let us imitate him, let us avenge him by the ruin of all the enemies of our republic.—All the virtues will diſpute for the right of preſiding at our feſtivals. Let us inſtitute the feſtival of *Glory* ; not of that which ravages and oppreſſes the world, but of that which frees it, which enlightens and conſoles ; it ; of that which, next to our country, is the firſt idol of generous minds. Let us inſtitute a more affecting feſtival, the feſtival of *Miſfortune* ; ſlaves adore fortune and power, we will honor miſfortune ; the miſfortune that humanity cannot entirely baniſh from the earth, but which it conſoles and relieves with reſpect. Thou wilt alſo obtain this homage, O thou who once united heroes and ſages ; thou who multiplieſt the ſtrength of the friends of their country, and of whom wicked men, attached by vice, were only acquainted with a deceitful likeneſs, divine Friendship ! thou wilt recover in Republican Frenchmen thy power and thine altars. Why ſhould we not render the ſame honour to chaſte and generous love, to conjugal affection, to paternal tenderneſs, to filial piety ? Our feſtivals doubtleſs will be neither unintereſting or inelegant. You will be preſent, brave defenders of your country, who are decorated with glorious ſcars ; you will be preſent, venerable old men, whom the happineſs prepared for your poſterity ought to conſole for a long life paſſed under deſpotiſm ; you will be preſent, tender children of the nation, you are riſing to extend its glory and to gather the harveſt of our toils ; you will be preſent, young female citizens, you to whom victory muſt ſoon reſtore brothers and lovers worthy of you ; you will be preſent, mothers of families, whoſe huſbands and ſons have raiſed trophies to the republic upon the wrecks of thrones.

O, Frenchwomen, cheriſh liberty, purchaſed at the price of their blood ; make uſe of your empire to extend that of republican virtue ! O Frenchwomen, you are worthy the reſpect of the world ! What have you to envy the women of *Sparta ?* Like them you have given birth to heroes ; like them you have encouraged them with a ſublime direction to their country.

Execrable is the man who endeavours to extinguiſh ſublime enthuſiaſm and to ſtifle by diſcouraging doctrines, the moral inſtinct of the people, which is the principle of all great actions ! It belongs to you, repreſentatives of the people, to introduce the triumph of the truths we have developed ; brave the fooliſh clamours of preſumptuous ignorance, or hypocritical perverſity. What then muſt have been the corruptions with which we were ſurrounded ; if we have wanted courage to proclaim them ? Will poſterity believe that the conquered factions had carried their temerity ſo far as to accuſe us of moderation and ariſtocracy ; for having revived the idea of the divinity and morality ? Will it believe that they have dared to declare within theſe walls that we had by theſe means carried human reaſon ſeveral ages back ? Reaſon was invoked by theſe monſters, who ſharpned their ſacreligious poignards againſt you ! All thoſe who defended your principles and your dignity, were doubtleſs alſo the objects of their fury. We muſt not be aſtoniſhed if the villains leagued againſt us, appear willing to prepare for us the poiſonous draught ; but before we drink we will ſave our country. The bark which bears the fortune of the Republic is not deſtined to ſhipwreck ; it ſails under your auſpices, and the tempeſt will be obliged to reſpect it.

Repoſe yourſelves then tranquilly upon the immutable foundations of juſtice, and revive public morality. Thunder upon the heads of the guilty, and hurl the thunder bolt upon all your enemies. Where is the inſolent wretch, who after having cringed at the feet of a King, dares to inſult the majeſty of the French people in the perſons of their repreſentatives ? Command to victory ; but above every thing, reſtrain your vice to annihilation. The enemies of the Republic are corrupt men, the patriot is a man of magnanimity and probity, in the full force of the term. It is but a trifle to annihilate all the Kings of *Europe* ; we muſt make the character of the French people reſpected by all nations. In vain may we carry the fame of our arms to the extremity of the Univerſe, if all the paſſions unite to rend with impunity the boſom of our country. Let us be jealous even of the intoxication of ſucceſs. Let us be terrible in miſfortunes, modeſt in our triumphs, and let us fix peace and happineſs in the midſt of us by wiſdom and morality. This is the real object of our toils ; this is the moſt heroick and difficult talk. We believe we ſhall promote this great object, by propoſing to you the following decree :—

☞ The Decree alluded to will appear ſoon.

LONDON, May 28.

SUCCESS of the COMBINED ARMIES.

Whitehall, May 28.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, dated Tournay, the 26th of May, was this day received from his royal highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Tournay, May 26.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleaſure to inform you that his Imperial Majeſty has received, this morning, intelligence from General Count Kaunitz, that, on the 24th inſt. he attacked the French army which had paſſed the Sambre, and had taken a poſition its left to Rouveray and its right to Fontaine l'Evesque ; and that he had completely defeated them, and obliged them to retreat in great confuſion over the river, which he intended to paſs with his army to day in purſuit of them.

The enemy has loſt near fifty pieces of cannon, and above 5000 men, 3000 of whom are priſoners. The loſs of the Auſtrians has been very inconſiderable, as they in a manner ſurpriſed them.

Accounts were likewiſe received to day, that the enemy has made an inroad into the Duchy of Luxemburgh, with an army of 40,000 men, and has taken poſſeſſion of Arlon, which has obliged General Beaulieu (who had moved forward with the troops under his command, and had taken the town of Bouillon by ſtorm) to retire, and to fall back on Marche, in order to cover Namur. I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

Camp, near Tournay, May 23.

The combined armies were yeſterday morning attacked by the whole force that the enemy could bring againſt them : The action commenced at ſix in the morning, and finiſhed about half an hour paſt nine at night. This has been by far the ſevereſt action that has as yet taken place ; but it gives me much pleaſure to add, the enemy were repulſed with a very ſerious loſs. They commenced their attacks as uſual, and a very heavy fire from their artillery forced our poſts at Pick, Templeuve, &c. and drove the Auſtrians and Hanoverians, with an immenſe loſs, back upon Tournay. They were indeed at one time in the village of Froinnes, about half a league diſtant, and were very plainly perceived from the ramparts of the town. The time they were in the village above ſpoken of, they kept up the heaviſeſt fire of muſquetry ever remembered. But our batteries on the Scheldt, and light artillery on the Chauſſee, keeping up a very heavy fire on them, they found it impoſſible to advance ; but ſtill they maintained their ground with much obſtinacy, notwithſtanding the very ſevere loſs they ſuffered, until about five o'clock, when they retreated to Ramegnies, where they made a determined ſtand ; their object being to keep open a communication with the Scheldt. Our Auſtrian and Hanoverian artillery at this time were advancing on the Chauſſee, having a fine plain for the cavalry (Hanoverian and Dutch) who covered them. On the approach to the village of Ramegnies the enemy kept up a heavy fire with grape and muſquetry, which obliged them to retreat in ſome confuſion ; but fortunately for us, at this period General Fox arrived with the remains of his brigade of infantry of the line. Seeing the confuſion that was taking place, he inſtantly formed them within 300 yards of the village, and under cover of the fire of his only two field pieces remaining, advanced and took it by ſtorm. The Carmagnols retreated in the utmoſt confuſion, both from the village, and from a poſt where they had eſtabliſhed themſelves on the banks of the Scheldt. Their loſs here is hardly credible, and ours was alſo ſevere ; ſo much ſo, that this brigade is not now above two thirds the ſtrength of a ſingle regiment. After taking this village, the enemy were purſued (having now begun to retreat in all directions) to the left towards Templeuve, and along the Chauſſee towards Peeke ; which purſuit was continued until ſometime after dark, when the troops were ordered to reſt on their arms. Our loſs on this occaſion I have not as yet been able to learn. The enemy's is computed at 6,000, that of the Auſtrians at 1,000, the Hanoverians about 500, and the Britiſh about 150 ; but, it is to be obſerved, that only the brigade of the line of the latter were engaged with two field pieces, which loſt more than half their men in killed and wounded.

Letters from the army give various details of the late deſperate action. Pichegru commaaded in perſon. He advanced in great force as far as Trois, a ſmall village, not a league from Tournay, on the road to Courtray. The poſition was very favourable to the French, both their wings and rear being covered by a wood, ſo that they could not be turned or attacked by cavalry. Pichegru's front was likewiſe in a great degree ſheltered by the wood. About ſun ſet the French were driven from the field of battle, and purſued to ſome diſtance. Night alone put an end to the purſuit.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia is marching two Armies, one of 30,000, and the other of 15,000 men, into Poland ; and the King of Pruſſia is marching one of 40,000 men—*Alas ! Poor Poland !*

It is ſaid that an engagement was fought on the 29th ult. at Nouvemiatto. This intelligence is alſo contained in ſeveral letters from Warſaw, in which they add, that the Ruſſians, to the number of 17,000 men, had put 21,000 men, in killed and wounded, and an equal number in priſoners.

Accounts from Paris announce the condemnation and execution of 31 farmer generals on the 8th for malpractices. A number of eldeſt ſon of nobles were guillotined on the ſame day.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th ſtate, that the bloody ſcenes which are about to be exhibited in Poland, will probably intereſt more than three Powers to take an active part. Denmark and Sweeden ſeem to have more in view by their mutual alliance, than the bare defence of the flag. The Grand Signior has alſo given orders to put on foot four armies. One of them will be ſtationed near Anappa, the ſecond in the Coban, the third near Bender, and the fourth in Siliſtria.

May 29.—It was yeſterday reported, on the authority of the maſter of a foreign veſſel arrived from India, that the ſettlement of Beuconlen had fallen into the hands of the French.

NEW-YORK, August 6.

A WHALE.

SINCE our laſt, on the day of that publication, a large, company of Britiſh officers, agents, victhuallers, and ſome New-York tories, with whom was hodge-podged a certain diplomatic gentleman, held a kind of royal levee on board of Admiral Murray's ſhip at the Hook. At evening, full of glee, they came up and reported in the city, by verbal and printed means ; that the Thetis had arrived from a cruiſe, the Captain of which had received a Barbadoes paper *at ſea*, which contained GLORIOUS NEWS, viz. that in the naval combat of the grand fleet, *Howe* had *taken* NINE and *ſunk* SIX ſail of the line—and that the Duke of York, 15 days after his defeat, had *ſtalled*, and in conjunction with Clairfayt, had killed SEVENTEEN THOUSAND Frenchmen ! The *extracts* from the paper not appearing immediately, cauſed people to ſuppoſe, that Captain Cochran had caught a *whale*, and found theſe plauſible ſtories in his maw !—The *extracts* however, finally appeared, and we here inſert them, that the public may judge of their authenticity—or whether they be not ſtamped in the front, *vogue braſſard* :

St. EUSTATIA, July 11.

The various contradictory reports from Windward reſpecting the operation of General Grey againſt the French, at Point a Petre, leave us in the dark with reſpect to real ſtate of things there. The following, upon comparing the different accounts together, appears to be the moſt probable. Gen. Grey having taken and deſtroyed Fort du Pee, the troops elated with that victory, purſued the fugitives to Point a Petre, where a mine was ſprung, and a conſiderable number of Britiſh troops killed and wounded by the exploſion ; this accident obliged them to retire ; the loſs is ſaid to amount, to 800 men killed and wounded, that of the French muſt have been much more conſiderable, as an officer counted on the ground between the Fort and the Town 300 dead exclusive of thoſe killed in the Fort. General Grey has ſince received a reinforcement of 300 men from Martinique, and erected batteries on Mr. St. Julien's eſtate on the Gaudaloupe ſide of the Roſe Salle, within ſhot of Point a Petre, and is meditating an attack on that Town ; but it is ſaid he cannot fail ; we hope, however, that the French having been taught by experience that there is no reſiſting the gallantry of ſuch troops commanded by ſuch officers, will ſurrender. Should they not the attack it is much to be feared that a total deſtruction of the Town will enſue, and conſequently that of a number of Britiſh and loyal French inhabitants.

By a gentleman from Windward who brings the following intelligence ; that the Duke of York and General Clairfayt, having agreed upon a joint attack on the French forces, marched by different routs for the purpoſe ; the Duke of York arriving ſome hours before General Clairfayt, was under the neceſſity of beginning the attack againſt a very ſuperiour force ; the conſequence was a defeat ; his Royal Highneſs however, being joined by General Clairfayt the next day, they attacked the French and obtained a complete victory. The Packet likewiſe brings an account that Lord Howe had fallen in with and defeated the French Fleet and taken nine ſail of the line.

Since writing the above we have ſeen a French Gentleman formerly from the Engliſh Camp at Petitbourg ; he confirms the account of a mine being ſprung in Point Petre on the Engliſh entering it, but ſays the total loſs of the Engliſh ſince the commencement of the operations againſt the French patriots, amount to no more than 212 killed. That there is but little doubt but that the French muſt ſoon ſurrender as they are cut off from water. That the Carmagnoles had loſt 300 men killed in the attack on the heights at Fleur de Pot, and that the Engliſh had a battery at Mr. St. Jean's Eſtate which battered the town.

CONTRAST

With the above, the following particulars, given by Captain Pierce of the Hunter which arrived here on Monday from L'Orient and Croſick.

GRAND FLEETS.

May 15, 1794, ſailed from L'Orient bound to Croſick.

June 1, ſailed from Croſick ; four days after fell in with the French frigate Alceſte, mounting 28 12 pounders and 12 ſixes ; at half paſt 4 P. M. the frigate's boat came on board, and ordered me with my paſſengers three paſſenger which I had on board, to the boat, which I immediately complied with, they leaving a guard on board my veſſel. While on board the frigate a French 74 hove in ſight, having in tow the 18 of 120 guns ; with all her maſts, ſpars and rigging cut clear from the deck. The captain of the frigate went on board the 74, and was informed by her captain, that on Sunday, the 1ſt of June, the French and Britiſh fleets, each conſiſting of near 30 ſail of the line, came to action at two o'clock, P. M. in lat. 48, 5. N. long. 11, 15 W. which continued until ſeven P. M. when both fleets ſheered off : on the 2d June, 8, A. M. both fleets again came to action, which was fought with great deſperation for five hours, when both fleets ſeparated ; ſecond time, not a ſhip having been taken on either ſide ; but many crippled ; the above mentioned ſhip of 120 guns being one of the number ; having beſides loſt 200 men killed and wounded, including the commander, and almoſt all her officers, ſo that the captain of the frigate and one of his lieutenants, was ordered by the commander of the 74 to take command of her, and aſſiſt in getting her into port.

Capt. Pierce, while on board the frigate Alcteſt, ſaw and converſed with Captain Smith of the Britiſh cutter Alert, who had been taken a few days before on his paſſage from Plymouth to Halifax, being 6 days out of port.

By this *Contraſt* we detect the *falſity* of the former, and have the ſatisfaction to believe (though the accounts do not fully ſatisfy it) that the French fleet has given Howe a *ſevere drubbing*. In fact, a *drawn* battle, at this juncture, would be *victorious* for the French, whoſe reſources are inexhauſtible.

GAUDALOUPE.

CARIBA.

Alaſs—poor Britons—not many years ſince ye were taught, againſt your will, to dance to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*—and now *La Carmagnolle* is forced upon you from the four winds of heaven, from every *people* (particularly the French) down whoſe throats we have attempted to *cram* your damnable doctrine of *hereditary tyranny* ! We have had many accounts of the battle at Point-a-Petre (GAUDALOUPE) on the 23 July, all of which agree, that the Britiſh was repulſed—but we have ſeen none which carries with it ſo ſtrong an air of authenticity, or is better related than the following from Adams and Smyth's (Wilmington, Delaware) Advertiſer of laſt Saturday :

" Yeſterday arrived in this harbour the brig Iſabella and Ann, William Hampton, maſter, 29 days from St. Kitts and St. Euſtatia ; by whom we are informed, that, on the 2d of July laſt, the Britiſh army under the command of General Simms, made a ſtrong attack on the French Republican troops at Point-a-Petre, having previouſly demanded a ſurrender of the fort and batteries ; aſſuring them, that in caſe of refuſal, now, they ſhould not receive any quarter, but that every ſoul ſhould be put to the bayonet. The brave *Sans Culottes*, regardleſs of Britiſh threats, returned for anſwer, *That they wiſhed to meet them—that their arms were impreſſed on their breaſts and their valour near, Conquer or Die—that their fruited would be relinquiſhed but with their breath, therefore would not accept of, nor give quarter.* Whereupon a council was called, which determined, that all the volunteers from the different colonies, and even the officers and ſeamen from the fleet ſhould be collected, to participate in the expected glory of the day ; and that every man ſhould cauſe to the ſtint from his muſket, and depend entirely on the bayonet. In the mean time the French were not idle ; they had ſunk a mine, that extended under the only paſſage by which the enemy could approach, and appearing in a large body under cover of their guns, the van-guard of the Britiſh, conſiſting chiefly of the 6th regiment, and all the picked men, valiantly approached them under a heady charge ; but the French appearing panic-ſtruck, made a feint retreat, by which the entire column of the Britiſh was ſo far decoyed on the fatal poſt, as, on a ſignal given, to be totally deſtroyed—being precipitated into the air, like many wild geeſe—legs, arms, and heads flying in every direction ; not a ſoul of 2—men and 2—officers eſcaped ; the remainder were driven off the iſland, to their ſhipping, and the French are now in complete poſſeſſion of Grand Terre. The French women were under arms during the ſtorm, & ſtood their ground with firmneſs.

" It is further ſaid, that General Simms is under arreſt on board the Boyne, for ſome alledged miſconduct—that Sir John Jervis and Charles Grey are likely to loſe all the credit they gained at Martinique—that Iſabella is almoſt at a ſtand in the Windward Iſlands, and it is ſuppoſed, that if the Britiſh do not receive large reinforcements from Europe, the French will retake all their poſſeſſions in the courſe of the horrid ſeaſon—that Arnold had arrived at Point-a-Petre, but a ſhort time before the French, and was there captured with the reſt ; but, miſtaking his perſon, had put Mr. Anthony Sommerfall, of St. Kitts, in irons, who, it is ſuppoſed, can never ſurvive the ill treatment, if not already dead—that Arnold ſecreted himſelf until the day of action, when he made his eſcape on a plank across the river Sal, to the Britiſh, where he is now a volunteer without any command—and that, on the 13th July laſt, the Redoubtable Engliſh frigate, had arrived at Euſtatius, from Windward, and confirmed the Duke of York's defeat—alſo gave an account of a ſevere engagement having happened between the Engliſh and French fleets, about the end of May laſt."

Extract of a letter, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, dated the 2d of July, received at Wilmington.

" The Britiſh army, commanded by General Simms, made an attack on the French ; the Britiſh force was great, having volunteers from all the Britiſh Iſlands, with 300 men from Martinico, and all the officers and officers of the fleet.

" The action was very ſevere, occaſioned by many rencontres ſome time before, and the French were well prepared for the attack ; they made a feint, and retreated, by which means they drew the Britiſh on a mine which they had ſprung, and blew the flower of the Britiſh army into the air. The forth regiment, to a man was deſtroyed.

" What remained of the Britiſh army, retreated in great diſorder, abandoning Grand Terre, and left it in full poſſeſſion of the French.

" The loſs of the Britiſh is computed at 800 men, and 28 officers.

OSTEND, June, 14.

SIEGE OF YPRES.

It has been mentioned that the French were beating all the force of their North-Auſtrian army againſt *Ypres*, which is defended by a ſtrong garriſon ; and that the *Duke of York*, and CLAIRFAYT were marching to force the *Carmagnoles*, to raiſe the ſiege. The right wing of CLAIRFAYT's army, commenced the attack, on the French, who immediately poured in ſuch numbers of troops, as to oblige it to retreat precipitately, and with much loſs. The *Duke of York* army is endeavouring to recover the Weſtern, and to aſſiſt CLAIRFAYT, but as *Menin* and *Courtrai* obſtruct the junction, he muſt hazard a ſevere action to effect it.

Ypres is wholly ſurrounded, and the French bombard it day and night—and it is ſuppoſed cannot hold out long unleſs ſuccoured. The next object, if it falls, will be *Newport*, which is well fortified.

Another viſit from the French is expected here. The merchants and opulent people are preparing to quit the town ; the ſhipping are hawling out, and the ſluices are filling with water. We have hopes, however, that a junction between CLAIRFAYT and YORK will be effected, and that *Ypres* will be ſuccoured.

JUNE 15. *Ypres* ſtill holds out ſtoutly, and the beſiegers as yet have done little damage to the town, although their fire has been tremendous. Several reports are in circulation, one is that CLAIRFAYT has diſlodged the French from *Haddelo*, in the vicinity of *Ypres*. The ſluices are ſtopped filling.

* * *Ypres* is a conſiderable barrier town, in the *Auſtrian-Netherlands*, ſituated 12 miles W. of *Courtrai*, 15 miles N. W. of *Liſle*, and 130 N. of *Paris*.

LONDON, June 28.

The French collected from *Liſle, Courtrai* and *Menin*, who now ſurround *Ypres*, amount to 60,000. Two attempts have been made to ſtorm the works ; and the red hot balls fired into the town, have deſtroyed ſeveral fine houſes.

The repulſe of CLAIRFAYT's right wing was attended with conſiderable loſs ; but by no means prevents the operation of the meaſures to ſuccour *Ypres*. Our accounts from *Oſtend*, to the 15th, contradict the report, that *Ypres* had ſurrendered the 13th. However, ſuch an event is to be expected, if aſſiſtance is not ſpeedily given the garriſon.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

The Governor has appointed the Chief Juſtice and Gen. Irvine to proceed to the Weſtern country, to aſcertain the facts relative to the late riots, and if practicable, to bring the rioters to a ſenſe of their duty. In conſequence of the Preſident's proclamation, he has alſo convened the legiſlature to meet on the 1ſt of September next.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

The poſt from that quarter arrived yeſterday, but brought no mail from *Pittſburgh*. From verbal information we underſtand, that the houſe and barn of Mr. Benjamin Wells, an exciſe officer, and thoſe of ſome others have been burnt, but no lives were loſt as no reſiſtance was attempted. At a meeting held at *Braddock's* field on Friday laſt in conſequence of the notice in the handbill between 5 and 6000 men, we underſtand, aſſembled in arms, and appointed forty of their number a committee to report what further proceedings ſhould be had. The oppoſers of the exciſe are ſo decided in their meaſure that none of a contrary opinion dare expreſs it. Gen. Neville, and Maj. Lenox got ſafe into the back part of *Fayette*, and are near this city if not already arrived.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11.

A gentleman from *Salem* yeſterday morning, brings the following intereſting intelligence :

That Capt. Diamond arrived there on Saturday evening, from *Ireland*, who fell in with the Engliſh fleet of men of war, frigates, cutters, fireſhips, and tenders, in all about 50, bound up in the channel to *Portſmouth*. Capt. D. ſays that he ſaw 11 of their ſhips of the line, diſmaſted and in tow, and the reſt of the ſhips in a very ſhattered condition.

Capt. Diamond alſo fell in with and ſpoke a ſhip bound to *Jamaica*, who parted with the above fleet in the Engliſh channel, the Captain of which confirmed the above—and added, that the " Britiſh fleet had been moſt horridly mauled, and one of their 74 gun ſhips was ſunk with all her crew."

AUGUST 16.

A gentleman who came paſſenger, in the Juno, from *Amſterdam*, informs, that when in the *Texel*, he received information, that *Ypres* had ſurrendered to the French, on the 18th June.

Further particulars reſpecting the late Naval Engagement.

Names of the French ſhips, their damage, &c.

Grand Monarque 130 guns, got off without much damage.

Terrible 120, raked the *Marlborough* when ſhe was engaged with the *Impetueux* and *Mutius Scævola* ; afterwards rowed away with only her foremaſt ſtanding—ſince ſunk.

Repoſſeur 120, rowed off with her foremaſt only ſtanding.

Revolutionaire 120, engaged by the *Audacious*, got off.

Sans Pariel 90, which joined after the action of the 29th, taken.

Jacobin 90, after a long and hard fought battle, ſunk, and every ſoul periſhed. It was this ſhip, that it is ſaid, when ſhe water was riſhing in at her lower ports, fired on the guns of the upper tier.

Vengeur 74, taken, but ſunk immediately, and out of 700 men of her crew, only 58 could be picked up by the boats of the fleet.

Pelletier 74, ſaid to have ſunk.

Patrie 74, alſo ſaid to have ſunk.

Northumberland 74, taken.

America 74, taken by the *Leviathan* and *Royal Sovereign*.

Achille 74, taken.

Mutius Scævola 74—This ſhip in attempting to board the *Marlborough* was paid on by that ſhip's guns, and thoſe of the *Impetueuſe*, at the time her ſtern was againſt the *Marlborough's* quarter, and ſwung round with her bow againſt the *Marlborough* where ſhe lay for ſome time, expoſed to a rallying fire, and was totally diſmaſted.

La Juſte—taken.

Impetueuſe, ſtruck to the *Marlborough*, after being diſmaſted, and carried away her bow-ſprit, head, &c. againſt the *Marlborough's* ſtern.

Indomptable 80, *Neptune* 80, *Convention* 74, *Jemappe* 74, *Montagnard* 74, *Mont Blanc* 74, *Trojan* 74, *Temeraire* 74, *Scipion* 74, *Tourville* 74, and *Entreprenant* 74, no particular account of loſs.

Three ſhips, names unknown, out of the above fleet, were rowed off, diſmaſted. The *Mutius Scævola*, laſt her maſts, along ſide the *Marlborough* ; her fate is unknown. After the action of the 29th, one ſhip left them entirely. Between the 29th and 1ſt June, the French were joined by three ſail of the line.

Admiral Villeret Joyeuſe, was the French commander in chief. Bouvre, the ſecond, and Millot, the third in command.

Not one of the ſeven French ſhips ſtruck their colours, but the *Vengeur*, when going down, hoiſted an Engliſh jack.

THE LATEST ADVICES

From Europe, that can be relied on, are contained in a letter brought by a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Juno, from Amſterdam, from a merchant of the firſt reſpectability and intelligence in Amſterdam : They ſtate, that on the 18th of June, Ypres ſurrendered to the French, its garriſon conſiſting of 7000 men ;—That on the 25th Charleroi, alſo capitulated, before which the Auſtrian Gen. Beaulieu was killed ; That the decree of the National Convention forbidding *quarter* being given to the Engliſh and Dutch, was repealed ; and that it was the general expectation, that the French would over run all Maritime Flanders.

Yeſterday arrived the brig Adventure, Captain Tucker, from Liverpool. She left it the 2d June. In long. 12, Capt. T. ſaw the Engliſh fleet, of about 39 ſail in the whole, returning into port, in a very crippled ſtate.

The Preſident of the U. S. has iſſued a requiſition for raiſing 12,950 of the Militia of the following States, to be held in readineſs to march at a moment's warning, viz : Pennſylvania, 4,500. Infantry, 500 Cavalry. 200 Artillery—New-Jerſey 2,500 Infantry, 500 Cavalry, 100 Artillery—Maryland, 2,000 Infantry, 200 Cavalry, 150 Artillery—Virginia, 3,000 Infantry, 300 Cavalry.

To prevent inconvenience, it ſhould be mentioned, that the new French Crowns, paſs currently at the bank—value One Dollar ten cents.

Right happy are we that the projected Canal, which is to unite the waters of the Merrimac with thoſe of this harbour, is progreſſing. On Monday laſt, the Commiſſioners ſet out to perambulate the land through which it is to paſs. Though the expence is computed at 300,000 dollars, yet ſuch is the ſpirit of enterpriſe of our fellow citizens, and ſuch the advantages which demonſtrably will accrue from the project, that the buſineſs is likely to be proſecuted with alacrity.

On Wedneſday laſt, the Hon. Henry Knox, Secretary at War of the United States, arrived in town from Philadelphia.

SALEM, Auguſt 5.

Yeſterday, Capt. Sayward arrived at Glouceſter, in 25 days paſſage from Antigua, and a gentleman of reſpectability, who has ſeen him, informs us, that he brings the following account.

That the Britiſh, under Gen. Grey, having attacked the French forces on Grand Terre (Gaudaloupe) in three diviſions, were repulſed with great ſlaughter, and a complete defeat ; That one diviſion had about 400 men killed ; another, 200 ; and the third 100 ; that Gen. Grey himſelf was wounded in the arm, and the Adjutant Gen. killed : That in conſequence of this defeat, the Britiſh were evacuating the Iſland entirely : That Admiral Jervis had diſcontinued the blockade, and gone to Baſſeterre, to facilitate and protect the embarkations. That a part of the troops had arrived at Antigua, and an officer informed Capt. Sayward, that he loſt one ſerjeant and 17 privates out of his company only. The Officer declares, that they had never encountered ſuch troops as the French, and that it was impoſſible to withſtand their impetuoſity. The Britiſh were under the neceſſity of leaving their wounded to the mercy of the enemy.

Capt. S. relates a circumſtance which took place—whether before or at the time of the action, or by what means, we could not learn, that about 100 men, among whom was the commander of a Britiſh 74 gun ſhip, and ſeveral other officers were blown up in a houſe upon the Iſland.

NORTHAMPTON, Auguſt 13.

According to the lateſt accounts, the riotous proceedings in the back parts of Pennſylvania, in oppoſition to the exciſe law, continued to a diſgraceful and alarming degree. It is feared that they will not be ſuppreſſed, without having recourſe to arms.

A Newyork paper mentions, that an account had been received, in that city, by the way of Barbadoes, " That a junction between the Duke of York and Gen Clairfayt had been effected ; and that another engagement had been fought on or about the 1ſt of June, between them and M. Pichegru, the French general, which proved moſt favourable to the allies." But we cannot learn that the late arrival at Portland brings any confirmation of this ſucceſs. On the contrary, letters received by this veſſel ſay, that, on the whole, " the balance of ſucceſs was in favour of the French."

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE juſt received and now opening at their Store a little eaſt of the Meeting-Houſe in Conway, a freſh ſupply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to thoſe before on hand, make them a large aſſortment, which they offer to their cuſtomers and others on good terms for ready pay or ſhort credit, viz :—Scarlet, Navy Blue, and faſhionable Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths, Scarlet, Blue, Slate and mix'd Second Cloths, Slate, Pearl, Drab, Buff and Black Caſſimeres, Dark and Light Elaſtic Cloths, Green and White Flannel, Chintzes and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Muſlins, Lawns and Cambricks, Chintz and Purple Shawls, 7-8 Linens, Jeans, Faſtian, Plain, Striped and Twill'd Nankeens, Shallioons, Durants, Tammies, Silk Crape and Calimancoes—a variety of Cotton and other Veſt Shapes, Suttins, Lutestrings, Modes, Perſians, Taffanies, Scarecents, Gauzes, Muſlin, Lawn, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Fans, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Laces and Edgings, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Satinet, Black and Colored Laſtings, Oiled Silk Hat Covers, Vellum and other Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt and Buttons, a large Aſſortment of Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glaſs Ware, Oiled Cloth, for Table Spreads, Looking Glaſſes, quart, pint and half pint Tumblers by the Straw or ſingle, Perry's & Entick's Dictionaries, Writing Paper and Spelling Books, Lump, Cane and Maple Sugar, beſt Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Raiſins, Powder, Shott, Flints, Lead in bars, Wool Cards, Cotton Wool by the Bale or ſingle pound, Pewter and Braſs, Cut 4d Nails, Snuff by the Bladder or leſs quantity, Pigtail and Twiſt Hand Tobacco, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 Britiſh Glaſs, German and Crawley Steel, O L and American Riſtered Steel, Redwood, Logwood, and Fuſtick, Allum, Copperas, Verdigreaſe and Rotin, Spaniſh White, Spaniſh Brown and Chalk, W. I. & N. R. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Codfiſh, Nova-Scotia Grindſtones, from 56 to 300 cwt. &c. &c. &c.

Moſt kinds of pendance, old Pewter and Braſs, Cotton and Linen Rags will be received in payment. Alſo Cash or Goods given for good Butter and Beeswax.

Wanted a quantity of Hogs Briſtles, cleaſa combed and free from filth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above articles.

Conway, Auguſt 18, 1794.

WANTED to hire, immediately, TWO Journeymen PAPER-MAKERS, to whom good wages and conſtant employ will be given—Wanted, alſo, two Apprentices, to the above buſineſs, one about 13, the other 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Aug. 20, 1794.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 7th inſt. a light bay MARE, three years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before, trots and paces, about 14½ hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her, or give information where ſhe may be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Northampton, Auguſt 20, 1794.

DANBURY, July 26.

On Tuesday last, Moses Johnson, (a noted thief) was committed to the Jail in Fairfield, for committing rapes on his two oldest daughters; his trial will come on at the Superiour Court, in this town, in August next.

LITCHFIELD, July 30.

On Monday last, Serjeant Lent Munson, late of the first foblegion in Gen. Wayne's army, arrived in this town, from captivity among the Ottoway Indians. Mr. Munson's intelligence, observation, and integrity entitle him to full credence. He was taken by the Indians, at their defeat of the party under the command of lieut. Lowry and ensign Boyd, escorting the waggons on the 17th of October last, four and an half mile advanced from fort St. Clair. The Americans consisted of 100 rank and file; of the Indians there were but 52. How many Americans were killed he knows not; there were only eleven taken prisoners, one of whom, a weakly boy, unable to travel, was killed and scalped. The remaining ten were distributed among the Captors, their heads shaved, and made to serve as slaves. He was carried by his master to their settlement on the Maumee river, thirty miles from its mouth on lake Erie; where he continued until the 17th of June last, when he made his escape. The warriors had gone off on the 12th to join the main body of the Indians that was forming at the Glaze about 40 miles up the river. He had before this time learned their language so far that he could well understand their conversation. They told him they expected to have a great many warriors collected, enough to cut Wayne's army to pieces; but the traders there said, i the Indians collected 1600, it would be more than they expected; 1500 they thought was the most the Indians could bring into the field. He says the Indians talk with great confidence of their own superiority in numbers and bravery; and boast that they are not afraid of four to one.

Mr. Munson escaped by the way of the rapids, Detroit, and Niagara. He saw the new fort erecting by Gov. Simcoe at the rapids of the Maumee, 15 miles from lake Erie. The party there at work instead of quitting the place, as has been reported, had been lately reinforced by about 100 men. Gov. Simcoe had been there a short time before, but was at Niagara when he came through that place. A regiment called "the first American regiment, or the Queen's Rangers," was raising at Niagara, where the bounty was ten guineas. He was solicited to engage in that corps by a Mr. Fanning, one of Gov. Simcoe's Aids, who told him that they expected a war with this country. They were making great preparations for war, repairing their fort, and arming vessels; three vessels of war were sailing on lake Erie; two of them carried twelve guns, the other eight; and several row boats.

The Indians have no expectation of being subdued; they say that when they have cut off two or three more armies of Americans, the United States will make peace with them. On the 4th of June, the Indians received their supplies of ammunition for the Campaign from the king's stores.

Adam Collion,

From BOSTON,

HAS for Sale, at the Brick House, between Capt. HUNT's and Mr. HENSHAW's, on the opposite side of the Street, a good assortment of English and other

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Velvets, Lamb skins, Baizes, Serge, Derant, Tammies, Silk Gloves, and Mitts, Lutestrings, Black and White Gauze, Millinett, Black Satin, Modes, Sercenets, Chintzes, Calicoes, Shawls of all colours, Ribbons, Fans, Veil Shapes, Ladies' Stays, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Sewing Silk, Twist, and all and all kinds of Trimmings for men's wear, Satinets, Wildbares, Listings, Florentines, Calamancoes, Shalloons, Moreens, Fustians, Jeans, Striped Nankeets, Copperplates, Corded Dimity, Muslinets, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, Jackonet, & Strip'd Muslins, Cambrick and plain Lawn, Flowered, Muslin, and Lawn Aprons, Coloured Tiffanies, India Persians, Silk Handkerchiefs, Wire, Taste, Thread, Quality-binding, Tapes, a good assortment of Ladies' Cloth Shoes and Slips, silk ditto, of the best kind, a good assortment of Men's and Women's Leather Gloves, the very best sort of Souchong Tea, Coffee, and Ginger. As the above articles are of the best kind, he shall endeavour to put them at such a price as will make it for their interest to purchase.

Northampton, August 4, 1794.

FOR SALE,

23,000 Acres of Land,

IN the Genesee Country, being Township No. 7, in the 5th Range, six miles square, pleasantly situated, with the north branch of the Susquehannah running thro' the centre of it. It is interspersed with springs, and brooks which afford a number of Mill-seats; the post road from Philadelphia to Genesee River, runs through said town; there is one settlement on the land, and a tavern kept; it is timbered with ash, beach, maple, bass, cherry, white pine, oak and chestnut, and within eight miles of a Saw mill and Grist-mill.—The Land will be sold in small Lots, or the whole together, as may best suit the purchasers. *Ten Dollars* on each hundred acres must be paid down; for the remainder, one year without interest, or five years with interest, will be given, to make payment, and the Land taken as security.—Good warranty deeds will be given.

Every particular will be made known by applying to the Subscriber, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire.

JAMES EASTON.

Pittsfield, July 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has LINSEED OIL for sale, at his mill in Worthington.—To let a Grist Mill, upon Sharer, with two run of Stones, and in a good place for business; possession given the 1st of Nov. next.—He wants to hire a *Clothier*, that can be well recommended, to take the care of the CLOTHIERS' BUSINESS, and two *Journeymen*, for the same business: Or, the mill will be let on shares, or rented out for a number of years—said Mill is new, and has two stocks, and is conveniently situated to do business. It will be completely finished, and fit for business by the 20th inst.

Worthington, August 1, 1794

The proprietors of the

Mail Stage, from Springfield to Hanover take this method to inform the publick, that they propose running their Stages twice a week, under the following regulations, viz.: beginning on the 12th inst. the Stage will leave Springfield, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, A. M. dine at Northampton, lodge at Greenfield; procede to Brattleboro', on Wednesdays and Saturdays; where they will meet Hanover Stage, and exchange passengers and return to Greenfield on Wednesday and Saturday nights, procede to Springfield on Mondays and Thursdays.

Hanover Stage leaves

that place on Tuesdays and Fridays, in the morning—dine at Charlestown, lodge at Westminster—procede to Brattleboro' where they meet Springfield Stage, and exchange passengers, the Hanover Stage will return to Westminster, on Wednesday and Saturday nights—on Mondays and Thursdays procede to Hanover.

Fare for passengers

3d. per mile, with 14lb. baggage grats—150lb. the same as a passenger.

Genteel Carriages and

careful drivers, will be provided and every favour duly acknowledged by the public's humble servants.

LEVI PEASE.
BERIAH WILLARD

August 6, 1794.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber in June last, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, slit in the under side the left, supposed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up said Heifer, or return her to the Subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for.

MOSES TILER.

Westampton, August 7, 1794.

Andrew Wood,

INFORMS his customers, that No. 411, compleated his last quarter. He once more requests all persons indebted to him for *Newspapers*, to make payment, before his lenity (like his purse) is exhausted.—He has repeatedly called in this way, but to no effect—being now incited by motives of benevolence, he gives this notice, which he hopes they will not deem unreasonable or unkind, but Agrippa-like, will say, "*almost thou persuadest me to*" PAY MY DEBTS. Those who do not attend to this call, may expect to hear this subject *improved*, by an officer, in this manner, "*for want thereof, take the body.*"

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Boston, July 7, 1794.

DOUBTS having been entertained by some officers in the militia of this Commonwealth, respecting the rights of the Lieutenant-Colonels who have come to the command of regiments, by the resignation, death or removal of the Colonels. To prevent the numerous inconveniencies which would result to the militia, by the continuance of those doubts in the minds of the officers, and to enable the Major-Generals to proceed in the organization of the detachment ordered in conformity to the act of Congress, the Commander in Chief feels it incumbent upon him to decide on those rights; therefore, in conformity to the apparent intention of the law for governing and regulating the militia; by virtue of the constitution which authorizes him to determine the rank of officers; and, generally, in pursuance of his authority, as Captain-General, he has thought proper to order, that every Lieutenant-Colonel who has, or shall hereafter, come to the command of a regiment, by the discharge, death or removal of the Colonel of said Regiment, shall be considered in every respect as a Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, from the day when the command of such regiment devolved on him, unless it shall hereafter be otherwise established by law: And all officers and others will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Numerous complaints having been made of the improper disenrollment of persons from the rolls of the companies in the militia of this Commonwealth, and of the corrupt and unlawful manner in which such disenrollments have been frequently made, the Commander in Chief orders, that all persons who have been discharged from the rolls of any company since the appointment of Surgeon and Surgeon's Mates to the several regiments, be again enrolled, and a re-examination immediately had, by the Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates of all persons so discharged from the rolls; and the Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates of each regiment shall certify to the commanding officers of the several Companies their opinion of the degrees of ability or disability of every such person, belonging to their respective Companies, who had been discharged from the rolls, as aforesaid. It ought to be understood, that by Law, the Commanding Officers of Companies are the keepers of the rolls, and it belongs to them to judge whether any person shall be expunged from duty for a time, or whether he shall be discharged from the rolls, in case of disability, and they are accountable for the judicious exercise of this power; but they shall not discharge any person from the rolls without a certificate from the Surgeon and Surgeon's Mate. This system being founded on the Laws, will in all cases be observed in future, and no Surgeon will presume, of himself, to discharge any man from the rolls, in the Militia of this Commonwealth—and it is expected that great caution will be used in giving certificates of disability, as there are but very few cases which ought to entitle a man to be discharged from the rolls; in general, it will be found best to excuse an invalid only for a time, and when he is reinstated to his health, call him to his duty.

It has also been represented to the Commander in Chief, that corrupt practices have been employed, in some instances, in obtaining certificates of disability, he hopes for the honour of the Militia, that instances like these are few, or that the complaints respecting them, are altogether without foundation; but should any Surgeon or Surgeon's Mate hereafter demand or receive any fee for a certificate of disability, or for the performing part of his official duty, it is expected that he will be immediately arrested and brought to trial before a Court Martial, for corrupt practices in the execution of his office.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
WILLIAM DONNISON,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Apollos King,

CALLS on all those indebted to Book or Note, of more than six months standing, to make payment by the 1st of Oct. next, or their accounts and notes will be lodged with an attorney to collect, without further notice.

Chesterfield, August 4, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which good pay will be made, by

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, August 12, 1794.

Harvard College Lottery,

CLASS FIRST.

Not two Blanks *to a Prize.*

TWENTY-FIVE Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, *subject to a Deduction*, of twelve and half per Cent. *for the Purposes of the Lottery.*

Prizes,	Dol.	Do.
1	of 10,000	is 10,000
2	5,000	are 10,000
3	2,000	6,000
6	1,000	6,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
90	50	4,500
100	40	4,000
120	30	3,600
161	20	3,220
200	10	2,000
7,585	5	37,925

8,358 Prizes,
16,642 Blanks.

25,000 | 125,000

* * THE above Class will positively commence drawing the — REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, in BOSTON on THURSDAY, 13th November, next, and continue *three days to a day, and be completed with all possible dispatch. A List of Prizes will be* immediately *published, and the Prizes paid* on demand.

THE Managers believe it exactly *to indicate the Public, to become Adventurers to inform them, that the object of the Lottery is to erect a new Building, at the* UNIVERSITY *in* Cambridge, *for the further accommodation of the Students. The Friends of Literature are to be found every where, and where the people can be served, and a fair chance for personal emolument at the same time presents itself; this double inducement, well considered, must operate in favour of the Lottery.*

* * THE *Managers of this Lottery had the conducting of the late State Lottery—the Public will do them the justice to say the* STRICTEST punctuality *as to the time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of Prizes, was observed by them in that Lottery—they pledge themselves for the same punctuality in this.*

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL LOOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
Managers.

Tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, *and Major* ERASTUS LYMAN.

Northampton, August 13, 1794.

For BOSTON,

THE SLOOP LUCINDA, now lying at Hartford, and will sail with a few days—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to NATHANIEL BLAKE, & Co.

Hartford, July 30, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this and the adjacent *Towns*, for the encouragement given to him the first *quarter*. The satisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induced him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced at Hatfield. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take few *Scholars*; and he assures all those parents who wish to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greatest attention will be paid not only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from those that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*.—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clarke's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Musician, where it proposes to teach the newest and most fashionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a half-penny under the near ear. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN ALLIS.

Hatfield, August 5, 1794.

Turnip Seed,

A SMALL quantity of TURNIP SEED imported this Spring, may be had of the Store of R. BRECK, & Son.

Northampton, August 12, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1794. [NUMB. 417.]

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 26, *AMERICA.*

MARQUIS Lansdowne rose, and after taking a view of the Ministers at home, and the situation of affairs on the Continent; France, drew the attention of the Lordships to the conduct of Ministers towards neutral nations, or those powers of Europe, who had not confederated in the military crusade. Their conduct was highly reprehensible in respect to what it had alienated the affections of the Republick, and driven it into the arms of France. It becomes now in its turn a spectator of our defeats and losses at sea, the circumstances of which it is equal expedient to conceal from the public as ours. Their conduct towards Sweden and Denmark, is marked with no less foresight and policy. Those powers have already had their siege fleets, and should they once be brought to act in conjunction with France, he did not know to what an extent war and misery we should be driven.

The Marquis having drawn the outline of our situation with respect to the war in Europe, the prospect of our success, and the means which rested on it, said, that what he principally intended to call up and interest the minds of their Lordships, in a matter, some of the highest magnitude to the wildest concerns. It was the relative situation of America to this country. America, he said, as a neutral nation, could be believed, a wise one, had adopted an excellent, which it behoved her to adopt. Nevertheless, as a neutral nation, she certainly had a right to our attention and regard, in point of justice and policy. Whatever differences of opinion had arisen between Great Britain and the European powers, the interests of America, and the friendship of America, should be cultivated. The peace which was made with America, in 1783, was such as was calculated, not only to lay the foundation of an intire, but of a lasting friendship: It united to her the boundaries of her dominion, with a degree of liberality: It gave her the ocean as the natural barrier on the east, and the great Lakes as the natural limit on the north and west. The forts and posts which, by treaty, should have been delivered to her, have remained since in our hands; for what reason he did not now wish to discuss; and, though repeated applications have been made to government, as it had appeared from Mr. Jefferson's letter to the Minister Plenipotentiary for Commerce, (Mr. Pinckney) that no satisfactory answer can be obtained respecting them.

The Marquis then adverted to the order of council, of November, 1793, for the seizing and detaining all American vessels laden with wheat, flour, or grain, bound to any of the ports of France; which order had been kept a secret for some time, and both from the evil consequences that would accrue to Great Britain in its commercial concerns, had called for a deputation of the merchants of the city of London, who deprecated any rupture with America, as one of the greatest calamities, both in a political as well as commercial point of view, could happen to this country. This measure, the Marquis represented, as ungenerous, provoking and impolitick; and then added, as matter of the highest aggravation the conduct of Ministers, in the behaviour of the Consul at Algiers, towards the American trade to the Mediterranean; it was matter of notoriety that the Portuguese had kept in the Mediterranean, a fleet ready to act at all times against the Algerine pirates. Various reasons had been assigned for the armament. Some told it had been from the old superstitious grudge, which the Portuguese had against the Barbary States. Others, for the purpose of exercising their marine, and keeping it in action. But here it seemed to pervert the trade of America to Lisbon; and here it becomes an object of serious attention. It is alleged as a fact; a fact be it of good reason, he said, to believe, (but which he would wish to hear fully denied and refuted) that a truce had been made, under the influence of the English Consul, between the Dey of Algiers and the Portuguese; and that, in consequence of this treaty, the Americans, unapprehensive of the danger which arose, from the treachery of the States of Barbary, were seized, plundered, and led into captivity, where many of them now groan under the oppression of those barbarians.

The noble Marquis then proceeded to state that part of the business on which he principally grounded his motion. He said that which would fall most seriously and forcibly to ministers to explain, and which he deemed essentially necessary for their Lordships to be informed of, was, the recent conduct of Ministers in the person of Lord Dorchester, Governour General of Quebeck. He considered Lord Dorchester as a man too prudent to act of himself, under circumstances so big with danger, to propagate with calamity and pain, had he not the express authority of Ministers for such a conduct; a conduct which, the Marquis said, went to open a scene of horror and devastation in the western world, by an open declaration of war, between Great Britain and America. Lord Dorchester had, he said, recently received a deputation from the Indians, who inhabit to the northwest of the Ohio, announcing their wishes to unite with the English, and break the peace with the colonies. The noble Marquis here read the answer of Lord Dorchester to this deputation, which reached every hostile sentiment breathed by them, professing to each period the tender and paternal appellation, "*Children.*"

The Marquis then said, that, if a war with America was the object of their wishes; if the peace of 1783 had now given dissatisfaction to those who then concluded it, they should come forward and declare their change of sentiment, and unfold the purpose of such a war. The Americans, from their councils and publick discussions, wished, by every means, to avert the calamities of such a state, and had given proofs of forbearance under insults and irritation; but he would, nevertheless, from a consideration of the great importance that the trade of America is to this country, most sincerely advise Ministers, before they entered on a measure so impolitick, and on which a great part of the commerce of this island now depended, carefully to consider it in all its circumstances; and he hoped that they would fairly come forward, and give that information which their Lordships should know, on the facts he had mentioned, and which he would be very happy to find fallacious. On these considerations, he would move, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, requesting his Majesty would be graciously pleased to order, that there be laid before this House such instructions as have been given, or ordered to be given, to Lord Dorchester, relative to the differences between the American States, and the Indians to the northwest of the Ohio, and Lord Dorchester's answer thereto."

Lord Grenville rose in reply, to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who, he said, had introduced into his speech much extraneous matter, and which was no way relevant to the motion he had brought forward. He had set out with taking a view of the internal situation of this country, and had used expressions which indicated his utter diffent to the measures lately adopted by administration. He had said, government used measures of unmerited and unprecedented severity. This, his Lordship said, was quite foreign to the present motion; nevertheless, as the noble Marquis had thought proper to introduce it, he conceived it proper to notice it in reply. That government, so far from using undue severity, had, on the contrary, been almost criminally tardy, was a point to which he was sure the sense of the country would concede. They had waited until they found the ferment of opinion was ready to break out into action; and the consequences of such actions would be but a counterpart of those horrors which he saw passing before our eyes in another country. Let any man look at this country for these two years past, and then say if he can possibly deny the urgency and expediency of the measures which have been adopted. After the view which the noble Marquis had taken of our domestick situation, the subject of the neutral powers had engaged his attention. Lord Grenville said he was ready at any time to justify the conduct of Great Britain, in those parts in which it had been impeached, relative to its conduct toward neutral powers. He maintained that it had been much less rigorous than was warranted by the law of nations. It was a principle admitted, and indeed was incontestible, that you might prevent any power from supplying your enemy under the cloak and cover of an insidious neutrality.

The Algerine truce, was the next object that demanded his Lordship's attention. The Portuguese, he said, were always our natural friends, and ever ready to give amicable assistance; but from their situation with the Algerines, they were prevented from rendering that assistance which otherwise they were inclined to give us. Thus conditioned, they applied to the government of this country, to act the part of a mediator, and to endeavour to effectuate a peace between them and the Algerines. His Majesty did accordingly dispatch a consul, who negociated a truce. But he denied it was attended with any of that secrecy, and for those purposes, which were stated by the noble Marquis.

The order of council had also been introduced into the Marquis's speech of this evening. His Lordship asserted, that in respect to that measure, this country would have been justified had it gone to even greater lengths: What did we do? We did not seize the corn; on the contrary, we merely brought their vessels into English ports and paid a fair price for their cargoes. Surely the Americans could not be said to be ill treated. Were they not as well paid in English gold as they would have been in French assignats?

Another subject introduced was the boundary line. This his Lordship said, was the first time that ever he had heard that article in the treaty of peace stated as an advantage to this country. He admitted that although it was not advantageous yet the treaty should be observed; at the same time it was to be remembered, that it was mutually binding on both parties, and it was unfair to demand the execution of a treaty by one party, when it remained unfulfilled by the other. It was unjust to demand one party to relinquish their advantages without receiving those benefits which they had stipulated for, by the very same treaty. He had voted for the treaty of peace, not because he thought it was the most desirable that could be procured; and further experience had convinced him he was right in his opinion of the article settling the boundary line of the American states.

He now came to the last part of the noble Marquis's speech, and on which he seemed most to rely. He should only say, that the paper which was produced from the pocket of the noble Lord, was one that never before came to his knowledge. He had received no dispatch from Lord Dorchester. It might be true and authentick; and it might be false. If any such really did exist, he should doubtless in due time hear of it, together with that noble person's reasons for his conduct. Until that time he thought it decent and decorous not to investigate the matter. He should therefore oppose the motion as unnecessary.

The Duke of Grafton deprecated the idea of a war with America, whom he thought should be united to us by a family compact. He wished Ministers had given a more explicit information upon the subject before the house, as certainly they well knew whether there was any thing in Lord Dorchester's instructions which would lead him to use such a speech as that which was supposed to be uttered by him to the Indians.

Lord Sidney said, that Lord Dorchester was a person of the highest prudence as well as abilities, and to which he added a particular regard for America. It would therefore be improper to discuss his conduct now, without being in possession of those facts which might influence his resolutions.

Lord Stanhope said that the noble Secretary had admitted, possibly such a paper might exist.

"Here was a call of No! No!"

Lord Stanhope insisted he had admitted that there might exist such a paper, and consequently the possibility of a war with America.

Lord Grenville said, if any other noble Lord had said what had just fallen from the noble Lord, it had required an answer; as it was it required none.

The House then divided.

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By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States and upon Stills, have from the time of the commencement of those laws existed in some of the Western parts of Pennsylvania: AND WHEREAS the said combinations, proceeding in a manner subversive equally of the just authority of government and of the rights of individuals have by hitherto effected their dangerous and criminal purpose; by the insidence of certain irregular meetings whose proceedings have tended to encourage and uphold the spirit of opposition, by misrepresentations of the laws calculated to render them odious, by endeavors to deter those who might be disposed from accepting offices under them, through fear of public resentment, and, of injury to person and property, and to compel those who had accepted such offices by actual violence to surrender or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating vindictive menaces against all those who should otherwise directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the said laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of conscience and to a sense of obligation should themselves comply therewith, by actually injuring, and destroying the property of persons who were understood to have so complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating punishments upon private citizens for no other cause than that of appearing to be the friends of the laws;—by intercepting the public officers on the high ways, abusing, assaulting, and otherwise ill treating them;—by going to their houses in the night, gaining admittance by force, taking away their papers and committing other outrages; employing for these unwarrantable purposes the agency of armed banditti disguised in such manner as for the most part to escape discovery:—AND WHEREAS the endeavors of the Legislature to obviate objections to the said laws, by lowering the duties, and by other alterations conducive to the convenience of those whom they immediately affect (tho' they have given satisfaction in other quarters) and the endeavors of the Executive Officers to conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explanations, by forbearance, and even by particular accommodations, founded on the suggestion of local considerations, have been disappointed of their effect by the machinations of persons whose industry to excite resistance has increased with every appearance of a disposition among the people to relax in their opposition, and to acquiesce in the laws, insomuch, that many persons in the said Western parts of Pennsylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts, which I am advised amount to Treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States; the said persons having on the fifteenth and seventeenth of July last past proceeded in arms (on the second day amounting to several hundreds) to the house of John Neville, Inspector of the Revenue for the fourth survey of the District of Pennsylvania, having repeatedly attacked the said house with the persons therein, wounding some of them;—having seized David Lenox, Marshal of the District of Pennsylvania, who previous thereto had been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty, by a party of armed men, detaining him for sometime prisoner, till for the preservation of his life, and the obtaining of his liberty, he found it necessary to enter into stipulations to forbear the execution of certain official duties touching process issuing out of a Court of the United States—and having finally obliged the said Inspector of the Revenue, and the said Marshal, from considerations of personal safety to fly from that part of the country, in order by a circuitous rout to proceed to the seat of Government; avowing as the motives of these outrageous proceedings an intention to prevent by force of arms the execution of the said laws, to oblige the

said Inspector of the Revenue to renounce his said office, to withstand by open violence the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in the measures of the Legislature, and a repeal of the laws aforesaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States, intitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," it is enacted, "that whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals by that act, the same being notified by an Associate Justice or a District Judge, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the Militia of such State to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if the Militia of a State where such combinations may happen, shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the same, it shall be lawful for the President, if the Legislature of the United States shall not be in session, to call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of any other State or States, most convenient thereto, as may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be called forth may be continued, if necessary, until the expiration of thirty days after commencement of the ensuing session: Provided always, that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, and previously thereto, by Proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time."

And whereas James Wilson, an Associate Justice, on the fourth instant, by writing under his hand, did, from evidence which had been laid before him, notify to me that "in the counties of Washington and Alleghany, in Pennsylvania, Laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshal of that District."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, necessary under the circumstances of the case, to take measures for calling forth militia in order to suppress the combinations aforesaid and to cause the laws to be duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so to do, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but withal the most solemn conviction that the essential interests of the Union demand it, that the very existence of government and the fundamental principles of social order are materially involved in the issue, and that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are seriously called upon, as occasion may require, to aid in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore, and in pursuance of the provision above recited, I George Washington, President of the United States, do hereby command all persons, being insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern, on or before the first day of September next to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whomsoever against aiding, abetting or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts; and do require all officers and other citizens, according to their respective duties and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and of the independence of the United States of America the nineteenth.

(L. S.) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

English account of the late Naval Combat.

Admiralty Office, June 10.

Sir Roger Curtis, first Captain to the Admiral Earl Howe, arrived this evening with a dispatch from his Lordship to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Queen Charlotte at Sea, June 2, 1794.

Ushant, E. Half N. 140 leagues.

SIR,

THINKING it may not be necessary to make a more particular report of my proceedings with the fleet for the present information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I confine my communications chiefly in this dispatch, to the occurrences, when in presence of the enemy yesterday.

Finding on my return off Brest, on the 19th inst. that the French fleet had a few days before put to sea; and receiving on the same evening, advices from Rear-Admiral Montague, I deemed it requisite to endeavour to form a junction with the Rear Admiral as soon as possible, and proceeded immediately for the station on which he meant to wait for the Venus. But having gained every credible intelligence, on the 21st of the same month, whereby I had reason to suppose the French fleet was then but a few leagues farther to the westward, the course before steered was altered accordingly.

On the morning of the 28th the enemy were discovered far to windward, and partial actions were engaged with them that evening, and the next day.

The weather gage having been obtained in the progress of the last mentioned day, and the fleet being in a situation for bringing the enemy to close action, the first intention of the ships bore up together for that purpose between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

The French, their force consisted of twenty-six ships of the line, opposed to his Majesty's fleet of twenty-five (the Audacious having parted company with the fifteenmost ship of the enemy's line, captured on the night of the 28th) waited for the action, and sustained the attack with their customary resolution.

In less than an hour after the close action commenced in the center, the French Admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships of his Van in condition to carry sail after him, leaving with us about ten or twelve of his crippled or totally dismasted ships exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then lost her fore-topmast, and the main topmast fell over the side very soon after.

The greater number of the other ships of the British fleet, were at this time so much disabled or widely separated and under such circumstances with respect to those ships of the enemy in a state for action, and with which the firing was still continued, that two or three of their dismantled ships attempting to get under a spiritful sjogly, or smaller sail raised on the stump of the foremast, could not be detained.

Seven remained in our possession, one of which however, sunk before the adequate assistance could be given to her crew, but many were saved.

The Brunswic having lost her mizenmast in the action, and drifted to the leward of the French retreating ships, were obliged to put away large to the northward from them. Not seeing her chaced by the enemy, in that predicament, I flatter myself she may arrive in safety at Plymouth. All the other 24 ships of his Majesty's fleet reassembled later in the day, and I am preparing to return with them, as soon as the captured ships of the enemy are secured, for Spithead.

The material injury of his Majesty's ships I understand is confined chiefly to their masts and yards which I conclude will be speedily replaced.

I have not yet been able to collect regular accounts of the killed and wounded in the different ships. Capt Montagu, is the only officer of his rank who fell in the action. The numbers of both descriptions I hope will prove small, the nature of the service considered, but I have the concern of adding on the same subject, that Admiral Graves had received a wound in the arm, and that Rear-Admirals Bowyer and Pasley, and Capt. Hutt of the Queen, have each had a leg taken off; they are, however, (I have the satisfaction to hear) in a favourable state under those misfortunes. In the captured ships the number of killed and wounded appears to be very considerable.

Though I shall have on the Subject of these different actions with the enemy, distinguished examples hereafter to report, I presume the determined bravery of the several Ranks of Officers and the Ships Companies employed under my authority, will have been already sufficiently denoted by the effect of their spirited exertions; and I trust I shall be excused for postponing the more detailing narative of the other transaction of the Fleet thereon, for being communicated at a future opportunity; more especially as my first Capt. Sir Roger Curtis, who is charged with this dispatch, will be able to give the farther information the lords Commissioners of the Admiralty may at this time require. It is incumbent on me, nevertheless to add, that I am greatly obliged to him for his councils as well as conduct in every branch of my official duties; And I have similar assistance, in the late occurrences, to acknowledge of my second Capt. Sir Andrew Douglass.

I am with great consideration,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

HOWE.

P. S. The names and force of the Captured French ships with the Fleet is transmitted herewith,

List of the French ships captured on the first day of June, 1794.

La Juste,	80 Guns.
Sans Pareille	80
L' America	74
L' Archille	74
Northumberland	74
L Impereux	74
Vengeur	74- sunk almost immediately upon being taken possession of.

N. B. The ship stated to have been captured on the evening of the 28th of last month, is said by the prisoners, to be the Revolutionaire of 120 guns.

British official account of the surrender of Bastia in Corsica.

WHITEHALL, June 10.

The dispatch of which the following is a copy, was received on Sunday last from Admiral Lord Hood, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

Victory, of Bastia, May 24, 1794.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you that the town and citadel of Bastia with the several posts upon the heights, surrendered to the arms of his majesty on the 22d. On the 19th I received a message, that the garrison was desirous of capitulating upon honorable terms; in consequence of which I sent the inclosed note on shore. This brought on board the Victory three officers who informed me that Gentili, the Commandant, would assemble the officers of the several corps, and of the Municipality, if a truce took place, which I agreed to, a little before sun set. The next day I received a note from Gentili, which I also inclose, and sent Capt. Young on shore, on the morning of the 21st, who soon returned to the Victory, with two officers and two of the Administrative bodies, which, with Vice Admiral Goodall, Capt. Young, Capt. Ingerfield, and my secretary, Mr. Mc Author, settled the articles of capitulation, which were signed the following morning, when his Majesty's troops took possession of all the posts above the town, the troops in each retired to the citadel, from whence they marched to the Mole Head where they grounded their arms, and were embarked. You will receive herewith the articles of capitulation, which I hope his Majesty will approve.

(Signed) HOOD.

LONDON, June 12.

NEW AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

By private letters yesterday received in the city from America, we learn, that Mr. Jay, a Member of Congress, is coming to this country to settle all misunderstanding between Great Britain and America. The government of America is extremely averse to a war with Great Britain, while the people on the other hand are *Jacobinical* in the extreme. Perhaps nothing will tend to bring the Americans to their senses, as to hear that the French fleet is completely defeated upon the superiority of which they probably built very flattering hopes.

ON Sunday Evening last, John Jay, Esq. arrived at Falmouth, in the American ship Ohio, in 29 days from New-York. He is come to this country in the character of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and is attended by his son and a Secretary.

Although it must be allowed that the Americans are very much out of humour at the numerous seizures made on their ships; we are well informed that such measures have long since been taken by our government, as will effectually remove every cause of discontent: and it appears from the above paragraph, that the American government is by no means adverse to any

The losses sustained by the Americans in consequence of the order of Nov. 6, for making prize of their ships, amount on the most moderate calculation, to half a million. Ministers, by revoking that order, before any complaint could be made by the Americans, have acknowledged that it ought not to have been issued and the country must make good all the damages incurred by it, or go to war with America. Will Ministers pay the damage out of their own pockets or will they mortgage their sinecure places for a term of years to repair the mischief occasioned by their rashness?

Calvi is now the only port in the possession of the French in Corsica.

Lord Hood has published a proclamation, inviting the Corsicans to form themselves into an independant Republic, under the protection of the English and Gen. Paoli is to convoke the States accordingly.

Letters from Deaux-Ponts mention that the French have taken a position behind the Sarre, and that Gen. Kalkreuth is advancing to Sarre libre.

The French are said, on the authority of a letter from Brussels, to have again passed the Sambre, and taken Fontaine l'Evesque. The late check which they received at Charleroi was not productive of the expected advantages, and it is reported they have returned with considerable reinforcements.

If the French should succeed in their attempt against Sardinia, their is no doubt but they will proceed to Rome, upon, instead to kiss the toe of his Holiness's the Pope, but to tread on it.

The archduke of Milan set out for Alexandria on the 12th of May, in order to meet the King of Sardinia, who has been obliged to fly from his capital. The army at the same time received orders to march.

The Empress of Russia, means formally to declare war against the Poles, and to march an immense number of troops immediately into their country.

Considerable sums of money are said to have been sent from Constantinople to Corzinn, for the support of the Poles against Russia.

Opatow a few miles from Warsaw is the present head quarters of Gen. Kosiusko.

The swarms of French frigates and privateers not only in Europe and America but in the East Indies, and the many captures lately made, have so confounded and alarmed the Underwriters, that yesterday West-India ships could not be insured under forty per cent, though some time ago eight per cent. would have been done at the rate of per cent.

Accounts were yesterday received of 35 of our merchantmen, some unarmed and some homeward bound, being taken, and greater part of them carried into The loss is estimated at £. 800,000.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary, June 1.

Bulletin Extraordinary.

From the Head Quarters at Tournay, May 31.

The day before yesterday, early in the morning, the enemy attacked the posts of Bettignies and Doazies, with considerable force and the greatest vigour. Our advanced posts attacked by more than 20,000 men, were obliged to fall back; they were immediately supported by both the lightning of the enemy having likewise been struck, forced by twelve thousand infantry, and about twelve hundred cavalry, our posts after an obstinate engagement of two hours were obliged to fall back. Fresh troops were then marched to their assistance, and our troops had recourse to their bayonets, when the enemy, after a long and obstinate resistance, were compelled to abandon the village of Doazies, and their entrenchments. Our brave troops returned to their position, and the enemy to Marchiennes. They left more than 400 killed upon the spot, and had a great number wounded. Our loss amounts to 140 men. Count Clerfayt, who had to encounter so greatly superior a point of number, fought with a courage beyond all encomiums.

Twelve battalions, & twenty two squadrons of Imperial troops, under the command of Prince de Hohenlohe, General of Infantry, passed the Rhine on the 21st of the month; and, after some trifling skirmishes took advantageous positions on the other back of that river, from which they had previously chased the enemy.

Treffgnies, in Flanders, June 1.

All the troops of the Allies in this quarter are in motion. Yesterday at noon the camp of Renaix was raised, and the army marched in four columns. The first column, under the command of the Prince of Reuss, took the route of Noveller, Quenast, Bras, and Gosselies; the second proceeded by Mount St. Aldyande; the third by Leuze is the center column, and is commanded by General Latour and Alvinzi; and the fourth is to take a position between Sambre and the Meuse.

This morning, at day-break, the French were attacked at all points, and were forced to retire to Souvert. We trust that we shall be able to-morrow to dislodge them from the environs of Charleroi. There is a cannonade carried on against Charleroi tremendous. The villages pillaged by the French are Trefgnies, Esay, le Fiers, Courcelles, Marchiennes au Pont, Jumet, Epignes, and La Bustart. The town of Fleurus has also been laid under contribution.

BRITISH ARMY.

Camp at Tournay, June 3.

All has been perfectly quiet since my last. The inhabitants, as usual, employed in repairing the fortifications, and the General in entrenching the camp on the side next Courtray. All the beautiful trees on each side of the road, leading from this place to Courtray, have been cut down, to prevent their affording any shelter to the enemy in case they attack us.

Yesterday 450 recruits arrived to the 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments of foot, which were reduced to about 150 effective men each, since the last engagements, where they suffered so much. The army in much dissatisfied at the cruelty and cowardice of their allies, whom every man of courage and generosity must detest and abhor; and we are under more apprehensions from them in every respect, than from the army of the enemy. The flight of the Austrians last, on the 18th, first threw our troops, particularly the guards, into that confusion from which they never recovered.—Every officer dreads to die from the enemy, for fear of being murdered by them for the sake of plunder. In this manner the officers are followed by a troop of their wives, who ride dreadfully fast on their small horses, and when either a friend or foe falls, the moment they come up to him, they immediately strip him stark naked, and if he makes any resistance, they instantly dispatch him.

The inhumanities of the Austrians murdering their wounded prisoners in cold blood, when they are unable to march are so frequent, that it would be tedious to detail them. Once, when one of the British surgeons was dressing a wounded Frenchman, a Hussar came up, and drawing both his pistols, clapped one to his breast, and the other to his head, and killed him in the surgeon's arms. The French, in return, commit a proper distinction, of which we had a most striking proof on the 18th. On that occasion, 7 of our soldiers were taken prisoners, along with several Austrians, by a party of French cavalry. On our cavalry charging them, they found themselves obliged to relinquish their prisoners; on which the French exclaimed, with one voice, "*Liberty to the brave English*, but death to the Austrians," and immediately fell in the former free, and hewed the others to pieces!

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

28th FRAIRIAL, June 16.

Report on the arrival of the French West India fleet, and on the naval action of the 13th June.

The Municipality of *Chapelle Franciade*, having presented an ear of corn at the bar of the Convention, the produce of the present harvest,

BARERE, in the name of the committee of public safety, exclaimed:—"The valuable present which has just been offered you, seems to be the forerunner of the happy news I am about to communicate. The convoy of one hundred and sixteen vessels coming from *America*, has entered our ports, and brings us subsistence of all kinds. The news on the *Ships*, and towards the North is equally good. Our troops have taken possession of *Deuxponts-Zweibrucken* in their own, again raised the army of the Rhine in every where victorious.

"But an object still more important is, the poisoning the republic. Here, then, is the end of that compact of starvation between *England* and *Spain*, which was to desolate France with famine.

"The folicitude of the committee is great. The English had united all their force on the ocean, to capture the rich convoy. The safety of the country depended on its arrival. What have your committee done?

"It has been secret in its measures. It has united all its maritime strength. Jean Bon St. Andre was on board the Montagne; and as our fleet was inferior to the English in the number of fourteen ships of the line, the committee ordered the French fleet to station itself between the enemy and the convoy; and not to fight unless it was to save this valuable fleet.

"The courage of Republicans, and their attached to the English, triumphed over every obstacle. A battle became inevitable; and it has been one of the most glorious in all body that ever occurred in the annals of naval history.

"Our fleet, fourteen ships inferior in number, and to leeward of the English, made them feel our vengeance, and obliged them to abandon to us the scene of action. Seven of our vessels were dismalled; ten of the English; the Englishs secured the advantage; and it is every reason to presume, that one of their three deckers went to the bottom. Our seven dismalled vessels are not yet arrived in port, and there is reason to apprehend that they are lost.

"Let Pitt then boast of this victory to the nation of shopkeepers (*nation boutiquiere.*) Already do the English newspapers announce that a division of our fleet has taken a Dutch convoy. But we can tell you better news. Not a day passes but the commerce of our enemies affords us provisions and wealth.

"Here then is what the French marine has done, now that it is rid of its vermin of nobility. When the details of this victory reach us, we will recommend the rewards due to our brave sailors. Our applauses shall reach from one end of the Republic to the other.

"Now that the provisioning of the Republic is secured, we will unite our forces; attack the vile knaves; and *England* shall be the spot to which our Republican cannon shall be pointed."

When this report was concluded. BARERE read the letter from the Representatives, JEAN BON ST. ANDRE and PEILLON DE LA MARNE, announcing the happy tidings.

"The English (says he) directed their principal attack towards the Montagne; they fired 130 shot at her. She was attacked by six ships at one time. Her crew are covered with glory; near 300 of her men were killed or wounded.—JEAN BON ST. ANDRE was wounded by a block falling upon his arm. The brave Bazil, Capt. of the Montagne, was killed.

VILLARET and CAMBET gave the greatest proofs of their courage, and had it not been for the cowardice of ——— and some others, we should have taken the ten dismalled English vessels. We hope our seven vessels will arrive. In the mean time we have ordered these cowards to Paris, to be tried.

"At length our object is fulfilled! The American convoy has anchored at St. Malhieu, and is coming to Brest. Our fleet is preparing to go to sea. The loudest applauses were heard during the reading of these several communications.

BARERE then communicated the dispatches, which announced the advantages gained by the land forces. A first letter, written from the army of the Alps, states, that our troops have taken possession of the valley of Sture, and of the pass of the Barricades, very important from its position, and which was fortified much by art as well as by nature.

The Gen. of division, MOREAU, writes from Pirmasens, dated the 14th inst. as follows: "The division of the army which I command has just possessed itself of Pirmasens, Rhorbach, and Bliescastel. The enemy was obliged to fly. We lost only five men."

FREDERICKSBURGH, August 7.

MURDER.

It is with infinite regret we record the unhappy death of Mr. Robert Galloway, merchant, of this town, who was shot, on Friday morning last, by Mr. Benjamin Grymes, of Eagle's Nest, K. George County, who by some is supposed to be insane.

The circumstances of this tragical affair are as follow: Mr. Galloway was on his way to Boyd's Hole, and seeing Mr. Grymes at his window asked after his and the family's health, and was persuaded by him to alight; as he was leading his horse towards the house, Grymes snapped a pistol at him; he immediately remounted, but at the same instant received two musket balls in his left side, which put a period to his existence. Grymes suffered the body to lie in the situation he fell for four or five hours, in order, as he has since confessed, to decoy others, and afterwards ordered it to be thrown into a ditch near his house. Grymes was not taken until sometime in the evening, as no one dare approach him; at length his nearest neighbour made the attempt and succeeded in getting it from his house, when he was secured, and is now in custody. The coroner's inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict *wilful murder.*

A day or two previous to the above catastrophe, Grymes made a similar attempt upon Mr. William Hoor, of the same county, and wounded him severely in both arms, so that it is thought he will lose one if not both of them, and perhaps his life.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

A person arrived in town from Pittsburgh the night before last—the intelligence by him is substantially as follows: That the meeting proposed to be held in Braddock's Field last Friday week took place—that between 4 and 5000 persons, in arms, were supposed to be present—that the whole body marched from thence to Pittsburgh, that they sent a deputation to Major Butler commanding officer of the continental troops in the garrison there, to inform him that the movements of the people towards Pittsburgh was merely to see their friends and that they had no hostile intentions respecting the garrison or the public stores.

Major Butler informed them, he was under no apprehensions, but if they meant to keep out of danger, they must not come within reach of his cannon—that the whole body took a circuitous, distant route by the fort—entered and marched through the town and dispersed. We are further informed that Major Isaac Craig of Pittsburgh, has been proscribed by the rioters—but is safe within the fort—we further learn that Messrs. Findley, Smilie and Gallatin are indefatigable in their exertions among the people to restore peace and good order.

The military stores sent on from this city some time ago have arrived safe at Pittsburgh.

There are no certain accounts in town of the insurgents having intercepted the provisions &c. intended for Gen. Wayne's army.

Capt. Persons, of the Brig Sally, arrived here last evening, in 15 days from Barbadoes, informs that the barque Neptune of Philadelphia, Capt. Clifton, from Orland, arrived at the Port yesterday afternoon: Capt. Clifton informed Capt. P. that the Chesapeake fleet arrived safe in France, and that the accounts published at Ostend, respecting the naval engagement in the channel, stated that the French lost 5 sail of the line and 2 sunk. Capt C. touched at St. Eustatia.

Capt. Handy of the schooner Lovely Lass, from Salisbury, informs, that on Sunday last he met two English frigates, going into Hampton road.

The barque Neptune, Capt. Clifton, arrived at the port yesterday, in 56 days from Ostend. He informs that at the time of his sailing about the 18th of June, it was expected that place would fall into the hands of the French, who had a large body of men about seven miles distant from it. The shipping in the harbour were prepared to sail at the shortest notice, and other circumstances evinced an intended evacuation. The firing between the two armies was kept up every day. A body of 500 cavalry, just arrived from England, on their being disembarked, were marched immediately into the field, and lost 150 in the action.

The accounts of the action between the fleets was related as in the accounts from the West Indies, but it was reported that the Chesapeak fleet was arrived in France.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

The ship Kensington, Keer, from Philadelphia for Amsterdam, is taken and carried into France. The Canton, Captain Mackay, is taken by the Dumorier privateer, in India.

If general Cobourg is detached from West Flanders to reinforce the division of combined troops at Charleroi, it furnishes a new proof of French Generalship, as this detachment from Flanders must leave the right of the allies more susceptible of impression from Pichegru's army.

However shocking the reflection, it is but too just that the war in Europe is becoming more and more ferocious and sanguinary. The accounts bro't by the last vessel, that the Austrians put to death their prisoners who are too fatigued to march, give us an idea that Europe is peopled with American Savages; and if the intelligence is true, that the French, on discovering the plot against Robespierre and d'Herbois to be of English origin, determined to give no quarter to the British and Hanoverian troops, a general order of retaliation will be issued by the commander of the combined armies, and who can think of the consequences without being chilled with horror? That English money has been very freely distributed in France is very probable; but is it possible the Prime Minister can have directed the hand of an assassin to a particular person? The inutility of such an attempt, in effecting the object of the English minister, would render the account ridiculous, if not incredible. Just so the assassination of the King of Sweden, was at first ascribed to the French, tho it was afterwards proved the suspicions were groundless.

An account of the Massacre which took place at Fort Dauphin, the 7th July last at 12 o'clock in the morning—brought by Mr. Simon of Philadelphia, who was there in an American vessel at that time.

MONDAY the 7th July, at 11 o'clock in the morning, arrived at Fort Dauphin a Spanish Friar escorted by 6 guides, coming from Laxabon (a small borough at 4 leagues distance from Fort Dauphin): several persons enquired what news he brought; he answered none, and said all was very safe. About an hour after Jean Francois (genteel of the banditti, who has always been mongrelled terms with the Spaniards) and Benjamin, his first captain, entered the city with 5 or 600 negroes, and 50 mounted on horse back, in that manner there were about 400 armed with guns, the others had only swords and cudgels. When they arrived upon the market, Jean Francois ordered to kill without distinction all the French white People. No sooner was the order given, when the banditti separated in all the streets of the city, but the greatest part assembled upon the sea side where a great number of white people had met together, without arms, to get on board the vessels that were in the Bay; but in vain, they were all massacred without mercy; while the same scene was acted in the different quarters of the city. This horrible slaughter lasted till 6 or 7 o'clock at night. Though a great number were killed in their houses during the night.

A few days after, the account of the dead was given to one Dupinois, who acts as secretary to Jean Francois, amounting to 742. Amongst whom were 3 women, not including a great number that have been drowned. There was at that time at Fort Dauphin 7 or 800 regular troops, some of them were even under arms upon the market place, beholding with indifference that horrible slaughter, and used to say loudly that is what the French deserve.

A few of the unhappy victims fled to them, being pursued by the negroes, but the unfeeling Spaniards pointed their bayonets at them. The ere of those villians during the Massacre was Long live the King!!! The unhappy Le Ray Domaine was killed by the Spaniards, and Mr. Carabas who swam to save himself, and reflet on the cable of a Spanish sloop, was pursued by the crew with their oars.

7 or 8 Frenchmen who were settled at Laxabon for some years past had their houses plundered of every thing by the inhabitants of the same place the 8th July.

The same gentleman brought with him a list of 120 names of the unfortunate victims.

* * Americans are missing and supposed to have shared the same fate.

EXETER, (N. H.) Aug. 19.

On Saturday the 19th ult. a girl about nine years old, daughter of Mr. Solomon Copp, of Sanbornton, strayed from home. Great search was made by the inhabitants of that and the adjacent towns, in the woods, and in a river which runs not far from Mr. Copp's house, for a number of days, but to no purpose. On Monday the 4th inst. however, she was accidentally found by a person about four miles from her father's house, lying on a board which had washed up on the bank of the river, on the opposite side from which her father lived, after being gone 16 days. She was alive, though, by the biting of the flies and musquetoes, for nothing herself, &c. she was much fatigued and sore, and maggots had greatly infected the wounds. Skilful gentlemen of the faculty were immediately called, and it is said there is a probability, from their care, that she will recover.

BOSTON, August 23.

THE CHESAPEAKE FLEET

HAS safely arrived in *France*. In addition to the annunciation of BARERE, under the foreign head, we have seen letters from Brest, as late as the 26th June, which confirm the fact. When the fleet sailed from America, it contained about 150 sail—when it arrived it had only 116: But it is supposed that some of the convoy were American vessels, and have since failed, left the convoy. We have not heard of one being captured.

A British squadron of five frigates is in the Chesapeake. It is said, they are looking after the Concorde, and her consorts.

NORTHAMPTON, August 27.

In one of the towns in England, to express their loyal joy on their late naval victory, they roasted a whole sheep, and burnt Tom PAINE, in effigy.

SERIOUS FACT.

Nine out of ten of the Pittsburgh insurgents are Irish and Scotch new-comers; scarce one in twenty of which has been long enough in the country to become citizens!

Red CLOVER-SEED,

For sale, by

ELEAZER & WILLIAM PORTER.

Hadley, August 23, 1794.

Joseph Lazell,

HAS just received and for sale, a handsome Assortment of English

GOODS,

Also, a quantity of West-India GOODS.

N. B. He gives the highest price for FLAX-SEED.

Cummington, August 26, 1794.

WANTED immediately, as an apprentice to the Taylors business, a smart active BOY 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Eastampton, August 22, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen out of the pasture of Deacon Bliss, in Leyden, last Wednesday, a black HORSE, with both hind feet white, and a small star in the forehead. Whoever will take up said Horse, and return him to Deacon Bliss, in Leyden, shall be generously rewarded, and all charges paid, by their humble servant

EZEKIEL PRICE, Jun.

Hadley, August 14, 1794.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of *Capt. Nathan Frary*, late of Deerfield, County of Hampshire, deceased, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement; and all Persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. The business will be attended to at the house of the Deceased, on the first Tuesday in October, November, and December next, by

TIMOTHY FRARY, } Administrators.

ABNER SHELDON, }

Deerfield, August 19, 1794.

FR. M A LATE LONDON PAPER.

MR. EDITOR,

"ONE *ounce* of a man's own wisdom is better than a pound of other people's."—That is an axiom universally admitted, from the Prince down to the Plebeian. In the present political ferment every mechanic is a Prime Minister, and every cobler's stall is a Cabinet Council; Honest Crispin will swear, that the French are a *set* of *sad sales*; Snip, the Taylor, wouldn't give a *button* for the Convention; while Anvil, the Blacksmith cries," he'll be d—d if the Duke of York won't *mend* those what do-ye-cawl-'em fellows—those——*saucy cleats*——this campaign!" "*Saucy Cleats*," roars an Excifeman, you fool, you mean *sans gullots*, which in true English fignifies fellows with monftrous *fwallows* or *fad gullets*.

A group of thefe acente expounders had got together a few evenings ago, over a newfpaper and a tankard, when one with more *laudable* lungs than the reft, was chofen oracle; and among other curious paragraphs, he ftumbled upon the following:—"Strong northerly winds have of late prevailed, and Boreas with his elemental fcourge, has, we fear, been at leaft partially injurious to our fhipping."—"*Burst!*" exclaimed one of the company. "Whofe *by?*"—Here the reader, *taking off* his fupplemental eyes, and *putting on* a fmile of fuperior fagacity, cries, "Here's a pretty fellow! he doefn't know who *Boreas* is! Mercy on us! how ignorant fome folks is! why *Boreas*, he's a——a——*Admiral* in the *French* fervice to be fure—and this Mr. *Elementalfcourge* muft be his *dif de Camp*, or *fecond in command*."

DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS.

Paris, June 6.

Letter from the Reprefentatives near the Eaftern Pyrenees, dated Collioure, 29 Brumaire.

"Citizen Colleagues,

"We have to announce to you a great victory obtained over the Spaniards. Nothing but the infant love of country could have enabled our brothers in arms to have overcome the almoft infuperable obftacles which oppofed their fuccefs, and which fhielded their enemies. St. Elmo, fituated on an almoft inacceffible mountain, has fallen—and its garrion though thus fituated have capitulated.

"We have this inftant been to fee, according to the terms of capitulation, feven thoufand flaves depofit their arms at the feet of Republicans, and take the oath not to ferve againft the French Republic during the war.

"The force of the Spanifh guards at Collioure and its environs, are, fix battalions of Spanifh, and one regiment of little Walloon Guards—in all eleven regiments not complete, befides artillery and cavalry.

"Return of prifoners. Three Marfhals de camp, 10 Brigadiers, 15 Colonels, 60 Lieut. Colonels, 300 Captains and Lieutenants, 300 Serg. 6468 privates, and feveral companies of artillery and cavalry.

"Six thoufand four hundred and fixty eight muskets, twenty ftandards, 100 cheffs of tambour, all the horfes and mules, the arms and equipments of the cavalry and artillery.

"We have fent two officers who are charged to prefent to the Convention the fplendid trophies of this victory of republicans. *Vive la Republique.*

(Signed) SOUBRANDY & MILHAUD.

PORTLAND, Auguft 2.

MURDER and SUICIDE.

On Monday laft the wife of Mr. William Gott, of Littleborough in the county of Lincoln, being in a delirious ftate of mind, killed her eldeft child, by knocking it on the head with the handle of an axe. She then deftroyed her own life by cutting her throat with a knife. It is alfo faid that fhe wounded another of her children in a dangerous manner.

Apollos King,

CALLS on all thofe indebted by Book or Note, of more than fix months ftanding, to make payment by the 1ft of Oct. next, or their accounts and notes will be lodged with an attorney to collect, without further notice.

Chefterfield, Auguft 4, 1794.

STRAYED from the fubfcriber the 19th July laft, a red HEIFER, two years old laft fpring, marked with a flit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up faid Heifer, and give information where fhe may be obtained, fhall be handfomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, jun.

Williamfburgh, Auguft 6, 1794.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE juft received and now opening at their Store a little eaft of the Meeting Houfe in Conway, a frefh fupply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to thofe before on hand, make them a large aflortment, which they offer to their cuftomers and others on good terms for ready pay or fhort credit, viz:—Scarlet, Navy Blue, and fafhionable Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths, Scarlet, Blue, Slate and mix'd Second Cloths, Slate, Pearl, Drab, Boff and Black Caffimeres, Dark and Light Elaftic Cloths, Green and White Flannel, Chintzes and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Muflins, Lawns and Cambricks, Chintz and Purple Shawls, 7-8 Linens, Jeans, Fuftian, Plain, Striped and Twill'd Nankeens, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Silk Crape and Callimancoes—a variety of Cotton and other Veft Shapes, Sattins, Luteftrings, Modes, Perfians, Tiffanies, Scarceenets, Cravats, Muflin, Lawn, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Fans, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Laces and Edgings, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Cotton and Worfted Hofe, Sattcen, Black and Colored Laftings, Oiled Silk Hat Covers, Vellum and other Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Twift and Buttons, a large Aflortment of Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glafs Ware, Oiled Cloth, for Table Spreads, Looking Glaffes, quart, pint and half pint Tumblers by the Straw or fingle, Perry's & Entick's Dictionaries, Writing Paper and Spelling Books, Lamp, Cane and Maple Sugar, beft Soucheng and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alfpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Raifins, Powder, Shott, Flints, Lead in bars, Wool Cards, Cotton Wool by the Bale or fingle pound, Pewter and Braff, Cut 4d Nails, Snuff by the Bladder or leff quantity, Pigtail and Twift Hand Tobacco, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 Britifh Glafs, German and Crawley Steel, O. L. and American Bliftered Steel, Redwood, Logwood, and Fuftick, Allum, Copperas, Verdigreefe and Rofin, Spanifh White, Spanifh Brown and Chalk, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lifbon and Malaga Wines, Codfifh, Nova-Scotia Grindftones, from 56 to 300 cwt. &c. &c. &c.

Alfo all kinds of produce, old Pewter and Braff, Cotton and Linen Rags will be received in payment. Alfo Cafh or Goods given for good Butter and Beeswax.

Wanted a quantity of Hogs Briftles, clean combed and free from filth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above articles.

Conway, Auguft 18, 1794.

WANTED to hire, immediately, TWO Journeymen PAPER-MAKERS, to whom good wages and conftant employ will be given.—Wanted, alfo, two Apprentices, to the above bufinefs, one about 13, the other 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Aug. 20, 1794.

STRAYED or ftolen from the paflure of the fubfcriber, on the 7th inft. a light bay MARE, three years old laft fpring, fhod before, trots and paces, about 14½ hands high. Whoever will take up faid Mare, and return her, or give information where fhe may be found, fhall be handfomely rewarded, by

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Northampton, Auguft 20, 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has LINSEED OIL for fale, at his mill in Worthington.—To let a Grift Mill, upon ſhares, with two run of ſtones, and in a good place for buſineſs; poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of Nov. next.—He wants to hire a *Clothier*, that can be well recommended, to take the care of the CLOTHIERS' BUSINESS, and two *Journeymen*, for the ſame buſineſs: Or, the mill will be let on ſhares, or rent, ed out for a number of years—ſaid Mill is new, and has two ſtocks, and is conveniently ſituated to do buſineſs. It will be completely finiſhed, and fit for buſineſs by the 20th inſt.

Worthington, Auguſt 1, 1794.

STRAYED away from the Subſcriber in June laſt, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, ſlit in the under ſide the left, ſuppoſed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up ſaid Heifer, or return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by

MOSES TILER.

Weſtampton, Auguſt 7, 1794.

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

The proprietors of the *Mail Stage*,

now ſpringfield to Hanover, take this method to inform the publick, that they propoſe running their Stages twice a week, under the following regulations, viz: beginning on the 12th inſt. the Stage will leave Springfield, on Tueſdays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, A. M. dine at Northampton, lodge at Greenfield; proceede to Brattleboro', on Wedneſday and Saturdays; where they will meet Hanover Stage, and exchange paſſengers and return to Greenfield on Wedneſday and Saturday nights, proceede to Springfield on Mondays and Thurſdays.

Hanover Stage leaves

that place on Tueſdays and Fridays, in the morning—dine at Charleſton, lodge at Weſtminſter—proceede to Brattleboro' where they meet Springfield Stage, and exchange paſſengers, the Hanover Stage will return to Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday and Saturday nights—on Mondays and Thurſdays proceede to Hanover.

Fare for paſſengers

3d. per mile, with 14lb. baggage gratis—150lb. the ſame as a paſſenger.

Genteel Carriages and

careful drivers, will be provided and every favour duly acknowledged by the publie's humble ſervants.

LEVI PEASE.
SERIAH WILLARD.

Auguſt 6, 1794.

Adam Colliſon,

From BOSTON,

HAS for Sale, at the Brick Houſe, between Capt. Hunt's and Mr. Hanshaw's, on the oppoſite ſide of the Street, a good aſſortment of Engliſh and other

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Velvets, Lambskins, Baizes, Serge, Durant, Tammies, Silk Gloves, and Mitts, Luteſtrings, Black and White Gauze, Muſlinett, Black Satin, Modes, Sercoets, Chintzes, Calicoes, Shawls of all colours, Ribbons, Fans, Veſt Shapes, Ladies' Stays, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Worſted and Cotton Stockings, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, and all kinds of Trimmings for men's ware, Satinets, Wildbores, Laſtings, Florentines, Calimancoes, Shalloons, Moreens, Fuſtians, Jeans, Striped Nankeens, Copperplates, Corded Dimity, Muſlinets, Muſlin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, Jackonet, & Strip'd Muſlins, Cambrick and plain Lawn, Flowered, Muſlin, and Lawn Aprons, Coloured Tiffanies, India Perſians, Silk Handkerchiefs, Wire, Taſte, Thread, Quality-binding, Tapes, a good aſſortment of Ladies' Cloth Shoes and Slips, ſilk ditto, of the beſt kind, a good aſſortment of Men's and Women's Leather Gloves, the very beſt ſort of Souchong Tea, Coffee, and Ginger. As the above articles are of the beſt kind, he ſhall endeavour to put them at ſuch a price as will make it for their intereſt to purchaſe.

Northampton, Auguſt 4, 1794.

FOR SALE,

23,000 Acres of Land,

IN the Geneſee Country, being Township No. 7, in the 5th Range, ſix miles ſquare, pleaſantly ſituated, with the north branch of the Suſquehannah running thro' the centre of it. It is interſperſed with ſprings, and brooks which afford a number of Mill-ſeats; the poſt road from Philadelphia to Geneſee River, runs through ſaid town; there is one ſettlement on the land, and a tavern kept on it is timberſil with aſh, beach, maple, baſs, cherry, white pine, oak and cheſnut, and within eight miles of a Saw-mill and Grift-mill.—The Land will be ſold in ſmall Lots, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. *Ten Dollars* on each hundred acres muſt be paid down; for the remainder, one year without intereſt, or five years with intereſt, will be given, to make payment, and the Land taken as ſecurity.—Good warranty deeds will be given.

Every particular will be made known by applying to the Subſcriber, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkſhire.

JAMES EASTON.

Pittsfield, July 1794.

Strayed from the ſub-

ſcriber, about the firſt of June laſt, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a half-penny under the near ear. Whoever will take up ſaid Sheep, or give information where they may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by JOHN ALLIS.

Hatfield, Auguſt 5, 1794.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS FIRST.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

TWENTY-FIVE Thouſand Tickets, at 5 *Dollars* each, are intended *Dollars*, to be paid in the following manner, *ſubject to a Deduction*, of twelve and a half per Cent. *for the Purpoſes of the Lottery.*

Prizes,		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	of	10,000	is 10,000
2		5,000	are 10,000
3		2,000	6,000
6		1,000	6,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	4,000
60		100	6,000
90		50	4,500
100		40	4,000
120		30	3,600
161		20	3,220
200		10	2,000
7,585		8	60,680
8,358 Prize,			115,000
16,642 Blanks.			
25,000			

* * * *The above Claſs will poſitively commence drawing in the* NEW STATE HOUSE LOTTERY CHAMBER, in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, 13th November, *next, and continue from day to day, and be completed with all poſſible diſpatch. A Liſt of Prizes will be* immediately *publiſhed, and the Prizes paid on demand.*

THE Managers believe it unneceſſary to induce the Public to become Adventurers, to inform them, that the object of this Lottery is to erect a new Building, at the UNIVERSITY *in* Cambridge, *for the further accommodation of the Students. The Friends of Literature are to be found every where, and when its cauſe can be ſerved, and a good chance for perſonal enjoyment—at the ſame Time preſents itſelf; this double intereſt, it is conceived, muſt operate in favour of a Lottery.*

THE Managers of this Lottery, have the conſulting of the STATE LOTTERY *for the Public will do them the juſtice to ſay, the the ſtricteſt punctuality as to the Time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of Prizes, was obſerved by them in that Lottery—they pledge themſelves for the ſame punctuality in this.*

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER, } Managers.
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN EXSELAND,

Tickets may be had of Dr. EBENZER HUNT, and Major EBRUS ALLEN.

Northampton, Auguſt 13, 1794.

For BOSTON,

THE SLOOP LUCINDA,

now lying at *Hatfield*, and will ſail ſhortly.—For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to H. BLAKE, & Co.

Hatfield, July 30, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his thanks to the inhabitants of this and the adjacent *Towns*, for the encouragment given to him the firſt *quarter*. The ſatisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induces him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced as uſual. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take the new *Scholars*; and he aſſures all thoſe parents that wiſh to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greateſt attention will be paid not only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from thoſe that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clark's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Muſician, whom he propoſes to teach the neweſt and moſt faſhionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Turnip Seed,

A SMALL quantity of TURNIP SEED, imported this Spring, may be had at the Store of R. BECK, & SON.

Northampton, Auguſt 12, 1794.

WANTED to purchaſe, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which good pay will be made, by

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1794. [NUMB. 418.]

A SUMMARY of the Evidence produced before a Committee of the Houſe of Commons, relating to the SLAVE TRADE.

THE middle regions of Africa, from whence the perſons called ſlaves are brought, appear by the teſtimony of the witneſſes, to abound in millet, pulſe, Indian corn, wax, honey, palm oil, plantanes, yams, eddoes, potatoes, cocoa-nuts, cuſtard apples, oranges, limes, grapes, the ſaffafras nuts, which grows wild, tobacco, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, cinnamon, equal to that of the Eaſt-Indies, (and ſome of it ſold at a better price;) rice, ſuperior to that of Carolina; indigo of the very beſt ſort, and a number of vegetable dyes; particularly the Foden, a ſcarlet dye. Alſo a number of drugs belonging to the *materia medica*, and uſeful in manufactures; ebony, and a variety of beautiful woods for cabinet-work. Sir George Young mentions a wood, the beſt in the world for ſhip-building, as the worm does not touch, nor iron corrode it.

The inhabitants, the Rev. Mr. Newton ſays, have capacities equal to others. Mr. Wadſtrom thinks them equally capable of improvement with the whites; and is convinced they ſurpaſs us in affection; that they are honeſt, and hoſpitable.—He has been amongſt them without fear, though alone, and was always treated by them with chiefly, and kindneſs. Capt. Wilſon ſays they are grateful and affectionate; that when he was many miles up the country alone and unprotected, they treated him moſt kindly, vying with each other in entertaining him, and ſhedding tears at his departure. Thompſon, Story, Dalrymple, Below, Towne, and Hall, concur in deſcribing them as harmleſs, friendly, hoſpitable, juſt and punctual in their dealings; and incapable of virtue as the reſt of mankind. Mr. Bowman found them good and honeſt. He reſided among them, and found them friendly and hoſpitable, induſtrious, diſpoſed to trade, raiſing rice for ſale. They ſaid, they ſhould like to trade with good white men, and would ſoon raiſe more plantations of rice. Capt. Hills has been them raiſing proviſions, dreſſing their rice, and making their cloth in looms. Mr. Wadſtrom ſays, they are particularly ſkilful in manufacturing gold and iron, excelling any European goldſmith in ſtaffa- and trinket work; making chain and pendant with uncommon neatneſs, dying the former, and tanning the latter. They alſo make indigo, ſalt, ſoap, and pottery, with conſiderable ſkill; and be offered to produce ſpecimens of their manufactures.

So this is a deſcription of the inland country only; as, along the coaſt, for full 3 or 400 miles, an intercourſe with European ſavages has totally changed the ſcene. Capt. Story tells us, they are more honeſt and juſt than upon the coaſt.—Mr. Towne, who was 3 or 400 miles up the country, ſays the natives are hoſpitable, kind, ready at learning languages; that inland they are innocent, but on the coaſt, their intercourſe with Europeans has made them adepts in roguery, and taught them to plunder, and back upon one another to ſell. Dr. Trotter ſays, that they are ſuſceptible of all the ſocial virtues: he has known inſtances of generoſity, equal to thoſe of any civilized people whatever; and has ſeen do bad behaviour, and decorum.—[illegible] money will be required from thoſe that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clark's.

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Northampton, Auguſt 12, 1794.

WANTED to purchaſe, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which good pay will be made, by

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamſburgh, Auguſt 12, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

trious as any Europeans; for, where there was no Slave Trade, they were very induſtrious; manufacturing cotton cloth, almoſt equal to European; working in gold, ſilver, and iron, remarkably well; alſo in wood; making ſaddles, bow-caſes, ſcabbards, &c. very neatly. Mr. Newton ſays, they are not naturally indolent; and Mr. Wadſtrom, that they have a genius for commerce; and have induſtry proportioned to their demand; never being indolent when they could work to advantage; or, as Mr. Morley expreſſes it, when they had a proſpect of being paid. Sir G. Young employed numbers of them; and might have had thouſands at very low wages.

But, notwithſtanding this diſpoſition of the natives, and the commercial advantages Africa poſſeſſes, the trade we carry on, moſt in the preſent ſtate of things, is trivial. For, Mr. Wadſtrom ſays, the Slave Trade muſt effectually deſtroy every other trade on the coaſt, as the inhabitants dare not go into the fields unleſs well armed. Capt. Wilſon, that they will not, for a temporary gratification, riſk the being kidnapped, and carried into perpetual ſlavery; as it was a firſt principle on the coaſt not to go unarmed.

The alteration that would reſult from the Europeans abandoning the Slave trade, appears from the evidence of Lieut. Simſon, Mr. Falconbridge, and Sir G. Young, who were informed by the black traders, that in ſuch caſe they would quietly find out another trade; and that when the ſlave trade was interrupted by the late war, they cultivated the earth for ſupport. It appears alſo by the letters from our conſuls at Alexandria, Tunis, and Algiers, that nearly the whole of the African Slave Trade, lies in the hands of the Europeans; and that the number of ſlaves carried off in any other channels is very trifling, and even that number very much on the decline.

On conſidering the nature of this trade it will not appear extraordinary that it ſhould produce the moſt baneful effects. Lieut. Simſon underſood, that, on the windward coaſt, the villages were always at war; and the reaſon given was, that kings wanted ſlaves. And he was told by the Rev. Mr. Quſkoo, that wars were made for the ſole purpoſe of making ſlaves. He alſo informed Mr. Falconbridge, that the greater part of the ſlaves were kidnapped. Dr. Trotter ſays, by priſoners of war, the traders mean ſuch as are carried off by marauders, who ravage the country for that purpoſe: and in a large caravan, of 1000 ſlaves, he could recollect only three that had not been ſo obtained. Mr. Falconbridge defines the term *war*, when often repeated by the ſlave dealers, to mean a piratical expedition for making ſlaves. Mr. Morley ſays, what they call war, is putting the villages in confuſion, and catching the inhabitants. Mr. Dalrymple ſays, "that it was common for Europeans traders to [illegible] advance goods to chiefs to induce them to [illegible] a ſeige their ſubjects, or their neighbours, and defines the *grand pillage*, to be the [illegible] ing the inhabitants—to a village, and ſeizing the inhabitants—the *leſſer pillage*, to be ſmaller parties, lying in wait about the villages, and taking all they can ſurprize. When the prey thus obtained are brought to the coaſt for ſale, it is well known that no queſtions are aſked how they have been obtained. Indeed, a Slave Captain acknowledged to the Houſe, that he believed any captain would be reckoned a fool by any trading man to whom he put ſuch a queſtion. Mr. Marſh, the reſident at Cape Coaſt Caſtle, told Mr. How, that he did not enquire how the ſlaves he purchaſed had been obtained; and ſhewed him inſtruments that he got in the ſlaves market to prevent their crying out for aſſiſtance as they conveyed through the country. Mr. Wadſtrom ſtates it to be the cuſtom of the Slave Merchants, when they want Slaves, to go to the king, and excite them to the pillage; and that the king Barbeſin being unwilling, was excited to it by intoxication. Individuals alſo procure Slaves by robbery, [illegible] ſtratagem, and deceit. He often ſaw priſoners ſo taken, brought to Goree. Mr. Wadſtrom accompanied an embaſſy, which was ſent yearly with preſents to a black king to keep up the Slave Trade. The parties went out generally in an evening: and he ſaw 27 Slaves, who were taken by the pillagers, 23 of whom were women and children. Capt. Hills often ſaw the natives go out armed in an evening to obtain Slaves for king Damel to ſell; becauſe the king was poor, nor having received his dues from our Slave ſhips. Mr. Douglas ſays, when a Slave-ſhip arrives, the king ſends his war canoes up the river, where they ſurprize and ſeize all they can. Mr. Parker went up the country with two of theſe expeditions; they lay in the buſhes till night; then fell on the villages, and ſeizing every one they could, men, women and children, diſpoſed of them to our ſhips. Though the king was certainly not at war with theſe people; nor had they attacked him; but he then wanted Slaves to ſupply our ſhips. Indeed, ſo far is it from being true, that the Slaves *really* conſiſt of priſoners of war, that (Knox) [illegible] Slave Captain, acknowledges that war on the coaſt always deſtroys the Slave Trade. Mr. Morley ſays, that on the windward coaſt Slaves are generally made by men [illegible] ing parties going from village to village [illegible] e in the night. That he knew of a man [illegible] loleg made drunk, in order to obtain his [illegible] wife; and though, when ſober, he wanted [illegible] to redeem her, he was refuſed. Lieut. [illegible] ſtory mentions a Liverpool Captain, who [illegible] t two villages at variance; and, to ſhew his impartiality, bought the priſoners on both ſides. Sir G. Young alſo mentions a great Slave Merchant having beſtowed [illegible] m two kings, whom he ſupplied with arms and ammunition, and received the captives from each to ſupply ſeven ſhips then on the coaſt. Sir George alſo ſays, Slaves are procured by the inhabitants of one village ſeizing thoſe of a weaker; and that kidnapping was frequently practiſed. Mr. Towne ſays, that the Mundingoes [illegible] m to war for Slaves, and boaſted they ſhould ſoon have a fine parcel. He was alſo told by the king of Barra, that, on the arrival of a Slave ſhip, he has gone 300 miles into the country for ſlaves; and he underſtood it was common to bring on palavers or acceſſations for crimes, on purpoſe to make ſlaves. Capt. Wilſon, that free perſons are ſold for real or imputed crimes, for the benefit of their judges; and, on aſking king Damel's officer, whether a man was really guilty of the crime imputed to him, he was anſwered, That it was of no conſequence. General Rooke was applied to by three Engliſh Slave Captains, to kidnap a parcel of men, women, and children, who had come down in confidence of his protection. The Captains expreſſed much ſurprize at his refuſal, telling him a former governor had done ſuch things. Mr. Newton ſays, depredations and reprizals were ſo frequent, that the Europeans and Africans on the coaſt had a mutual diſtruſt. Mr. Towne was preſent when an Engliſh crew, who had received no offence from the natives, went up the country armed, and ſeized the inhabitants, whoſe mouths they ſtopped with oakum to prevent alarm. Mr. Bowman ſays, he had orders to encourage the natives to go to war, and to ſupply them with powder and ball from the factory; which, when he had let them have, they would make the war whoop, and fet off. He once accompanied them: when they approached a village, he ſtopped till dark: in the middle of the night he heard the war-cry; and he ſaw the village in flames. The party returned, bringing about 30 men, women, and children, ſome of whom were ſlaves. Indeed, a Slave Captain acknowledged to the Houſe, that [illegible] ſtained. Indeed, a Slave Captain acknowledged to the Houſe, that he believed any captain would be reckoned a fool by any trading man to whom he put ſuch a queſtion. Mr. Marſh, the reſident at Cape Coaſt Caſtle, told Mr. How, that he did not enquire how the ſlaves he purchaſed had been obtained; and ſhewed him inſtruments that he got in the ſlaves market to prevent their crying out for aſſiſtance as they conveyed through the country. 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[illegible] What that cargo ſhall be has been [illegible] aired by the legiſlature of this country, who, having, with great propriety, conſulted ſome inhabitants of Liverpool and Briſtol on the ſubject; his moſt Gracious Majeſty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, enacted, That *three times* the number of innocent Africans ſhould be ſtowed on board the Liverpool and Briſtol ſhips, that are allowed by this government to veſſels of the ſame tonnage employed to convey the miſcreants, whom this country is continually vomiting forth, to Botany Bay.

The room theſe unhappy beings are allowed by our legiſlature, appears, on a pretty accurate calculation, to be about the proportion of 400 perſons in a ſpace of nineteen feet each way: and is for a grown perſon, fifteen inches each in width; two feet ſeven inches in height, and five feet eleven inches in length: or, as Mr. Falconbridge properly deſcribes it, not ſo much room as a man has in his coffin. Capt. Knox admits, that ther ſometimes had not room to lie on their backs. It alſo appears, that if they are the leaſt reluctant in their packing themſelves, they are expedited by the application of the cat. In this ſituation and ſpace, they are confined (the men fettered in pairs) excepting about eight hours in the day, when if the weather is fine, they are brought on deck; and, chains being run through their fetters, they are faſtened to the deck. In this ſtate Mr. Falconbridge tells us they are ſtigged with a cat to make them jump for exerciſe. This the Captains chooſe to term *dancing*: and Mr. Claxton informs us, the parts to which the ſhackles are faſtened, are often ſo excoriated as to produce many dreadful complaints. Dr. Trotter tells us, he has ſeen them when confined below, drawing their breath like animals expiring in the exhauſted receiver of an air pump: and heard them cry out, *We are dying, we are dying!* He has ſeen many of them in a dying ſtate from ſuffocation, and has recovered ſome by inſtantly bringing them on deck; but others have been irrecoverably loſt. Mr. Falconbridge has known them to go down apparently in health, and found them dead next morning. He opened one of them to know with certainty the cauſe of his death; and from the appearence of the parts, he was ſatisfied that it was from ſuffocation. He ſays, that once, on going down, he found twenty had fainted, or were fainting: he got them inſtantly hauled on deck, notwithſtanding which, two or three of them died: and though he was down only fifteen minutes, he became ſo ill, that he could not get up without help; and never was below many minutes together, but his ſhirt was as wet, as if dipt in water. He alſo ſays, that as the ſlaves, whether well or ill, always lie on the bare planks, the motion of the ſhip rubs the fleſh from the prominent parts of the body, and leaves the bones bare: and when the ſlaves have the flux, which is frequently the caſe, from the treatment they receive, the whole place becomes covered with blood, and mucus, like a ſlaughterhouſe: and as they are fettered and wedged cloſe together, the utmoſt diſorder ariſes from their endeavours to get to the three or four tubs placed among them to relieve nature; which diſorder is ſtill further increaſed, by the healthy being not unfrequently chained to the diſeaſed, the dying, or the dead. We ſhall then find little difficulty in crediting his aſſertion, That no ſituation can be conceived ſo dreadfully diſguſting; or Mr. Sliſon's That the ſteam from their confined bodies below, comes up through the gratings like a furnace. Mr. Morley has ſeen them wallowing in their blood and excrement: and Frazer, a ſlave captain, acknowledged to the Houſe, that it was a diſputed point amongſt their reſpectable fraternity, whether it was moſt injurious to the health of the ſlaves thus to be left wallowing in their filth, or to render it damp between decks by waſhing the filth away.

In ſuch a ſituation, and in the torrid zone, inſtiable muſt be the thirſt. But, as water is bulky ſtowage, the holds cannot contain a moderate quantity for ſuch a number of ſlaves. Hence, though the convicts for Botany Bay are watered at the

...ounces per day; to Capt. Kerr ... allowance for slaves to be only ... nearly three half pints. Their ... Mr. Falconbridge tells us, is chiefly ... horse beans, and rice; and that com... was refused to us all the vessels he ... to force them to take that food.

We shall then hardly be surprised when told by Dr. Trotter, that they chew figs ... extreme distress and despair, as well from a feeling of their situation, as their regret at being torn from their friends, their relations, and their native land: that they make a melancholy noise, expressive of extreme anguish; and, upon enquiring into the cause, when it appeared to be extremely poignant, he found that a female had been dreaming she was happy in the midst of her family and friends; but, awaking, found herself in this dreadful situation. Nay, it appears, that though every precaution be taken to prevent their throwing themselves overboard, yet they sometimes effect it. Mr. Morley has known the dead held in their mouths till they were almost strangled. Mr. Falconbridge mentions many instances of their refusing both food and medicine, because they wished to die; and a female being asked what she wanted, replied, with a firm tone, "*Only to die.*" Capt. Wilson says, that as death approaches, they smile at their tormentors, and exult that the period arrives when they shall be no longer in our power. Dr. Trotter, Mr. Claxton, Mr. Ellison, and Capt. Hall describes them as resolutely refusing sustenance, and starving themselves to death to avoid our tortures.

These unhappy victims of our avarice have scarce any limitation to their impiety commit on board our ships; as they are frequently stripped of with great difficulty. Capt. Frazer owns, that after traversing the Atlantic, from Angola to Carolina, did apprehend of a mutiny, he was forced to return to the West Indies in a distressed condition, with the negroes on board. In such situation a circumstance sometimes occurs, which, from its having obtained a cant appellation, we presume not to be very unfrequent. It is called "walking the plank;" that is, when the miserable pittance of water allotted to the slaves is nearly exhausted, or supposed to be so, the negroes are ordered to jump overboard: and no order given them by us is ever obeyed with less reluctance; for they rejoice even thus to escape the accursed hands of the Europeans.

And those who are in possession of complete evidence of the loss of lives from these voyages persist in withholding that evidence from the public, it must be inferred that the real loss exceeds the estimates which have been given to the public. Capt. Wilson has averaged the four vessels in which he sailed, and found the loss to be 536 out of 2064 during the voyage; besides 220 who died soon after landing. These returns Mr. Falconbridge has known to be had for five dollars each. Mr. Towne, for a guinea, and Mr. Ross, as low as a single dollar. *A human being not only sold, but sold for a single dollar!* General Tottenham has seen refuse slaves left in a yard to die; and some of them living three days in that condition, nobody giving them any thing to eat or drink. Mr. Ross has known many of them carried to the vendue master, from the ships in the agonies of death; and has known instances of their expiring in his piazza. The healthy slaves, and those whose disorders can be concealed by mercurial ointment, or white fluxes can be flopped for the day of sale, by astringent medicines, are generally sold by scramble: when the decks being darkened by sails, on a signal being given the purchasers rush in, fixing and marking their purchases with a disorder and impetuosity so terrific, that the negroes if not well secured, have been known to jump into the sea. Mr. Newton says, that in none of the sales he saw was there any care taken to prevent relations being parted. They were separated, he adds, as sheep and lambs are by butchers.

The nature of the African Slave Trade being now ascertained, the evidence on the question of its Abolition is fully closed. For had the inhabitants of Africa been forced from their native land, to partake of the luxuries instead of the torments of the West Indies; yet the question recurs, On what principle of the law of nature, or of nations, we compel them to partake of either? Let us not be diverted from an investigation of a simple question, by a declamatory enquiry. The West-India Slavery is a continuation and aggravation of an original offence: in defence of which so far from any thing having been proved, nothing has been alledged. Dare the villain who has stolen and murdered the patient, insult us by deriving from thence a property in the children? Dare we throw aside all semblance of common justice, by occasioning the seizure of the parent and the slavery of the offspring, for supplying us with a luxury? And let a question be repeated, which no one has attempted to answer,

By what right can we purchase that property which the seller can have no right, and thereby encourage him to continue the injury and aggravate his crime?

DECREE OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, WHICH FOLLOWED THE REPORT OF ROBESPIERRE, ON THE INSTITUTION OF NATIONAL MORALITY AND FESTIVALS IN FRANCE.

Art. 1. THE French People acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being, and the immortality of the soul.

Art. 2. They acknowledge that a worship worthy the Supreme Being is to practise the duties of men, and they class among these duties, the detestation of treachery and tyranny; the punishment of tyrants and traitors; the succouring of the unfortunate; respect for the weakness of men; the defending the oppressed; the doing to others all the good we are capable of, and injuring no one.

Art. 3. They will institute festivals to recal men to the remembrance of the Divinity, and to the dignity of their being.

Art. 4. The names of the festivals shall be taken from events the most glorious in our revolution, from virtues the most cherished and the most useful to man, & which have produced the greatest benefits to his nature.

Art. 5. The French will celebrate every year, the festivals of the 14th July 1790, 10th of August 1792, 21st of January 1793, and 31st of May 1794.

Art. 6. They will celebrate on the days of Decadi, the festivals which follow:

To the Supreme Being, and to nature. To the human race. To the French people. To the benefactors of mankind. To the Martyrs of liberty. To liberty and equality. To the republic. To the liberty of the world. To the love of country. To the hatred of tyrants and traitors. To truth. To justice. To chastity. To glory and immortality. To friendship. To frugality. To courage. To fidelity. To heroism. To disinterestedness. To stoicism. To conjugal faith. To paternal love. To Maternal tenderness. To filial piety. To Infancy. To Youth. To Manhood. To Old Age. To Misfortune. To Agriculture. To Industry. To our Fathers. To Posterity.

Art. 7. The Committee of Safety and Instruction, are charged to present a plan for the organization of these festivals.

Art. 8. The National Convention invite those who have talents worthy to serve the cause of humanity, to the honor of concurring in this establishment, by hymns and civic songs, and by the means which shall contribute to its embellishment and utility.

French Official Account
Of the late Naval Engagements with the British fleet.

Summary of the Journal

Of the cruife of the French fleet, commanded by Admiral VILLARET, kept daily by the Representative JEAN BON ST. ANDRE, and printed at *Breſt*.

27 FLOREAL, &c. (MAY 16)

SAILED from the road, with 25 sail of the line, 15 frigates, and 1 corvette.

30 FLOREAL, *(May 19.)* Fell in with a fleet of ten sail of merchantmen, and a corvette; the former receptores from the French, and the latter their convoy, taken by the *English*. A surgeon remaining on board the corvette, informed, that their captors had failed with *forty-eight* vessels—*twelve* had taken their route to *Iedin*; *six* were destined to intercept NEILLY's division; and it was these that retook those vessels which have again fallen into our hands:—The remainder were to cruise off *Breſt*, and the entrance of the channel. This day joined by the *Patriote*, one of NEILLY's squadron.

2 PRIARIAL *(May 22.)* Fell in with five or six vessels, part of 50 sail; who said they belonged to a Dutch fleet of fifty vessels, under convoy of a frigate from *Lisbon*, bound to *Amſterdam*; who had been attacked by two French ships and captured.

3 PRIARIAL. All the fleet in view, except *Proſerpine*, *Seine* & *Inſurgent* frigates, who had not rejoined. Discovered three sail bearing down upon us, proved to be the *Proſerpine* and *Seine*, with a Dutch frigate. They confirmed what we had heard the day before, reſpecting the convoy from *Liſbon*. Besides the frigate they had only manned one galiot; for the reſiſtance which the frigate had made, gave time for the merchantmen to eſcape.

5 *Priarial*. Joined by the *Galathea*, one of NEILLY's ſquadron, having parted from him the evening before; informed us, that the *Thames* had joined him, from whom they learnt our poſition.

9 *Priarial*, *(May 28.)* In the morning we were running before the wind to the Northward, in hopes to meet NEILLY's diviſion, when the frigates ahead threw out a ſignal for a fleet at leeward. We ſoon found them to be Britiſh, conſiſting of *thirty ſix ſail*—going cloſe upon a wind, with their ſtarboard tacks aboard. As ſoon as they diſcovered us, they formed their line of battle. The French fleet alſo formed, with their larboard tacks aboard. The Britiſh fleet put about on the ſame tack with us. (The whole day was ſpent in evolutions. The wind had conſiderably increaſed, with a heavy ſea: we found it neceſſary to reef topſails, which retarded our movements.) The line was well formed, though not cloſe enough. Towards night, the enemy were near enough to our rear to exchange a few ſhot.

10 *Priarial*. At day break we diſcovered the enemy about a league to leeward, upon the ſame tack with us. They then put about, their intention evidently being to attack our rear. We alſo put about. We now diſcovered that the *Reſolutionaire* had parted company. Whether ſhe had received ſo much damage the evening before as to prevent her keeping the line, or from any other cauſe, was matter of conjecture. Our headmoſt ſhips were ſoon engaged with the enemy, which was bravely ſuſtained. The enemy perceiving that our rear might be cut off, diſpoſed themſelves for that purpoſe, perceiving their deſign, the Admiral, by ſignal, aſked if they were in a ſituation to put about? They anſwered in the negative.—He then made the ſignal for them to wear, which was either not ſeen, or not comprehended; for it was not executed. The enemy took the advantage of this tardineſs; and the rear ſuffered the whole weight of the Britiſh fire; while our van had not an enemy to combat. *L'Indomptable*, and *le Tyrannicide* were already in danger: Three two ſhips fought with the greateſt intrepidity, firing on both ſides, and were quite diſabled. The ſignal was then given to join them, and form the line as the ſhips came up. The line was rapidly and regularly formed; before the Engliſh, who tacked upon us, could form their line, we attacked them vigorouſly; two of their veſſels loſt their top-maſts, many others muſt have ſuffered much in this engagement, which was the third this day, and laſted an hour and an half. We repaid them the damage our rear had ſuſtained. I ought to render juſtice to the commanders of the ſhips; they all behaved with courage; if they could have added experience, the day would have terminated gloriouſly for them, and advantageous to the Republic.——Capt. HOMEL, of the *Indomptable*, and DORDELIN of the *Tyrannicide*, deſerve to be diſtinguiſhed among thoſe who united knowledge to the ſpirit which was common with all. We had in the evening a compenſation for the fatigues of the day—a diſpatch-boat from *Breſt*, brought us intelligence of NEILLY's ſquadron, which he had parted from that very day, eight leagues to the northward, in chaſe of a diſabled veſſel—probbly the *Reſolutionaire*. We diſpatched inſtantly the boat, with orders to return and inform NEILLY of our poſition:—A few minutes after the ſignal was made for ſhips ahead.—We lay too all night.

11 PRIARIAL *(May 30.)* In the morning we were joined by Admiral NEILLY, with three ſhips, *Sans Pareil*, *Trojan*, and *Temeraire*, with two frigates, the *Thames* and *Gentille*, who had ſeparated from us, and a ſloop of war, of 20 guns, a prize. The *Naiade* and *Maire Guiton*, whom we had diſpatched to convoy the fleet we had recaptured, alſo joined; this convoy, deſtined to ſucceſſive recaptures, had again fallen into the hands of the Britiſh; but the *Naiade* and *Maire Guiton* had the good fortune to eſcape. Admiral NEILLY tells us that he left the *Audacieux* in chaſe of a diſabled ſhip. We think it very probable to be the *Reſolutionaire*. NEILLY was ordered to take the command of the van, and Admiral Bouvet of the rear. A thick fog the whole day, which continued during the night, and the next morn.

12 PRIARIAL. At noon the fog began to diſſipate; the Britiſh fleet were to windward, and were the firſt to improve it, by arranging themſelves. The fog at this time prevented our ſeeing more than 7 or 8 of our veſſels; the reſt were ſtill covered, and we knew not if any had ſeparated. As it cleared away we diſcovered the reſt of our fleet, except the *Indomptable* (which we ſuppoſed had been obliged to ſteer for *Breſt*, with the *Brutus* frigate, who had her in tow) the *Montagnard* and the *Seine* frigate. The deſection of theſe two veſſels was enough to aſtoniſh us, The *Montagnard* had ſuffered but little! The Engliſh fleet bore down under full ſail. They hoped to take us in diſorder. They were not formed, but as they came down they extended their line. The fleet of the Republic quickly formed in the common order: Every one was at his poſt in good time, and the diſtances were well obſerved. The frigates performed their duty with promptitude, and order was eſtabliſhed with a preciſion hitherto unknown ſince the opening of our campaign. The *Thames* made fail to windward of us about two leagues, and under her topſails, ran along down the Engliſh line, counted them and by ſignal, informed that it conſiſted of *twenty-four* ſhips, the braveſt of which were placed in the centre. All the diſpoſitions being made, they hauled the wind, and were then under our misen and top ſails.

13 PRIARIAL *(June 1.)* The Engliſh fleet were to windward, bearing down upon us; they afterwards took their ſtarboard tacks aboard, and manœuvred to attack us. They then conſiſted of 28 ſail of the line, and we ſaw ſome to windward forming a reſerve. The Captain of the *Proſerpine* aſſures us, that he counted *thirty ſix* in all, eight of which were of three decks. Nevertheleſs we were ready to receive them. The attack began at 9 o'clock in the morn, and becoming general, was very hot; both ſides fought with ſpirit, when an awkward manœuvre of the *Jacobin* occaſioned the greateſt diſorder:—This ſhip was in the rear of the commander in chief, and drawing too near upon us ſhe left an opening in the line; he perceived his fault too late, and backing his main-top-ſail to prevent his ſtation, fell to leeward of us. The Engliſh Admiral, who perceived this error, quitted his attack upon the headmoſt *gue*, with intention to break the line at that places, which he effected—The fault of the *Jacobin* have been repaired, and his own experience might have been turned to advantage againſt him, if the *Jacobin* had worn the orders for which were given, but they were not obeyed. The Engliſh Admiral, who attack was principally upon us, after ſ... charging a broadſide into the *Jacobin* raked the *Montagne*, with great execution. One hundred men, at leaſt, were killed by theſe deadly diſcharges, and our fleet ſuffered exceedingly. We received the firſt fire of the enemy, and could not return it for fear of injuring one of our own veſſels. At length we brought our guns to bear upon him, and preſented our broadſide which he could not long ſuſtain; but broke off with the loſs of his main and mizen maſt. Inſtantly we were ſurrounded by five or ſix ſhips. We fired on both ſides, and ſunk a ſhip of the enemy to windward, and all who came near us were ſeverely handled. The battle was horrible! The ſhips were engaged without order, and fought within piſtol ſhot, with a rage that has no example! The clouds of ſmoke prevented us from ſeeing what paſſed around. Our frigates report that the *Montague* was inviſible for two hours, neither ſhe could be diſcovered only by the numerous artillery. However, through a gleam of light, the commander in chief perceived that the van had given way. Rear-Admiral Bouvet, who commanded the only one that maintained his poſt, was to windward of the enemy, fighting obſtinately, having loſt his main maſt. To join his diviſion, he bore away through the midſt of the Britiſh fleet with great boldneſs. The enemy ſeeing our van give way, attacked the rear. Admiral Neilly ſuſtained the ſhock with firmneſs, and aſſures us that he ſaw one of their ſhips ſink. It is impoſſible to be particular in the movements of this day. In the heat of the action we could only aſcertain principal events. The battle ſlackened—after about five hours. The commander in chief diſcovered the van two leagues to leeward. The rear could not be ſeen. Three ſhips were to windward of the enemy, with their ſtarboard tacks aboard: they appeared to have ſuffered but little, and doubtleſs with but few ſhot. We joined the rear: almoſt all the veſſels that compoſed it were diſabled. The *Republicaine* preſerved only her main maſts, and every thing announced that ſhe had made a reſiſtance worthy of them. Some of our diſabled ſhips were ſtill to leeward, among the Engliſh, who were in the ſame ſituation. We had too, to give time to take in tow ſuch diſmaſted ſhips as our ſituation permitted us to relieve; and ſuch was the weakneſs of the enemy, that we were not diſturbed. We counted in the *two fleets* ſeventeen ſhips diſmaſted by the board, beſides thoſe who preſerved the ſtumps of their maſts. If the van had kept more to windward, we ſhould not only have ſaved our own ſhips, but many of the Engliſh muſt have fallen into our hands. The Engliſh had the advantage of numbers, but not the ſuperiority of courage or fire. They had alſo the advantage of the wind, which was the cauſe of ſome of our veſſels falling into their hands, who, from their poſition, were totally unable to defend themſelves, for all who preſerved a ſtump to hoiſt a ſail upon, after the moſt honourable reſiſtance, eſcaped from the enemy. We left them in a worſe ſtate than we were; if it had ſtill been poſſible for them to attack us, they had the opportunity, for we did not fly; they did not even move to prevent our ſmall convoys from taking in tow ſuch of our ſhips as were out of the line. We lay too five or ſix hours to refit; after which we kept our wind under topſails. We collected nineteen ſhip veſſels, viz. *Le Montagne*, *Mucius*, *Scipio*, *Republique*, *Entreprenant*, *Patrie*, *Conſtante*, *Temeraire*, *Neptune*, *Terrible*, *Juſtice*, *Convention*, *Tricolor*, *Mont Gerard*, *Tyrannicide*, *Tourville*, and the *Eole*.

The number of killed and wounded, has been great, the *Montagne*, alone had 200 killed, and 300 nearly all mortally wounded. I don't mention ſlight wounds, for there is an individual on board the *Montagne*, who eſcaped unhurt. The ardour of the men exceeds deſcription; and it was the experience of ſome Captains, particularly of the Captain of the *Jacobin*, that reached from us the moſt brilliant victory.

After the engagement the wind was extremely light, and the ſea ſmooth, which gave us an opportunity of effecting the moſt urgent repairs. Some of our veſſels had ſuffered very little. The diſabled ſhips were the *Mucius*, *Scipio*, *Republique Terrible* and *Gemappes*—Theſe have the marks of the courage with which they fought. We learn from the report of the Captains, that there was probably three Engliſh ſhips ſunk. The *Neptune* ſaw one of the rear and many others ſaw her.—It was the one that NEILLY ſpoke of; the *Marcelle* and *Caſtorine* ſaw the one ſink. The *Tourville* ſaw one of the Engliſh ſhip cloſe with the *Impetueux*; and in the ſhock both went down. The following days afford nothing remarkable, the weather was mild and favourable for the neceſſary communications.

21 PRIARIAL, *(June 9.)* Diſcovered a ſail a head running upon a different tack; we ſoon found them to be a ſquadron of the enemy. They conſiſted of twelve ſhips of the line, and five frigates or ſloops. They however did not chooſe to give us battle, and in our diſabled ſtate we could not oblige them to it. We gave chace with a light wind, but they ſailing fail we gave upa fruitleſs purſuit.

By this happy circumſtance we ſaved them from the rout of the convoy of the United States.

23 PRIARIAL *(June 10.)* Made Cape Finiſterre, and the next day anchored in the road of *Bertheaume*. Happily the American convoy arrived the day following, and, after ſeveral ſevere campaign, we had the pleaſure of reflection to think that we had ſaved the Trojan, Patriote, and Temeraire, three of NEILLY's four ſhips that

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NEW-YORK, Auguſt 20.

Two letters from a very reſpectable mercantile Houſe in London, dated the 24th and 25, to their Correſpondent in this city,

Say,—The moderation and wiſdom of America in ſending a man of Mr. Jay's talents and high character, to ſettle matters between us by fair repreſentation and diſcuſſion, in ſending a commander of the Weſt Indies to aſcertain the damages under the orders of 6th of November, without exaggeration, is much to be commended.

"Parliament had a conference with Mr. Jay's arrival, to ſmooth the way for his negociation which we therefore have reaſon to ſuppoſe will be ſucceſsful.

"Indeed Miniſters have ſaid as much, and demands that they are ſhould be brought forward, that they are prepared to make reaſonable compenſations for the damages ſuſtained under the orders of the 6th Nov. and that they have reaſon to believe that all other points will be eaſily adjuſted, that the two countries will be upon ſuch a footing as to ſecure ſuch a harmony and a good underſtanding between them.

"Mr. Jay had a conference yeſterday afternoon with Mr. Secretary Dundas, for foreign affairs, and Mr. Grenville, and we underſtand that the opening of the negociation was ſatisfactory to him, and that he ſaw no impediment in any thing to be paſſed to an amicable arrangement."

"June 25.—We have now to inform you of the ſubſtance of a communication from Mr. Pitt yeſterday to the committee of the North American Merchants.

"He ſaid "The communications with Mr. Jay, had hitherto been of a general, but it is believed, if it was ſo deſired that there exiſted the ſame diſpoſition to the Government of the United States, (as it was thought would be the caſe) which there certainly was in this, to be on friendly terms, then the negociation became more particular, there would be little difficulty that the matters in diſpute would be amicably arranged; therefore there would be no reaſon why the merchants ſhould not execute the orders they had or might receive."

"As this opinion was drawn from Miniſters by the preſſing addreſs of the merchants and manufacturers, miniſters diſclaim any reſponſibility for the ſucceſs, or ſhould it unexpectedly hereafter fail to take place, the influence of any party in America ſhould trouble the buſineſs diſpoſitions of her government.

Newburyport, in a HAND BILL, on Thurſday laſt, which we lay before the public.

"Herald Office, *Newburyport*, Aug. 28.

"Yeſterday arrived in this port, in 48 days from *Rotterdam*, ſhip *Mary*, EDMUND WINGATE, maſter, by which we are enabled to preſent our patrons with the following.

"*GLORIOUS NEWS!*

"JUNE 19.—Surrendered to the French arms the town of *Tyre*: the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war, all private property was ſacred. The night preceding the ſurrender of the above place, the garriſon offered to capitulate, on condition that the French would allow them to ſend out two waggons unſearched, and liberty for the emigrants to march out unmoleſted, which the French refuſed, and on ſurrendering of the garriſon, 500 emigrants fell victims to republican rage.

"JUNE 26.—This day, report ſays, that the French had taken *Ghent*, and the people at *Oſtend* were preparing to leave the place, and that all *Flanders* was in danger.

"JUNE 29.—This day, report ſays, that *Oſtend* is taken by the French, and baron. A number of people landed here this day from *Antwerp*, and other places that was not in poſſeſſion of the French.

"JULY 1.—This day 3 or 400 emigrants arrived here from *Flanders*, who ſeemed to be in a ſad ſtate, without much baggage, which ſhews their flight was precipitate, and ſome of them ſaid that it was impoſſible for the combined armies to face the French.

"JULY 4th.—This day report ſays, that the French have taken *Mons*, and that the combined armies had evacuated *Valenciennes*.

"JULY 5th.—This day report ſays, that the French had taken *Breſſels*, and was beſieging *Sleys*. Some pieces of ſhells which the French have into *Sluys* was brought here.—An emigrant from *Breſſels* told here, that it would be impoſſible for all the combined powers to face the French, for by their requiſition they brought into the field 240,000 men.

"JULY 7th.—This day report ſays, that the Emperor of *Germany* was on the point of entering into a treaty with the French, and that the French had taken *Sluys*.

"The Engliſh ſay, that the King of *Pruſſia* has ſled them very ill, after paying him 60 tons of ſilver for troops he did not ſend them, but kept them to guard his own territories. The affairs between *Pruſſia* and *Poland*, the accounts of which are various—report ſays, that the *Poles* had loſt a battle.

"JULY 8th.——This evening report ſays, that there had been a and battle near *Breſſels*, between the armies: the *French* were victorious: 40,000 men lay dead on the field."

"The above was publiſhed in the *Rotterdam* papers, from June 19, to July 8th, brought by Capt. WINGATE."

MIDDLETOWN, Auguſt 30.

Accounts from New-Haven, yeſterday, are not ſo alarming as they have been ſome days paſt.—It is ſaid that the malignant diſorder has almoſt entirely ſubſided, and that ſo great alarm was quite unneceſſary.

NORTHAMPTON, September 3.

FRENCH HEROISM.

Extract of a Letter from a Lieut. of one of Lord Howe's Fleet.

"The Mutius Scævola was one of the beſt fought ſhips belonging to the French, in the late action. She was engaged with the Orion for five hours, during one of which the men could be picked off the guns with piſtols.

"The Capt. of the Mutius Scævola was a man of the moſt undaunted courage. During the action he run 20 of his men through their bodies for attempting to defert their quarters. He was eaſily diſtinguiſhed by a large bonnet rouge, ornamented round the bottom with gold fringe. He had only one arm; but whether the other was ſhot off in the action, I have not been able to aſcertain.

"After the engagement was over, I went on board the French ſhip La Juſte; the officers of which told me that ſhe had not ſuffered ſo much, as the other ſhips, having only loſt 300 men.

"The ſinking of the Vengeur was one of the moſt awful ſights I ever beheld. She went down within a quarter of a mile of our ſhip. We had not a tackle to hook to a boat, and our main yard was gone. The Roller cutter went with about ſix boats to ſave the crew of the Vengeur, but when her main deck guns, came on a level with the water, the boats rowed back, the ſuction being ſo great as to render it impoſſible for them to proceed nearer the ſhip. After upper works remained upon the ſurface of the water, to our aſtoniſhment, for the ſpace of 20 minutes; at the expiration of that time the funk, the crew univerſally crying out Vive La Republique! Vive La Liberte!

"The red hot ſhot fired by the French did conſiderable deal of damage. The Heroes, a large frigate cut down from a line of battle ſhip, was employed in heating ſhot. She paſſed within gun ſhot of us and killed eight men on board the Queen.

Regimental Orders,

For the 1st Regiment in the 2d Brigade and 4th Diviſion of the Militia of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*.

September 1st. 1794.

MONDAY the fifteenth inſtant, having been appointed for Regimental Review and Inſpection, the Colonel orders, that the ſeveral Companies meet on the Parade near the Meeting-Houſe, in Northampton, punctually, at 9 o'clock in the morning of ſaid day—equipped and accounted according to law. The Colonel flatters himſelf, that no exertions will be wanting from either Officers of Soldiers, to the exact diſcharge of a duty ſo neceſſary and uſeful to Society and honorable to themſelves.

In addition to complete Equipments, the Colonel ſuggeſts a Cloth Uniform, as highly ornamental and contributive to the perfect character of the Soldier, and perſuades himſelf that the Regiment will perſevere in their united Endeavours for the attainment of that Object.

He hopes alſo that as far as is practicable, the men will furniſh themſelves with a ſmall quantity of Powder, or blank cartridges and that they will be provided with one day's proviſion. The preſumes he ſhall not need no apology in reminding both officers and ſoldiers of the impropriety of irregular firing, either before or on their march, to the place of review, & enjoins it upon all to prevent a practice not only ſo contrary to the military character, but to the peace & order of ſociety & the laws of this Commonwealth, and anticipates the pleaſure he will derive from an exact and regular march and ſoldierly department through the courſe of the day. By Order of the Colonel.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Adjt.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMEON BUTLER,

AT HIS

Bookſtore & Bindery,

Nearly oppoſite the Court-Houſe, Northampton,

WEBSTER'S 1s, 2ds, and 3ds part, per. hundred, dozen or ſingle, as cheap as they can be purchaſed in Boſton or Hartford.—Perry's Spelling Books, per. dozen.—Merchant's Account Books, of all ſizes, wholeſale and retail.—Writing Paper, per ream or leſs.—Gilt letters, do.—Moſt articles in the STATIONARY line, &c. Blank Books for public Offices, made on the ſhorteſt notice.

An Apprentice wanted to the above buſineſs.

Sept. 2, 1794.

Jones & Ladd,

CALL, and for the laſt time, on all thoſe indebted to them, to make payment within the term of ſix weeks from the date hereof.

A compliance with this requeſt will really oblige both Debtors and Creditors; as, when that term ſhall expire, they will be under the abſolute neceſſity, to put their accounts without diſtinction, into the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

The Subſcriber would give the ſame information to all thoſe whoſe accounts become due this month.

P. JONES.

Buckland, Sept. 2, 1794.

Scholars' Ball.

MR. GRIFFITHS' firſt Scholars' BALL, for this quarter, will be on Thurſday next, at the School-Houſe, to begin at 7 o'clock, in the evening. Mr. Griffiths will have a Grand BALLET which will be dance'd by fifteen young Ladies, compoſ'd of fifteen different figures, accompanied with a march—each figure will have its tune—different Minuets will be dance'd by ſeveral young Ladies before the Ballet.

Northampton, Sept. 3. 1794.

WANTED,

100 CORDS of HEMLOCK BARK, ONE quarter CASH will be paid for the firſt 20 Cords delivered—and the uſual price and pay given for the remainder.

W. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Sept. 2, 1794.

WANTED immediately, as an Apprentice to the Taylors buſineſs, an active BOY, about 14 years of age.

Enquire of

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, Auguſt 26, 1794.

BOSTON, Auguſt 30.

Lateſt Advices from Europe.

At the moment of cloſing our paper, laſt Evening, we were favoured with the following INFORMATION, publiſhed at

DUBLIN, May 31.

Our accounts from Cavan, respecting the late disturbances are of a dreadful nature.

A letter from one of the militia, quartered at Cavan, states, that, by the nearest computation, from 100 to 120 of the defenders were killed, with a loss on the other side of but one killed and three wounded: The defenders were first attacked by the light company of militia, consisting of an officer, 26 rank and file, a drummer and serjeant.—This party was twice beat from Ballinagh, by a continual fire from the windows; the grenadiers how ever attacked the insurgents on the other side, and having thus hemmed them in set fire to all the houses save two, killing every man that endeavoured to escape. Numbers were burned in their habitations. The defenders are represented to have amounted to between 9 and 1200. Those who have not been killed are effectually beggared by the ravages of the conflagration. Funerals gloom the roads ever since, and many survivors being afraid to own or search after their deceased friends, numbers lie in the burned houses. Eight prisoners were taken, three of whom are leaders; one of these has turned King's evidence, from whom a discloser of the principals may be expected.

BRUSSELS, June 6.

"The battle of Tuesday last has not been attended with all the success expected from it. Having been an eye-witness of the principal attack, I can speak with certainty to the almost important facts.

"On Tuesday morning, at 2 o'clock the Emperor, attended by the Arch Duke Charles, Gen. Mack, Col. Stichehotz. and an English Lord, [probably Lord Yarmouth,] arrived at Gemappe, and immediately rode to the left wing of our army, which extended along the Sambre, from Numer to above Charleroi. The center was nearly between Cossellies and Frasnes. The main body of the French was at Cossellies. At three o'clock the Emperor attacked them in these three posts, and the Austrians were twice repulsed. The fire of grape shot and musquetry then became dreadful, and continued so till half an hour past nine, when the three posts were carried by the bayonet, and a charge of the cavalry. The French quitted Gosselies, crying out, "We are sold—save himself who can in the wood of Lambu!" and retreated in confusion to the wood, and towards Marbre, while those who occupied the two villages repossed the Sambre. The latter were vigorously cannonaded by Gen. Beaulieu, who was posted between the Sambre and the Meuse to cut off the retreat of the fugitives; but as they were reinforced by a considerable body of French, from the other side of the Sambre, which had been concealed in a wood to watch Beaulieu's motions, he was too weak to execute this part of the plan.

"While this was passing in the centre, our right wing, reinforced by the Dutch, attacked the enemy's left; and the garrison of Charleroi, which had been closely besieged, sailed forth at the same time. The French were repulsed, some of them passed the Sambre, and some of them retreated to the wood of Fleurus above Charleroi.

"Charleroi was thus entirely disengaged. At eleven o'clock, the Emperor, after taking some refreshments at Gosselies, went thither and found the place still on fire. The French bombs have damaged all the upper town, and twenty-three of the inhabitants perished in the ruins of their houses.

"Our loss is not yet ascertained, I crossed the field of battle on Tuesday afternoon, and think there could not be less than five or six thousand French and Austrians lying dead upon it; perhaps four of the former for one of the latter. Our right wing continued fighting with the enemy for the greater part of the night, and we do not yet know the issue.

"The Prince of Saxe Cobourg offered to resign, but the Emperor requested him to continue in command. M. de Mack asked leave to resign, and obtained it, on pretext that ill health will not allow him to remain with the army. He goes to Vienna with the Emperor.

"The Generals suspended from command are, Count Kaunitz, Count Kinzky, the Prince de Reuss, and Baron de Schroder.—Kaunitz and Kinzky are accused of unpardonable mistakes in the disposition of the troops intended to cover Brussels, which nothing but the ignorance of the French prevented from once more falling into their hands. They also suffered the French to cross the Sambre a second time unmolested under an idea that they could drive them back when they pleased, or perhaps cut off their retreat; but before they were aware, the French had passed over 60,000 men, and have now such fast possession of the woods that altho we repulse, we cannot dislodge them. Against Reuss and Schroder, there are charges of a more heinous nature. They are both under arrest and to be sent to Vienna.

"The day before yesterday, the states of Brabant delivered to the Emperor a resolution, by which they engage to raise 25 000 men immediately, the states to nominate one half of the Captains and Lieutenants. These troops are to serve during the war for the protection of Netherlands. The states of Brabant and Flanders have also engaged to raise 10,000 men within six weeks, to recruit the Walcon regiments."

"P. S. We are just informed that the French again crossed the Sambre yesterday afternoon, and took possession of Fontain l' Eveque, between Binch and Charleroi. We are, however, under no alarm, for the combined troops in that quarter now amount to 70,000 men.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE just received and now opening at their Store a little east of the Meeting House in Conway, a fresh supply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to those before on hand, make them a large assortment, which they offer to their customers and others on good terms for ready pay or short credit, viz:—Scarlet, Navy Blue, and fashionable Mix'd Superfine Broad Cloths, Scarlet, Blue, Slate and mix'd Second Cloths, Slate, Pearl, Drab, Buff and Black Cassimeres, Dark and Light Elastic Cloths, Green and White Flannel, Chintzes and Calicoes, Furniture Calico, Muslins, Lawns and Cambrics, Chintz and Purple Shawls, 7-8 Linens, Jeans, Fustian, Plain, Striped and Twill'd Nankeens, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Silk Crape and Calimancoes—a variety of Cotton and other Vest Shapes, Sattins, Lutestrings, Modes, Persians, Tiffanies, Seaseenetts, Cravats, Muslin, Lawn, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Fans, Gloves, Pins, Needles, Laces and Edgings, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Satiner, Black and Colored Laftings, Oiled Silk Hat Covers, Vellum and other Ribbons, Sewing Silk, Twist and Buttons, a large Assortment of Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Oiled Cloth, for Table Spreads, Looking Glasses, quart, pint and half pint Tumblers by the Straw or single, Perry's & Entick's Dictionaries, Writing Paper and Spelling Books, Lump, Cane and Maple Sugar, best Southchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Raisins, Powder, Shott, Flints, Lead in bars, Wool Cards, Cotton Wool by the Bale or single pound, Pewter and Brass, Cut 4d Nails, Snuff by the Bladder or less quantity, Pigtail and Twist Hand Tobacco, 9 by 7 and 8 by 6 Bristol Glass, German and Crawley Steel, O L and American Blistered Steel, Redwood, Logwood, and Fustick, Allum, Copperas, Verdigreafe and Rosin, Spanish White, Spanish Brown and Chalk, W. I. & N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Sherry, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Codfish, Nova-Scotia Grindstones, from 56 to 300 cwt. &c. &c. &c.

Most kinds of produce, old Pewter and Brass, Cotton and Linen Rags will be received in payment. Also Cash or Goods given for good Butter and Beeswax.

Wanted a quantity of Hogs Bristles, clean combed and free from filth, for which a generous price will be given in any of the above articles.

Conway, August 18, 1794.

WANTED to hire, immediately, TWO Journeymen PAPER MAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given.—Wanted, also, two Apprentices, to the above business, one about 13, the other 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Aug. 20, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 7th inst. a light bay MARE, three years old last spring, shod before, trots and paces, about 14½ hands high. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Northampton, August 20, 1794.

Turnip Seed,

A SMALL quantity of TURNIP SEED, imported this Spring, may be had at the Store of R. BECK, & SON.

Northampton, August 12, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, 2000 feet of CHERRY STUFF, for which good pay will be made, by

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, August 12, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Harvard College Lottery.

CLASS FIRST,

Not two Blanks *to a* Prize.

TWENTY-FIVE *Thousand Tickets, at 5 Dollars each, are* 125,000 *Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a Deduction of twelve and an half per Cent. for the Purposes of the Lottery.*

Prizes,		Dols,	Dols,
1	of	10,000	is 10,000
2		5,000	are 10,000
3		2,000	6,000
6		1,000	6,000
10		500	5,000
20		200	4,000
60		100	6,000
90		50	4,500
100		40	4,000
120		30	3,600
161		20	3,220
200		10	2,000
7,565		8	60,680
8,358 Prizes,			125,000
16,642 Blanks.			
25,000			

* * *The above Class will positively commence drawing in the* REPRESENTATIVES' CHAMBER, *in* BOSTON, *on* THURSDAY, 13*th* November, *next, and will continue from day to day, and be completed with all possible dispatch. A List of Prizes will be immediately published, and the Prizes paid on demand.*

THE Managers believe it enough, to induce the Public to become Adventurers, to inform them, that the object of this LOTTERY *is to erect a new Building, at the* UNIVERSITY *in* Cambridge, *for the further accommodation of the Students. The Friends of Literature are to be found every where, and where is cause can be served, and a good chance for personal emolument at the same Time presents itself; this double inducement, it is conceived, must operate in favour of the Lottery.*

THE Managers of this Lottery, had the conducting of the late State Lottery—the Public will do them the justice to say, that the strictest punctuality as to the Time fixed for Drawing, and in the payment of Prizes, was observed by them in that Lottery—they pledge themselves for the same punctuality in this.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS

☞ *Tickets may be had of Dr. EBENEZER HUNT, and Major ERASTUS LYMAN.*

Northampton, August 13, 1794.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber in June last, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, slit in the under side the left, supposed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up said Heifer, or return her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded by

MOSES TILER.

Westhampton, August 7, 1794.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

Red CLOVER-SEED,

For sale, by

ELEAZER & WILLIAM PORTER.

Hadley, August 23, 1794.

Joseph Lazell,

HAS just received and for sale, a handsome Assortment of English

GOODS,

Also, a quantity of West-India GOODS. N. B. He gives the highest price for FLAX-SEED.

Commington, August 26, 1794.

WANTED immediately, as an apprentice to the Taylors business, a smart active BOY 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Eastampton, August 22, 1794.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of *Capt. Nathan Frary*, late of Deerfield, County of Hampshire, deceased, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement; and all Persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. The business will be attended to at the house of the Deceased, on the first Tuesday in October, November, and December next, by

TIMOTHY FRARY, } Administrators.
ABNER SHELDON, }

Deerfield, August 19, 1794.

The proprietors of the *Mail Stage*, from Springfield to Hanover, take this method to inform the public, that they propose running their Stage twice a week, under the following regulations, viz: beginning on the 12th inst. the Stage will leave Springfield, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at eleven o'clock, A. M. dine at Northampton, lodge at Greenfield, proceed to Brattleboro', on Wednesdays and Saturdays; where they will meet the over Stage, and exchange passengers and return to Greenfield on Wednesday and Saturday nights, proceed to Springfield on Mondays and Thursdays.

Hanover Stage leaves

that place on Tuesdays and Fridays, in the morning—dine at Charleston, lodge at Westminster——proceed to Brattleboro' where they meet Springfield Stage, and exchange passengers, the former Stage will return to Westminster, on Wednesday and Saturday nights—on Mondays and Thursdays proceed to Hanover.

Fare for passengers

3d. per mile, with 14lb. baggage gratis—150lb. the same as a passenger.

Genteel Carriages and

careful drivers, will be provided and every favour duly acknowledged by the public's humble servants.

LEVI LEASE.
BERIAH WILLARD.

August 6, 1794.

Adam Colton,

From BOSTON,

HAS for Sale, at the Brick House between Capt. HUNT's and Mr. HINSHAW's, on the opposite side of the Street, a good assortment of English and other

GOODS,

Such as Broad Cloths, Velvets, Lastings, Baizes, Serge, Durant, Tammies, Silk Gloves, and Mitts, Lutestrings, Black and White Gauze, Millinett, Black Silks, Modes, Sarcenets, Chintzes, Calicoes, Shawls of all colours, Ribbons, Fan Vf Shapes, Ladies' Stays, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Sewing Silks, Twist, and an all kind of Trimmings for men's wear, Sattins, Ribbons, Laftings, Florentines, Calimancoes, Shallloons, Moreens, Fustians, Jeans, Striped Nankeens, Copperplates, Cotton Velvets, Muslinets, Muslin and Lawn Handkerchiefs, Tambour'd, Jackonet, & Striped Muslins, Cambrick and plain Lawn, Bordered, Muslin, and Lawn Aprons, Colored Tiffanies, India Persians, Silk Handkerchiefs, Wire, Taste, Thread, Quality-binding, Tapes, a good assortment of Ladies' Cloth Shoes and Slips, silk mitts, of the best kind, a good assortment of Men's and Women's Leather Gloves, one very best sort of Bohea Tea, Coffee, and Ginger. As the above articles are of the best kind, he shall endeavour to put them at such a price as will make it for their interest to purchase.

Northampton, August 4, 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a half penny under the near ear. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOHN ALLIS.

Hatfield, August 5, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

James Blackman,

INFORMS the public, that he has LIN-SEED OIL for sale, at his mill in Hatfield-thington.—To let a Grift Mill, upon shares, with two run of stones, and in a good place for business; possession given the first of Nov. next.—He wants to hire a Cloth-dresser, that can be well recommended as to the care of the CLOTHIERS' BUSINESS. Or, the mill will be let on shares, or rented out for a number of years—said Mill is new, and has two stocks, and is conveniently situated to do business. It will be completely finished, and fit for business by the 20th inst.

Worthington, August 1, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1794. [NUMB. 419.]

Remarks on Dr. Rush's account of the Bilious Remitting Yellow Fever, at Philadelphia 1793; now published and sold by T. Allen, in Pearl-Street, price 1/.

THE Doctor begins his publication with an account of the diseases which preceded the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia; and enumerates the mumps, scarlet fever, the pleurisy, a few cases of the pleurisy and bilious fever. He adds a few observations on the state of the weather, preceding the disease, which was generally warm and dry, and produced an unusual faintness. He then proceeds to notice the first appearance of the yellow fever: the first case which occurred in his practice was that of Dr. Hodges child, August 5th. Several other cases occurred, before the physicians themselves were alarmed.—The first alarm arose from Mrs. Le Maigre's cafe, August 19th. The first cause the Doctor supposes to be traced to some damaged coffee on Hill's wharf.

He then states the proceedings of the convent and physicians, on the first alarm, and the measures taken to check the progress of the disorder. He enumerates the contingent predisposing causes, as follows; fatigue of body or mind induced by labour, walking, riding, watching or the heat—Heat of the sun or common fires—intemperance in eating or drinking—all which he supposes induced indirect debility. Direct debility was induced by fear, grief, cold, damp and immoderate evacuations. Inflances and facts illustrative of each particular, are cited.

Among the precursors or premonitory signs of the disease, Dr. Rush enumerates restlessness, a dull pain in the right side, loss of appetite, flatulency, perverted taste, heat in the stomach, giddiness or pain in the head, a dull, watery, brilliant, yellow or ruddy, dim and imperfect vision, a heartburn or slight sore throat, low spirits, or unusual vivacity, a moisture on the hands, a disposition to sweat at nights, or sudden suppression of night sweats.

In the history of the disease, the Doctor describes its symptoms, as they appeared, in the stages of the nervous system—the liver, lungs and brain—the alimentary canal—the secretions and excretions—in the nervous system—in the senses and appetite—in the lymphatic and glandular system—on the skin—in the blood.

After some further account of its symptoms, he proceeds to describe the appearance of the body after death and the state of the city during the prevalence of the disease. He gives the number of deaths, and mentions the causes which checked the disorder, and the means used for cleansing houses and clothes. The Doctor supposes fumigations and the use of aromatics not essential to cleanse from the contagion. He supposes cold and water sufficient. He kept his windows open some days and nights, washed floors and walls, washed or exposed bedding and clothes on the ground a week or two, turning them every day, and found this method effectual.

The Doctor maintains his first opinion, that the disease was generated in the city; that he is evidently opposed by other physicians. He then states in what circumstances the yellow fever differs from the plague, and in what these diseases resemble each other. A similar comparison is made between this fever and the jail fever. He alleges the yellow fever to be only a different grade of the common bilious fever. The scale of this fever gradually ascending to its malignity is thus: the sebacia of authors, or inward fevers —the intermitting fever—the bilious remitting fever—the yellow fever.

Dr. Rush then gives us the result of his enquiries respecting what or whether any unusual types in the operations of nature preceded this fever. On this head, no satisfactory evidence appears; unless the inflances of uncommon malignity in the scarlet fever, may be excepted. Similar inflances of malignity in the dysentery, and two *Tournaments*, for the same business, than preceding in the order of time; and this unusual malignancy or other diseases in various parts of the country is among the strongest proofs that the yellow fever was generated in Philadelphia.

To this account of the fever, the Doctor annexes an account of the weather, from January 1 to November 9, from which it appears that the summer of 1793 was unusually warm. Indeed we wanted no thermometers to tell us that truth.—Between May 1 and September 30, the mercury rose to 80 and above, no less than 88 days. Thirty of these days were in July and 25 in August.

The Doctor then proceeds to describe the methods of treating the disease. He mentions his ill success with the tonic method, and the circumstances that led him to reject it and fall upon the method of reducing the stimulus of the system by bleeding and purging. He states, with a laudable candour, the controversy between Dr. Stevens and other physicians and himself, as to the proper remedies to be used in the disease; and the correspondence that passed is stated at large.

Dr. Rush grounds the propriety of his remedies on the idea that the disease begins with a preternatural fulness of the system, which must be speedily reduced by powerful laxatives, before tonic remedies can be applied with safety. What gives us a favorable opinion of this idea, is, that bleeding often raised the pulse, where it was extremely low; and the pulse recovered. Whatever be the real truth in this controversy, the practice of Dr. R. has made proselytes during the disease in Philadelphia, and as attended with great success.

At the close of this work Dr. Rush subjoins an interesting account of himself and his family during the sickness. The death of his nearest connections, his anxiety for those of his family who were with him, his own illness, the loss of a number of feveral faithful pupils, the distress that surrounded him, his inability to comply with numberless calls, the tears of despairing applicants, and the melancholy appearance of the city, are described with unaffected simplicity that does honor to his pen as a writer, and his sensibility as a man.

On the whole, whatever may be the truth, as to the nature, origin or treatment of this alarming disease, we do not scruple to pronounce this publication a most valuable acquisition to a medical library. Blessed be a kind providence, we have yet had occasion for little experience in this disorder in the United States. But we may expect, either from generation or contagion, that this disease will frequently visit our maritime towns and large cities; and every fact relative to the disease ought to be carefully collected for the benefit of medical gentlemen.

* This publication hitherto the thermometer has not risen to 80°—scarcely one half the number of days, as it did the last summer.

Remarks on the affairs of Poland.

THE leaders of the Polish Revolution pursue a very just policy, in securing to all ranks of citizens their rights and property. They made no attack on the privileged orders; thus securing the aid and encouragement of the nobility. Indeed the leaders themselves are of the nobility. They have postponed the formation of the constitution, to a time of peace, and till they have rid themselves of the Russian yoke. By these means they have united all discriptions of people in one will. Nobles and peasants unite in a common cause. Should they succeed, against Russia and Prussia; they probably will next attack the privileged orders. Jacobinism will prevail, and instead of waiting for the annihilation of orders and ranks by the slow operation of the laws, the abolishing of perpetuities and the rights of primogeniture, as the Americans have wisely done, they will probably aim to cut up all distinctions, old overgrown estates and all preferripive claims, at a single blow. Then will commence the reign of faction, of discord, jealousy, angry passions, violence, the guillotine, proscriptions, civil war and bloodshed.

It is asserted in foreign papers that the Poles receive money from France to aid the Revolution. This is not improbable; as by the forced loan, and the order for coining in specie as well as plate to be coined, the operation amassed most of the gold and silver in that east country, the last year; perhaps to the amount of 50 or 60 million Sterling; and by making assignats answer all the purposes of their internal commerce they reserved their specie for extra occasions. Thus, with more men in pay than half Europe besides, they have money to assist other nations.

We learn by authentic letters from Amsterdam, it has given point, even among the aristocracy of that country, that the combined powers will never be able to conquer the armies of France. The same letter mentions that the spirit of democracy is gaining ground in every part of Europe to a most astonishing degree.

While we admire the noble defence the French make against their foreign enemies, we cannot hear without horror of the bloody and cruel effect of the civil war that has desolated France. Indeed in some instances the ravages of the enemies country appear marked with uncommon barbarity. Take the following account read to the Convention.

The same day was read in the sitting of the National Convention the following letter from General Lavar, written at Frankenthal. "We continue to devastate the enemy's country; within an extent of 40 mile round we leave the inhabitants nothing but eyes to weep. Though this be the ordinary consequence of war, yet I would not with you to see the dreadful sight. Whole villages have been plundered and sacked; the women remain without bread, and the men are carried off as hostages for the contribution we exact."

The following instance is one of the multitude that might be mentioned of the ferocious spirit the people of France have imbibed against those who are called traitors, the most of whom are guilty of nothing but that of dreading the despotism of a cerrain faction in France.

On the 18th of February, 62 persons were condemned to death by the Revolutionary Commission of Commune Affranchie (by-ons) Two days after they were shot in the grand square. The circumstances which attended this military execution were such as must strike every feeling mind with horror. Women and children employed themselves in stripping the bodies of the sufferers, to divide among them the bloody rags in which they were clothed.

KNOXVILLE, August 4.

On Wednesday the 9th inst. about 9 o'clock in the morning Major George Winchester was killed and scalped by Indians, near Major Wilson's (Mero District) on the public road leading from his own house to Sumner court-house; he was a justice of the peace, and on his way to court.—In the death of Major Winchester, the public have to lament the loss of a valuable citizen, and good civil and military officer.

On the 24th instant, a party of Creeks killed John Ish, at his plough, in his field, within about 150 yards of his own block house and dispersed him. Ish lived eighteen miles below this place near the south bank of Holston—he has left a wife and eight children, the eldest not eleven years of age.

Copy of a letter from Mr. M'Kee to his Excellency Governor Blount.

Tellico Block House, July 26, 1794.

SIR,

Yesterday I received your letter of the 24th instant by Major King, and communicated the contents literally to the Maw and his party, and made such observations as I thought would most probably effect the punishment of the murderers of Ish. The Cherokees, with the Maw, assured me that satisfaction should be given in ten days if they could not overtake the murderers—if not in fifteen days, they would undoubtedly render it so for life.—This morning eleven young fellows, with Bogges at their head, accompanied by Major King and Lieutenant Cunningham, set out to bring either the murderers or scalps. The Maw requests only fifteen days to give satisfaction, or to acknowledge the justice of the United States in making it indiscriminately. And am confident that in the time mentioned (to wit) fifteen days, I will either receive prisoners or scalps.

I am, respectfully,
Your Excellency's
Obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN M'KEE.

Copy of a letter from Mr. John M'Kee to his Excellency Governor Blount.

Tellico Block House, July 29, 1794.

SIR,

I am happy to have it in my power to certify you of the success of Major King and lieutenant Cunningham, who, with John Bogges and ten other Cherokee warriors, pursued the murderers of Ish, and last night returned to this place and delivered to me a Creek fellow as one of the murderers. About an hour before their arrival, their approach was announced by a runner, with the death whoop. As the party with the prisoner, came in sight, a firing of guns commenced at the Maw's camp, opposite the block-house, and joy seemed to be diffused in the countenance of every description of the Cherokees who were present, and the death whoop was again repeated—The Middle Striker a distinguished chief from Will's Town, met the prisoner near the Maw's hut, and raising him as high as he could, dashed him with great violence on the ground, exclaiming, "That is the way I shake hands with my enemy!"

The Hanging Maw who is highly exasperated on account of the many injuries he had received which he attributes entirely to the depredations committed by the Creeks and lower Cherokees on the frontiers, expressed a desire to scalp the prisoner alive, before he should be sent to you, but was dissuaded, and took only the war-lock, with which they danced the scalp dance all night, and used all the ceremony of exultation commonly practised among Indians on the death or capture of an enemy.

Much credit is due to King and Cunningham (who, with this, will deliver you the prisoner) for their spirited exertions in encouraging and going with the Cherokees, to overtake and bring to punishment the guilty, and thereby spare the innocent from the anger of the exasperated frontier inhabitants, who, with difficulty, restrained themselves from crossing the Tennessee, and raking, what they term satisfaction on the first Indian they should discover.

The Indians, particularly those of the Maw's camp, deserve great attention for their readiness to turn out, and their activity in pursuing and taking the murderer. I have already given to Willico, who first seized the Creek fellow, a new rifle gun.

It was truly pleasing to see the change of sentiment, and the satisfaction that prevailed among the militia, under the command of Col. Kelly, upon the delivery of the murderer, from being highly exasperated at the Cherokees, believing them to be the murderers of Ish. Several of them passed the river to the Maw's camp, and joined in the war dance; and this morning, upon the Cherokees crossing to the block house, they received them with a hearty welcome.

This proof of the friendship and activity of the Cherokees gives abundant reason to believe, that they might in future be employed against marauding parties of Creeks if accompanied in like manner by some active frontier citizens.

You must have anticipated, that the Cherokees have their apprehensions, that the part they have taken in apprehending this murderer, will draw the Creeks upon them, and have requested me to ask you, in case it does, what support they may expect from the United States.

I have the honor to be,
With respect and esteem,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
JOHN M'KEE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber in June last, a three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop in the right ear, slit in the under side the left, supposed to have calved before this time. Whoever will take up said Heifer, or return her to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded by

MOSES TILER.

Westhampton, August 7, 1794.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 16th, 1794.

SIR,

IT appears probable, that advantages will result from giving to the citizens at large full information on the subject of the disturbances which exist in the western part of Pennsylvania. With this view, if no objection to the measures should occur to you, I would confer a publication to be made of the report which I had the honor to address to you, dated the 9th inst.

With the most perfect respect,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient,
and humble servant.
ALEX. HAMILTON.

The President of the United States.

United States, 19th Aug. 1794.

SIR,

I am directed by the President to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 16th inst. that relying that the facts contained in this report, have been stated with due care, and from authentic resources, he perceives no objection to the publication of it, as proposed.

I am, &c. your most obedient servant,
B. BANRIDGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Aug. 5, 1794.

SIR,

THE disagreeable crisis at which matters have lately arrived in some of the western counties of Pennsylvania, with regard to the laws laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, seems to render proper a review of the circumstances which have attended those laws in that state, from their commencement to the present time, and of the conduct which has hitherto been observed on the part of the government, its motives and ends—in order to a better judgment of the measures necessary to be pursued in the existing emergency.

The opposition to those laws in the four most western counties of Pennsylvania, (Alleghany, Washington, Fayette, and Westmoreland) commenced as early as they were known to have been passed. It has continued, with different degrees of violence, in the different counties, and at different periods. But Washington has uniformly distinguished its resistance, by a more excessive spirit, than has appeared in the other counties, and seems to have been chiefly instrumental in kindling and keeping alive the flame.

The opposition at first manifested itself in the milder shape of the circulation of opinions unfavorable to the law, and calculated, by the influence of public discontent, to discourage the accepting or holding of offices under it, or the complying with it by those who might be so disposed; to which was added the shew of a disconntenance of the bankers of distilling.

These expedients were shortly after succeeded by private associations to forbear compliances with the law. But it was long before these more negative modes of opposition were perceived to be likely to prove ineffectual. And in proportion as this was the case, and the means of introducing the laws into operation were put into execution, the disposition to resistance became more turbulent and more inclined to adopt and practise violent expedients. The officers now began to experience marks of contempt and insult. Threats against them became frequent and loud; and after some time, these threats were ripened into acts of ill treatment and outrage.

The acts of violence were proceeded by certain meetings of malcontent persons, who entered into resolutions calculated at once to confirm, inflame and systematise the spirit of opposition.

The first of these meetings was holden at a place called Red Stone Old Fort, on the 27th of July, 1791, where it was concerted that county committees should be convened in the four counties, at the respective seats of justice therein. On the 21st of August following, one of these committees assembled in the county of Washington.

This meeting passed some intemperate resolutions, which were afterwards printed in the Pittsburgh Gazette, containing a long censure on the law, declaring that any person who had accepted or might accept an office under Congress in order to carry it into effect, should be considered as inimical to the interests of the country; and recommending to the citizens of Washington county to treat every person who had accepted or might hereafter accept any such office with contempt, and absolutely to refuse all kind of communication or intercourse with the officers, and to withhold from them all aid, support, or comfort.

Not content with this vindictive proscription of those who might esteem it their duty, in the capacity of officers, to aid in the execution of the constitutional laws of the land, the meeting proceeded to accumulate topics of crimination of the government, though foreign to each other; and evincing, by this zeal for censure, a satisfaction that they were actuated, not merely by the defence of a particular law, but by a disposition to render the government itself unpopular and odious.

This meeting, in further prosecution of their plan, deputed three of their members to meet delegates from the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Alleghany, on the 1st Tuesday of September, following, for the purpose of expressing the sense of the people of those counties in an address to the legislature of the United States, upon the subject of the Excise Law and other grievances.

Another meeting accordingly took place on the 7th of September, 1791, at Pittsburgh in the county of Alleghany, at which there appeared persons in character of delegates from the four western counties.

This meeting entered into resolutions more comprehensive in their object and not less inflammatory in their tendency, than those which had before passed the meeting at Washington. Their resolutions contained severe censures not only on the law which was the immediate subject of objection, but upon what they termed the exorbitant salaries of officers; the unreasonable interest of the public debt; the want of discrimination between original holders and transferees, and the institution of a national bank. The time unfriendly temper towards the government of the United States, which seemed to have led out of their way the meeting at Washington, appears to have produced a similar wandering in that at Pittsburgh.

A representation to Congress and a remonstrance to the legislature of Pennsylvania against the law more particularly complained of were prepared by this meeting—published together with their other proceedings in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and afterwards presented to the respective bodies to whom they were addressed.

These meetings composed of very influential individuals, and conducted with due moderation or prudence, are justly chargeable with the excesses which have been from time to time committed; forving to give consistency to an opposition which has at length matured to a point, that threatens the foundations of the government and of the union—unless speedily and effectually subdued.

On the 6th of the same month of September, the opposition broke out in an act of violence upon the person and property of Robert Johnston, collector of the revenue for the counties of Alleghany and Washington.

A party of men armed and disguised, way laid him at a place on Pidgeon creek in Washington county, seized, tarred, and feathered him, cut off his hair, and deprived him of his horse, and obliged him to travel on foot a considerable distance in that mortifying and painful situation.

The case was brought before the district court of Pennsylvania, out of which processes were issued against John Robertson, John Hamilton, and Thomas M'Comb—three of the persons concerned in the outrage.

The serving of these processes was confided by the then marshall Clement Biddle, to his deputy, Joseph Fox, who in the month of October went into Alleghany county for the purpose of serving them.

The appearance & circumstances which Mr. Fox observed himself, in the course of his journey, and learnt afterwards upon his arrival at Pittsburgh, had the effect of deterring him from the service of the processes, and unfortunately led to adopt the injudicious and fruitless expedient of sending them to the parties by a private messenger under cover.

The deputy's report to the marshal, states a number of particulars evincing a considerable fermentation in the part of the county to which he was sent, and inducing a belief on his part, that he could not with safety have executed the processes. The marshal transmitting this report to the district attorney, makes the following observations upon it. "I am sorry to add, that he (the deputy) found the people in general in the western part of the state, and particularly beyond the Alleghany mountain, in such a ferment on account of the act of Congress for laying a duty on distilled spirits, and so much opposed to the execution of the said act, and from a variety of threats to himself personally, although he took the utmost precaution to conceal his errand, that he was not only convinced of the impossibility of serving the process, but that any attempt to effect it would have occasioned the most violent opposition from the greater part of the inhabitants, and he declares that if he had attempted it, he believes he should not have returned alive.

"I spared no expense nor pains to have the process of the court executed, and have not the least doubt that my deputy would have accomplished it, if it could have been done."

The reality of the danger to the deputy was countenanced by the opinion of Gen. Neville, the inspector of the revenue; a man who before had given, and since has given numerous proofs of a steady and firm temper; and what followed is a further confirmation of it.

The person who had been sent with the processes, was seized, whipped, tarred, and feathered; and after having his money and horse taken from him, was blindfolded and tied in the woods, in which position he remained for five hours.

Very serious reflections naturally occurred upon this occasion. It seemed highly probable, from the issue of the experiment which had been made, that the ordinary course of civil process would be ineffectual for enforcing the execution of the law, in the scene in question—and that a perseverance in this course might lead to a serious concussion. The law itself was still in the infancy of its operation, & far from being established in other important portions of the Union. Prejudices against it had been industriously disseminated, misrepresentations diffused, misconceptions fostered. The legislature of the United States had not yet organized the means by which the executive could come in aid of the judiciary, when found incompetent to the execution of the laws. If neither of these impediments to a decisive exertion had existed, it was desirable, especially in a republican government, to avoid what is in such cases the ultimate resort, till all the milder means had been tried without success.

Under the United influence of these considerations, it appeared advisable to forbear urging coercive measures, till the laws had gone into more extensive operation; till further time for reflection and experience of its operation had served to correct false impressions, and inspire greater moderation; and till the legislature had an opportunity, by a revision of the law, to remove as far as possible all objections, and to reinforce the provisions for securing its execution.

Other incidents occurred from time to time, which are further proofs of the very improper temper that prevailed among the inhabitants of the refractory counties.

Mr. Johnston was not the only officer, who about the same period, experienced outrage. Mr. Wells, collector of the revenue for Westmoreland and Fayette, was also ill treated at Greensburgh and Unionstown; nor were the outrages perpetrated confined to the officers; they extended to private citizens, who only dared to shew their respect for the laws of their country.

Some time in October 1791, an unhappy man, of the name of Wilson, a stranger in the county, and manifestly disordered in his intellects, imagining himself to be a collector of the revenue, or invested with some trust in relation to it, was so unlucky as to make enquiries concerning the distilleries who had entered their stills, giving out that he was to travel through the United States, to ascertain and report to Congress the number of Stills, &c. This man was pursued by a party in disguise, taken out of his bed, carried about 5 miles back, to a smith's shop, stripped of his clothes which were afterwards burnt, and after having been himself inhumanly burnt in several places, with a heated iron, was tarred and feathered, and about day-light dismissed, naked, wounded, and otherwise in a suffering condition. These particulars are communicated in a letter from the inspector of the revenue, of the 27th November, who declares that he had then himself seen the unfortunate maniac, the abuse of whom, as he expresses it, exceeded description, and was sufficient to make human nature shudder. The affair is the more extraordinary as persons of weight and consideration in that country are understood to have been actors in it, and as the symptoms of insanity were during the whole time of inflicting the punishment apparent—the unhappy sufferer displayed the heroic fortitude of a man, who conceived himself to be a martyr, to the discharge of some important duty.

Not long after a person of the name of Rosebury underwent the humiliating punishment of tarring and feathering with some aggravations for having in conversation hazarded the very natural and just, but unpalatable remark that the inhabitants of that country could not reasonably expect protection from a government, whose laws they so strenuously opposed.

The audacity of the perpetrators of these excesses was so great, that an armed banditti ventured to seize and carry off two persons, who were witnesses against the rioters in the case of Wilson, in order to prevent their giving testimony of the riot to a Court then sitting, or about to sit.

Designs of personal violence against the inspector of the revenue himself, to favor him to a resignation, were repeatedly attempted to be put in execution by armed parties, but by different circumstances were frustrated.

(To be remainder next week.)

Office of Inspection.

THE Subscriber, [illegible] Inspector of the Revenue for the district of Massachusetts, Collector of the Revenue arising to the United States, within the county of Hampshire, will attend at Mr. Man's tavern in Greenfield, from [illegible] the 22d day of September inst. to the second Tuesday of September, following, for the purpose of expressing the sense of the people of those counties in an address to the legislature of the United States, upon the subject of the Excise Law and other grievances.

Another meeting accordingly took place on the 7th of September, 1791, at Pittsburgh in the county of Alleghany, at which there appeared persons in character of delegates from the four western counties.

This meeting entered into resolutions more comprehensive in their object and not less inflammatory in their tendency, than those which had before passed the meeting at Washington. Their resolutions contained severe censures not only on the law which was the immediate subject of objection, but upon what they termed the exorbitant salaries of officers; the unreasonable interest of the public debt; the want of discrimination between original holders and transferees, and the institution of a national bank. The time unfriendly temper towards the government of the United States, which seemed to have led out of their way the meeting at Washington, appears to have produced a similar wandering in that at Pittsburgh.

A representation to Congress and a remonstrance to the legislature of Pennsylvania against the law more particularly complained of were prepared by this meeting—published together with their other proceedings in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and afterwards presented to the respective bodies to whom they were addressed.

These meetings composed of very influential individuals, and conducted with due moderation or prudence, are justly chargeable with the excesses which have been from time to time committed; forving to give consistency to an opposition which has at length matured to a point, that threatens the foundations of the government and of the union—unless speedily and effectually subdued.

On the 6th of the same month of September, the opposition broke out in an act of violence upon the person and property of Robert Johnston, collector of the revenue for the counties of Alleghany and Washington.

A party of men armed and disguised, way laid him at a place on Pidgeon creek in Washington county, seized, tarred, and feathered him, cut off his hair, and deprived him of his horse, and obliged him to travel on foot a considerable distance in that mortifying and painful situation.

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Designs of personal violence against the inspector of the revenue himself, to favor him to a resignation, were repeatedly attempted to be put in execution by armed parties, but by different circumstances were frustrated.

(To be remainder next week.)

Simeon Goodman,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has for sale, in Conway, at the stand lately occupied by Col. Taylor, Rock and Turk's-Island Salt, by the whole or less quantity, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Raisins, Spanish Brown, Red-wood, Allum, Crockery and Glass Ware, 7 by 9 Window Glass, most articles of English GOODS enquired for at a Country Store—also a quantity of Sadler's Work, very cheap, which he is selling on reasonable terms for Cash, Wheat, Butter, Bees-Wax, Pork, Flax, Beef and Pork, and many other kinds of Produce. Those who choose to favor him with their custom, may depend on pleasant attendance, & attention to their favor, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Wanted, a large quantity of clean and Cotton RAGS.

Charlemont, Sept. 2, 1794.

Take Notice.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their customers, that they make the greatest dependance on punctual payments, and unless all their accounts are payable according to contract, or not more than six months standing, are settled by the tenth of October next, they shall be under the necessity of calling upon them in a more disagreeable manner, without further notice. They would also inform them that they receive Butter, Cheese, Flax, Tow, Eggs, Grain in payment, &c. They likewise wish to purchase a small quantity of Black Grafted Rum, which they will give a generous price for, and make good payment, if delivered by the first of Jan. next.

They have a general assortment of West India Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: W. Island N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Tea, Chocolate, Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Cinnamon, Pepper, Logwood, Copperas, Spanish Indigo, Cotton-wool, &c. with a general assortment of Hard-Ware and Dry Goods, which they will sell on very reasonable terms for ready pay or short credit.

OTIS and POBES.

Cummington, Sept. 3, 1794.

New Goods,

SUCH as Scarlet Broad Cloth, Black Green and Green Serenets, Purple Calico, Tobes, variety of Black and other Ribbands, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Double Persian Apron-wideh, Pins, Needles, Chip Hatts, Fur and Felt do. for ladies, Stirrup Irons, Tea, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Powder, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Salt, choice Soal Leather, tanned in Connecticut, &c. &c. which make an good assortment, Cheap for good pay, by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I want 10,000lb. of good well worked BUTTER, 100 bushels of good WHEAT, and 100lb. of good live GREEN FEATHERS, for which Cash or any kind of Goods will be paid on delivery. Also wanted, ten tons of Linen and Coarse Rags. Notes given on demand, and Book Accounts, which are due according to contract, must be settled by the first day of October next:—save cost and oblige S. N.

Ashfield, Sept. 5, 1794.

Elias Parsons,

TAKES this method to inform the publick, that he expects to carry on the Clothier's Business in Chesterfield, this season, and is now ready to receive cloth at Capt. Edwards's. He hopes that his attention to business may merit the public's approbation; most kinds of produce will be taken for work, and the favors of customers gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

Chesterfield, September 5, 1794.

REVOLUTION in POLAND.

GLOGOW (in Gallicia) June 10.

An Austrian officer is just returned from the frontiers of Poland, where he had been to receive some of our horses on the Vistula, loaded with corn, which had nearly been a prey to the Russian vengeance, after having chased the Polish troops before them for the space of 30 miles.

This action was an eye witness of the battle which happened on the 6th inst. between the Polish and Russian armies.

It seems, that the intention of the Polish General was, to attack the Russian corps under Denisow, about eleven o'clock in the morning, besides the Cossacks, who were in junction with the Prussians; but as they failed 24 on the 5th, the Russians were advised of their junction with the Prussian army, consisting of near twenty thousand men, commanded by the king in person.

The Poles had then no alternative, but to change their plan into a defensive one, and according to be attacked by an army of far superior forces, they proposed to receive them.

The position for their army was masterly chosen, and all the villages in front were entrenched by small detachments and field pieces. The combined armies began the attack at Six in the morning; the Poles defended themselves with courage, without being in each of ground, and even the peasants, armed with pikes, dared to advance within fifteen yards of the Prussian bayonets. The battle was obstinate and bloody until about 2 o'clock, when the Prussian, after or, ceased attacks, forced and to drive the Polish detachment, with 4 field pieces, from a village where they obtained an immediately a battery, which annoyed much the flank of the Polish army, that they gave way, and began about 3 o'clock to retreat, leaving some cannon dismounted. Their retreat was conducted with so much judgment and coolness, that the Prussian armies could not take any advantage on their rear, nor even make many prisoners, except those that were left wounded on the field of battle. The loss of the Poles may be computed about 1500, and 12 cannon, besides a few of the flying artillery; some of the guns had Russian arms upon them. The loss of the combined army must be double; three Prussian officers have been killed, and a great many wounded. The king of Prussia had a narrow escape; two of his aid-de-camps had their horses killed by his side.

LONDON, July 2.

Report of the action of the 26th of June 1794, near Fleurus.

MARBAIS, June 26, 1794.

Although there was great reason to just all that Charleroi was already in the hands of the enemy yet, as no certain intelligence had yet been procured, the attack which had been determined upon for its recruit, be not necessary, to prevent the fate of it to remain a place at Chatleroi being left to [illegible]

In consequence, the army marched on the [illegible] three columns, and early on the morning of the 26th attacked the enemy extremely between Lambusart, Effaires and Gosselies.

The attack which was executed with great [illegible] each every where successful, and the enemy's advanced corps although pressed by strong resistance, were driven back. In the evening we [illegible] arrived in the central heights at on the side of the Sambre.

The ground here forms a gentle declivity, which the enemy had fortified by a very extensive line of redoubts, in which they had [illegible] numerous number of cannon. Not withstanding these obstacles, we left [illegible] resolved to force the enemy's position with [illegible] bayonets. But the surrender of Charleroi took place on the evening of the 25th, having enabled the enemy to concentrate [illegible] with the besieging army, and thus to bring the greatest part of their force a [illegible] action, this advantage added to that of their situation, and to the quantity of heavy artillery, enabled them to repulse the attack. The troops, nevertheless, formed again to attack the fire of the enemy's guns, and would have renewed the attack with the [illegible], had not the certainty of the fall of Charleroi, now confirmed by the retreat of the enemy, and several other circumstances, determined our general officers to [illegible] their brave troops any further. They [illegible] to remove the wounded, and to [illegible] the country time to rest, and then began their retreat, which was effected with the greatest [illegible], as far as Marbaix, where the army [illegible] to [illegible], and will march to Ni[illegible] to cover the country as far as [illegible], and protect Namur.

[illegible] are very comfortable, and may, perhaps, be about 1500 more. No cannon have been left, but a [illegible] and one caisse have been taken from the enemy.

July 3.

[illegible] yesterday these [illegible] enlightened [illegible] the Duke of Portland & Lord [illegible], and their satellites, are exceedingly [illegible] but how are we to obtain [illegible] Fox, can it be expected, that the French Convention will [illegible] to treat with those who have exhausted manifestoes, not only all the language of Billingsgate, but even the plentiful stores of Mr. Edmund Burke!

We think Mr. Pitt perfectly right in [illegible] on the Duke of Portland and Lord Fitzwilliam becoming [illegible] members of administration; they participated on the measures, and, therefore, ought to share in the responsibility.

After the levee yesterday, Mr. Jay, the new commissioner from America, had an audience of the king, to deliver his credentials, to which he was introduced by lord Grenville, secretary of state for the foreign department, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knight, master of the ceremonies in waiting.

Mr. Jay, at his interview with the minister on Friday, declared himself commissioned by Congress with the most solemn assurances of amity towards this country; and that nothing but the most absolute necessity shall ever subpœna that connexion of interest, which it is the interest of each nation to cultivate. He requires indemnity for the injury the Americans have sustained by the capture and detention of their vessels, and some other objects, which it is the intention of our cabinet to grant.

Some dispatches are received by government from Gibraltar, at which place the St. George, of 90 guns, Admiral Sir H. Parker, is arrived with a large convoy from Leghorn, Venice, and the Levant.

There never was a nation more completely duped than England throughout the whole of the present war. She was one of the last involved in the bustle, but, either through pride or folly, soon became the principal. She [illegible], though the king of Prussia has withdrawn himself, and the Spaniards are on the eve of acknowledging, what we must in the end do—the French Republic. The Emperor is unable to fight much longer without a subsidy; the Empress has not, nor will she submit to the least affiliance, and in this reduced situation are we carrying on the war against the innumerable armies of the French Republic.

The greatest consternation, we are informed, prevails throughout Holland. The army of the allies, it is to be into the account the flamentil absence of the Prussian troops, does not consist of more than 60,000 effective men, while that of France is three times the number, and is recruited with disciplined soldiers after every action. In the course of this month, the enemy are likely to possess themselves of all maritime Flanders; and if the Dutch do not procure a peace, we see nothing that can prevent them from becoming the masters of Amsterdam.

It is, at present, extremely inconvenient for politicians, who wish to trace the marches and counter-marches of our armies upon paper, that all the mail-masters, who last year exerted their skill "to facilitate the knowledge of the operations of the allied armies," taking it for granted, that the seat of war must be in France, have crowded with names of places all within the French frontier, and marked but very few without. Hence it happens, that our troops must often retreat over inches of blank paper, before the mail post-taking Gazette readers can find out where they are.

OSTEND.

We received this morning, by a private conveyance, the following regular detail of the events that have happened at Ostend since the 25th ult.

Thursday, June 26.

His Majesty's cutter Trial, commanded by Lieutenant Mahon, arrived this morning with Lady Herrey. When her lady the left Ostend, the consternation of the inhabitants was very great, and as General Chapeau had been completely defeated, the enemy were hourly expected to take possession of that place.

Friday, June 27, in the morning.

We have received intelligence that the enemy have advanced to Bruges, and that Ghent is in their possession. It is said, that the Duke of York and Clairfayt's army have joined, and are at Oudenarde, and that Prince Cobourg was moving close to the Sambre. None of the troops of Lord Moira are landed.

June 27, at night.

Lord Moira is landing all his troops, and they are throwing up fortifications on the east side of Ostend to defend the place.

An account received this day says, that only 400 of the enemy took possession of Bruges, which they have since quitted.

Saturday, June 28.

Since the arrival of Lord Moira's army the fears of the few inhabitants remaining are somewhat abated; the troops are all landed. Very little accident happened in the debarkation; eleven soldiers, however, were drowned. The greatest part of the army is now on the east side leading towards Sas.

The communication being so interrupted, and no post going coming, it is difficult to procure any [illegible] respecting the armies. It appears, however, to have been only a strong picquet of the enemy, of about 400 men, that marched into Bruges, where they were received by the inhabitants with every mark of joy; and the tri-coloured cockade is partly mounted: A proclamation was issued in the market places, that no violat on of civil or religious liberties was to be offered, and that private property was to remain sacred, under the penalty of death to the aggressors. Towards the evening they quitted the city, and returned to the camp, about ten miles from Bruges, without committing any depredations.

The enemy made their appearance this day at a great distance from this town.

Sunday, June 29.

Another packet sailed this morning, but carried no mails, the post having still stopped. Lord Moira with his army marched from the town yesterday at two o'clock, it is said they are gone to Sluys, to endeavour to join the Duke of York, who, it is also said, is retreating to Holland.

A message arrived this evening with dispatches from the Duke of York to Lord Moira. It is stated that these dispatches are of a very disastrous nature.

The town is to be evacuated immediately. It is said, that the French are at no great distance, and that they will be in the town before noon. I take the opportunity of sending you this regular detail by a small boat, which is to carry one of our principal merchants with his family and property to Dover.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

WE are authorised to inform the public, that on Thursday the 20th inst. the commissioners appointed by the Governor to endeavor to restore tranquility and order in the western counties, conferred with the committee appointed by the Convention at Parkinson's Ferry; and that there is a fair prospect of an honorable & amicable accommodation. We are happy to add, that the views of the Commissioners appointed by the President, being of the same conciliatory nature, the utmost harmony subsists between them and the State Commissioners.

BOSTON, Septe about 6.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Yesterday arrived schooner from *Halifax*, 12 days. English papers to the 5th July, received by the Just Packet there, have been received by the EDITOR:—They contain but few particulars not before received:—These few follow:—

LONDON, JULY 5.

Yesterday a servant of Mr. Trevor's arrived at the Secretary of State's office, with dispatches from *Turkey*. We understand he brought an account of Lord Hood's having blocked up the French squadron from *Toulon*, consisting of twelve ships of the line, and some frigates, in *Golfeo Bay*, to the Eastward of *Toulon*.

The Marquis Cornwallis, is on his return to England, and our readers will hear perhaps with surprise, the cause of his so speedily retracing his steps. The King of Prussia has officially signified to the Northern Monarchs, that in consequence of the unforseen burst of Jacobine principles in Poland, and that they insanously refuse to submit, to the happy fortitude of Kosciusko, kindly, and honourably provided for them, he finds it inconvenient to fulfil his treaty with the *English* Court. He acknowledges having received from *Britain five hundred thousand pounds* sterling in advance, and this sum, as it is inconvenient to him to repay at this time, *he will carry it to account*; but he would be happy to see the Noble Marquis at *Berlin*, to settle with him how correctly he enters, in settlement, into the views of his cousin with regard to *France*, and how earnest he is to preserve the good understanding which so happily subsists between the two countries. Lord Cornwallis did not accept of this royal invitation, but returns forthwith, and his dispatch has just been in time to prevent a third instalment of three hundred thousand pounds from falling to *Hesse*.

The following letter was received this morning by the master of *Lloyd's* Coffee-House.

CAPTURE OF OSTEND.

"MARGATE, July 5. at half past 11 o'clock, P. M.

"*Ostend* is now indeed taken! The Trial Cutter is just arrived, and the dispatches are forwarded from hence. The *French* marched in on Tuesday; our troops are all safely embarked, and are gone to *Holland*. Almost, if not all the shipping got out. One large one ran on shore in coming out, to which they set fire; and as the French had only one small boat to cross with, one of our frigates and bayed them very much in, passing. They were not permitted to fire into the town, or they would have done much mischief to it."

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.

BRITISH HUMANITY.

After Admiral Jervis had taken Guadaloupe, he sent a small of small force to the little island of Desirade, a dependency of Guadaloupe, in consequence of its surrender; which the inhabitants refused, and hoisted the flags with considerable slaughter. This so irritated the admiral, that he sent a larger force, took the island and hanged every one of the inhabitants. The English themselves condemn this wanton act of barbarity; but Parliament votes its thanks to the perpetrator.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the Public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Which with their former assortment—make it as complete as can be found in the country—which will be disposed of uncommonly low for Cash, or short credit—Also, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Bbl. or gall. Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea, Hyson and Souchong Teas, 4d, 10d and 20d Nails, Brads of all sizes, Saw-Mill and Cross-cut Saws, Hand-do-all kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass—Horseman's Sword Blades, and Pistols, Salmon by Bbl. Codfish by Quintal, Powder and Shot, variety of Gilt and other Looking Glasses, general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewise received a large quantity of Swedes and Russia Iron, which they will sell by the ton or 1000 wt. upon good terms, likewise, German and Crawley Steel. Chiver-Steel, &c. &c. The above GOODS will be sold upon as good terms as at any store in the county, without distinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1794.

Probate Court,

TO be held in the County of Hampshire, until further orders—At *Springfield*, on the first Tuesdays of February, June and October—at *Northampton*, on the first Tuesdays of January and May, and the last Tuesday in August—at *Hadley*, on the first Tuesdays of March, July and November—at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of April and August, and fourth Tuesdays of November.

ELEAZER PORTER, Judge Probate.

August 9, 1794.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to Jonathan Perkins, by Book Account or Note, are desired to call and make immediate Payment to Dr. Solomon Bond—all who neglect this request may depend their accounts and notes will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect by the 1st of November next, without further notice.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

N. B. Butter, Cheese, Flax, Tow-Cloth and Wheat will be received in payment.

Plainfield, Sept. 4, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 3d of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. a tract or lot of Land, lying in the town of Wendell, estimated to contain 72 acres, be the same more or less, being the estate of JAMES TYRER, late of Wendell, aforesaid, yeoman, deceased. Salefto be on the premises, terms will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

JOSHUA GREEN, Admr.

Sept. 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed administrators on the estate of Widow *Lucy Allis*, late of Hatfield, deceased—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesdays of Oct. and Nov. next, at the house of the deceased.—All persons that are indebted, and those that have demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement.

DANIEL ALLIS, } Adm'rs.
LEVI MORTON, }

Wharlev, Sept. 9, 1794.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITH's business, a BOY about 14 years of age.

Enquire of
BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1794.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of Abner Meekins, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for settlement, to

JOHN MEEKINS, Executor.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment, to said executor.

Hatfield, Sept. 6, 1794.

WANTED immediately, as an Apprentice to the Taylors business, an active BOY, about 14 years of age.

Enquire of
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, August 26, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1794. [NUMB. 420.]

LONDON, June 16.

The English and French fleets.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Phœton frigate, dated Portsmouth, June 11.

"I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my safe arrival at this place; and as, upon so great and glorious an occasion, you will naturally expect some news from me, I sit down to acquaint you of the events which have recently occurred.

"On the 28th of May, in company with the grand fleet under the command of Earl Howe, we saw early in the morning, to windward of us, the French fleet, consisting of 25 sail of the line, of which 4 were 3 deckers, and from 100 to 120 guns, 12 of 80 guns and upwards, and 9 of 74, with several frigates. At first the French bore down upon the British fleets; but soon after hauled their wind, considerable out of gun shot. Every exertion was made on the part of the British to come up with them, but without effect, until 5 in the afternoon, about which time our headmost ships, that is to say, the Bellerophon, Admiral Pasley; Thunderer, Russel, and Audacious, successively opened on the sternmost ship, which was a three decker, called the Bretague, the Russel lay close to her for some time, when the Audacious, in a most gallant manner, having got well to windward kept away close under the Bretague's stern, into which she pored her broad side, and fired her musquetry from the tops and poop. The French ships returned the fire—the Audacious lay on the quarter of the Bretague near an hour and an half, during which time the Marlborough and Gibralter came up and joined in the cannonade. Latona frigate having worked well to windward, poured her broadside, and raked the Bretague, who in return gave her a stern chaser or two.

"About 8 A. M. the mizen top-sail of the Bretague took fire, which obliged her to cut away her mizen top-mast, on which she fell round off upon our ships. The enemy, during the attack on their rear, kept their wind and course. The Bretague kept driving down towards our fleet; and as I have since learnt, struck her colours. Thus ended the business of the 28th, having to work up to the enemy, which was not effected by any of our ships till towards dark. The Bellerophon by this brush had her main-top-mast shot away, and some damage done to the rigging; and so had some other ships, but they were all ready the next day.

Thursday, May 29.

"In the morning the enemy were seen to windward. Lord Howe gave every necessary orderly signal, for gaining the enemy. At half past 11 A. M. our van was engaged with their van. This day the action lasted seven hours. Our rear did not come into action till late in the afternoon. At nine A. M. the enemy opened on our rear, as they passed to form an evolution. About 10 the Caser cleared up her main top sails. The enemy's fleet was then on the larboard tack. At 23 minutes past two, saw five of the enemy's ships on the Queen Charlotte, two of which were soon dismasted, and made off. The cannonading at this time was very heavy and quick. About 5 P. M. we passed several of our own ships, and cheered them, and the cannonading soon after abated. At nine P. M. the Queen Charlotte hent a new fore top sail, her other being quite a rag. Several of our ships suffered much this day in their sails and rigging, and some in their top-masts, particularly the Queen and Royal Sovereign, whose sails are quite net work. The utmost diligence was used in bending others, and this observation is equally due to every ship that suffered on the day. The Invincible, Russel, and Leviathan, appeared to suffer most, the Russel making much water.

Friday, May 30.

"Early this morning a signal was made that Lord Howe intended to renew the action; and another was made to ask whether all the ships were ready, which was immediately answered by yes! yes! from all. The line was soon afterwards formed, but soon after came on a thick fog, so that it was difficult to distinguish our own ships. This weather continued, with little intermission till Saturday evening, May 31. During this fog as I have since learned, the French fleet were joined by four line of battle ships, two frigates, a brig, and an English sloop of war; and they had detached two line of battle ships, which had lost their masts.

Sunday, June 1.

"It is with infinite satisfaction I recount this great and glorious day, from minutes taken on board.

"The English fleet consisted of 25 ships of the line: the French 26. At five minutes past nine A. M. the action commenced with three ships in the van, by the French. At ten minutes past nine the Admiral made a signal to engage closer. At 15 minutes past 9 the action commenced in the rear by the French: at 16 minutes past 9 the signal was thrown out to make more sail: at 27 minutes past nine the Admiral engaged the second French Admiral, at 40 minutes past nine I observed one of our ships board a French ship which had lost her foremast and bowsprit: at 52 minutes past nine one of the French ships bore away, having been much damaged by the Barfleur: at 11 minutes past ten observed two or three French ships have away with their studding sail booms rigged out: at 18 minutes past ten observed three of the French ships entirely dismasted, and a fourth had lost her mainmast: at 36 minutes past ten, observed the French Admiral's ship had lost its main and other masts; and at 46 minutes past ten, observed a three decker dismasted: at 52 minutes past 10 the Admiral made a signal for the Phæton to sail towards him. The Leviathan had been for some time battering a dismasted ship, but quitted her just as we bore down; the French hull not having fired for some time, though her colors still flying with ingto join the Admiral as soon as possible, we passed the stern of the French dismasted ships, and were continuing our course when the opened her larboard quarter guns upon us. Two or three of her guns passed thro our starboard quarter galley and shot a man's head off, broke both the thighs of another, and wounded seven, three of whom are since dead. It was a 36 pounder. We returned a smart fire. On joining the Admiral, we were ordered to take the Defence in tow, one of our dismasted ships.

"In endeavouring in my memorandum book to take a review of this glorious engagement, commencing on the 28th of May and concluding the 1st of June, my mind is so filled with admiration and joy, that I have not been able to methodize my narrative: but what I write are facts which may be depended on.

"On the 29th the Cæsar ran thro the French fleet in a very gallant manner, receiving the fire of several of their ships. The Queen Charlotte broke the French line in a very spirited style. Never was so much activity shewn on board a fleet, to repair the damages sustained, as this day; and it was a moment of pride and heartful joy to hear our gallant Captains, even those whose ships had most suffered, return for answer, when asked if they were ready to renew the action that they were all ready.

"It is allowed on all sides that there never was a more hardfought action on the seas. Those who were in Lord Rodney's say that the latter bares no comparison. Altho the French fought desperately, I am convinced they did not stand such close fighting as on that day.

Lord Howe broke the French line in a noble manner, after engaging several of their ships as he passed them. He pushed for the French Admiral's ship, whose second seeing his intention, made sail to close in with Lord Howe. The Queen Charlotte steered between the two ships, the boom of the second French Admiral passing over the stern of the Queen Charlotte, who poured a broad side into both and lay by them for half an hour.—The French Admiral's ship the Montague, finding the fire becoming too hot, bore away after having a number of men killed. The second Admiral had his mainmast carried by the board. It was then that victory seemed our own. The French line was broken in three pieces, and three of their ships had bore away, six were dismasted and one sunk. The French soon gave way in every quarter. The remaining part of the 1st instant was employed in taking possession of the enemy's captured ships, and taking the prisoners out of them. The Marlborough was for some time jammed in between two of the enemy's ships, one of which she completely dismasted and obliged the other to steer off. The Brunswick, Capt. Harvey, engaged five ships at one time, when the Capt. of the Ramillies pushed forward to his assistance and relieved him. Every thing was performed on this day that human abilities could effect. No words can do justice to Lord Howe, who shewed the greatest abilities, courage, coolness, and every heroic virtue.

"A few days prior to this action we fell in with 14 sail of English merchant men, whose history is curious. They sailed for Newfoundland, were taken by the French, retaken by Admiral Montagu's squadron, again taken by Brest and La Sine, and lastly recaptured by Lord Howe's fleet, which, from our critical situation, was obliged to burn them.—We also burnt, prior to our meeting the French fleet, one French sloop of war, one ditto brig, two cutters, and about twenty sail of other ships."

NEW-YORK, August 26.

The following extract of a letter from one of the committee of American merchants, who waited on the British ministers for advice, respecting a compliance with orders from America, contains much interesting information, which is of the more consequence, as it comes from an authentic source.

London, June 22, 1794.

My Dear Friend,

I thank you for the full information contained in your several letters on the subject of present disputes between the United States and this country. I wrote you my sentiments thereon yesterday in a letter I forwarded to Lymington. I have expressed the satisfaction I feel in Mr. Jay's having been authorized to adjust those disputes, as from what I have seen of him and from what I know of the disposition of our government towards America, *I am under no apprehensions of being again involved in a war with America.* I know from repeated conversations on the subject, it is not the wish of our ministers. Indeed I must say that, except in the instance of issuing the unfortunate instructions of November 6, I have found them uniformly disposed to act a friendly part, towards America; and of her government, they have always spoke to me in terms of great respect.—How it happened that those instructions were issued, I cannot tell; but when at the desire of the merchants, I went to our ministers, accompanied by a committee appointed for that purpose, and pointed out to them the mischief that would result from those instructions, they were easily convinced, and the revocation was published without delay. The conduct of the Admiralty courts in the West-Indies, as stated in your letters, in condemning all vessels indiscriminately which are brought before them for judgment, is highly reprehensible. And I trust will become the subject of enquiry.

I will not dismiss the subject of politics, without mentioning another instance of the good will which I have given you to understand to be entertained by our ministers towards the United States of America. By the French property bill lately passed, it is made high treason to pay any money to or for account of, any person or persons who may have been in France, since the first of January last, or to furnish them with any kind of goods &c. of course if any American should have been in France, or in any part of her dominions, though perhaps on a visit of curiosity, no house here could have paid any money or have shipped any goods for his account; nor have paid any bill, or have shipped goods for any house in America, in which he was a partner, without being liable to the penalties of the act. On this the committee of American merchants made a strong representation to Mr. Pitt, he immediately desired an interview with me and a subcommittee on the business: he assured us it was not the intention of government that the fair commerce of America should be affected by the act: that the inconvenience complained of should be removed by an order in council. He directed the Solicitor General to prepare such an order, before it was carried into the effect, he sent the draft to me with a request that I would lay it before the merchants; the alterations I was instructed to suggest he admitted without hesitation, and the order was published on the 13th instant. This is done while the subjects of *all other neutral nations* are still subject to the operation of the bill.—In short I have the pleasure of repeating, that I am under no apprehensions of our being again involved in a war with America. I am persuaded we shall not, unless Mr. Jay should be instructed to insist on compensation which this country cannot make with honor; and I have too high an opinion of the good sense of America to suspect that he is instructed to make any demand which would be an insuperable bar to the adjustment of the matters in difference.

Since writing the foregoing I have had a further communication with Mr. Pitt, and therefore I am warranted in saying, that if the same conciliatory spirit exists in the government of the United States, which certainly exists in the government of this country, there seems to be a reasonable prospect of an amicable adjustment.

HARTFORD, August 25.

Extract of a Letter from London of the 23d June, to a gentleman in this town.

"Mr JAY has been in town a week, is well, and has been well received by the Minister, & the language out doors augurs well to his mission. You will see by the papers the British and French fleets have had a severe action, in which the latter lost 6 or 7 ships of the line, but the victory on our part was dearly bought; we lost many brave officers and men; it is expected both fleets will be at sea soon. On the land the French appear to have the advantage, on the Spanish and Italian frontiers; to loose on the Rhine—in Flanders continual and desperate fighting ends only in the loss of lives, for neither party has got any decisive advantage."

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON BUTLER,
AT HIS
Bookstore & Bindery,
Nearly opposite the Court House, Northampton.

WEBSTER'S 1st, 2nd, and 3d vol. per. hundred, dozen or single, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston or Hartford—Perry's Spelling Books, per do. Merchant's Accounat Books, of all sizes wholesale and retail—Writing Paper, per ream or less—Gilt letter, coarse—Most articles in the STATIONARY line, &c. Blank Books for public Offices, made on the shortest notice.

An Apprentice Wanted to the above business.

Sept. 2, 1794.

Jones & Ladd,

CALL, and for the last time, on all those indebted to them, to make payment within the term of six weeks from the date hereof.

A compliance with this request will not only oblige both Debtors and Creditors, but when that term shall expire, they will be under the absolute necessity, to put their accounts without distinction, into the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

The Subscriber would give the same information to all those whose accounts become due this month.

P. JONES.

Buckland, Sept. 2, 1794.

WANTED,

100 CORDS of HEMLOCK BARK, ONE quarter CASH will be paid for the first 20 Cords delivered—and the usual price and pay given for the remainder.

W. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Sept. 2, 1794.

Red CLOVER-SEED,

For sale, by
ELEAZER & WILLIAM POMEROY.

Hadley, August 23, 1794.

Joseph Lazell,

HAS just received and for sale, a handsome Assortment of English

GOODS,

Also, a quantity of West-India GOODS.

N. B. He gives the highest price for FLAX-SEED.

Cummington, August 26, 1794.

WANTED immediately, as an apprentice to the Taylors business, a smart active BOY 13 or 14 years of age. Enquire of

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Plainfield, August 22, 1794.

ALL Persons having any just demands against the estate of *Capt. Reuben Frary*, late of Deerfield, County of Hampshire, deceased, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement; and all Persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment. The heirs will be attending to at the house of the deceased on the first Tuesday in October, November, and December next, by

TIMOTHY FRARY,
ABNER SHELDON, } Administrators.

Deerfield, August 19, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, L. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

WANTED to hire immediately, TWO Journeymen PAPER MAKERS, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given.—Wanted, also, two Apprentices, to the above business, one about 13, the other 15 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

Northampton, Aug. 20 1794.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, on the 7th inst. a light bay MARE, three years old last spring, stood before, trots and paces, about 14 hands high. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Northampton, August 20, 1794.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 5th, 1794.

(Continued from our last.)

IN the session of Congress, which commenced in October, 1791, the law, laying a duty on distilled spirits and stills, came under the revision of Congress as had been anticipated. By an act passed May 8th, 1792, during that session, material alterations were made in it—among these, the duty was reduced to a rate so moderate, as to have silenced complaint on that head—and a new and very favourable alternative given to the distiller, that of paying a quantity, ascertained at a yearly rate, according to the capacity of his still, with liberty to take a license for the precise term, for which he should intend to work it, and to renew that license for a further term or terms.

This amending act, in its progress through the legislature, engaged the particular attention of members who themselves were interested in distilleries, and of others who represented parts of the country in which the business of distilling was extensively carried on.

Objections were well considered and precautions taken to obviate all such as had the semblance of reasonableness.

The effect has in a great measure corresponded with the views of the legislature. Opposition has subsided in several districts where it before prevailed, and it was natural to entertain and not easy to abandon a hope that the same thing would in degrees have taken place in those four western counties of this state.

Notwithstanding some flattering appearances at particular junctures, and insinuations by various expedients to produce the desirable issue, the hope entertained has never been realized, and is now at an end, as to the ordinary means of executing the law are concerned.

The first law had left the number and stations of the officers of Inspection, which were to be established in each district for entering entries of stills, to the discretion of the supervisor.

The second, to secure a due accommodation to distillers, provides peremptorily, that there shall be one in each county.

The idea was immediately embraced, that it was a very important point in the science of opposition to the law to prevent the establishment of officers in the respective counties.

For this purpose, the intimidation of well disposed inhabitants was added to the plan of molesting and obstructing the officers by force or otherwise, as might be necessary. So effectually was the first point gained (the certain destruction of property, and the peril of life being involved) that it became almost impracticable to obtain suitable places for offices in some of the counties; and when obtained, it was found a matter of necessity, in almost every instance, to abandon them.

After much effort the Inspector of the Revenue succeeded in procuring the house of William Faulkner, a Captain in the army, for an office of inspection in the county of Washington. The office was attended by the Inspector of the Revenue in person, till prevented by the following incidents.

Captain Faulkner being in pursuit of some deserters from the troops, was encountered by a number of people, in the same neighbourhood where Mr. Johnson had been ill treated the preceding year, who reproached him with letting his house for an office of inspection, drew a knife upon him, threatned to scalp him, tar and feather him, and reduce his house and property to ashes, if he did not solemnly promise to prevent the further use of his house for that purpose. Captain Faulkner was induced to make the promise exacted; and, in consequence of the circumstance, wrote a letter to the Inspector, dated the 20th of August, countermanding the permission for having his house; and the day following gave public notice in the Pittsburg Gazette, that the office of inspection should no longer be kept there.

At the same time another engine of opposition was in operation. Agreeable to previous notification, there met at Pittsburg, on the 21st of August, a number of persons, stiling themselves "A Meeting of sundry inhabitants of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania."

This meeting entered into resolutions not less exceptionable than those of its predecessors. The preamble suggests that a tax on Spirituous Liquors is unjust in itself and oppressive upon the poor, that internal taxes upon consumption must in the end destroy the liberties of every country in which they are introduced—that the law in question, from certain local circumstances which are specified, would bring immediate distress and ruin upon the western country: and concludes with the sentiments, that they think it their duty to persist in remonstrances to Congress, and in every other legal measure, that may obstruct the operation of the law.

The resolutions then proceed, first, to appoint a committee to prepare and cause to be presented to Congress, an address stating objections to the law, and praying for its repeal——Secondly, to appoint committees of correspondence for Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, charged to correspond together, and with such committee as should be appointed for the same purpose in the county of Westmoreland, or with any committees of a similar nature, that might be appointed in other parts of the United States; and also if found necessary to call together either general meetings of the people in their respective counties, or conferences of the several committees; and lastly to declare that they will in future consider those who hold offices for the collection of the duty, as unworthy of their friendship, that they will have no intercourse nor dealings with them, will withdraw from them every assistance, withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties, shun all social meetings with them, and refuse to associate with them in any matter whatever.

The expression quoted is one of those phrases, which can only be used to conceal a disorderly and culpable intention under forms that may escape the hold of the law.

Neither was it difficult to perceive, that the anathema pronounced against the officers of the revenue, placed them in a state of virtual outlawry, and operated as a signal to all those who were bold enough to encounter the guilt and the danger to retaliate both their lives and their properties.

The foregoing proceedings, as soon as known, were reported by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President. The President on the 15th of September, 1792, issued a proclamation—"earnestly admonishing and exhorting all persons whom it might concern, to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever, having for object or tending to obstruct the operation of the laws aforesaid, inasmuch as all lawful ways and means would be put in execution, for bringing to justice the infractors thereof and securing obedience thereto; and moreover, charging and requiring all courts, magistrates and officers whom it might concern, according to the duties of their several offices to exert the powers in them respectively vested by law, for the purposes aforesaid; thereby duly enjoining and requiring all persons whomsoever, as they tendered the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of government, and the preservation of the public peace, to be aiding and assisting therein according to law."—And likewise directed, that prosecutions might be instituted against the offenders, in the cases in which the laws would support and the requisite evidence could be obtained.

Pursuant to these instructions the attorney-general, in co operation with the attorney of the district, attended a circuit court which was holden at York Town in October, 1792—for the purpose of bringing forward prosecutions in the proper cases.

Collateral measures were taken to procure for this purpose the necessary evidence.

The supervisor of the revenue was sent into the opposing survey—to obtain evidence of the persons who were concerned in the riot in Faulkner's case, and of those who composed the meeting at Pittsburg—to uphold the confidence and encourage the perseverance of the officers acting under the law—and to induce if possible, the inhabitants of that part of the survey, which appeared least disinclined, to come voluntarily into the law, by arguments addressed to their sense of duty, and exhibiting the eventual dangers and mischiefs of defiance.

The mission of the supervisor had no other fruit than that of obtaining evidence of the persons who composed the meeting at Pittsburgh and of two who were indicted to be concerned in the riot—and a confirmation of the enmity which certain active and designing leaders had industriously infused into a large proportion of the inhabitants, not against the particular laws in question only, but of a more ancient date, against the government of the United States itself.

The then attorney General being of opinion, that it was at best a doubtful point, whether the proceedings of the meeting at Pittsburgh contained indictable matter, no prosecution was attempted against those who composed it, tho if the ground for proceeding against them had appeared to be firm, it is presumed, that the truest policy would have dictated that course.

Indictments were preferred to the circuit court, and found against the two persons understood to have been concerned in the riots and the usual measures were taken for their apprehension.

But it appearing afterwards, from various representations, supported by satisfactory testimony, that there had been some mistake about the persons accused—justice and policy demanded that the prosecutions should be discontinued, which was accordingly done.

This issue of the business unfortunately defeated the attempt to establish examples of the punishment of persons who engaged in a violent resistance to the laws—and left the officers to struggle against the stream of resistance, without the advantage of such examples.

The following plan, afterwards successfully put into execution, was at once this time digested, for carrying if possible the laws into effect, without the necessity of returning to force.

1. To procure delinquents in the cases in which it could be clearly done for non compliance with the laws. 2. To intercept the markets for the surplus produce of the distilleries of the non complying counties, by seizing the spirits on their way to those markets, in places where it could be effected without opposition. 3. By purchases, through agents, for the use of the army (instead of deriving the supply thro contractors as formerly) confining those spirits, in respect to which there had been a compliance with the laws.

The motives to this plan speak for themselves. It aimed, besides the influence of penalties on delinquents, to comply with the laws, by interrupting the market for a very considerable surplus, and by, at the same time, confining the benefit of the large demand for the public service to those who did their duty to the public, and withholding, though the means of payment in cash, that medium for paying the duties, the want of which was alleged, to be a great difficulty in the way of compliance.

But two circumstances conspired to counteract the success of the plan—one, the necessity, towards incurring the penalties of non compliance, of there being an office of inspection in each county, which was prevented in some of the counties, by the means of intimidation practised for that purpose—another, the non-extension of the law to the territory north west of the Ohio, into which a large proportion of the surplus before mentioned was sent.

A cure for these defects could only come from the legislatures—accordingly in the session which began in Nov. 1792, measures were taken for procuring a further revision of the laws. A bill containing amendments of those and other defects was brought in;—but it so happened that this object, by reason of more urgent business, was deferred till towards the close of the session, and finally went off, through the usual hurry of that period.

The continuance of the embarrassment incident to this state of things, naturally tended to diminish much the efficacy of the plan which had been devised. Yet it was resolved, as far as legal provisions would bear out the officers in pursuit, it without forbearance: there was ground to entertain hopes of its good effect, and it was certainly the most likely course which could have been adopted towards attaining the object of the laws, by means short of force;—reserving, unequivocally, the sincere disposition to avoid this painful resort, and the steady moderation, which have characterised the measures of the government.

In pursuance of this plan, prosecutions were occasionally instituted in the mildest forms, seizures were made as opportunities occured—and purchases on public account were carried on.

It may be incidentally remarked, that these purchases were extended on other places; where, tho the same disorders did not exist, it appeared, advisable to facilitate the payment of the duties by this species of accommodation.

Nor was this plan, notwithstanding the deficiency of legal provision, which impeded its full execution, without corresponding effects.

Symptoms from time to time appeared which authorised expectation, that with the aid, at another session, of the desired supplementary provisions, it was capable of accomplishing its end, if no extraordinary events occurred

Notwithstanding these excesses, the laws appeared during the latter periods of this year, (1793), to be rather gaining ground. Several principal diſſidents, who had formerly held out, complied, and others diſcovered a diſpoſition to comply, which was only reſtrained by the fear of violence.

But theſe favourable circumſtances ſerved to beget alarm among thoſe who were determined, at all events, to prevent the quiet eſtabliſhment of the laws. It ſoon appeared, that they meditated, by freſh and greater exceſſes, to ſtrike a ſtill more effectual blow at them; to ſtifle the growing ſpirit of compliance, and to deſtroy entirely the organs of the laws, within that part of the country, by compelling all the officers to renounce their offices.

The laſt proceedings, in the caſe of the collector of Fayette, was in this ſpirit. In January of the preſent year, further violences appear to have been perpetrated. William Richmond, who had given information againſt ſome of the rioters, in the affair of Wilſon, had his barn burnt with all the grain and hay which it contained; and the ſame thing happened to Robert Shawhan, a diſtiller, who had been among the firſt to comply with the law, and who had always ſpoken favourably of it.—But, in neither of theſe inſtances, (which happened in the county of Alleghany) though the preſumptions were violent, was any poſitive proof obtained.

The inſpector of the revenue, in a letter of the 27th of February, writes, that he had received information, that perſons living near the dividing line of Alleghany and Waſhington, had thrown out threats of tarring and feathering one William Cochran, a complying diſtiller, and of burning his diſtillery; and that it had alſo been given out, that in three weeks, there would not be a houſe ſtanding in Alleghany county, of any perſon, who had complied with the laws. In conſequence of which, he had been induced to pay a viſit to ſeveral leading individuals in that quarter, as well to aſcertain the truth of the information as to endeavour to avert the attempt to execute ſuch threats.

It appeared afterwards, that on his return home, he had been purſued by a collection of diſreputable perſons, threatening, as they went along, vengeance againſt him. On their way, theſe men called at the houſe of James Kiddoe, who had recently complied with the laws, broke into his ſtill-houſe, fired ſeveral balls under his houſe.

(The remainder in our next.)

BERLIN, *(Pruſſia)* June 24.

Great marks of diſcontent are manifeſted in this country, I may ſay throughout the whole of Germany. The people in general are very averſe to the preſent war againſt France. The young men refuſe every where to go to the armies, though they are in great want of reinforcements. The inſurrection in Poland becomes more ſerious every day; there even are ſome rumours it has reached Sileſia. Several detachments of the garriſon of this city have received orders to march towards that part, among theſe, are the regiments of Brown and Moellendorf.

On the 16th of this month we had an affray which is perhaps but a forerunner of ſomething more ſerious. There were ſtill tavern-ſome recruiters who had intoxicated ſome young blackſmith apprentices and journeymen in order to enliſt them. Some body informed of the circumſtances a number of their fellow tradeſmen, who left their ſhops and collected a number of workmen in other branches; they went to the tavern, where they relieved the young people from the hands of thoſe human fleſh mongers; threw out of the windows the military hats which they had put on the heads of the young men. The recruiters attempted to apologize for their conduct, in ſaying that theſe young men could not pay for the liquor they had drank. Such an excuſe had no effect upon people who are acquainted with the tricks of thoſe baſe villains. They were kicked out of doors, a neighbouring corps de guard ſent a detachment to quell the riot but they were very ill uſed by the people and obliged to retire.

On the ſame day and the following, the Blackſmiths and other tradeſmen paraded through the ſtreets, in a threatning manner and ſaying openly, that they would not go to the armies and that if they were forced in any way they would do the ſame as the French.

I muſt obſerve to you that all the corporations of tradeſman have clubs where they meet. The governor and magiſtrates have as yet not dared to take the leaſt ſtep to puniſh the rioters.

The Prince Henry brother of the late King, diſappeared a few days ago; no one knows where he is.

Orders are ſaid to have been ſent to withdraw the troops from the Rhine.

I will inform you of the conſequence that will follow by the firſt opportunity.

PARIS, June 20.

Three ſhips of the line that convoyed our American and Weſt India fleet, took ten prizes on their paſſage. Theſe three ſhips, and the ſquadron in Cancaille-Bay, are ſaid to be ſtrong enough to act with all poſſible expedition.

On the 12th, 116 ſail of the long expected American fleet arrived ſafe at Breſt: the whole fleet conſiſted of near 300 ſail, and is valued at 100 millions; the reſt of the ſhips have arrived in the different ports of France.

They are hard at work at Breſt fitting out a freſh fleet, which is to be joined by the diviſion at Cancaille-Bay, and the three ſhips lately arrived from America.

Yeſterday it was decreed, that every commander of a line of battle ſhip, who ſhall ſuffer his line to be broken, ſhall be puniſhed with death.

BELFAST, July 3.

The preſent ſituation of the allied army, under the command of Prince Cobourg and the Duke of York, is peculiarly critical.—Pichegru, on the North Weſt, is in poſſeſſion of Weſt Flanders, which cuts off all communication with the ſea, from part of Antwerp, which lies 80 miles diſtant from Tournay; whilſt on the other ſide, Jourdan has advanced as far as the neighborhood of Bruſſels, which cuts off entirely the communication with Luxemburgh, &c.—If it is a fact the French have ſeized on the peſt of Ondenarde, there is not above 30 miles between the advanced poſts of the French in the rear of the combined army.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Authentic account of the ſiege of Grande Terre (Guadaloupe) by the Britiſh forces the beginning of July.

Jervis having collected all his forces from the ſeveral iſlands, appeared off Point a Petre with ſix ſhips of the line, one being a three decker, twelve frigates and ſix teen tranſports. The troops landed at Gozier without difficulty, and began by entrenching themſelves very ſtrongly, though immenſely ſuperior to the French. The fort of Fleur d'Epee was their main object; tho numerous as they were they could have ſtormed it, the bold invaſions of the French evinced an heroiſm which they thought lar means. They directed their force a gainſt Morne Maſcot, a hill which commands Fleur d'Epee with advantage, and which the French had evacuated on account of their numbers being too ſmall to preſerve it. Five batteries were erected on Morne Maſcot, with much precaution and labor; one of five mortars of 12 inches, another of five 36 pounders, and 2 howitzers. Three large gun boats were ſtationed abreaſt of Fleur d'Epee.

The town of Point a Petre, on the other hand was commanded by two camps poſted on two hills, where two reſpectable batteries were erected.

The French had to oppoſe to theſe formidable preparations, fort of Fleur d'Epee, whoſe artillery was well ſerved. The two frigates who brought the troops from Europe they had diſmantled, and with their cannon had eſtabliſhed ſeveral batteries to countera& thoſe of the enemy. The Britiſh kept up for many days a moſt tremendous cannonade. The town was almoſt reduced to ruin. The commiſſioners had hardly a houſe to remain in. The ſhipping which the French had taken amounted to ninety ſail, was much injured by the fire from the floating batteries, and fs were their two frigates. Advantageous terms were held forth by the Britiſh commander, the Sans Culottes rejected them. determinated to fee the town and ſhipping reduced to aſhes rather than ſubmit. Such active corps as the commiſſioners could ſpare were employed in harraſſing the camp of the enemy, ſo that the Britiſh did not leave their entrenchments.

At laſt the Republicans reſolved no longer to combat with an enemy who kept always at a diſtance, and aſked to be led againſt the Britiſh on fort Morne Maſcot. Preparations were accordingly made: Two columns of 250 men each were marched out, one of which did not reach the place of attack by the perfidy of its treacherous guides. The only one which arrived began the attack againſt 1800 men, and climbed the almoſt inacceſſible trenches of the enemy. The Republicans had made themſelves maſters of two pieces of cannon; but at laſt overpowered by numbers, they retired with the loſs of 110 men killed, none priſoners. The enemy loſt according to their own avowal 250 men. An armiſtice of four hours was agreed to on both ſides in order to bury the dead. The Britiſh commander, while the French were performing their own ſervice, could not refrain from beſtowing the higheſt encomiums on their undaunted bravery.

On the 30th of June the French ſeeing that the enemy were adding from day to day to their works, it was reſolved that a general attack ſhould be made againſt them.—As few men as poſſible were left in the poſt, and a ſortie effectuated to the number of 800 men againſt Morne Maſcot. The action was bloodily fought: the Republicans had already rushed into the enemy's entrenchments, when their rear was thrown into confuſion by ſome crying we were cut off by the Britiſh! The enemy rallied, and came on with freſh troops, the van of the French, made head for a time againſt an enemy ten times their number, but at length fell back in good order, three hundred of the Republican troops were killed or wounded; none were made priſoners.

Elated with this ſucceſs, The Britiſh redoubled their fire in the night of the 2d of July. Shells and balls were inceſſantly pouted into the town inſomuch that it became untenable, and about 5 o'clock in the morning the Britiſh in their turn bore upon it in two columns. The outpoſts of the French were on their guard; and their army retired in good order to a neighbouring hill, called Morne of the government. The enemy puſhed into the town 2000 ſtrong; the Republicans were threatened with military execution; one of their generals was covered enough to their lamentation, and reproach the commiſſioner that he was going to deliver to death ſuch brave and generous ſoldiers.

The latter moſt publicly declared their utter abhorrence of ſo baſe a conduct, and warmly applauded the reſolution of the commiſſioner. The attack began; a moſt tremendous fire was kept up for ſeveral hours; the French fought like the three hundred Lacedemonians of the Thermopylæ. The heat of their fire, and particularly the judgment which directed it put to flight the remainder of the Britiſh, a major part of whom were killed in the town. The enemy fled after a moſt obſtinate engagement from three to eleven in the forenoon; a great part of their artillery was left on the ground, 250 were made priſoners, Gen. Symes was wounded, Gen. Gown and Capt. Robertſon who commanded a corps of 550 ſailors were killed with 30 officers of leſs note, and their total loſs amounted by their own account to 860 men; the French were occupied two full days interring the Britiſh, and more than one yet remain in the woods without being diſcovered.

In the night of the 2d, notwithſtanding their defeat, the Britiſh reſolved to make an attempt on fort Fleur d'Epee; a ſtorm of bombs and cannons, more terrible than ever, ſeemed to threaten it with utter deſtruction. Many republicans fell; every one however performed his duty with eagerneſs, the batteries of the fort were inceſſantly lined with men, and anſwered the fire of the enemy with no contemptible effect, ſo that the Britiſh dared not to aſſault the fort. At two o'clock the fire of the enemy was ſuddenly ſilenced and they were ſeen, ſtruck with a panic, flying in every direction to the place of their landing. Such an immenſe quantity of baggage and ammunition was left on Morne Maſcot, that the French could hardly in large days with all their hands, ſecure it in the Rotze. They were too much weakened however to diſlodge the enemy out of Gozier; the 5th and 6th enſuing they were rid of them ſuddenly; the ſhattered remains of the Britiſh colonial troops and fore hearted royaliſts fet ſail and abandoned again Grande Terre to the tri colored flag.

It is impoſſible to do juſtice to men who ſo inferior in number, 1000 men, to deſtitute of means; and with two frigates only, dared to withſtand an enemy ſo ſtrong as the Britiſh were. Officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors pretended to no favor but to be placed in the moſt perilous ſtation.

The blacks ſhewed themſelves worthy of the decree which reſtores them to mankind and ſociety, from which nothing but an unreſiſting thirſt of riches and kingly government could have ſevered them.

The French at the date of our laſt accounts were in full confidence that they will ſoon drive out of the iſland the remainder of the Britiſh, who appear deſtitute of meet in all quarters the puniſhment due to their folly and wickedneſs in attempting to give laws to independent nations, and deprive mankind of their rights.

It muſt afford pleaſure to every citizen, to find, that the commiſſioners are likely to treat with the oppoſers of the exciſe law *without the horrid alternative*—SHEDING OF BROTHER'S BLOOD.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, has iſſued his proclamation, co operative with that of the Preſident, on the ſubject of the Penſylvania oppoſition to the exciſe law.

On the 11th June the National Convention of France decreed, that they would make every poſſible effort to RETAKE the FRENCH COLONIES.

Capt. Thomas, of the ſhip Maſon, of Newburyport, bound to Falmouth (Eng.) with flour, &c. on account of citizens of the United States, was followed by the Britiſh frigate Thiſtle out of Hampton road, taken by her, within ſight of the ſhores, and ſent to Halifax!!!

Would, that the yankees would be always *neutral, ſay the Britiſh tars*—for then we could *continue to pocket their caſh* with impunity!

The greater part of the American priſoners are thus *ſhut up!*—Ye nations of the earth claim me, of the Americans, "PUSILLANIMOUS WRETCHES!"—but ſtill more *ſtyliſh*—call it CHRISTIAN FORBEARANCE!!!

They write from Berlin (Pruſſia) that the people throughout Germany, particularly the youth, are exceedingly averſe to the French war; are very diſcontented and refuſe every where to go to the armies; that one affray had actually taken place with ſucceſs againſt a recruiting party which attempted to deceive ſome poor tradeſmen into their enrollment; that this ſucceſs emboldened the people to public declarations of their deteſtation of the principles, and the magiſtrates dared not to interfere. Behold—the *beginning of the end!*

From Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

An expreſs arrived at the War Office on Saturday laſt from the Genefee Country (within the ſtate of New-York) with diſpatches for the Executive of the United ſtate, to iſſue this day Proclamation, calling on all diſcontented and miſmarſhs, every legal power veſted in them effectually, for the purpoſe of detecting and bringing to trial every offender or offenders, in the premiſes. And I do moreover ſolemnly require and enjoin, that all perſons reſiding into this Commonwealth, from the part of the ſaid State, at preſent ſo unhappily diſtreſſed, be particularly watched; and if they ſhall be found diſſeminating their wicked and pernicious doctrines, or in any way exciting a ſpirit of diſobedience to government, thereby violating the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, that they be immediately apprehended and dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand, as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twentieth day of Auguſt, in the (Seal.) Year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and of the Commonwealth, the nineteenth.

HENRY LEE.

BRUSSELS, June 24.

The emigrants have offered their ſervices to Marſhal Bender, they were aſſembled in the manege of the court. They were there divided into four companies of 150 men each. The neceſſary arms and ammunition were delivered to them, together with two ſix pounders.

A proclamation in the name of his Imperial Majeſty, was this morning iſſued by ſound of trumpet and beat of drums. In this proclamation the inhabitants of Bruſſels and ſuburbs are invited to aſſemble, form themſelves into companies, chooſe their officers, and be in readineſs to march at a moment's notice. Hitherto this proclamation has not been attended with the deſired ſucceſs.

The following intelligence, contained in a private letter, has juſt been read to the inhabitants.

"As ſoon as the Prince of Cobourg received intelligence that the French threatened Breſle, to removed his head quarters from Tournay to Ath, in order to watch the motions of the enemy. He arrived at Ath on the night before laſt, and immediately made the neceſſary diſpoſitions to force the enemy to abandon their enterprize. He ſent a large detachment to relieve Charleroi; and an attack being made on the enemy, they were forced to relinquiſh thoſe poſitions which they had taken on the preceeding day."

"Every method is now uſing to induce the people to riſe in a maſs. The following Addreſs has been publiſhed and circulated with great indeſtry. It bears the appellation of LE TOCSIN BELGIQUE.

"To arms, Gentlemen, to arms without letting a moment. If we do not fight in concert with the brave Auſtrians we ſhall be forced perhaps to fight againſt them.

"If we do not fight in defence of our religion, our lives, our liberty, and our property, we ſhall be forced to fight for the purpoſe of deſtroying theſe objects.

"What then will be our ſituation? If we refuſe to obey, we ſhall be guillotined; if we do obey we ſhall be damned to all eternity; for we are forbidden to commit ſacrilege or to be guilty of robbery and murder. If we emigrate, how ſhall we exiſt? and whither ſhall we fly? The foreign powers will not afford an aſylum to fugitives, who may ſet their own fa bjects a bad example. Will the Emperor receive us in his dominions? Let us conſider, determine whether we would merit ſuch a favour! But even if he does, may he not then with reaſon force us to ſerve in his armies?

"How honourable is it to fight for our God, our King, our country and ourſelves! How diſhonourable to abandon every thing, and at length to be forced to fight for a morſel of bread!

"How delightful will our repoſe become after the war, if we keep poſſeſſion of our country! On the other hand, how ſad and ſorrowful will our lives be, if, after the war, we ſhall bluſh for our conduct, and ſhame and diſgrace will be our conſtant companions. We ſhall be like wandering Jews, and indeed more contemptible than they are, becauſe it depends ſolely on us to preſerve or to ſurrender what we have.

"After all, what riſk do we run in ſo juſt a war? If we die, we ſhall die martyrs, if we poſſeſs the true ſentiments of religion."

GALLICIA, May 23.

The Poles have diſcovered the ſecret of diminiſhing the number of the enemy, and increaſing that of their own troops. Every deſerter receives his golden ducats in hand, and becomes entitled to a ſmall eſtate in land, at the end of the war.

The privates who ſhall ſignalize themſelves are to be ennobled. Koſciuſko has granted patents of nobility to two gallant ſoldiers, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their intrepidity, and he has no leſs than 370,000 Polish florins in the royal purſe for the encouragement of Ruſſian and Pruſſian deſerters.

VIENNA, June 18.

The Prince of Kaunitz lies without hope, and has already received the laſt unction.

The accounts from the army in Italy are every day more favourable; on the 29th inſt. the General Aſſembly will meet at the State-Houſe, on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Extract of a letter dated Pittſburgh, Auguſt 22d, 1794.

"I am here a repreſentative from our county, negociating (in conjunction with Meſſrs. Gallatin and Cook, alſo repreſentatives, and three others, from each county, on this ſide the mountain in Pennſylvania) peace about the exciſe and judiciary eſtabliſhments that have lately been oppoſed. The government of the United States, and of Pennſylvania, having condeſcended to ſend commiſſioners for that purpoſe. Thus it ſtead of ſtanding in open blood does reaſonable government reſtore itſelf to office, when the complaints of an injured people neglected by government, has driven them to outrage againſt the laws, and when ſuch outrage has alarmed the deliberate minded citizen as well as the ſervants of the public."

NEWPORT, Auguſt 18.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at this port, a Britiſh brig, of about 120 tons, prize to the French privateer ſchooner Sans Pareille. She was from Anguilla, loaded with ſalt, rum and molaſſes, bound to New-Brunſwick, Nova-Scotia. The priſoners maſter's name is John Barnard, who came on ſhore, and the next day, was taken up and confined in our gaol, in conſequence of a Proclamation iſſued by the Governor of South Carolina, offering a reward for apprehending ſaid Bapiſte, for murdering, in a moſt barbarous manner, a citizen of Charleſton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

There is in *New Jerſey*, about four miles from *Newark*, a copper mine, called, from the original proprietor, *Schuyler's* mine. It was diſcovered before the late Revolution, and ſome efforts made on the ore, which was ſent to *England*, to aſcertain its richneſs and obtain the premium for the diſcovery; but the war ſuſpended the working of the mine. A company is now formed for carrying on the digging, and extracting of the copper from the ore, which is ſaid to yield nearly three parts of tone. The water is diſcharged from the mine by a ſtream engine, which completely anſwers its purpoſe. A mill, it is ſaid, will be erected at *Eatontown*, for refining the copper.

PORTLAND, Auguſt 30.

On Monday the 11th inſt. about the middle of the day, Benjamin Foſter, a young man about 19 years old, was travelling thro' a piece of woods in Bridgton, when on a ſudden he was ſurprized by the growling, or rather hiſſing of a bear, upon which he diſcovered two cubs, and two or three cubs. The old one coming towards him in the road, growling, he immediately took to the neareſt tree, which happened to be a ſmall hemlock about eight or nine inches through at the butt, and about 20 feet to the firſt limb. He aſcended the tree with as much ſpeed as poſſible. As ſoon as he reached the loweſt limbs, he called for help to a man who lived about a quarter of a mile from him, upon which the bear retreating from the tree ſet up a hideous yell. She then returned to the tree with great fury and climbed up nearly to the firſt limbs, but loſing her hold, fell to the ground. Enraged at this, ſhe made up the tree a ſecond time, about 30 feet, until ſhe came to the young man, and taking off one of his ſhoes, fell again. She immediately recovered, and with greater rage than ever, aſcended the tree until ſhe came to the young man and took off his other ſhoe. He endeavoured to make up the tree as faſt as poſſible, calling for help with the vociferous animal at his heels, one of which ſhe ſeveral times ſeized; but he forced it out of her jaws by leaping up the tree. At length ſhe took ſuch violent hold of him that he fell to the roots of the tree, and the bear immediately after him on the other ſide. The young man, notwithſtanding one of his heels and feet were torn and mangled, and his ankle wounded, happily made his eſcape.

The height, from which he fell, has ſince been found to be forty eight feet.

BOSTON, September 6.

PRIZE to the CONCORD'S BOAT.

The capture of a ſmall ſchooner, bound from this port for *Halifax*, by a boat manned by part of the crews of the French ſhips in this port, has produced much converſation, and greatly excited the public mind. The facts relating to the buſineſs, are theſe:—The ſchooner failed on Wedneſday afternoon from the Light-Houſe channel for the port of her deſtination. Immediately after, ſo we are informed by a gentleman paſſenger, the boat, armed with two ſwivels beſides ſmaller arms, failed in purſuit of her, and about eight or nine miles from the light houſe came up with her, fired two ſhot at her, and ordered her to ſtrike, or they would ſink her—the ſtruck accordingly, and was brought back to town. The paſſengers were Mr. SWAN of Charleſtown, and Mr. MASON, of Maryland, one of the owners of the ſhip *Pegou*, who have been plundered of their money and cloathing.

JULY 13.

We have it from authority, that his Excellency the Governor, by the advice of Council, has Commuted the puniſhment of HENRY TYLER, who was to have been executed at *Iſpwich*, for Burglary, on the 25th of September current, to hard labor on Caſtle-Iſland, during his natural life.

Gov. MATHEWS, of *Georgia*, has iſſued a proclamation for apprehending the famous General CLARK, who has gone over the *Oconee* River, with intent to eſtabliſh a ſeparate and independent government on the lands allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, within the boundaries and juriſdictional rights of the ſtate of *Georgia*.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 17.

The order of the king of Pruſſia, for withdrawing his troops from the Rhine, is ſaid to be confirmed by a letter from Berlin. This circumſtance, with the Emperor's quitting his army, leaves no room to doubt, that the cauſe of the allied powers is conſidered as *deſperate*. Peace in America, and perhaps in Europe, will be the conſequence.

If the intelligence from the Weſtward is true in its full extent, what a dignified appearance does Governor Simcoe make, with a few ſoldiers and Indians, annoying the feebles in the back countries! How amazingly will his operations advance the honor of the Britiſh arms, and the intereſts of the Britiſh empire! Such pitiful acts of hoſtility towards a nation at peace, as firſt inſpire reſentment, hit from the folly and indifference of the buſineſs, reſentment ſoon ſubſides into contempt! As it is now almoſt certain that we ſhall not be involved in a war of any duration or extent, it may perhaps be beſt for the country that Simcoe ſhould proceed in his mad career, till the exaſperated Americans riſe and take vengeance on the daring aggreſſors!

WANTED to purchaſe,

150 CORDS of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK, for which the uſual price and pay will be given, by

BRIDGMAN and RICE.

Northampton, Sept. 17, 1794.

INOCULATION.

THE Subſcriber, having obtained a convenient Hoſpital, with other ſuitable accommodations for the purpoſe of Inoculation; any perſon wiſhing to take the SMALL POX, will be attended to, by applying at any time from this, to the 31ſt of October. PETER BRYANT.

Cummington, Sept. 12, 1794.

INOCULATION for the SMALL-POX, will be carried on in the town of Cummington, from the 16th inſt. until the firſt day of November next, by JAMES BRADISH.

Cummington, Sept. 10, 1794.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information that a banditti from the Weſtern parts of Penſylvania, have in defiance of law and order, paſſed into this Commonwealth, and by threats and other evil deeds, compelled an Officer of the United States, living in Morgan Town, in the county of Monongalia, to abandon his houſe and ſeek perſonal ſafety by flight: —And WHEREAS I have reaſon to believe that the ſaid banditti are a part of that deluded combination of men, deſcribed in the Preſident's Proclamation of 7th day of this preſent month, who forgetful of all obligations human and divine, ſeem intent only on rapine and anarchy, and therefore endeavour, by their emiſſaries, and other illegal means, to ſeduce the good people of this commonwealth, inhabiting the country bordering on the State of Penſylvania, to unite with them in their unnatural meaſures, tending to deſtroy the tranquility and order which ſo happily prevail, and thereby to convert the bleſſings we ſo eminently enjoy under our free and equal government, into the moſt afflicting miſeries which can poſſibly befal the human race:

To arreſt theſe wicked deſigns; to uphold the Majeſty of the law; to preſerve our fellow citizens from evil, and our country from diſgrace, I have thought proper, by and with advice of the Council of ſtate, to iſſue this my Proclamation, calling on all faithful civil and military, to exerciſe with zeal diligence and firmneſs, every legal power veſted in them reſpectively, for the purpoſe of detecting and bringing to trial every offender or offenders, in the premiſes. And I do moreover ſolemnly require and enjoin, that all perſons reſiding into this Commonwealth, from that part of the ſiſter State, at preſent ſo unhappily diſtreſſed, be particularly watched; and if they ſhall be found diſſeminating their wicked and pernicious doctrines, or in any way exciting a ſpirit of diſobedience to government, thereby violating the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth, that they be immediately apprehended and dealt with according to law.

GIVEN under my hand, as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twentieth day of Auguſt, in the (Seal.) Year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, and of the Commonwealth, the nineteenth.

HENRY LEE.

BRUSSELS, June 24.

The emigrants have offered their ſervices to Marſhal Bender, they were aſſembled in the manege of the court. They were there divided into four companies of 150 men each. The neceſſary arms and ammunition were delivered to them, together with two ſix pounders.

A proclamation in the name of his Imperial Majeſty, was this morning iſſued by ſound of trumpet and beat of drums. In this proclamation the inhabitants of Bruſſels and ſuburbs are invited to aſſemble, form themſelves into companies, chooſe their officers, and be in readineſs to march at a moment's notice. Hitherto this proclamation has not been attended with the deſired ſucceſs.

The following intelligence, contained in a private letter, has juſt been read to the inhabitants.

"As ſoon as the Prince of Cobourg received intelligence that the French threatened Breſle, to removed his head quarters from Tournay to Ath, in order to watch the motions of the enemy. He arrived at Ath on the night before laſt, and immediately made the neceſſary diſpoſitions to force the enemy to abandon their enterpriſe. He ſent a large detachment to relieve Charleroi; and an attack being made on the enemy, they were forced to relinquiſh thoſe poſitions which they had taken on the preceeding day."

"Every method is now uſing to induce the people to riſe in a maſs. The following Addreſs has been publiſhed and circulated with great indeſtry. It bears the appellation of LE TOCSIN BELGIQUE.

"To arms, Gentlemen, to arms without letting a moment. If we do not fight in concert with the brave Auſtrians we ſhall be forced perhaps to fight againſt them.

"If we do not fight in defence of our religion, our lives, our liberty, and our property, we ſhall be forced to fight for the purpoſe of deſtroying theſe objects.

"What then will be our ſituation? If we refuſe to obey, we ſhall be guillotined; if we do obey we ſhall be damned to all eternity; for we are forbidden to commit ſacrilege or to be guilty of robbery and murder. If we emigrate, how ſhall we exiſt? and whither ſhall we fly? The foreign powers will not afford an aſylum to fugitives, who may ſet their own ſubjects a bad example. Will the Emperor receive us in his dominions? Let us conſider, determine whether we would merit ſuch a favour! But even if he does, may he not then with reaſon force us to ſerve in his armies?

"How honourable is it to fight for our God, our King, our country and ourſelves! How diſhonourable to abandon every thing, and at length to be forced to fight for a morſel of bread!

"How delightful will our repoſe become after the war, if we keep poſſeſſion of our country! On the other hand, how ſad and ſorrowful will our lives be, if, after the war, we ſhall bluſh for our conduct, and ſhame and diſgrace will be our conſtant companions. We ſhall be like wandering Jews, and indeed more contemptible than they are, becauſe it depends ſolely on us to preſerve or to ſurrender what we have.

"After all, what riſk do we run in ſo juſt a war? If we die, we ſhall die martyrs, if we poſſeſs the true ſentiments of religion."

GALLICIA, May 23.

The Poles have diſcovered the ſecret of diminiſhing the number of the enemy, and increaſing that of their own troops. Every deſerter receives his golden ducats in hand, and becomes entitled to a ſmall eſtate in land, at the end of the war.

The privates who ſhall ſignalize themſelves are to be ennobled. Koſciuſko has granted patents of nobility to two gallant ſoldiers, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their intrepidity, and he has no leſs than 370,000 Polish florins in the royal purſe for the encouragement of Ruſſian and Pruſſian deſerters.

VIENNA, June 18.

The Prince of Kaunitz lies without hope, and has already received the laſt unction.

The accounts from the army in Italy are every day more favourable; on the 29th inſt. the General Aſſembly will meet at the State-Houſe, on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Extract of a letter dated Pittſburgh, Auguſt 22d, 1794.

"I am here a repreſentative from our county, negociating (in conjunction with Meſſrs. Gallatin and Cook, alſo repreſentatives, and three others, from each county, on this ſide the mountain in Pennſylvania) peace about the exciſe and judiciary eſtabliſhments that have lately been oppoſed. The government of the United States, and of Pennſylvania, having condeſcended to ſend commiſſioners for that purpoſe. Thus inſtead of ſtanding in open blood does reaſonable government reſtore itſelf to office, when the complaints of an injured people neglected by government, has driven them to outrage againſt the laws, and when ſuch outrage has alarmed the deliberate minded citizen as well as the ſervants of the public."

NEWPORT, Auguſt 18.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at this port, a Britiſh brig, of about 120 tons, prize to the French privateer ſchooner Sans Pareille. She was from Anguilla, loaded with ſalt, rum and molaſſes, bound to New-Brunſwick, Nova-Scotia. The priſoners maſter's name is John Barnard, who came on ſhore, and the next day, was taken up and confined in our gaol, in conſequence of a Proclamation iſſued by the Governor of South Carolina, offering a reward for apprehending ſaid Bapiſte, for murdering, in a moſt barbarous manner, a citizen of Charleſton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

There is in *New Jerſey*, about four miles from *Newark*, a copper mine, called, from the original proprietor, *Schuyler's* mine. It was diſcovered before the late Revolution, and ſome efforts made on the ore, which was ſent to *England*, to aſcertain its richneſs and obtain the premium for the diſcovery; but the war ſuſpended the working of the mine. A company is now formed for carrying on the digging, and extracting of the copper from the ore, which is ſaid to yield nearly three parts of tone. The water is diſcharged from the mine by a ſtream engine, which completely anſwers its purpoſe. A mill, it is ſaid, will be erected at *Eatontown*, for refining the copper.

PORTLAND, Auguſt 30.

On Monday the 11th inſt. about the middle of the day, Benjamin Foſter, a young man about 19 years old, was travelling thro' a piece of woods in Bridgton, when on a ſudden he was ſurprized by the growling, or rather hiſſing of a bear, upon which he diſcovered two cubs, and two or three cubs. The old one coming towards him in the road, growling, he immediately took to the neareſt tree, which happened to be a ſmall hemlock about eight or nine inches through at the butt, and about 20 feet to the firſt limb. He aſcended the tree with as much ſpeed as poſſible. As ſoon as he reached the loweſt limbs, he

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 30.

Purſuant to the Governor's proclamation of the 5th inſt. the General Aſſembly will meet at the State-Houſe, on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

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The height, from which he fell, has ſince been found to be forty eight feet.

BOSTON, September 6.

PRIZE to the CONCORD'S BOAT.

The capture of a ſmall ſchooner, bound from this port for *Halifax*, by a boat manned by part of the crews of the French ſhips in this port, has produced much converſation, and greatly excited the public mind. The facts relating to the buſineſs, are theſe:—The ſchooner failed on Wedneſday afternoon from the Light-Houſe channel for the port of her deſtination. Immediately after, ſo we are informed by a gentleman paſſenger, the boat, armed with two ſwivels beſides ſmaller arms, failed in purſuit of her, and about eight or nine miles from the light houſe came up with her, fired two ſhot at her, and ordered her to ſtrike, or they would ſink her—the ſtruck accordingly, and was brought back to town. The paſſengers were Mr. SWAN of Charleſtown, and Mr. MASON, of Maryland, one of the owners of the ſhip *Pegou*, who have been plundered of their money and cloathing.

JULY 13.

We have it from authority, that his Excellency the Governor, by the advice of Council, has Commuted the puniſhment of HENRY TYLER, who was to have been executed at *Iſpwich*, for Burglary, on the 25th of September current, to hard labor on Caſtle-Iſland, during his natural life.

Gov. MATHEWS, of *Georgia*, has iſſued a proclamation for apprehending the famous General CLARK, who has gone over the *Oconee* River, with intent to eſtabliſh a ſeparate and independent government on the lands allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, within the boundaries and juriſdictional rights of the ſtate of *Georgia*.

NORTHAMPTON, Sept. 17.

The order of the king of Pruſſia, for withdrawing his troops from the Rhine, is ſaid to be confirmed by a letter from Berlin. This circumſtance, with the Emperor's quitting his army, leaves no room to doubt, that the cauſe of the allied powers is conſidered as *deſperate*. Peace in America, and perhaps in Europe, will be the conſequence.

If the intelligence from the Weſtward is true in its full extent, what a dignified appearance does Governor Simcoe make, with a few ſoldiers and Indians, annoying the feebles in the back countries! How amazingly will his operations advance the honor of the Britiſh arms, and the intereſts of the Britiſh empire! Such pitiful acts of hoſtility towards a nation at peace, as firſt inſpire reſentment, hit from the folly and indifference of the buſineſs, reſentment ſoon ſubſides into contempt! As it is now almoſt certain that we ſhall not be involved in a war of any duration or extent, it may perhaps be beſt for the country that Simcoe ſhould proceed in his mad career, till the exaſperated Americans riſe and take vengeance on the daring aggreſſors!

WANTED to purchaſe,

150 CORDS of OAK and HEMLOC

EXTRACT

From the REPORT of the STATE COMMISSIONERS,

dated at Pittsburgh, the 22d August, 1794.

WE arrived at this borough on Sunday, and at the inn where we alighted, met with the three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States. On the road we had frequent conversation with individuals of respectable characters, concerning the business assigned us, and met with discouragement from every one.

There has been a convention of committees from every township (excepting four) in the four western counties of this state, and from the neighbourhood of a small village called Berlin, in the county of Bedford, being to the westward of the Alleghany mountain, and also from part of the county of Ohio, in the state of Virginia, at Parkinson's ferry, on the 14th instant, where several resolutions were passed, a copy of which had been taken, and by the commissioners of the United States, transmitted to the President, but no duplicate retained, however we had learned the contents from some of the convention, whom we met on the road before we reached Greensburgh, and since we have been here have been informed by the commissioners of the United States, from memory, that the account we had received was accurate. The resolves alluded to, have been printed here this day, which is the first time we have seen them.

On Monday we endeavoured to ascertain the facts that led immediately to the riots in this county on the 16th and 17th of last month at General Neville's estate, and the result is as follows: The marshal for the district of Pennsylvania had process to serve upon divers persons residing in the counties of Fayette and Alleghany, and had executed them all (above thirty) without molestation or difficulty, excepting one which was against a Mr. Shaw. He, or some other person, went to the place where Dr. Beard, the brigade inspector for Washington county, was hearing appeals made by some of the militia of a battalion who had been called upon for a proportion of the quota of this state, of the eighty thousand men, to be in readiness agreeably to an act of Congress. There were upwards of fifty there with their fire-arms, to whom it was related, that the federal Sheriff (as they stiled the marshal) had been serving writs in Alleghany county, and carrying people to Philadelphia for not complying with the excise laws, and that he was at General Neville's house. It was then in the night of the 15th of last month; between thirty and forty flew instantly to their arms, and marched towards Mr. Neville's above twelve miles distant, where they appeared early next morning. Your Excellency has already heard the tragical event.

It should be added, that the delinquents, against whom the marshal had process, told him they would enter their bills and pay him the excise, together with the costs of suit. Major Lenox applauded their prudent conduct, and told them, that though he had not authority to comply with their wishes, yet, if they would enter their bills with the inspector, and procure his certificate and send it to Philadelphia, upon payment of the money due with the costs, he was persuaded all further prosecution would be stayed.

If this detail is true, it is evident the outrages committed at Mr. Neville's were not owing to deliberate preconcerted measures, but originated in an unbridled gust of passion, artfully raised among young men, who may have been at the time too much heated with strong drink.

On Monday evening Mr. Attorney General Bradford informed us, that the gentlemen appointed by the President would be glad to have a conference with those appointed by the government, respecting our respective missions. To this we cheerfully agreed, observing, that though our views might be the same, the means adopted might otherwise counteract or militate with each other. Accordingly we met on Tuesday morning, and verbally communicated our respective powers, which were found in substance to be the same. It was agreed that we would jointly confer with a committee, named for that purpose, at the convention on the 14th instant, at Parkinson's ferry, and who are to report to a committee of sixty, called a committee of safety, on the first Tuesday of next month, and that after the conference we should withdraw, and then severally make our proposals in writing, and request an answer thereto also in writing.

It rained on Wednesday from morning until the afternoon, which delayed the arrival of the committee of twelve until it was late, some of them having rode nearly sixty miles. They sent three gentlemen of their number to the commissioners to notify their arrival, and fix the time and place for the conference, which it was agreed should be next morning at ten o'clock, at the inn of Mr. M'Masters, and conducted in private. We met accordingly and conversed together freely for several hours. The supposed grievances were numerous, but they dwelt principally on their being sued in the courts of the United States, and compelled to attend trials at the distance of three hundred miles from their places of abode, before judges and jurors who are strangers to them, and by whom the credit due to witnesses, entirely unknown, could not be properly estimated; and the inability to pay the excise, owing to the restrained state of their trade and commerce. Every argument against an Excise was urged, and the excessive ferment and rage at present among the inhabitants were not omitted. We adjourned till four o'clock when we again met, and the commissioners for the government of the union presented their propositions in writing; we also presented ours, being short and explicit, a copy of which we have the honour to inclose herewith. The gentlemen took them into consideration, and are to give an answer some time to day.

We are acquainted personally with the Committee of twelve and think them well disposed.

Just now we have received an answer in writing to our propositions, which do not come up quite to our wishes, but we expect, from what has been said, that we shall be able to accommodate the business with them.

At a conference between Thomas M'Kean and William Irvine, commissioners appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the said state, and Messrs Kirkpatrick, Smith, Powers, Bradford, Marshal, Edgar, Cook, Gallatin, Lang, Brackenridge, Morton and Lucas—appointed at a meeting of committees from the several townships within the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, for the purpose, in behalf of the said counties, had at Pittsburgh in presence of three commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, August 30th, 1794.

It is insisted upon as a preliminary by the commissioners for the state, that the gentlemen conferees for the four counties, each for himself, will sign an instrument in writing, engaging, that they will at all times be obedient and submit to the laws of the state, and also of the United States of America; and that they will jointly and severally recommend the like obedience to our fellow citizens within the said counties, and moreover engage to use their utmost exertion and influence to ensure the same.

Secondly, It is proposed, that the committee of sixty, denominated the committee of safety for the said counties, shall jointly and severally give satisfactory assurances to the commissioners of the state, in an instrument of writing signed by them, of the same import and effect with the preceding article, and that on or before the day of August inst.

Thirdly, In case the above articles are bona fide complied with, and the people of said counties shall keep the peace and be of good behaviour until the first of June next, the commissioners for the state, conformably to the power and authority delegated to them by his Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esq. Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, do promise an act of free and general pardon and oblivion of all treasons, insurrections, arsons, riots, and other offences inferior to riots, committed, perpetrated, counselled or suffered by any person or persons complying as aforesaid, within the said four counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Alleghany, since the fourteenth day of July last past, so far as the same concerns the state of Pennsylvania or the government thereof.

THOMAS M'KEAN.
WILLIAM IRVINE.

Aug. 12.

Elias Parsons,

TAKES this method to inform the publick, that he expects to carry on the Clothier's Business in Chesterfield, this season, and is now ready to receive cloth at Capt. Edwards's. He hopes that his attention to business may merit the publick's approbation; most kinds of produce will be taken for work, and the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged, by the publick's humble servant.

Chesterfield, September 3, 1794.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of Abner Meekins, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for settlement, to

JOHN MEEKINS, Executor.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment, to said executor.

Hatfield, Sept. 6, 1794.

CASH Given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the Public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Which with their former assortment make it as complete as can be found in the country—which will be disposed of uncommonly low for Cash, or short credit—Also, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Bbl. or gall. Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, All-spices, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea, Hyson and Souchong Teas, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Brads of all sizes, Saw-Mill and Crosscut Saws, Hand do. all kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass—Horseman's Sword Blades, and Pistols, Salmon by Bbl. Codfish by Quintal, Powder and Shot, variety of Gilt and other Looking Glasses, general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewise received a large quantity of Swedes and Russia Iron, which they will sell by the ton or 1000 weight on good terms, likewise, German and Crawley Steel, Clover-Seed, &c. &c. The above GOODS will be sold upon as good terms as at any store in the county, without distinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1794.

Probate Court,

TO be held in the County of Hampshire, until further orders—At *Springfield*, on the first Tuesdays of February, June and October—at *Northampton*, on the first Tuesdays of January and May, and the last Tuesday in August—at *Hadley*, on the first Tuesdays of March, July and November—at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of April and August, and fourth Tuesdays of November.

ELEAZER PORTER, Judge Probate.

August 9, 1794.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to Jonathan Perkins, by Book Account or Note, are desired to call and make immediate Payment to Dr. Solomon Bond—all who neglect this request may depend their accounts and notes will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect by the 1st of November next, without further notice.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

N. B. Butter, Cheese, Flax, Tow-Cloth and Wheat will be received in payment.

Plainfield, Sept. 4, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 3d of November next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a tract or lot of Land, lying in the town of Wendell, estimated to contain 72 acres, be the same more or less, being the estate of JAMES TYRER, late of Wendell, aforesaid, yeoman, deceased. Sale to be on the premises, terms will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

JOSHUA GREEN, Adm'r.

Sept. 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed administrators on the estate of Widow *Lucy Allis*, late of Hatfield, deceased—Hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesdays of Oct. and Nov. next, at the house of the deceased——All persons that are indebted, and those that have demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement.

DANIEL ALLIS, } Adm'rs.
LEVI MORTON, }

Wheatley, Sept. 9, 1794.

Office of Inspection.

THE Subscriber, being appointed by the Supervisor of the District of Massachusetts, Collector of the Revenue accruing to the United States, within the county of Hampshire, will attend on Monday the 22d day of September instant, at Mr. Mun's tavern in Greenfield, from 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to 4 in the afternoon—the two following days at Northampton, at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's tavern—and at Springfield on Tuesday the 30th instant, at Mr. Parsons's tavern, from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 5 P. M. for the purpose of receiving entries of all Wheel Carriages, and to grant Licences to Retailers, for selling Wines, and foreign distilled Spirits. Those who may find it more convenient to attend the subscriber at his office in Westfield, for those purposes, may do it any day between the 14th and 21st of this month. It is expected that all persons concerned, to save expence to themselves, and trouble to the subscriber, will please to conform to the above-mentioned times.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Westfield, Sept. 1794.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the BLACKSMITH's business, a BOY about 14 years of age.

Enquire of
BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1794.

Simeon Goodman,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has for sale, in Charlestown, at the stand lately occupied by Col. Taylor, Rock and Turk's-Island Salt, by the Ton or less quantity, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Spanish Brown, Redwood, Allum, Crockery and Glass Ware, 7 by 9 Window Glass, most articles of English GOODS enquired for at a Country Store—also a quantity of Sadler's Work, very cheap, which he is selling on reasonable terms for Cash, Wheat, Butter, Beef-Wax, Pot-Ash, Flax, Beef and Pork, and many other kinds of Produce. Those who choose to favour him with their custom, may depend on constant attendance, & attention to the last favour, which will be gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. Wanted, a large quantity of Linen and Cotton RAGS.

Charlemont, Sept. 1, 1794.

Take Notice.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their customers, that they make the greatest dependance on punctual payments, and unless all their accounts that are payable according to contract, or are of more than six months standing, are settled by the tenth of October next, they will be under the necessity of calling upon them in a more disagreeable manner, without further notice. They would also inform those that they receive Butter, Cheese, Flax, or English Grain in payment. They likewise want to purchase a small quantity of Herd's Grass Seed, which they will give the highest price for, and make good payment, if delivered by the first of Jan. next.

They have a general assortment of W. India Goods, among which are the following articles, viz. W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Tea, Chocolate, Salt, Rice, Raisins, Cinnamon, Pepper, Lapwood, Coperas, Brimstone, Indigo, Cotton-wool, &c. with a general assortment of Hat-Ware and Dry-Goods, which they will sell on very reasonable terms for ready pay or their usual credit.

OTIS and FOBES.

Cummington, Sept. 3, 1794.

New Goods,

SUCH as Scarlet Broad Cloth, Blue Green, Blue and Green Sarcenet, Purple Callico, Tapes, variety of Black and other Ribbands, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Double Persian Apron-width, Flips, Needles, Chip-Hatts, Fur and Felt do. Penknives, Stirrup Irons, Tea, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Powder, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Salt, choice Soal Leather, sold in Connecticut, &c. &c. which make as good assortment. Cheap for good pay, by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I want 10,000lb. of good well wash'd BUTTER, 100 bushels of good WHEAT, and 100lb. of good live GEESE FEATHERS, for which Cash or any kind of Goods will be paid on delivery. Also, wanted, ten tons of Linen and Cotton Rags. Notes given on demand, and Book Accounts, which are due according to contract, must be settled by the first day of October next—else cost and oblige S. N.

Ashfield, Sept. 5, 1794.

Jones & Ladd,

CALL upon for the last time, all those indebted to them, to make payment within the term of six weeks from the date hereof.

A compliance with this request will really oblige both Debtors and Creditors as when that term shall expire, they will be under the absolute necessity, to put their accounts without distinction, into the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

The Subscribers would give the same information to all those whose accounts become due this month.

P. JONES.

Buckland, Sept. 2, 1794.

WANTED,

100 CORDS of HEMLOCK BARK, ONE quarter CASH will be paid for the first 20 Cords delivered—and the usual price and pay given for the remainder.

W. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Sept. 2, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, Jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

WANTED immediately, as an apprentice to the Taylor business, a active BOY, about 14 years of age.

Enquire of
JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, August 26, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1794. [NUMB. 421.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

August 5th, 1794.

(Concluded.)

LETTERS from the inspector in March, announce an increased activity in protecting opposition to the laws—frequent meetings to cement and extend the combination against it; and among other measures for the purpose, a plan of collecting force to seize him, compel him to resign his commission, and detain him prisoner—probably as a hostage.

In May and June new violences were committed. James Kiddoe, the person above mentioned, and William Cochran, another complying distiller, met with repeated injury to their property. Kiddoe had part of his grist-mill, at different times, burned away; and Cochran suffered more essential injuries. His still was destroyed, his saw-mill was rendered useless by the taking away of his saw, and his grist mill destroyed, as to require to be repaired at considerable expence.

At the last visit, a note in writing was left, requiring him to publish what he had professed, in the Pittsburgh Gazette, on pain of another visit; to which he is threatened, in figurative, but intelligible terms, with the destruction of his property by fire. Then adding to the profligacy of using wanton injuries to a fellow citizen, the manner of compelling him to be the publisher of his wrongs.

June being the month for receiving annual entries of stills, endeavours were used to open offices in Westmoreland and Washington, where it had been hitherto found impracticable. With much pains and difficulty, places were procured for the purpose. That in Westmoreland was repeatedly attacked in the night by armed men, who frequently fired upon it; but according to report which has been made to the department, it was defended with such much courage and preseverance, by John Wilkins, auxiliary officer, and Philip Rarey, the owner of the house, as to have been maintained during the remainder of the month.

That, in Washington, after repeated attempts, was suppressed. The first attempt was confined to pulling down the sign of the office, and threats of future destruction. The second effected the object in the following manner. About twelve persons, armed and painted black, in the night of the 16th of June broke into the house, in which the office was kept, and after using much cruelty (as indeed him to cut off his own tails, and put himself in their power by promise of safety to himself and his family, they seized and tied him, threatened to hang him, took him to a retired spot in the neighbouring wood; and there, after cutting off his hair, tarring and feathering him, swore him never again to allow the use of his house for an office, never to divulge their names, and never again to have any part of agency in any of the excises having done which, they bound him fast to a tree, and left him in the woods till morning; when he succeeded in liberating himself. Not content with this, the malcontents, some days after, made him another visit; pulled down part of his house, and put him in a situation to be obliged to become an exile from his own home, and to find an asylum elsewhere.

During this time several of the distillers who had made entries and been stifled by them, refused the payment of the duties; obtained, no doubt, by various motives.

Indications of a plan to proceed against the inspector of the revenue, in the manner which has been before mentioned, continued. In a letter from him of the 10th of July, he observed, that the threatened visit had not yet been made, tho he had still reason to expect it.

In the session of Congress which began in December 1793, a bill for making the amendments in the laws, which had been for some time desired, was brought in, and on the 5th of June last became a law.

It is not to be doubted, that the different stages of this business was regularly noised to the mal-contents, and that a combination of the tendency of the amendments contemplated to effectuate the execution of the law, had matured the resolution to bring matters to a violent crisis.

The encreasing energy of the opposition, rendered it indispensable to meet the evil with proportionable decision. The idea of giving time for the laws to extend itself, in scenes where dissatisfaction with it was the effect, not of an improper spirit, but of causes which were of a nature to yield to reason, reflection, and experience (which had constantly weighed in the estimate of the measures proper to be pursued) had had its effect, in an extensive degree. The experiment, too, had been long enough tried, to ascertain, that where resistance continued, the root of the evil lay deep, and required measures of greater efficacy than had been pursued. The laws had undergone repeated revisions of the legislative representatives of the Union, and had virtually received their repealed sanction, without even an attempt, as far as is now recollected or can be traced, to effect their repeal;—affording an evidence of the general feeling of the community in their favor. Complaints began to be loud from complexion quarters, against the impropriety and injustice of suffering the laws to remain unexecuted in others.

Under the united influence of these considerations, there was no choice but to try the efficiency of the laws, in prosecuting with vigor, delinquents and offenders.

Process issued against a number of non-complying distillers in the county of Fayette and Alleghany; and indictments having been found at a circuit court, holden at Philadelphia in July last, against Robert Smile and John M'Culloch, two of the rioters in the attack, which, in November preceding, had been made upon the house of a collector of the revenue in Fayette county, processes issued against them also, to bring them to trial; and if guilty, to punishment.

The marshal of the district went in person to serve these processes. He executed his trust without interruption, though under many discouraging circumstances, in Fayette county; but while he was in the execution of it in Alleghany county, being then accompanied by the inspector of the revenue (to-wit) on the 23d of July last, he was beset on the road by a party of from 30 to 40 armed men, who, after much previous irregularity of conduct, finally fired upon him; but as it happened, without injury either to him or to the inspector.

This attempt on the marshal was but the prelude of greater excesses.

About break of day the 16th of July, in conformity with a plan, which seems to have been for some time entertained, and which probably was only accelerated by the coming of the marshal into the survey, an attack, by about one hundred persons, armed with guns and other weapons, was made upon the house of the inspector in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The inspector, tho' alone, vigorously defended himself against the assailants, and obliged them to retreat, without accomplishing their purpose.

Apprehending that the business would not terminate here, he made application by letter to the judges, generals of militia, and sheriff of the county for protection. A reply to his application, from John Wilkins, jun. and John Gibson, magistrates and military officers, informed him that the laws could not be executed, so as to afford him the protection to which he was entitled owing to the too general combination of the people in that part of Pennsylvania to oppose the revenue law; adding that they would take every step in their power to bring the rioters to justice, and would be glad to receive information of the individuals concerned in the attack upon his house, that prosecutions might be commenced against them; and expressing their sorrow, that he had the *post comitatus* of the county be ordered out in support of the civil authority, very few could be got—ten that were not of the party of the rioters.

The day following the insurgents re-assembled, with a considerable augmentation of number, and writing, as far been compared to at least five hundred; and on the 17th July, renewed their attack upon the house of the inspector; who in the interval had taken the precaution of calling to his aid a small detachment from the garrison of Fort Fayette, which at the time of the attack, consisted of eleven men, who had been joined by Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, and connection of the inspector.

There being scarcely a prospect of effectual resistance against so large a body as then appeared, and as the inspector had every reason to apprehend for his person, if taken, it was judged advisable, that he should withdraw from the house to a place of some distance; Major Kirkpatrick generously agreeing to remain with the eleven men, if the intention if practicable, to make a capitulation in favour of the property if not to defend it as long as possible.

A parley took place under cover of a flag, which was sent by the insurgents to the house, to demand that the inspector should come forth, renounce his office, and stipulate never again to accept an office under the excise laws. To this it was replied that the inspector had left the house, upon their first approach, and that the place to which he had retired was unknown. They then declared that they must have whatever refused to his office. They were answered, that they might send persons not exceeding six to search the house, and take away whatever papers they could find appertaining to the office. But not satisfied with this they insisted unconditionally, that the armed men, who were in the house for its defence, should march out and ground their arms, which Major Kirkpatrick peremptorily refused; considering it and as representing it to them as a proof of design to destroy the property. This refusal put an end to the parley.

A brisk firing then ensued between the insurgents and those in the house, which it is said lasted for near an hour, till the assailants having set fire to the neighbouring and adjacent buildings, eight in number, the accumulation of the heat, and the danger of an immediate communication of the fire to the house, obliged Major Kirkpatrick to send a small party to come and surrender themselves. In the course of the firing on the part of the insurgents was killed and several wounded, and three of the persons in the house were also wounded. The person killed is understood to have been one of the party, of the name of James M'Farlane, then a Major in the Militia, formerly a Lieutenant in the Pennsylvania line. The dwelling house, after the surrender, shared the fate of the other buildings, the whole of which were consumed to the ground. The loss of the property to the inspector, upon this occasion, is estimated, and, as it is believed, with moderation, at not less than three hundred pounds.

The marshal, Colonel Presley Neville, and several others, were taken by the insurgents going to the inspector's house. All, except the marshal and Colonel Neville, soon made their escape; but these were carried off some distance from the place where the affray had happened, and detained till one or two o'clock the next morning. In the course of their detention, the marshal in particular suffered very severe and humiliating treatment; and was frequently in imminent danger of his life. Several of the party repeatedly presented their pieces at him, with every appearance of a design to assassinate, from which they were, with difficulty, restrained by the efforts of a few more humane and more prudent.

Neither could he obtain safety or liberty, but upon the condition of a promise guaranteed by Colonel Neville, that he would serve no other process on the west side of the Alleghany mountain. The alternative being immediate death, extorted from the marshal a compliance with this condition: notwithstanding the just sense of official dignity, and the firmness of character, which were witnessed by his conduct throughout the trying scenes he had experienced.

The insurgents, on the 15th sent a deputation of two of their number (one a justice of the peace) to Pittsburgh, to require of the marshal a surrender of the processes in his possession, intimating, that his compliance would satisfy the people and add to his safety; and also to demand of General Neville a peremptory resign, the resignation of his office threatening in case of refusal, to attack the place and take him by force: demands which both these officers did not hesitate to reject, as alike incompatable with their honour and their duty.

As it was well ascertained that no protection was to be expected from the magistrates or inhabitants of Pittsburgh it became necessary to the safety both of the inspector and the marshal to quit that place; and as it was known that all the usual routes to Philadelphia were beset by the insurgents they concluded to descend the Ohio, and proceed by a circuitous route to the seat of government; which they began to put in execution on the night of the 19th of July.

Information has also been received of a meeting of a considerable number of persons at a place called Mingo-Creek Meeting-House, in the county of Washington, to consult about the further measures which it might be advisable to pursue: that at this meeting a motion was made to approve and agree to support the proceedings which had taken place until the excise law was repealed and an act of oblivion passed. But that instead of this, it had been agreed that the four western counties of Pennsylvania and the neighbouring counties of Virginia should be invited to meet in a convention of delegates, on the 14th of the present month, at Parkinson's on Mingo-Creek, in the county of Washington, to take into consideration the situation of the western country, and concert such measures as should appear suited to the occasion.

It appears moreover that on the 25th of July last the mail of the United States on the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, was stopped by two armed men who cut it open, and took out all the letters except those contained in one packet; these armed men from all the circumstances which have occurred were acting on the part of the insurgents.

The declared object of the foregoing proceedings, is to obstruct the execution and compel a repeal of the laws laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and upon stills. There is just cause to believe that this is connected with an indisposition too general in that quarter to share in the common burthens of the community; and with a wish among some persons of influence, to embarrass the government. It is affirmed, by well informed persons to be a fact of notoriety, that the revenue laws of the state itself have always been either resisted or very defectively complied with in the same quarter.

With the most perfect respect,

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your most obedient, and
Humble servant,
Alexander Hamilton.

The President of the United States.

LONDON.

JUSTICE LIBERTY & HUMANITY.

The following were the Address and Petition to his Majesty, voted at the Public Meeting, held in the open air in Sheffield, on Monday the 7th June; and also the congratulatory Letter ordered to be sent to Thomas Walker, of Manchester.

A PETITION TO THE KING.

From inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, in the county of York.

For the total and unqualified Abolition of Slavery.

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

JUSTICE is eternal. Unconfined by time, person, circumstances, or place, it ought to form the basis of all legitimate government, and the motive of all human intercourse.

As intellectual Beings, we conceive it to be a sacred obligation, imposed on us by the Supreme Being to think for ourselves.

In conformity to which principle, we are naturally led to desire the extension of knowledge throughout the world. As we ourselves feel, we are naturally led to sympathise with those who feel also. Wishing to be rid of the weight of oppression under which we groan, we are induced to compassionate those who groan also, and to desire an alleviation of their sufferings.

On our own account we have repeatedly petitioned the Lower House of Parliament—but petitioned in vain. We are weary of the practice. We are disgusted to hear the hallowed name of Liberty made the sport of corrupt Placemen; and we are shocked to see, that in the practice of legislation, humanity is but a name. We are now petitioning, not for ourselves, but for others; for those, whose sorrows harrow up the feeling soul, and terrify the Christian heart; for those, who are the victims of avarice, cruelty, rapine, immorality, and luxury. We have the fashion of one of our Majesty's sons, in declaring, that the negro slaves in the West Indies, are full as happy as the lower classes of people in England. We employ so great an authority in justification of our petition; and considering, that we who supplicate your Majesty are generally men of that description, we are bound to conclude, that if our African brethren be no happier than we are, they must be wretched indeed. For we groan, Sire, under great & grievous burthens, and we see no prospect of redress before your eyes, nor have we a hope that our miseries will shortly end. Our wives and little ones are starving, and ourselves unable to provide them with the common necessities of life, are sunk in sorrow, and compelled to join in their bitter agony and deep despair. But the contemplation of our distressed state becomes additionally alarming. At the certainty of having more burthens accumulated upon us, which may be productive of consequences injurious to the cause of humanity, and fatal even to the interests of government itself. Seek, Sire, is our state, and such, from the comparison drawn by the Duke of Clarence, is the state of our negro brethren in the Colonies. But, in addition to the testimony of so high an authority, we have a volume of respectable evidence, delivered into the House of Commons, which proves, beyond contradiction, that our condition is by no means so deplorable as that of the wretched Africans. They are slaves; under which odious epither, man is reduced to the condition of a brute, and is deprived of a country, and of the tenderest ties of human life. The rights of a social Being are denied to him, and every principle of moral obligation is destroyed. The liberty, the person, and the industry of the slave, are at the disposal of the master. Far different is our state; and although from not being represented in the House of Commons, our property may be taken from us without our consent—altho from the erection of Barracks throughout our country, and from the unconstitutional introduction of Foreign troops into it—from the encouragement given to a system of state inquisition, and from the violent measures employed to wrest the liberty of the press from the hands of the subject—we cannot call ourselves free men in the strict sense of the word? Yet our lives cannot be taken from us, but for crimes previously defined and declare punishable by law; nor can our persons be wantonly sported with, to gratify the lust, the avarice, or the cruelty of overseers and slave drivers. So far we have undoubtedly the advantage over the negro-slaves; and we cannot help thinking, in justice to the royal personage who drew the resemblance, that he reasoned more from our actual condition than from what we were, and what we ought to be—a free, a happy, and contented people.

Quitting, therefore, the comparison which has been drawn between the poor of this country and the negro-slaves in the colonies, we beseech your Majesty to take into your gracious consideration our petition in their behalf. We are happy to congratulate your Majesty, that we not only cultivate reason ourselves to diffuse its influence universally. Our success, Sire, has been wonderful!! We glory in announcing to your Majesty, that, by the use of that reason, we have discovered that society is made of man's happiness; that liberty is the first and best gift of God to man—which it would be impious not to assert, and sacrilege to surrender. In the names, therefore, of liberty, of justice, and of humanity, and for the sake of those, whose cries of "mercy! mercy, maker!" and ringing eternally in our ears, we petition, we implore your Majesty, to put an end to that devilish commerce in Human Flesh; which is a thousand times more abominable in the eyes of God and of man, than the practice of selling Human Flesh in Germany—because accompanied with acts more profoundly, cruel and more deliberately unhuman. The voice of an immense majority of the whole nation has invoked the humanity of the House of Commons for the partial Abolition of Injustice—but in vain. It was told, that the slave trade was unhuman, impolitic, and unchristian. Eighty eight only, out of 558, voted aggreeable to the will of the Nation for its Abolition!!!—Did the remaining 470 mean thereby to sanction inhumanity and impolicy, and to oppose the Holy Christian Religion, the fundamental maxim of which is, "Do unto all men as you would they should do unto you." One melancholy fact, however, it has proved, that the sense of a majority of the people was not regarded in that House, and that justice and humanity are of no consideration, when put in competition with avarice, wealth, and power. But what makes humanity more than shudder, one of the members of that House, who had his leg bit off by a shark, and whose life was saved by a poor negro, declared, that he should vote against the Abolition of the slave trade, because the negro consumed the refuse of our fisheries. Such marked ingratitude, such unfeeling barbarity, publicly avowed in the British Senate, instead of sending the author to prison for an abuse of speech, met with repeated applauses: And what grieves us more, we find, that this very man has been appointed, by your Majesty's ministers, to superintend the provisionment of the army now carrying on the dreadful work of human slaughter on the blood-stained fields of Flanders.

So many ears have been thrown in the way to prevent the Abolition of the slave trade, by those unfeeling barbarians, who, unhistorically, call themselves slave dealers. West-India merchants and planters; so many obstacles having been opposed to the reclamations of humanity in favour of the wretched—we petition your Majesty, in whose hands is mercy, to recommend, or command, the British Senate immediately to abolish, in the fullest manner, and without any qualification, negro slavery in the West-India Islands, because it is insulting to human nature in an age of reason and philosophy—because it tends to open wide the flood gates of patronage, corruption, and dependence; inflames and stimulates that fordid passion of avarice, which is ever ready to feed ambition, to furnish the first means of engaging in ruinous, bloody, and destructive wars, by which Courtiers are enriched and nations beggared—because its abolition will redeem the national honor, too long sullied by the trade of blood—because it will promote the cause of Liberty, which is striding apace throughout all the regions of the world—because it will revenge peacefully ages of wrong done to our negro brethren, because it will give to indefiry its just latitude—because it will put an end to injustice, impolicy, cruelty, avarice, havoc, spoil, blood—because it will cover a multitude of national sins, and, in the stead of national fasts, which are too frequently the dreadful preludes of blood and sorrow, it will be a national feast, grateful to God, and pleasing to man. It will extend the empire of benevolence, the brotherhood of the human race, and moralize your Majesty's reign, for having established, on their purest principles, the claims of justice, and the rights of man.

TO THE KING.

An Address.

From Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Sheffield, in the County of York.

SIRE,

WE, the undersigned, being warm Friends of Liberty and the Rights of man, feel ourselves deeply affected by the sentences which have lately been passed in your Majesty's courts of Scotland, upon citizens Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Margarot and Gerald.

Had these men been really guilty of crimes, their punishment should doubtless have been proportionate to their offences; but so far from considering it as a crime for a man to use every constitutional means in his power to effect a reform in the Commons, House of Parliament, we think that every man who thus exerts himself, deserves well of his country; since we are persuaded that nothing short of the accomplishment of such a reform, will restore peace and happiness to our present aggrieved and injured nation.

We trusted also, that your Majesty entertained the same opinion with us of such exalted conduct, from your Majesty's having chosen for your most confidential servants in the state, men who had singularly distinguished themselves by their patriotic exertions in the cause of Parliamentary reform.

But the friends of these sufferers having brought their case before Parliament, without producing the desired effect—the principal of these very servants of your Majesty, having opposed the measures with all his corrupt, but irresistable influence—being no other resource, we approach your Majesty in this address, to interfere in behalf of these (whom we deem) innocent men, with that power which the British constitution has placed in your Majesty, of pardoning whom your Majesty pleases—a privilege which is sometimes graciously extended even to real and palpable criminals.

Let it not be recorded in the history of this country, that King George III. or any of his Judges, transported men for fourteen Years, because they had dared to speak the same words upon a speculative subject, which, if they were not the immediate means of advancing his Majesty's then prime minister to his high situation, caused his election to be remarkably popular; and for no consideration, when put in competition with avarice, wealth, and power. But what makes humanity more than shudder, one of the members of that House, who had his leg bit off by a shark, and whose life was saved by a poor negro, declared, that he should vote against the Abolition of the slave trade, because the negro consumed the refuse of our fisheries. Such marked ingratitude, such unfeeling barbarity, publicly avowed in the British Senate, instead of sending the author to prison for an abuse of speech, met with repeated applauses: And what grieves us more, we find, that this very man has been appointed, by your Majesty's ministers, to superintend the provisionment of the army now carrying on the dreadful work of human slaughter on the blood-stained fields of Flanders.

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Let it not be recorded in the history of this country, that King George III. or any of his Judges, transported men for

POETRY.

THE GRATEFUL BEGGAR.

A Fragment.

STOP, Traveller!
Behold a being born, like thee, to live,
And yet endow'd with fortitude to die,
Were his alone the pang of poverty;
But a dear wife, now starving far from hence,
Seven hungry, helpless children at her side,
A fr-aining world, & an ungrateful friend,
Urge him to beg—forgive a man's tears;
Affl-ict us—spare us—pity my despair.
A fellow mortal sues to thee for bread,
Invites thy charity.
Perhaps thou art a husband, and a father:
Think if thy babes, like mine, dejected lay,
And held their little hands to thee for food,
What would'st thou have me do, we'r thou
like me,
Driven to distress like mine? So! then be
friend;
Make our sad cause your own—I ask no
more—
——God speed thee on thy way;
May plenty ever fit within thy house;
If thou hast children, Angels guard their
steps;
Heaven scatter roses round each little cheek,
And heaven at last reward thy soul with
bliss—
He's gone—and left his purse within my
hand;
Then much distress'd, though often fought in
vain.
Smile not me-ky upon the wings of love,
And hear the blessings to my fainting babes;
Then, gently take Louisa in my arms,
And whisper to the mourn-r happiest news.

THE MORALIST.

"GOD tempers the wind to the shorn Lamb."—It is methinks, a sentance which contains a system in itself—and is replete with the quintessence of morality, religion and divinity—it is replete with morality, for example is on all hands allowed to be more influential than precept, and it exhibits a view of the Lord of universal nature, bestowing such minute regard upon the feeling of the family, which his plastic word had commanded into being, as to be attentive even to the wants of the bleating innocent, who, shorn of its fleecy covering, stands in need of the vernal zephyr which is then commissioned to move so gently over the warm surface of his disrobed body.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

EULOGIUM ON WHISKEY.

By Absolem Aimwell, Esq

STRONG art thou O WHISKEY on the high mountains, and strong is thy brother Brandy in the vales below.

2. From the rising of the sun, even unto the going down thereof, thy votaries pay homage to thee: and in their nightly orgies they shew forth the sweet influence of thy spirit.

3. When they rise up they think of thee; and when they meet together they talk of thee; and when they lie down they dream of thee; thou art unto them *Whisper*, and they are unto thee *servants*.

4. Their love to them is wonderful—swearing their love of women; yea, their wives and little ones are not to be compared to thee.

5. By the power of thy burning majesty, mobs rise on the western mountains; and being filled with thee, they fall flat on their faces—becoming beasts for thy sake.

6. Compared to thee, *Sir Richard Rum* is but a menial, held fast in the strong clutches of the *Eagle*: like Issachar "he croucheth down, he boweth his shoulders to bear, and has become a servant unto tribute."

7. But thy spirits O *Whiskey* exalteth above the flight of the eagle when he maketh a *pounce* at thee—thy veterans shall top effhit talons.

8. When thou commandest, they rise against all law and government, and are valiant, even unto the shedding of blood: yea, their brothers blood!

9. Anarchy is thy counsellor, destruction attendeth thee. Poverty and distress follow thy steps;—and the tears of the orphan move thee not.

10. When the voice of wisdom crieth peace!—thy voice is louder than the voice of wisdom: and when thou criest "havoc" thy subjects shout, amen!

11. The hot fire of thy spirit hath signed of the fensibility of their consciences so that the destruction of social order, the abuse of their father, and the murder of infants giveth them no pain!!

12. Strong art thou O *Whiskey* upon the high mountains, and strong is thy brother Brandy in the vales below.

CURIOUS ANIMAL.

IF February last, a detachment of mounted infantry, commanded by Captain John Beaird, penetrated fifteen miles into the Cumberland Mountain: On Cove Creek, enfign M'Donald and another man, in advance of the party as spies, they discovered a creature about three fleps from them it had only two legs, and stood almost upright, covered with feales, of a black, brown, and light yellow colour, in spots like rings, a white tuft or crown on the top of its head, about four feet high, a head as big as a two pound stone, and large eyes, of a fiery red. It stood about three minutes in a daring posture, (orders being not to fire a gun, except at Indians,) Mr. M'Donald advanced and struck at it with his sword, when it jumped up, at least, eight feet, and lit on the same spot of ground, sending forth a red kind of matter out of its mouth resembling blood, and then retreated into a Laurel thicket, turning round often, as if it intended to fight. The tracks of it resembled that of a goose, but larger. The Indians report, that a creature inhabits that part of the mountain, of the above discription, which, by its breath, will kill a man, if he does not instantly immerse himself in water.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A fair Matrimonial Trick.

CAptain B****y, of the S—— Militia, lately paid his addresses to the daughter of a very reputable farmer in the neighbourhood of his quarters; and, after in vain endeavouring to seduce her, at last proposed private marriage. The young lady acquainted her father with this proposal, who agreed to the marriage, provided the person who married them was of his appointment. This was agreed to on the part of the Captain, who well knew, as the young lady was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and he a Protestant, that such marriage must be *illegal*. The ceremony was performed, and the nuptials privately celebrated at the farm house, where the camp broke up, when he marched off, even with out taking leave.

The consequence was, that the father followed him to London, and having had an interview, was laconically told by his *son-in-law*, "The marriage was invalid, on account of the difference of their religion." The honest farmer replied, if that be the only cause, it was already removed; for having had proper intimation of his designs, he caused his daughter publicly to read her recantation from the errors of the church of Rome, and to embrace the Protestant religion, four days previous to the nuptials; and that he had also procured a *special license* for the purpose; so that the connubial knot was indissoluble.

How the Captain was affected, may be conceived. He is heir to an Earldom, and a large estate, and the farmer's daughter is in a fair way of producing him an heir.

FRENCH BRAVERY.

ANCIENT history affords many striking instances of patriotic bravery, among which few are more brilliant, than that of Leonides at the ftreights of Thermopylæ; but even that is scarcely to be compared to the following, which is said to have taken place at Gandalonge. Before the Engliih landed, the French had formed a mine and that they might make a fete destruction of their enemies, a French officer proposed to devote himself to death to serve his country, and agreed to go over to the English, feign himself a *deserter*, and lead them on to the fatal spot. This he did; and then, giving the signal agreed upon to his countrymen, was blown to pieces with the whole body of English, conlisting of more than 600 men.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON BUTLER,
AT HIS
Bookstore & Bindery,
Nearly opposite the Court-House, Northampton.

WEBSTER'S 18, 2d, and 3d part, per. hundred, dozen or single, as cheap as they can be purchased in Boston or Hartford—Perry's Spelling Books, per. do. Psalms and Hymns, Little Reader's Assistant, Merchant's Account Books, of all sizes, wholesale and retail—Writing Paper, per ream or less—Gilt letter, &c.—Most articles in the STATIONARY line, &c. Blank Books for public Offices, made on the shortest notice.

N. B. American Clerk's Magazine, may be had at said BUTLER'S.

An Apprentice wanted to the above business.

Sept. 2. 1794.

INOCULATION for the SMALL-POX, will be carried on in the town of Cummington, from the 16th inst. until the first day of November next, by JAMES BRADISH.

Cummington, Sept. 10, 1794.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the Public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Which with their former assortment make it as complete as can be found in the county—which will be disposed of uncommonly low for Cash, or short credit—Also, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Bbl. or gall. Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea, Hyson and Souchong Teas, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Brads of all sizes, Saw-Mill and Crosscut Saws, Hand do. all kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass—Horseman's Sword Blades, and Pistols, Salmon by Bbl. Codfish by Quintal, Powder and Shot, variety of Gilt and other Looking Glasses, general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewise received a large quantity of Swedes and Russia Iron, which they will sell by the ton or 1000 at upon good terms, likewise, German and Crawley Steel, Clover-Seed, &c. &c. The above GOODS will be sold upon as good terms as at any store in the county, without distinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9. 1794.

Simeon Goodman,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has for sale, in Charlemont, at the stand lately occupied by Col. Taylor, Rock and Turk's Island Salt, by the Tierce or less quantity, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Brandy, Gin, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Spanish Brown, Redwood, Allum, Crockery and Glass Ware, 7 by 9 Window-Glass, most articles of English GOODS required for at a Country Store—also a quantity of Sadler's Work, very cheap, which he is selling on reasonable terms for Cash, Wheat, Butter, Bees-Wax, Pot-Ash, Flax, Beef and Pork, and many other kinds of Produce. Those who choose to favor him with their custom, may depend on constant attendance, & attention to the least favor, which will be gratefully acknowledg'd.

N. B. Wanted, a large quantity of Linen and Cotton RAGS.

Charlemont, Sept. 2. 1794.

New Goods,

SUCH as Scarlet Broad Cloth, Blue Moreen, Blue and Green Sarsenetts, Purple Callico, Tafes, variety of Black and other Ribbands, Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Double Persian Apron-width. Pins. Needles. Chip Hatts, Fur and Felt do. Penknives, Stirrup Irons, Tea, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Powder, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Salt, choice Soal Leather, tan'd in Connecticut, &c. &c. which make up a good assortment, cheap for good pay, by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I want 10,000lb. of good well work'd BUTTER, 100 bushels of good WHEAT, and 100lb. of good live GEESE FEATHERS, for which Cash or any kind of Goods will be paid on delivery. Also wanted, ten tons of Linen and Cotton Rags. Notes given on demand, and Book Accounts, which are due according to contract, must be settled by the first day of October next—have cost and oblige S. N.

Ashfield, Sept. 3. 1794.

Take Notice.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing their customers, that they make the greatest dependance on punctual payments, and unless all their accounts that are payable according to contract, or are of more than six months standing, are settled by the tenth of October next, they shall be under the necessity of calling upon them in a more disagreeable manner, without further notice. They would also inform them that they receive Butter, Cheese, Flax, or English Grain in payment. They likewise want to purchase a small quantity of Red's Grass Seed, which they will give the highest price for, and make good payment, if delivered by the first of Jan. next.

They have a general assortment of West-India Goods, among which are the following articles, viz: W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Tea, Chocolate, Salt, Rice, Raisins, Cinnamon, Pepper, Logwood, Copperas, Brimstone, Indigo, Codfish, Cotton-wool, &c. with a general assortment of Hard Ware and Dry Goods, which they will sell on very reasonable terms for ready pay or their usual credit.

OTIS and FOBES.

Cummington, Sept. 3. 1794.

ALL Persons having any demands on the estate of Abner Meekins, late of Hatfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for settlement, to

JOHN MEEKINS, Executor.

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment, to said executor.

Hatfield, Sept. 6, 1794.

CASH Given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Jones & Ladd,

CALL, and for the last time, all those indebted to them, to make payment within the term of six weeks from the date hereof.

A compliance with this request will greatly oblige both Debtors and Creditors, as when that term shall expire, they will be under the absolute necessity, to put their accounts without distinction, into the hands of an Attorney for immediate collection.

The Subscriber would give the following information to all those whose accounts become due this month.

P. JONES.

Buckland, Sept. 2. 1794.

Probate Court,

TO be held in the County of Hampshire, until further orders—At *Springfield*, on the first Tuesdays of February, June and October—at *Northampton*, on the first Tuesdays of January and May, and the last Tuesday in August—at *Hadley*, on the last Tuesdays of March, July and November—at *Deerfield*, on the first Tuesday of April and August, and fourth Tuesdays of November.

ELEAZER PORTER, Judge Probate.

August 2, 1794.

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to Jonathan Perkins, by Book Account or Note, are desired to call and make immediate payment to Dr. Solomon Bond—all who neglect this request may depend their accounts and notes will be lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect, by the 1st of November next, without further notice.

JONATHAN PERKINS.

N. B. Butter, Cheese, Flax, Tow-Cloth and Wheat will be received in payment.

Plainfield, Sept. 4. 1794.

Elias Parsons,

TAKES this method to inform the publick, that he expects to carry on the Clothier's Business in Chesterfield, this season, and is now ready to receive the cloth at Capt. Edwards's. He hopes that his attention to business may merit the public's approbation; most kinds of produce will be taken for work, and the smallest favors gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

Chesterfield, September 3. 1794.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 3d of November next, at 1 o'clock P. M. a tract or lot of Land, lying in the town of Wendell, estimated to contain 73 acres, the same more or less, being the farm of JAMES TYRER, late of Wendell, deceased, husbandman, deceased. Sale to be on the premises, terms will be made known, at the time and place aforesaid.

JOSHUA GREEN, Adm'r.

Sept. 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed administrators on the estate of Widow *Lucy Allis*, late of Hatfield, deceased—hereby give notice, that we shall attend the business of our appointment, on the second Tuesday of Oct. and Nov. next at the house of the deceased.—All persons who are indebted, and those that have demands on said estate, are requested to exhibit the same for settlement.

DANIEL ALLIS,
LEVI MORTON, } Adm'rs.

Whately, Sept. 9. 1794.

WANTED to purchase, 150 CORDS of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK, for which the usual price and pay will be given, by

BRIDGMAN and RICE.

Northampton, Sept. 17. 1794.

INOCULATION.

THE Subscriber, having obtained a convenient Hospital, with other suitable accommodations for the purpose of Inoculation; any person wishing to take the SMALL POX, will be attended to by applying at any time from this to the 1st of October.

PETER BRYANT.

Cummington, Sept. 12. 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 9th of July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, L. W. cut into the horn. Whoever has taken up and may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

Just Published,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1s.)

Prophetic Conjectures ON THE French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1794. [NUMB. 422]

Letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 28th April, 1794.

SIR,

THE flattering reception which you were so good as to give to my last letters, concurs with the occasion, which a late visit to France has furnished to obtain some interesting intelligence respecting that country, to give me another opportunity of renewing to you the assurances of my most respectful esteem.

France at this moment exhibits such scenes as the pencil of Salvator Rosa would have been well employed to delineate: plandering in light and shade, which is at once splendid and awful.

To use the language of a more modern artist, and one fonder of guilding than Salvator. France is in truth, "an armed nation," her exertions and firmness seem well proportioned to the resistance, which her situation requires, and extend the expectation which our limited acquaintance with the power and resources of such a nation, refolved to be free, could have excited.

Salonger resembling Venus attended by the Graces, the now represents Minerva followed by the Fates. You must pardon this imagery, it is really necessary to convey an idea of facts, or to describe the change which has there taken place; indeed it is only by what, in common parlance, would be accounted extravagant hyperbole, that one can express the situation of that most extraordinary people.

Wherever you move, or to whatever quarter your attention is turned, nothing meets the view but warlike preparation, all is sacrificed to public exigences, every contribution of property and service, which the public necessity requires, appears to be cheerfully made, and in the few instances, where reluctance may exist, terror supplies the absence of patriotism, and operates its full effect.

Age and infancy are employed in extracting from the earth (and, by a late refinement in chemistry, from vegetables) the thunders, which youth and manhood are to direct, while the cares of domestic life are altogether devolved on the female part of the society.

Five armies, forming a force, which I do not think exaggerated, 1,200,000 men, are now in the actual service of the Republic—and it has been furnished that a part of the second requisition would be made at the opening of the campaign. Should this additional effort be deemed necessary, the enslaved nations of Europe must unquestionably yield to the momentum of this colossal power, exceeding in numbers and army all that the world has hitherto seen.

Perplexed by the variety of interesting objects which attract my attention, I am not at a loss where to begin in giving you the details of these formidable preparations.

The first requisition has been carried into complete effect, that is to say, all the unmarried men of that extensive nation from the age of eighteen to twenty-five, whatever their situation or fortune, (for neither money nor substitutes would exempt them from service) have joined the several armies of the Republic, which they have augmented with a force of 600,000. These levies have been incorporated with the ancient corps, and have been under a strict discipline for several months.

The cavalry has been so considerably increased as to require that the stands exceeding thirty inches in blade should be taken from the infantry for their use. The augmentation is upwards of 50,000, and the remounted exceeds 30,000. The whole force in cavalry being at least 100,000. Such is this arm, which, during the last campaign, was the weakest part of their composition, I am persuaded the French will be superior to the combined forces.

The artillery, so formidable in the last campaign has received an addition of two hundred pieces for field service, and judging from its former effects, must I think be absolutely irresistable.

The fork which is to nourish this immense volcano, is, as I have already intimated to you, prepared by those hands, which are otherwise unable to serve their country—and, under the direction of persons, well skilled in the process, saltpetre is produced in astonishing quantity. I had daily opportunity of observing its production in the several sections of Paris, and the operation is the same throughout the republic.

The public foundaries and manufactories of small arms, aided by the mechanics who work in metals, and who, for this purpose are all in requisition are constantly employed, and furnish immensely.

And yet, amidst all this din and preparation of arms, the country is more carefully and extensively cultivated than in any former period—no work-ck by whom?—By old men, by women, and the youth of both sexes, under the age of eighteen. This I can affirm you, from personal observation—who never I have travelled not a fingle spot is neglected. The very avenues and approaches to the Chateaux are planted, even walks in the gardens of the Thuilleries are sown and planted, and no country presents a more promising appearance in agriculture than France does at this moment.

It has become a public care with the several municipalities, to plant those grounds which were formerly appropriated to pleasurable purposes, with useful vegetables, and to this end, regular institutions are established.

The value of the potatoe is known, and sufficiently appreciated to remove every apprehension on want. Indeed to promising is the grain now in the ground, that I am satisfied, from my information of their granaries, the quantity on hand, the ensuing crop, and the probable importations, will furnish an advance of provisions for at least two years.

You may be assured that the idea of starving France is as unfounded as it is unworthy. The variety of soil and climate in this extensive country reduces the chance of a general failure in their crops to a remote possibility, and the invigorating energies of property and freedom have more than balanced the deductions from their agriculture, occasioned by the call of their prefsing to the frontiers. Indeed a very considerable proportion of their farming was always done by the women of France, who still continue to cultivate the ground.

Take a single illustration of my supposition: that their granaries are well stocked, the price of bread in Paris, at this moment is not half as much as it is in London—true the bread as brouner but it is no less nutritious.

Extensive manufactures of useful fabrics continue to flourish, and even the most refined articles of luxury are not neglected. Of the former, I have attentively observed the cloth manufacture at Abbeville, which is in full vigour: and of the latter I have visited the Gobelins, where the most exquisite production of the needle and the shuttle still continue to charm and astonish. This last is continued as a public establishment.

Even the palaces and the pleasure grounds of the eldevant royalty are respected as national property, and as such are carefully preserved. The greater part of the furniture has been removed from Versailles, some of the paintings remain. Those by the best masters have been sent to the gallery of the Louvre, which is now the national museum, and far exceeds any other collection of the fine arts in Europe. It is under the direction of a committee appointed to protect the arts and is maintained in the very best style.

The late Queen's favorite residence of St. Cloud remains as when she occupied it. The paintings with the furniture of the museum, and the furniture will be sold.

In remarking on the agriculture and manufactures I have digressed from the subject of the public force, to which I return.

The operations of the army of the North appears to engage the greatest degree of attention, and from its composition as well as its situation it seems destined to the most arduous and important services.

Including the detachments on the side of Dunkirk, and the garrisons, which without hazarding their posts may be called into field service, I do not suppose this army amounts to less than 150,000 men—composed nearly in the following manner.

Brigaded Infantry	70,000
Light Corps	20,000
Cavalry	44,000
Brigaded artillery	15,000
Artillery attached to Corps	5,000
	154,000

In addition to this immense force, no less formidable by the decided superiority of their artillery, the improved state of their discipline, arms and economical arrangements of fo, plies, than by their numbers; the army of the Moselle, may, by a rapid movement to its left, be brought into full co operation, and at very short notice, with the army of the North; for experience has demonstrated, that they are capable of forming these sudden junctions by transporting their troops in carriages. That they are disposed to effect whatever a rigorous application of money can accomplish, must be admitted; and that the means are in their power, cannot be denied.

Their treasury is, at this time, by far the richest in Europe, perhaps more abundant than all the rest of Europe; and, moderate as their expenditure appears, the resources, of their supplies seem but to increase with the streams that flow from them.

The taxes that are collected, with the donation, church property and money received for emigrant's estates, form altogether an inordinate mass.

On this subject, also, it is fair to remark, that the persons who direct their fiscal arrangements have been long enough in office to give them all the advantages which result from method and established order; and this a very strong proof was given some days ago by Cambon, in his report on the state of their finances. He therein asserts, (which, without foundation he dared not to do,) that a diminution of a hundred and seventy millions of livres per month had been effected in their expenditure; leaving the actual disbursement about fifty millions sterling. per annum.

Enormous as this sum may appear, after the deduction, it is not immoderate compared with their resources; for, however extraordinary it is true that including the estates of the crown, the clergy and the emigrants, one third part of the whole property of France is in confiscation; such having been the tendency of the ancient regime to absorb and concentrate the national wealth in the hands of the few.

This fact is well understood by the men of property who have remained in France; and their affections, which arise out of it, have fully decided them to go with the revolution, and to support it at all hazards.

They are now aware of the worst that can happen to them under a new public, and they know full well, that this confiscated property is more than competent to the expences, which have been, or may be incurred to maintain the war; whereas a counter revolution would not only place the expences of the war to their charge but prostitute the remainder of their property to the indemnity of those who have emigrated.

These influential considerations of property, by which the wealthy people in France are actuated, aided by the enthusiasm of some, the fears of others, and the resentments of all against their external enemies, have not only subdued all spirit of revolt and confirmed the public opinion in favour of the revolution, but appear to me to have decided the the nation literally to adhere to their declaration "To live free or die!"

This deduction may on a first view seem to some what dogmatic, but compared with facts, and analyzed by the test of experience, it will, I think, be found as near as it may from positive.

I would now state the strength and composition of the other armies of the Republic, but as their operations are not likely to be equally interesting or decisive with that of the North, I have been at less pains to obtain particular information respecting them.

What which is intended to act against Spain will, I think, be the next efficient force, and unpredified in its operations.

The direction of their military measures is said to be confided to a committee of officers of high professional talents and distinguished service. Two of them, I understand, will go to the army of the North; the others will remain at Paris.

Besides this board of officers, there are commissioners from the Convention with each of the armies, who superintend the economy of the staff arrangements, and watch over their supplies.

A controuling authority, that may be termed almost unlimited is vested in the Comite de Salut Publick, which is composed of the following members elected according to the influence which I think, they respectively possess:

Robespierre, Billaud de Varennes, St. Just, Barrere, Jean Bon St. Andre, Collot d'Herbois, Couthon, Cambon, Carnot Lindet, and Prieur.

Robespierre is certainly the apex of this Pyramid; Barrere, in point of talents, may be considered as its chief support; Lindet, whose application is distinguished when all are unremitting, is the member to whose charge the departments of commerce and supplies are devolved; St. Just is very eloquent and impressive with the Convention; Jean Bon St. Andre has been selected for his energy to regenerate their Marine, and is now at Brest. It is said that Billard de Varrennes and Carnot are to go to the army of the North; Collot d'Herbois and Couthon are very influential with the popular societies; Prieur is less distinguished than any of his Colleagues.

The removal of Danton, La Croix, and the other Deputies, who were recruited with them, and the restitution of Herbert's party, will give a stability to the power of this influential body, which nothing will be able to shake, and will enable them to call forth the remaining resources of this inexhaustible people, and to direct the application of them, if possible, more efficiently than they have yet done.

Since the recovery of Toulon the marine has obtained great attention and will, it is said, within a short time, be very respectable—regulations for the government of the navy, calculated to invigorate the discipline, have been lately enacted by the Convention, and are now in force. Every sea-faring person including the fishermen, are in requisition for public service.

Viewed in the light I have here placed it, the picture of France is pleasing and splendid—but there are shades which abstract from its beauty, and which a regard to truth makes necessary to confess and expose—They proceed less from native defect than from accident, and may therefore, with greater ease, be softened, perhaps be entirely removed.

In a course of conquest it is to be feared that the lust of dominion may lead this people, already the happiest nation on the globe, in geographical position, to grasp at possessions, which, far from encreasing, would eventually abridge both their happiness and their power.

The retention of Savoy I regard as irrevocable, & unless negociations for peace are soon entered upon, I should consider the annexion of Austrian Flanders to the Republic of France as neither improbable nor remote. This conquest, should it be made, and that a nation of 25 million of people, situated as France is, being compelled to become a nation of soldiers, should within a very short period, atchieve whatever conquest they attempt, is but too probable. This conquest may be more susceptible of restitution in exchange for her islands,—but even that I think would be doubtful, as with the extension of her territory, her other means of obtaining their restoration must be dangerously increased.

This is a cale for the consideration of those whom I have neither the power nor the wish to influence—but I am satisfied that more political reflection should attach to it, than they, to whom it is most interesting, seem disposed to give—as auspicious to the happiness of France, and the future peace of Europe, I can only regret and deprecate the near possibility of such an event.

The difficulty of organizing their government, after peace, would form a dar-

ther shade than it does, if we did not reflect that the Constitution is already prepared—that the nominations to office, and the knowledge, which qualifies them to select characters would be almost exclusively in the possession of the Comite de Salu Public—and that a long continuance in office has already designated the individuals for the station, which they ought respectively to fill.

This is nevertheless a source of serious apprehension, as it regards the internal peace of France, and will be deserving of all the attention, which philosophy and philanthropy can bestow upon it. To the assuasive touch of time we must refer to the obliteration of those remembrances, which may nourish individual resentments for years to come. They will not survive the present generation—perhaps they may be extinguished with the war, which occasioned them. It is however to be confessed and lamented that they cloud the scene.

Should this summary of the situation of a country which is every regard is highly interesting, be the means of misitering to your amusement, I shall be extremely happy—being with respectful consideration, Sir, &c.

[AUTHENTIC.]

SIR.

IF after the information, upon which my letter of the 20th May, 1794, was founded, and considerable doubt had remained, of Governor Simcoe's invasion; your long silence without a refutation of it, and our most recent intelligence forbid us to question its truth. It is supported by the respectable opinions, which have since been transmitted to the executive, that in the late attack on Fort Recovery, British officers and British soldiers, were on the very ground aiding our Indian enemies.

But, Sir, as if the Governor of Upper Canada was resolved to destroy every possibility of disbelieving his hostile views, he has sent to the great Sodus,—a settlement begun on a bay of the same name on Lake Ontario—command to Capt. Williamson, who derives a title from the State of New York, to desist from his enterprize. This mandate was borne by a Lieutenant Sheaffe, under a military escort; and in its tone corresponds with the form of its delivery, being unequivocally of a military and hostile nature.

"I am commanded to declare that during the inexecution of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and until the existing differences respecting it shall be mutually and finally adjusted, the taking possession of any part of the Indian territory, either on the purposes of war or sovereignty, is held to be a direct violation of his Britannic Majesty's rights as they unquestionably existed before the treaty, and has an immediate tendency to interrupt, and in its progress to destroy, that good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between his Britannic majesty and the United State of America. I therefore require you to desist from any such aggression, R. H. Sheaffe, Lieu. 5th Regt. and Dp. Maf. Gen. Dept. of his Britannic Majesty's service. Great Sodus, 16th August 1794.

Capt. Williamson being from home, a letter was written to him by Lieutenant Sheaffe in the following words.

"Sodus, 16th August 1794. Sir, having a special commission and instruction for that purpose from the lieut. governor of his Britannic majesty's Province of upper Canada, I have come here to demand by what authority an establishment has been ordered at this place, and to require that such design be immediately relinquished, for the reasons stated in the written declaration accompanying this letter; for the receipt of which, protest I have taken the acknowledgment of your agent Mr. Little. I regret exceedingly in my private as well as public character that I have not the satisfaction of seeing you here, but I hope on my return, which will be about a week hence, to be more fortunate. Iam, Sir your most obedt. servt. R. H. Sheaffe Lt. 5th Re. Q: M: G: De"

The position of Sodus is represented to be seventy miles within the territorial line of the United States—about twenty from Oswego, and about one hundred from Niagara.

For the present, all causes of discontent, not connected with our western territory, shall be laid aside; and even among these, shall not be revived the root of our complaints, the detention of the posts. But while peace is fought by us through every channel, which honor permits, the government of upper Canada is accumulating irritation upon irritation. He commenced his operations of enmity at the rapids of the Miami. He next allociated British with Indian force to affault our fort. He now threatens us, if we fell our own trees and build houses on our lands. To what length may not governor Simcoe go? Where is the limit of the Executive, which gave birth to these intrusions? Where is the limit of the principle, which governor Simcoe arrows?

The treaty and all its appendages we have submitted to fair discussion, more than two years ago. To the letter of my predecessor on the 29th of May 1792, you have not been pleased to make a reply; except that of the 20th of June 1793, the 22d of November 1793, and the 21st of February 1794, no instructions had arrived from your court. To say the best of this suspension, it certainly cannot warrant any new encroachments, nor ever it may recommend to us forbearance under the old.

It is not for the governors of his Britannic Majesty, to interfere with the measures of the United States towards the Indians within their territory. You cannot, Sir, be insensible that it has grown into a maxim, that the affairs of the Indians within the boundaries of any nation exclusively belong to that nation. But governor Simcoe disregarding this right of the United States, extends the line of separation, in which he marches, by referring to the ancient and extinguished rights of his Britannic majesty. For, if the existing condition of the treaty keeps them alive on the southern side of Lake Ontario, the Ohio itself will not stop the career.

You will pardon me, Sir, if under these excesses of governor Simcoe I am not discouraged by your having formerly disclaimed a controul over, and a responsibility for, the governors of his Britannic majesty for resorting to you on this occasion. You are addressed from a hope, that if he will not be restrained by our remonstrance, he may at least be apprized, through you, of the consequences of self defence.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant.
EDM: RANDOLPH.
M. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

CONTICQ. July 18.

The French, from their very superior numbers, continue to advance. In the afternoon of the 15th, they took Malines. A few Hessians and Tyrolerse only were in the place, and they retreated to Walheim in the evening. Next morning we found it prudent to pass the Rupell by the Bridge of Welheim, which they immediately burnt. The town, the enemy immediately possessed themselves of, & began to erect redoubts on the banks of the river. We did the same on the opposite side, and a heavy cannonade was soon after commenced, which was kept up during the whole of yesterday.

The Rupell is a wide and deep river, and the side flows up to the Lier—While we can prevent the enemy from crossing it, we have little to apprehend.

The chief part of Lord Moira's army is employed in defending the passage over the Rupell at Dussell, where the enemy have been attempting to effect a passage.

Gen. Walmoden went on Tuesday to Lier, where the Hanoverians are quided—He went in consequence of the Dutch being obliged to fall back.

This morning early, a detachment with some artillery was sent to Rumpf. We have been active and diligent, and every where given the enemy a warm reception—our loss has been very immaterial, while theirs have been great.

It seems to be their object to cover Antwerp, only till our magazines are removed, which were considerable there; but this unpleasant service is now, I understand, nearly completed; we shall then probably retreat towards Holland—at least such is the general belief.

Large magazines are forming for the British Army at Ubenbosco, a post a little beyond Bergenop zoom, and to the left of Breda.

Four o'clock, P. M.

An account has just arrived, that the Dutch are fallen back from their position at Ghertel upon Breda, and that Pichegru is pressing them hard with an immense force. His Royal Highness, who was indisposed for some days, but is fortunately better, has just gone off, to have an interview with the Prince of Orange.

During the whole of this day, there has been no firing between our troops and those of the enemy, stationed upon the banks of the Rupell.

GHENT, July 4.

Yesterday our piequets & videttes went further than usual, and not meeting any of the carmagnol patrioes, we concluded that we should not be again molested; but in the evening we were disappointed, and instead of their retreating as had been given out, towards Deyfne and Ypres, we were alarmed with an evolution quite unexpected, that of getting round us and turning our position, consequently no time was to be lost; and at nine o'clock, on Thursday night we luckily filed off, and avoided an attack.

OUDENARDE, July 3

On Sunday last, a second action took place between the advanced guards of his Royal Highness, and the Carmagnoles. His highness always makes fine dispositions but in this instance, not with the success which he so well deserves.

The effect was, as to any beneficial consequence, but very little on either side. The loss on both sides, as to carnage, and waste of human life, was considerable. The Hessians lost much.

The Duke Henry are in tolerable health, and above six or seven thousand English remain.

The Hessians, Dutch and Austrians carry his returns up to 13,600 men!

The Carmagnol armies continue increasing, and with more masses every hour. One line extending from Ypres,

To Wetwick, on the South East;

To Menin and Courtray, on the North and North East;

And so continuing both sides the Lys, to the forks of the river, where the Canal branches off between Wacken and Deynse.

In the late affair at Oudenarde, they turned the position of the allies, flanking our army, by a sudden and unexpected wheel of their van at Harlebake.

On the Scheldt, from Lille they have another army, hanging our rear, and harrassing very hard upon Renaix!

BRUSSELS, July 3.

The French armies commanded by generals Jourdan and Pichegru, are pursuing their plan of forming a junction in the Tournesis or in Hainault. The different columns of their corps that menanced at once Namur and Neville, have moved rapidly towards Mons. They attacked the camp of Bettignies, between Mons and Maubeuge. The troops there having been much weakened by repeated drafts from them, were obliged, after a warm action, to fall back upon Mons. The enemy, following up their advantage, yesterday morning attacked the entrenched camp of the allies on Mount Peniselles a very strong post which commands Mons, and of which it was necessary for them to get possession before attempting to enter the town. The action was long, but not bloody, our troops retreated in great order to Mons. The enemy entered Mons at eight in the evening, and our troops evacuated it by one gate, while they came in by another.

The prince of Cobourg still occupies the important position above Nivelle & Braine-la-Leud.

On the side of Tourray, our generals have evacuated Orchies and Marchiennes, in which the enemy immediately took poft. The four conquered fortresses are left to their own means of defence. Sufficient garrisons have been thrown into them, with a great quantity of ammunition and provisions of all sorts. The inhabitants were ordered to provide themselves with provisions for two months. This order spread such terror among them, that a great number fled with their most valuable effects.

The French have already advanced to Landrecy, and thrown some bombs into the place; but as they had opened no entrenchments, the well directed fire of the garrison obliged them to retire.

We are just informed that they have again advanced to Jamappe, where they are in great force.

Full several days troops, military stores and baggage, have been constantly retreating through this city.—The magistrates have resolved to recal all the members of their body who have emigrated, on pain of being removed from their offices, and others appointed in their stead.

"Richard and Chouieu, the French convention, have issued a proclamation which has been circulated here; inviting the Belgians to be calm and tranquil, and promising security and protection to all the peaceable inhabitants who shall remain at their homes."

July 4.

"As the retreat of the grand combined army, on the Sambre, under the command of Prince Cobourg and the Prince of Orange, had been resolved upon and ordered by the Emperor, if certain events should take place, the troops are passing day and night through this city for Holland and Lovain.

"The head quarters of the grand army were yesterday at Halle, and are expected to be transferred hither this evening. The heavy artillery has been sent by water to Maestricht.

"Not a single person in the service of government has been left here. The nobility, the clergy, and the principal citizens are gone. This city, but lately the residence of a court, and so brilliant, is now depopulated, and the greater part of the houses abandoned and shut up. The Court is literally empty. Every thing moveable has been carried off or sold, even at the palace of Lacken, and nothing remains but the bare walls.

"Of the magazines, part were sold, and part distributed gratis among the people. The magazine at Mons were sold at five and six, and belonged entirely to the Dutch. Part of them was bought by Austrians, and the rest fell into the hands of the French.

"Seven eights of the inhabitants of Hainault are gone.

"Landrecy, Quesnoy and Conde are blockaded by the enemy. Valenciennes alone can make any resistance.

"Two battalions of Dutch were taken at Mons; nine squadrons and three battalions besides, are still missing, not having appeared at the general rendezvous at Halle yesterday evening.

"No description can convey an idea of the confusion that reigns at this moment among the combined troops evacuating the country. With respect to the manner of evacuation, it is easy to see that in this thing agreed upon by the Austrians and the French. The Dutch reclaim against the Emperor, and the Austrians against the Hanoverians. I shall, however, soon be able to explain very fully the new line of politics which the Cabinet of Vienna has thought to adopt. I consider it as the true motive for the evacuation of the Netherlands, which the English and the other allies openly reprobate.

"Gen. Beaulieu's camp at Ulme has been reinforced by 8,000 Prussians, who are not to remain with him, but to march to join the Earl of Moira.

"The volunteers of this city are all under arms. Strong patroles parade the streets day and night to maintain order, and will continue to do so till the arrival of the French, which we look for on Monday next.

"Several millions in specie, and the archives, which the states of Brabant ordered to secure in Holland, were stopped by the Austrians and Dutch at Lille, and ordered to Ruremonde, by four squadrons of Dutch cavalry."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.

A more warlike appearance, perhaps, our town has not exhibited since the year '76 than it did yesterday, in consequence of an express from the governor to general Smith. The militia of this town were requested to meet on the parade, near the theatre, at 4 P. M. They met accordingly, when a circle was formed and general Smith, in a short but energetic address, informed them of the object of their meeting: That it was in consequence of an intended attack by the insurgents beyond the mountains, upon the arsenal at Fredericktown, with a view of taking off the arms, &c. and that 500 volunteers of infantry, besides artillery and cavalry, were requisitioned immediately to march under the command of Col. Stricker, and secure it—"Is that not," said he, "against us more than we have to march, but a set of men more daring than the rest, a Tawlesh banditti who get themselves up to govern. Shall we permit them to seize our arms and give us laws, or shall we keep them and give laws to ourselves?" (We could not hear the whole of the general's speech.) He concluded his harangue by putting the question—"Will you go volunteers, or will you be drafted?"—Melancholy as the circumstance was, it is with pleasure we have it in our power to inform the public, that they turned out voluntarily to meet the requisition, and that the unanimity displayed on the occasion could hardly be surpassed. This is the test of patriotism!

NORFOLK, Sept. 4.

Extract of a letter from admiral Fanshaw, to his correspondent in this town, dated Brest, June 24.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival at Brest without losing a vessel from the fleet under our convoy. On our voyage we captured and brought safe into Brest harbour, 15 prizes worth at the lowest computation, four millions sterling. There are at present 590 prizes in this port—a Dutch fleet of 30 sail, under convoy of an English and Dutch frigate, were all captured and brot in here.

"The armies of the republic are every where victorious, and are at present about to besiege Barcelonia, and to storm it, as there is the greatest abundance of provisions."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

The mail from Pittsburgh arrived at 9 o'clock last evening. The following extract of a letter dated the 12th inst. will shew the state of affairs in the western country.

"Yesterday being the day appointed by the commissioners for taking the opinion of the people, respecting peace or war, upwards of 5000 in the district of Pittsburgh subscribed their declarations for submission to and support the laws: But it has not been so general in other districts that we have heard from—In Reed's district only 20 have signed, and in the forks of Yough, not one. Accounts from other places are not yet come in, but you are sensible of what is to be expected from other districts."

The spirit of true patriotism appears to pervade every class of citizens—the numbers of volunteers that flock to the standard of the constitution and the laws, exceeds the call for the present execution of the warrants issued to the marshal, individually, and the zeal of the American Republic—The first character of the citizens of Pennsylvania, and of Philadelphia in particular, will receive additional lustre from the decided conduct of her citizens in the present emergency.

Governor Howell arrived yesterday at Newtown. The two troops of horse which arrived at Trenton after the army had marched, will proceed to join them immediately.

Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, dated the 24th of August.

"The ship Cleopatra, Captain Campbell of Boston, laft from Martinico, or rather of France was captured by a letter of marque belonging to William Bacon of this island, and after being in the court of admiralty six weeks, both ship and cargo were condemned and given to said Barton. The judge, Nathaniel Weeks, is supposed to have taken a large bribe."

SEPTEMBER 22.

The account of Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians is confirmed. Reports say, he took seven prisoners in *red coats*, and ordered them to the gallows. We anxiously wait for the *truth*.

The Royal Humane Society of London have lately reported, that within a few years they have saved by their exertions more than 1800 lives. This is the most sublime eulogium that we can pronounce upon that and similar institutions in the United States.

We published a Report two or three weeks ago that the Convention of France had granted the sanguinary decree, ordering no quarters to be given to British & Hanoverian troops. That account was taken up in English paper. By later advices it appears that the decree is not only suspended, but the members of the Convention have avowed and localled of it in their public discourses, and one instance is related of the French Soldiers carrying the decree into effect by putting to death a considerable number of their enemies, when in their power.

Extract of a letter of the 28th and 30th of July from Bermuda.

"The privateers have strict orders from their owners to send in every vessel bound to the northern ports of Spain and Odend—such vessels will be condemned if sent in. There are 3 privateers now in commission: all vessels bound to or from French ports (including the ports of Europe) will be condemned, both vessels and cargoes.

NEW YORK, September 22.

The Lond. Morn. Chron. of 22d July contains the proceedings of the legislative and judicial authority of Rhode Island towards the Captain, &c. of the British ship *Nereide*, as authenticated by the signature of the clerk to the the Secretary of State of the United States. The Chronicles also contain part of the correspondence between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Hammond, and several other American state papers and political articles. That of the 23d is filled with Lord Hood's acquisition of Corsica.

This Island lies between 8 and 10 degrees east long. from London, and between 41 and 43 N. lat. 100 miles south of Genoa; its population is estimated at about 150,000 souls: its extent of territory about 50 by 60 miles.

George the III is now *King of Corsica!*

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle of July 19, calculates the excess of British expences, this year at 15 millions sterling. He purses his figures, and, supposing the debt to increase *only* 6 millions *per annum*, concludes, that the national debt, in 40 years time, will be *six hundred millions sterling!* Were it not for their *rich debt*, which *now* amounts to about 300,000,000l. that nation, agreeably to Mr. Pitt's system, "that a national debt is a *national blessing*;" would be poor indeed.

The Ohio, Captain Kemp, arrived in town on Wednesday. She sailed from London on the 22d July, and has about 63 passengers.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Fame has a hundred tongues.

We are informed the harvest in France is abundant, and all the grain is put in a *state of requisition*. Every man is obliged under a severe penalty to give an exact account of all his grain, and any surplus he may have beyond what is deemed by the Commissaires necessary for his own consumptions is to be referred for the use of the Republic.

The following account was read by Rousean, a Deputy from the department of Yvonne:

"In a farm called les Loges, near Sens, in the department of Yvonne, three brothers and their sister, with a male and female servant, refused to suffer an account to be taken of the corn on their farm. Four gendarmes were sent to force the doors: three were killed, and the fourth wounded. Six hundred men then were sent from Sens. The inhabitants of the farm, who were well provided with arms and ammunition, resisted for a long time, killed six of the National guards, and wounded twenty five fathers of families. The farm was then set fire to; two of the brothers were killed; a third threw himself into the flames; the fifter and the two servants; were taken."

The above account was ordered to be referred to the committee of public safety.

BOSTON, September 24.

By the ship *Barclay*, from *London*, and by arrivals at *New York*, we have accounts from *Europe* to the latter part of *July*.—In addition to the particulars under the foreign head, we have learned, from sources on which the utmost reliance may be placed—

That there existed every prospect that success would crown the negociation of Mr. JAY. From the known prudence of that gentleman any thing official cannot be expected, but from his private conversation, and from the opinions of those near efl connected with the British Ministry, no doubt existed that the three leading points of the embassy would be adjusted. *First*, That full indemnification would be given for all vessels illegally captured—*Secondly*, That the Western Posts would be given up; and *Thirdly*, The Rights of the United States, as a neutral nation, would be recognized. It is not said that any actual negociation has taken place; but from the interviews which Mr. JAY has had with the Ministry, the expectation of success is founded.

That the French arms have overrun all the Maritime *Flanders*, and were in the vicinity of *Antwerp*; and there was no expectation but that they would subdue all the *Netherlands*, and make their way to *Amsterdam*.

That the people in *England* were very generally sick of the War; and that reports were in circulation, that two of the leading Commanders of the combined armies had requested their Courts to begin a negociation of Peace.

That both the French and English fleets were in port: and that nothing of consequence had occurred on the ocean.

And that there had been no accounts received of the inundation of the *Netherlands*.

Among the killed lately in Europe, is the prince of *Hesse-Philliffal*, Colonel Commandant of Dragoons.

The papers by last Night's Mails, make but little mention of the distressing fire said to have broken out in *London*—all reflecting it are by the ship *Ohio*, and that the conflagration was on the 22d *July*. The passengers in the *Barclay* mention, that they heard after they failed from London, that a fire had broken out near *Wapping*, and had destroyed from two to six hundred houses, sheds, &c. and that it began in a magazine of salt petre. The London papers to *July* 25, make no mention of the disaster.

An arrival at *Portsmouth* from the West Indies, brings an account that the French have captured the islands of *Guernsey* and *Jersey*; and that the Dutch to save *Amsterdam* had opened the sluices and inundated the *Netherlands*. The accounts received here, direct from *London*, make no mention of either event.

Mr. BURKE calls titles of nobility" *the cheap defence of nations*"—therefore we suppose it is, that Admiral HOWE, is *created* a Marquis, and Admirals GRAVES and HOOD, Irish Barons.

The *English* papers are full of American State Papers, and the debate of the last session of Congress.

The troops detached to quell the Insurrection at *Pittsburgh*, are on their march. The rendezvous is established at *Carlisle*.

SEPTEMBER 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival yesterday morning, at *Marblehead* of a schooner, owned by Col. ORNE, in 36 days from *Lisbon*, we have received the following Intelligence, communicated by a gentleman of veracity, who came to town last evening from Marblehead, after having spoken with the Captain who informed him. That a few days previous to his leaving *Lisbon*, news had been received there that the French had possessed themselves of *St. Sebastian*—had taken and sent into port two British sloops of war cruizing in the Bay of *Biscay*, were pushing forward to *Bilboa*; and that in consequence of their accefs the Spaniards were panic struck; the merchants at *Bilboa* were leaving the town with great precipitation—the American vessels were receiving their cargoes on board with great diligence—and those which had not landed their cargoes were leaving the port without delination. He also informs, that it was generally said at *Lisbon*, that the French were equally successful on the frontiers—in the *Mediterranean*—and were masters of *Barcelona*. Thus far our advices.

OCTOBER 1, 1794.

AS the time to the year is now coming on, which assuals the subscriber an opportunity of expending more than an ordinary stock of Money, he wishes those that have favoured him with their commands, would favor him with their money: if not, to call and settle their book accounts by note, by the 15th of Oct. next as he is resolved upon such settlement.

He also wants a Journeyman to the Shoemaking business, together with a boy 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice to the shoemaking and tanning business.

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Will attend, Sept. 15, 1794.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the SHOCKING WEAVING, a smart active likely LAD about 14 years of age. Also, a JOURNEYMEN to the said Business—to both of whom good encouragement will be given.

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, at Public Vendor, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at Mr. Asahel Pancroy's in Northampton, at two o'clock P.M. about 50 Acres of Land, lying in Northampton, also, two lots in the South part of the Meadow, in Northampton, both the property of SOLOMON CLAPP, deceased.

ASAHEL CLAPP,
AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, a quantity of Hating and Spinning WOOL.

Enquire of
JOSIAH JILLET.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 26, 1794.

THE Printer hereof, hereby calls on all Persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, or otherwise, to make immediate payment—all accounts of more than one years standing, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless settled previous to the first of November next.

October 1, 1794.

CASH, at the New-York price given for TALLOW, by JUSTIN and ELIAS LYMAN, 20 rods North of the Ferry. They have for sale, a few hhds. of St. Croix Rum, 1400 bushels of packing Salt, Stone-Lime by the cask and Shad by the barrel, as low as it to be purchased in the city.

Hartford, Sept. 27, 1794.

TO be sold, a Surveyor's COMPASS & CHAIN, both good—also, SCALES and DIVIDERS, cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ETHAN MARSHEL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a black MARE COLT, two years old, with two white feet, and a small Star in the forehead—the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY JUSTIN.

Goshen, Sept. 26, 1794.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform the Publick, that they are carrying on the Clothiers Business near the Meeting-House in Worthington, where Customers may depend upon having their Cloth dressed with neatness and dispatch, by the Publick's most humble servants.

OLIVER FOWLER,
MORRIS TUCKER.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1794.

Benjamin Bolles,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the Clothier's works lately erected by Mr. *James Blackmer*, in Worthington, where he means to carry on the CLOTH DRESSING business, equal to any in the country. He having acquainted himself in the above business at the Hartford Woolen Manufactories, and elsewhere, till he thinks himself sufficiently well qualified to carry on the above business with neatness and the greatest dispatch; where the curious may be favoured with any colour, Scarlet excepted, and the terms of pay made so easy as most people would wish. The least favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27, 1794.

WILLIAM PYNCHON, Treasurer of the County of Hampshire, hereby calls upon all Collectors of County Taxes, who are in arrears, that they immediately discharge themselves of the same, and that unless they do he shall issue Warrants of distress against them.

October 1, 1794.

AS the time to the year is now coming on, which assuals the subscriber an opportunity of expending more than an ordinary stock of Money, he wishes those that have favoured him with their commands, would favor him with their money: if not, to call and settle their book accounts by note, by the 15th of Oct. next as he is resolved upon such settlement.

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B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27, 1794.

FROM BOURDEAUX—DIRECT.

Yesterday arrived here the Brig *Minerva*, Capt.——, from *Bourdeaux*, which he left about the 18 *August*. By this arrival, we have received Paris "*National Gazetter*" to the 20th *July*. They contain the official particulars of the capture of the fortresses and towns in the *Netherlands*, which have already been announced in the N. CONVENTION 18 *Thermidor*. (July 29) BARRERE informed, that at *Landrecies*, they had taken 91 cannon, which was 26 more than contained when taken by the combined forces. The highest spirit of animation appears to pervade every part of the *French Republic*—Every day the Convention were informed of the most heroic actions, civic sacrifices, and traits of magnanimity.

From verbal accounts, we collect, that the French were victorious in almost every quarter: That no great progress had been made in *Spain*, but that many Spanish prisoners were taken; and that the sacrifices at the guillotine were as numerous as ever.

IMPORTANT—IF AUTHENTIC.

A letter to a respectable merchant in this town, received by the last mails, from *Philadelphia*, states, that information had been received there from Gen. WAYNE, acquainting that a detachment consisting of about 900 of the mounted volunteers of *Kentucky*, had fallen in with about an equal number of *Indians*, and that a bloody battle instantly intued, on which the *Kentuckians* were victorious, keeping possession of the field of battle, and killing three hundred of the savages. The loss of the *Kentuckians*, is said to be about one hundred and five killed, and between two and three hundred wounded.—That Gen. WAYNE had sent an officer to the fort erected by the British, demanding them to quit the station, which was refused; and that Gen. WAYNE had gone to *Fort Recovery*, not having cannon to besiege the fort—which was said to be garrisoned by three hundred troops with a number of pieces of heavy artillery.

The same letter mentions, that it was expected, from circumstances, that THE PRESIDENT of the United States, would, in person, command the army going against the *Pittsburg* rioters.—If he does not, the command is said will be given to Governor LEE of *Virginia*.

MILITARY PREPARATION.

Every thing in the middle states bears the air of military preparation. In *Virginia*, large bodies are forming with every necessary camp equipage for a campaign. In *Maryland*, the volunteers and militia are embodied:—In *New-Jersey*, Governor HOWELL, at the head of a chosen corps of legionary troops are in motion.

We are sorry to inform the public, that 60 full of American vessels, and 150 full of Dates and Swedes, have been captured by the British and carried into Gibraltar, where they remained at the date of the last London accounts.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.

"We have an account this morning, that the Insurgents have made an attack on the fort at *Pittsburg*. The citizens of that place joined the garrison—the affailants were beat off—and a number of them taken prisoners. The true federal spirit is up in *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, and you may depend that the Laws and the Constitution will be supported. It is said that among the prisoners taken at *Fort Pitt*, are a number of old tories—Time will shew the truth of this. There is no doubt, however, that among some of the most ignorant and abandoned, of that description of persons, there are to be found the latest feeds of the old malignant spirit.

MIDDLETOWN, Sept. 27.

A gentleman who left New-Haven yesterday, informs, That 3 Persons died on Wednesday, 2 on Thursday, and the Rector of the Committee on Thursday Evening was—27 sick.

A young man was accidentally shot dead, at the review, at Windsor, on Tuesday last. This unfortunate affair was occasioned by the imprudence of the deceased, and some of his comrades, in over loading their pieces. Youngsters take warning!

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 1.

JEAN BON ST. ANDRE declared to the *Jacobin Club*, in Paris, on the 31st of July, that he left at Brest, a formidable Fleet ready to sail. *(Lon. Pap.)*

DIED]—at Southampton, on the 23d ult. Mr. JOSEPH TUTTLE, in the 71st year of his age.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.

Particulars of the Trial of SAMUEL ROGERS, *before the District Judge.*

ON Saturday, the 6th inftant, *Samuel Rogers* was apprehended on a complaint of the Attorney of the United States, for the diftrict of Maffachusetts, to the Judge of the Diftrict Court, on a charge of his having taken, and received a Commiffion, under the Republic of France, to cruize againft the enemies of that Republic, who are at peace with the United States; and on the further charge of his having entered and obtained on board a French veffel of force. He was brought before Juftice *Barrett*, and by him committed to goal for further examination before the Judge of the Diftrict Court, who was then out of town. On Monday the examination was had before Judge *Lowell*—the Attorney produced as witneffes, Meffrs. *Mafon* and *Swan*, paffengers and Americans on board, and the owner and captain of the Britifh fchooner Succefs; by whofe feveral teftimonies it appeared, that on the evening of the 3d inft. about 8 or 9 o'clock the fchooner failed from the Narrows, bound to Halifax; that about two hours after they left the light-houfe they perceived a boat a ftern of them, and foon after a fhot was fired from the boat, and fucceeded by a fecond—and that a perfon on board the boat hailed them in Engliih, and ordered them to ftrike or they would fink her; the perfon who hailed them they afterwards judged to be *Rogers*, as no other perfon on board could have hailed them in Engliih equally well—and that he afterwards confeffed that he hailed her, but at the fame time faid he was directed fo to do by the commander of the boat—that the fchooner was immediately boarded by a French Lieut. who commanded the boat, & taken poffeffion of as a prize—that *Rogers* came on board as a pilot, and acted in that capacity and no other, *Swan* faid he heard that *Rogers* had gone to Providence, where he went in purfuit of him—that *Rogers* readily acknowledged that he had received thirty-two dollars, given him by the Lieutenant, and a coat, given him by one of the failors, and faid the Lieutenant called him a good republican and hoped he would not betray him.

After the evidence was heard, the Attorney moved that *Rogers* might be held to bail for his appearance at the next Circuit Court.

Mr. Morton, on behalf of the Conful of France, appeared as counfel for *Rogers*, who obferved, that although there is an eflential difference in the degree of evidence, neceffary to be produced before a magiftrate, in the examination of a perfon, charged of a crime, to hold him to anfwer, and that which is neceffary to convict on trial, yet he was of opinion, that in the prefent cafe, there was not color enough even to hold the party to bail—that the law was now, as it always ought to be in a free country, written and defined—that Congrefs, who by the Federal Conftitution are the only legitimate authority, to define the law of nations, had in their laft Seffion enacted a law upon the fubject under confideration, and by that ftatute it appeared, that whoever being a citizen of the United States, fhall *accept and receive a commiffion* from a foreign power to cruize againft the enemies of fuch foreign power, at peace with the United States, or enter and ferve in any armed veffel, or into any foreign fervice as a *foldier, marine or feaman*, fhall be fubject to punifhment. That it could not be pretended, from the evidence produced, that *Rogers had accepted a commiffion* from the French Republic; neither could it be pretended that he had enlifted, either as a *marine or feaman*, becaufe from the whole current of the teftimony it appeared he had acted only in the capacity of a pilot—that all ftatutes creating a crime ought to be conftrued ftrictly, and in favor of the liberty of the citizen—and that therefore, as the law, had particularly defignated the quality in which it fhould be criminal for the citizen to act on board of a foreign veffel of force, and that of a pilot not being one, the prefumption is that to act in that capacity is no crime.

Mr. Morton in the courfe of his obfervation faid—that this bufinefs was effentially changed from what it was the laft year—that at that period thofe who were anxious to purfue the friends of the French, did it without law, and the fuppofed culprit was apprehended fometimes for *treafon, fometimes for high mifdemeanor*, now for one fuppofed crime and now for another—but that the liberty of the citizens triumphed over all attempts to deftroy it,—and that the feveral profecutions commenced before any exifting law upon the fubject, were prudently relinquifhed.

The Attorney of the United States in reply, lamented that matter fo irrelative as the foregoing, fhould be introduced into the debate; but having been introduced, he could not refrain from ftating the law, as it was underftood the laft fummer, and the cafes referred to. He then declared that moft of the courts of the United States had expreffly given their opinion, that the fitting out of privateers in America, and the enlifting on board fuch, was unlawful—that the perfons, the Counfel for the defendant alluded to, had been indicted by the grand inqueft for this diftrict—that their counfel had requefted a continuance from October to June term—that on account of want of time to try the defendants the court continued the caufes to June term—that after the jury was difmiffed Mr. *Jones* complained of a difficulty in his being bailed for what they did not conffider a crime, he, the Attorney for the United States, offered if they would confefs the facts immediately to argue the queftion of law, to the court, which the court was willing to hear—that Mr. *Jones's* counfel refufed—that in June term, he received a letter from the Secretary of State, communicating the President's direction to enter a *nolle profequi* in the cafe of Mr. *Jones*, in compliance with the folicitation of Mr. *Fauchet*, and becaufe he was unwilling, as the French nation had done juftice to his complaint againft Mr. *Genet*—that a fecondary, and perhaps an involuntary agent fhould be punifhed—and not willing to except the citizens of the United States, from the like favor, and in hopes that thus baneful practices would no longer continued, the fame direction was given to them.

The attorney of the United States, appealed to the counfel for the defendants, who he faid, was then of the counfel for *Jones*, for the truth of what he had ftated—to which appeal no reply was made. He then expreffed his forrow, that a mere act of grace by the Prefident, fhould be conftrued, as it had been, into a fenfe of weaknefs on the part of government—and that ill intentioned men abroad, had taken advantage from this benevolence of the fupreme executive, to inculcate erroneous fentiments, both as to the law and the government—and to delude their fellow citizens into offences of the moft atrocious nature.

The Hon. Judge, in a concife and perfpicuous manner, difcanted on the objections of the counfel for the defendant, and directed that he give bail, to appear at the next Circuit Court, himfelf in two thoufand, and two fufficient fureties of one thoufand dollars each.

LONDON, July 8.

Letters from Warfaw, brought by the Dutch mail ftate, that another action between the Pruffians and Poles took place on the 5th inft. near Chelm, that the Poles were again defeated; but that happily no diftreffing confequences had refulted from their defeat. General Kofciufco has given orders to the Polifh Generals to penetrate beyond the Ruffian and Pruffian frontiers, in order to excite the people to join the Polifh patriots.

JULY 10.

Lord Moira, with his army, was at Termonde, between St. Nichola and Antwerp, on Saturday laft. He was to join the duke of York on Sunday.

It is fettled for the prince of Cobourg will fet off with his army towards Maubeuge, as the forces under the duke of York, when joined by the Dutch, will be fufficient for the protection of the frontiers of Holland. There is no later account of the prince de Cobourg than his being at Halle. It is certainly not meant to defend Brafils.

JULY 12.

The prince of Cobourg has fallen back to Tirlemont, leaving both Brufſels and Namur open to the enemy.

Laft night Mr. Mafon another meſſenger arrived with difpatches from Antwerp, the purport of which we underſtand to be that the duke of York had reached his poſition at Waterloo, on Wednefday morning.

Sir W. Paget paſſed through the Hague with all ſpeed on the 6th inſt. on his way to Berlin.—Lieut. Col. Monſon arrived there on the ſame day on his way to Antwerp.

We are told that every thing which has been hitherto done in the Crufade againſt France has become wrong, and Mr. Dundas ſays in his Scots accent, we are to begin "new ſhot new bode" that is with renovated hopes, on our new attempt. Let us for a moment look back and ſee how ſucceſsfully this ſort of logic has been waged already.

We have tried it by Campagne, and failed;

We have tried it by the Rhine, and failed;

We have tried it by Flanders, and failed:

We have tried it by Toulon, and failed;

We have tried it by La Vendee, and failed;

We have tried it by internal inſurrection, and failed;

We have tried to ſtarve them, and failed;

We have tried to bribe them, and failed;

We have tried to cajole them by proclamation, and failed;

We have tried to unite all mankind againſt them, and failed;

What now are we to try? Mr. Windham's Metaphyſicks againſt Mr. Robeſpierre's.

And that proud yet gullible animal John Bull, yields his ſteady belief to a new project, and waits for the accent of Mr. Lombardi Pitt's *pet cockat*, with as much ſtupid wonderment as he firſt ſaw Montgolfier Burke's ſmoke Balloon!

Five merchantmen have been taken by the French and carried into Breſt, two of which were bound from Barcelona to Holland, and two from Amſterdam to Liſbon; this circumſtance was poſted yeſterday, in the books of Lloyd's.

The duke of York arrived with his army on the 6th inſt. at Malines, within 15 miles of Antwerp. Earl Moria is to return with his army immediately, as it is found neceſſary in conſequence of the late diſaſters in Flanders, to direct our operations to ſome other quarter! Deluded as we have been by our allies, our chief hope, we are ſorry to ſay, reſts on the aſſiſtance of the Royaliſts, and therefore a deſcent on the coaſt appears in the Cabinet the only adviſeable meaſure.

But this! alas, like all others proceeding from adminiſtration, is we fear a hopeleſs project, and does not give us much reaſon to imagine, that the ſentiments of war breathed in his Majeſties moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, agreeable to the wiſh of his miniſters, will have the effect, which his Majeſty in his wiſdom ſeems to predict, and which we have no doubt will not want exertions of an enlightened and loyal people to realize.

The German papers ſtate that prince Cobourg has iſſued orders for the evacuation of Valenciennes, Queſnoy and Conde.

JULY 23.

We are informed by a perſon of credit, who eſcaped from Ghent ſince the French have been in poſſeſſion of it, that every thing is in a ſtate of requiſition. Plate, both belonging to the church and individuals, braſs, iron, all ſorts of clothes, in ſhort every article, is demanded under pain of the guillotine. Some perſons have been put to death at Tournay by that firſt miniſter of the Republic. It is alſo ſaid, that they have demanded 100,000 men from Flanders alone; and as they have been diſarmed, they muſt march when ordered.

JULY 25.

A letter from Amſterdam, dated the 19th inſt. has the following paſſage:—"So great is the apprehenſion of an inſurrection in this city that a body of 600 huſſars have been ſent for, and more are expected."

The peace which the Dutch have concluded with the Dey of Algiers, on the 27th of March laſt, was bought by the former at the price of 150,000 ducats beſides a ſubſidy which is to be paid annually of the ſum of 10 000 ducats.

The ſhip which was unavoidably abandoned at Oſtend, contained Government ſtores to the amount of 30 000l. The French eſtimate the whole at 60,000l.

DENDERMONDE, July 5.

Earl Moira's army arrived here on Thurſday evening, rather fatigued with forced marches. About 240 of the men were carried off to the hoſpitals. Yeſterday the magazines and hoſpitals of the army, commanded by the prince of Saxe Cobourg, paſſed through Louvaine, on their happy journey back into Germany. In the diſaſtrous actions on the 18th and 22d at Tournay, the Engliſh loſt all their artillery, that went under the command of Col. Congrive. The Auſtrians loſt almoſt as much in the diviſions commanded by Gen. Otto. In conſequence of the threatning calamities of war, the Univerſity at Louvaine is cloſed and the ſtudents & profeſſors have joined the general flight.

HAGUE, July 17.

So bold is the ſpirits of democrats here, that notwithſtanding the general concurrence given to the Stadtholder's declaration and the vigilance of the Police and of all the Magiſtrates and military, they diſperſed through this city a moſt daring and atrocious libel laſt night directed againſt the Great Penſioner of Holland and the government, replete with Jacobinal arguments. The Stadtholder denounced this flagrant incendiary libel to the ſtates, who have not only offered a reward of 14,000 florins to the printers or diſtributors of the ſaid libel, but even promiſe a free pardon to any accomplice who ſhall make ſuch a diſcovery; with the concealment of his name, and one half of the reward offered.

ALOST, July 7.

The French attacked the prince of Orange at Waterloo, in front of the foreſt of Soignes, and after an obſtinate reſiſtance ſucceeded in turning the flank of his army, which they would have deſtroyed, had not 12 or 13 [illegible] chiefly Dutch, come up at the critical moment to the aſſiſtance of that wing—they attacked the victorious part of the French and by hot ſtanking them, forced them to retreat in their turn, which enabled the Prince of Orange to retain his poſition.

Landrecies, Orchies, Marchiennes, &c. are already evacuated, and what elſe is to be expected of Conde, Valenciennes, Queſnoy, &c. not reckoning a train of ſubordinate but inconſiderable places.

The cannon, military ſtores, magazines, metals which they take, (ſtrefs to the inhabitants but uſeful to the French) bells, leaden images, &c. are all ſent into the interior of France.

Robert Breck, and Son

INFORM their cuſtomers and the [illegible] lic, they have lately received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Hard[illegible]

GOODS,

Which with their former aſſortment make it as complete as can be found in the country—which will be diſpoſed of on[illegible] ly low for Caſh, or ſhort credit—Alſo, 8 [illegible] 1, and N.E. Rum, by Hhd. or gall. 30 [illegible] es, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raiſins, [illegible] ſpices, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Co[illegible] fee, Bohea, Hyſon and Southong Tea, [illegible] 4d, 10d and 20d Nails, Brads of all ſizes, Saw-Mill and Croſſcut Saws, Hand ſaws [illegible] kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glaſs—Shoe[illegible] man's Sword Blades, and Piſtols, Saltpetre, [illegible] Bbl. Codfiſh by Quintal, Powder and Shot, a variety of Gilt and other Looking Glaſſes, a general aſſortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewiſe received a large quantity of Swedes and Ruſſia Iron, which they will ſell by the ton or 1000 wt. upon good terms. Ekewiſe, German and Crawley Steel, Copper-Seed, &c. &c. The above Goods will be ſold upon as good terms as any ſtore in the county, without diſtinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9. 1794.

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WEBSTER's 1s, 2nd, and 3d pt. per. hundred, dozen or ſingle, as cheap as they can be purchaſed in Boſton or Hanford—Perry's Spelling Books, 1s. 6d. Pſalms and Hymns, Little Reader's Aſſiſtant, Merchant's Account Books, of all ſizes, wholeſale and retail—Writing Paper, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 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An Apprentice wanted to the above buſineſs.

Sept. 2, 1794.

INOCULATION for the SMALL POX, will be carried on in the town of Cummington, from the 16th inſt. until the firſt day of November next, by

JAMES BRADISH.

Cummington, Sept. 10. 1794.

WANTED to purchaſe, 150 CORDS of OAK and HEMLOCK BARK, for which the uſual price and pay will be given, by

BRIDGMAN and RICE.

Northampton, Sept. 17, 1794

INOCULATION.

THE Subſcriber, having obtained a convenient Hoſpital, with other neceſſable accommodations for the purpoſe of Inoculation; any perſon wiſhing to take the SMALL POX, will be attended to by applying at any time from this, to the 9th of October.

PETER BRYANT.

Cummington, Sept. 12, 1794.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber the 19th July laſt, a red HEIFER, two years old laſt ſpring, marked with a ſlit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take the ſaid Heifer, and give information where ſhe may be obtained, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, Jun.

Williamſburgh, Auguſt 6, 1794.

Juſt Publiſhed,

AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures

ON THE

French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shortly expected Events.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Maſſachuſetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1794. [Numb. 423.]

from the Lon. Mora. Chron. of July 19.

The Earl Moira has applied for his recal from the continent and obtained it.

This matter of amuſement to honeſt men reſpecting the clumſy efforts daily made by Mr. Pitt's friends to whitewaſh the new Lords, we know of nothing that can more afflicting to them, than that they ſhould redound to the diſgrace of having ſuch apologiſts. If two yards and a half of ribband, a magnificent or other ſuch gift, can make them, we ſincerely with them all the repaſt that ſuch opiates may afford.—Pitt is not a genuine whig in England that does not feel more compaſſion than anger at their conduct. They believe them in this moment to be as miſerable as their friends ever aſſiſted them. They have ſupplied themſelves of the power of doing good and we do not believe that even rendered deſpotate by apoſtacy, they can be brought willfully to do ill.

Let us ſee, however, what is the nature of the apology which is offered by the advocates for their conduct. "Have theſe perſons changed their principles or their political opinions? No. They have ſuſpended their obſtructions to a more tranquil period." Seldom, we are told with a ſort of ſolid authenticity, that they have not changed, but only ſuſpended their opinions. Then underſtand, therefore, that the Duke of Portland and his friends ſtill think Mr. Pitt an unconſtitutional, and inſolvable miniſter; that he is the author of all the miſfortunes which we have lately ſuffered, and that he ought not to be continued in his office. Every ſyllable of this apology to the new miniſters, if they have not changed their opinions, for every reaſon of this they have ſolemnly, publickly, repeatedly declared.

What do their apologiſts then prove? that theſe lords and gentlemen have agreed to accept the inſtruments of this very unconſtitutional, incapable miniſter; to ſanction with their names, and to juſtify with their ſtrength his meaſures, at the ſame time that they think them bad, and that they have not the power to direct, to controul, or even to modify his acts. In return for which they conſent to accept, at his hands, places, ribands, ſinecures, and penſions. At a moment when they hold out their hand of the conſtitution as their argument for all this, ſhew by their conduct that they are traitors only about the trappings and embroidery of that conſtitution! In the face of inconſiſtency be it ſo? but do not theſe lords and gentlemen imagine that thoſe who have been attached to them from principle, who truſted to their integrity, and who find no perſonal objects in view, will now countenance a deſertion that gives a moral blow to a party, and ſpeciously even in the name of a trading politician?

The partizans of the miniſters tell us, that it was at firſt right to attempt penetrating into the heart of France, and that it was impoſſible to foreſee that the reſiſtance would be ſo ſtrong. But foreſight is eſſential to a miniſter, and the want of it in Mr. Pitt, has coſt the country fifty millions of money.

Little Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and his army ſhould not be heard of in the courſe of a few days, we underſtand *they will be aſtoniſhed at, ſoften or ſtrayed.*

The King of Pruſſia ſays he has ſtrictly fulfilled the ſtipulations of the ſubſidiary treaty. He has now on foot a greater number of troops than were ſubſigned for; and as to how thoſe troops are to be employed, it was not nominated in the bond.

While the advocates of the war are incalculating the neceſſity of proſecuting it with increaſed energy and vigour, they refuſe to tell us, where the means of this increaſed energy and vigour are to be found. Has the Marquis Cornwallis returned with aſſurances that the Emperor's reduced and diſpiritted armies are to be recruited and reanimated, and that the King of Pruſſia's troops are ready to march? If ſo, do they mean to ſay that the purſe of the people of England is to be drawn upon for all deficiencies; that we are to take into Britiſh pay every vagrant of Europe; and to ſubſidize every crown'd drill ſergeant, who will or who will not lend us his troops?

The blue ribband which was generally ſuppoſed to be intended for Earl Howe, was given to the Duke of Portland on very ſolid grounds of preference. To accept of a ſubordinate place in the cabinet, under the exiſting circumſtances, required a greater exertion of courage than to beat the French fleet.

If it be true, as has been reported, that the French have prepared a number of gun boats at Cherburgh and St. Maloes, there can be little doubt of their deſtination. They muſt be intended to cooperate with the army in an attack upon Holland.

Courtiers & Robeſpierres have complained in the Jacobin Club, that ſome of the Paris Journals debaſed them with ſublime panegyric. The taſte of our miniſters is not ſo ſqueamiſh. Their ſtomachs can digeſt any degree of adulation.

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

THE NEW CABINET,

WITH ITS

GRAND AND SUB DIVISIONS.

PITT PARTY.

1 WILLIAM PITT—Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

2. Lord GRANVILLE—Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

3. Earl of Chatham—Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

4. Henry Dundas—Preſident of the Board of Controul, and Treaſurer of the Navy.

5. Duke of Richmond—Maſter General of the Ordnance.

PORTLAND PARTY.

6. Duke of Portland—Secretary of State for the Home Department.

7. Earl FITZWILLIAM—Preſident of the Council.

8. Earl SPENCER—Privy Seal.

9. William WINDHAM—Secretary at war, (with 4000l. a year in addition.

10. Earl MANSFIELD—(with 4000l. a year in addition, for acting as a Cabinet Miniſter.)

MIDDLE MAN.

11. Lord LOUGHBOROUGH—Lord Chancellor.

KING'S PARTY.

12. Lord HAWKESBURY—(with 4000l. a year in addition.)

13. Lord AMHERST—Commander in Chief.

Such is the New Cabinet! And to this Cabinet, made up of ſo many heterogeneous particles, the people of this country are now called upon to give their confidence! Mr. BURKE has truly deſcribed an adminiſtration of this ſort: "He made an adminiſtration ſo chequered & ſpeckled; he put together a piece of joinery, ſo croſsly indented and whimſically dovetailed; a cabinet ſo various in inlaid; ſuch a piece of diverſified moſaic; ſuch a reticulated parquet without cement; here a bit of white ſtone and there a bit of black; parrots and courtiers, King's friends and republicans, whigs and cricts, treacherous friends and open enemies; that it was indeed a very curious ſhew, but utterly unfafe to touch, and unſure to ſtand on."

THE NICE DISTINCTION.

A centinel at *Mahon Tower*, was lately interrupted in his watch by a lady of the very firſt breeding.—"Who goes there?" ſaid the centinel, you cannot paſs." "Not paſs," exclaimed the enraged Fair—"do you know who I am, fellow! Do you know that I am the Colonel's own lady!" "That's neither here nor there," replied the honeſt military watchman; "if you was the Colonel's own WIFE, you ſhould not walk here!"

BRITISH KING'S SPEECH.

HOUSE OF LORDS—JULY 11.

At three o'clock his Majeſty arrived, and being ſeated on the throne, and the Houſe of Commons, with the ſpeaker at their head, having come to the bar, his Majeſty delivered the following ſpeech:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"THE ſtate of public buſineſs enables me now to cloſe this ſeſſion of parliament, in doing which, I have again to acknowledge that aſſiduity and zeal for the intereſts of my people, of which you have before given me ſo many proofs, and which have been ſo particularly manifeſted in the preſent year.

"I am perſuaded that you entertain too juſt a ſenſe of the nature and importance of the conteſt in which we are engaged, to ſuffer your zeal to be abated, or your perſeverance ſhaken, by the recent ſucceſſes of the enemy in the *Netherlands*.

"In a moment which ſo ſtrongly calls for energy and vigor, it is particularly gratifying for me to reflect on the uniform ſkill and bravery of my fleets and armies; the undaunted ſpirit and unwearied exertions of my officers and troops in every ſituation; and the public ſpirit of my people, which have never, at any period been more conſpicuous.

"I have obſerved, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, the rapid and valuable acquiſitions made in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, the ſucceſsful operations which have been carried on in the *Mediterranean*, and the brilliant and effective victory obtained by my fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, an event which muſt ever be remembered as one of the moſt glorious in the naval [illegible] of this country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I return you my warmeſt thanks for the cheerfulneſs and liberality which you have granted the large ſupplies which were neceſſary for the ſervice of the year, and for the maintenance of a cauſe equally important to the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the inveſtigation of the deſigns which had been forwarded againſt the government and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have reſted in me on this occaſion. It will be a principal object of my attention, to make a vigorous and prudent uſe of the additional powers veſted in me for the protection and ſecurity of my people; and relying, as I do, with the utmoſt confidence, on the uniform loyalty and publick ſpirit of the great body of my ſubjects, I have no doubt of ſpeedily and effectually repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked deſigns which have been in agitation.

"It muſt not, however, be forgotten, that theſe deſigns againſt our domeſtic happineſs, are eſſentially connected with the ſyſtem now prevailing in *France*, of which the principles and ſpirit are irreconcileably hoſtile to all regular and eſtabliſhed governments; and that we are therefore called upon, by every conſideration of our eternal ſafety, to continue our efforts in conjunction with my allies, and to perſevere, with increaſed vigor and exertion, in a conteſt, from the ſucceſsful termination of which we can alone expect to eſtabliſh, on a ſolid and permanent foundation, the future ſecurity and tranquility either of this country, or of the other nations of *Europe*."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, that Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday, 13th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday, the 13th day of Auguſt."

JULY 19.

Summons of the French General to the Governor of Sluys.

SIR,

The Diviſion of the French army under your walls informs you of the intention of the Republick, with regard to the town under your command. I think it my duty, acting on the principles of humanity and loyalty, the guide of Republicans, to lay before you the example of *Ypres, Charleroi, and Oſtend; Nieuport* in flames; the defeat of the Imperial troops; the victory of *Fleurus*; the capture of *Mons, Ghent, Tournay, Bruges*, &c. ought to determine you for the good of your country, to deliver up the place you command, and to ſend me hoſtages to treat with, on terms, which will prevent miſfortunes unavoidable from the ardour and courage of the Republicans I have the honor to command. I will wait for your anſwer, and hope you will not heſitate to take the courſe which alone can prevent the violent meaſures in my power, and which I ſhall not delay employing.

(Signed) ALMIN.

ANSWER.

SIR,

The honor of defending a place like *Sluys*, that of commanding a brave garriſon, and the confidence they repoſe in me, are my anſwer.

(Signed) W. H. VANDER DUGN

Major-General.

JULY 22.

FIRE AT RATCLIFF.

Wedneſday afternoon, about two o'clock, a moſt dreadful fire broke out at a barge builder's, Mr. Cleve's, Stone ſtairs, occaſioned by the boiling over of a pitch kettle, that ſtood under his ware houſe which was conſumed in a very ſhort time. It then communicated to a barge, it being low water, lying adjoining the premiſes, laden with ſalt petre and other ſtores. This occaſioned the conflagration to ſpread widely in a very ſhort time. Several other veſſels and ſmall crafts, lying near the barge ſoon after took fire, without any poſſibility of getting them off. The blowing up of the ſaltpetre, from the barge occaſioned large flakes of fire to fall on the ware houſes belonging to the Eaſt India company, from whence the ſaltpetre was removed to the Tower (20 tons of which had been fortunately taken the preceding day.)

When the fire commenced with the Eaſt India ware houſe, the firemen diſcontinued their exertions, and prudently withdrew from the threatening ſcene, as did alſo, by their advice, the neareſt neighbours—Soon after, the conſuſtible matter contained in the building blew up, which an explſion that could only be likened to the burſting of a volcano, and which had the effect upon the ſurrounding houſes, as far as Limehouſe, Towerhill, and Nile end, of the ſhock of an earthquake: theſe immediately adjoining were unroofed.

The conflagration now ſpread in every direction and was greatly increaſed by the wind, which towards evening blew very freſh, and all that followed was "confuſion worſe confounded" by the important efforts which were made to oppoſe what had ſo completely obtained the maſtery; till at length, it may be fairly ſaid, the fire ceaſed for want of materials to conſume, having reached an open ſpace of ground, where the connexion of perſiſtible ſubſtances, was broken.

It was at the farther extremity of Mr. Shakeſpeare's Repoſitt that it ſtopped.

It is not yet poſſible to aſcertain the number of houſes demoliſhed: the whole extent of ground from above Stone-ſtairs to Ratcliff

house bedressed upon it, but it appeares to the spectator to stand by miracle. It belongs to Mr. Bear.

The loss sustained in consequence of the above dreadful catastrophe cannot at present be even guessed at: it must exceed a million sterling!

That fame idea may be formed, the warehouses of Mr. Whiting contained sugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000l. which were entirely destroyed.

The fury of the flames was much increased in their progress in London Street, by the great quantity of deals in the yard of Mr. Joseph Hanks.

A survey was yesterday afternoon taken by the wardens and other officers of the Hamlet, whose report was, that out of 1200 houses, of which the Hamlet consisted, no more than five hundred and seventy were preserved from the conflagration; and what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the support of the poor.

It having been reported that the fire was maliciously occasioned, upon the most minute enquiry it is clearly ascertained it was entirely accidental, from the cause abovementioned. It raged with so much violence, that it was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Cloves and his servants escaped, one of whom was terribly burnt, and is now in the London hospital; and Mr. Cloves himself had unfortunately, his arm broke, and is otherwife much hurt.

From the great diftrefs the above fire occafioned to a great number of poor families, government has humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation, in Stepney Fields, till they can be more comfortably provided for.

ERUPTION of MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Beginning June 17, and ending June 21, 1794.

On Sunday the 15th June, I was called to witneſs the grandeſt, the moſt awful ſight, I ever beheld. It was about eleven at night; and the eruption of mount Veſuvius, I imagine, had burſt forth about twenty minutes previous to the time of my ſeeing it. It was on the ſide of the mountain much below its crater. A few minutes before the fire and ſmoak were viſible, a violent ſhock of the earth was felt, ſufficient to ring the bells in the houſes, and ſhake the doors and windows. When I firſt ſaw it, it had the appearance of an immenſe column of fire ariſing out of an aperture of the earth of a wonderful ſize: the fire was not, or had not the appearance of being thrown up by jets or coup ſur coup, but one continual gerbe. The volume of ſmoak greatly exceeded even what could in any poſſible manner be expected from ſuch a body of fire; and owing to the direction it took, we never loſt ſight of the ſummit of mount Veſuvius, or of Somma, the oppoſite mountain, which heights and the beauty and grandeur of the ſcene. The lava broke out in many places on the ſides, and, it is ſaid, from thirty ſix different openings; theſe, ſoon uniting in one great river of fire, flowed with great rapidity towards Torre de la Grazia, a town at the foot of the mountain on the ſea-ſhore. In its way to this town, it at one time threatned the town of Portici, but happily did not reach it. The ſtream of lava was the whole time a moſt tremendous ſight: the throws from the mountain, the exploſions like thunder, and ſhocks of the earth, were repeated at very ſmall intervals. At three I ventured to bed; but at five the houſe ſhook ſo much, the windows and doors rattled, and the bells rang to that degree that I thought it adviſable to get up again.

The ſcene was now entirely changed: No Veſuvius, no fire, no ſmoak, no lava to be ſeen; the whole atmoſphere was charged with ſmoke, and the powder from them lay an inch thick in the ſtreets: the exploſions and ſhocks were leſs violent, but the ſun was obſcured by the aſhes the greater part of Monday the 16th of June. To what height the ſtones or lava were thrown up, is not accurately known, but probably above 1000 feet: they have been known in a former eruption to have been thrown 11000 feet in height, at which time Sir William Hamilton told me that he picked up ſtones of 60 pounds in weight at the diſtance of 5 or 6 miles, one of 12 pounds at 8 and one of two ounces, at thirty miles diſtance from the mountain.

About ten in the morning, we heard that the town of Torre de la Grazo, eight miles from hence by water, was entirely conſumed, with 26,000 inhabitants: a boat took us there in 2 hours, when we happily found theſe reports greatly exaggerated, for only 8 perſons were loſt, and theſe either old or confined to bed by ſickneſs. Many houſes are burnt and deſtroyed, and more muſt ſuffer the ſame fate, as the lava ſtill continues to roll towards the ſea, tho' not with rapidity.

The main ſtream of lava divided near Torre de la Grazo into four parts; one having made its way through the town, reached the ſea, carrying every thing before it: A ſecond walks on through a valley towards the ſea, without doing much miſchief: a third, though ſlow in its progreſs, is very miſchievious in its effects on a different part of the town. I ſaw a fourth above the town in a vineyard, preſenting a front of lava 800 feet wide and 100 feet high, which threatens more miſchief. Imagine then what muſt have been the miſery of thoſe whoſe houſes or river of lava on the declivity of the mountain before its firſt diviſion.

The rapidity with which it proceeded, varied according to the greater or leſs inclination of the ground over which it paſſed: it reached the town, which was at the diſtance of eight miles in four hours from the time when it firſt broke out. The inhabitants of Torre de la Grazo are calculated at fourteen thouſand, almoſt all of whom fled immediately, without attempting to ſecure any of their effects. I did not ſee more than 150 perſons, and very few of theſe were employed in ſaving any thing out of the houſes that were beginning to take fire. Why they fled ſo ſuddenly, or at leaſt did not return earlier after their firſt panic, I cannot gueſs; for the progreſs of the lava was ſo gradual, that they certainly had time to ſave their effects without endangering themſelves, except in one inſtance, hinder up the mountain, where one houſe with four nuns in it was buried before aſſiſtance could be given.

Thoſe who have made obſervations on volcanoes, ſay, that this is the greateſt and moſt violent eruption ever known ſince the time of Pliny, Anno Domini 79; that the appearance of this, in many of its circumſtances, was ſimilar to an eruption in 1767. at which time the mountain diſcharged its contents during one day and night, then ceaſed for the ſame time and ſo on alternately for ſix days, with exactly the ſame intermiſſions.

June 18.

From the continuance of the noiſe, it is imagined more lava muſt be diſcharged ere long: at this inſtant the noiſe is more violent and the aſhes thicker than ever. There has been no eruption wherein the lava has reached the ſea ſince 1631, at which time the town of Torre de la Grazo was nearly deſtroyed.

June 19.

The crater is fallen in—the aſhes leſs thick; though the rumbling like thunder continues. I believe the danger of another violent ſhock is over. The opening from whence the lava flowed prior to this eruption, was about a quarter of a mile in circumference; it is now imagined to be a mile.

June 21.

Two other towns have been deſtroyed by a ſhower of aſhes, but all danger is over here.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

Authentic.

An expreſs, who left Frederick on Tueſday morning at 7 o'clock, brings the following account:—That colonel ——— with 20 gentlemen on horſeback, had juſt come to from Hager's town with an account, that the deluded people of Alleghany and Waſhington were embodying, and might be expected that or the next day; that there were 500 good men at Frederick, well armed, to high ſpirits, and deſirous that the inſurgents would make the attempt on the arms; that they were now within a few miles of Frederick: the firſt detachment of foot would be at Newmarket on Tueſday evening; the ſecond detachment were apprized of the alarm, and were marching on rapidly; and that the militia were collecting from all quarters to Frederick.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.

IMPORTANT.

We are authorized to ſay, that it has been agreed between Mr. Jay and lord Grenville, that during the preſent negociation and until the concluſion of it, all things ſhall remain and be preſerved in ſtatu quo; that therefore both parties ſhall continue to hold their poſſeſſions, and that all hoſtile encroachments on either ſide ſhould be done away; that all hoſtile meaſures (if any ſuch ſhould have taken place) ſhall ceaſe; and that, in caſe it ſhould unfortunately have happened, that priſoners or property ſhould have been taken, the priſoners ſhall be releaſed and property reſtored; and that both governments ſhall immediately give orders and inſtructions accordingly. Arrangements have been accordingly taken on both ſides.

With reſpect to the negociation at large we can only obſerve, that we are informed thro the means of a gentleman, lately in London, in whoſe opportunities of intelligence we have confidence, that when Mr. Jay entered into explanations with Lord Grenville, there was no reaſon to be diſſatisfied, or to conſider appearances as being unfavourable, and that no delays, or arts to procraſtinate had been practiſed; that conſiderable progreſs had been taken place, and Mr. Jay had been preſented to the king and queen, the reception by whom was ſatisfactory: that the general conduct of our government received the moſt unreſerved approbation, and the character of the Preſident was ſpoken of in terms of the higheſt reſpect; that the mals of the Britiſh nation was well diſpoſed towards us: that as to deſigns, which may, or may have been in the cabinet, no body could ſpeak with any preciſion, that war with us would certainly be an unpopular meaſure, provided nothing ſhould occur to fix the imputation of aggreſſion on us: that a new arrangement of the miniſtry was ſaid to have taken place and would be ſoon announced; that, if true, it would give ſtrength to the adminiſtration by uniting the leaders of the contending parties: that it is not improbable, that the operation of this change in the miniſtry would occaſion ſome delay, as the concurrence and conſent of the new miniſters would be neceſſary to the ſtability of any ſyſtem relative to the United States that may be in contemplation: that the informant would not pretend to predict or even conjecture what that ſyſtem may be; and that things appeared to be ſo circumſtanced, as that meaſure a hoſtile nor a pacific ſyſtem would ſurprize him.

There is an account in Town of the Inſurgents having made an attack on Fort Pitt—the citizens of Pittſburgh having joined the Garriſon which conſiſts of about 700 men, the inſurgents were beat off with loſs, ſome being killed and a number taken priſoners.

Captain Miller confirms the account of the capture and ſinking of four Algerine cruizers by a Britiſh frigate—but ſays the affair happened within the ſtraits—and that none of the Algerians can get out.

Capt. Gardner from St. Croix, informs that on Sunday laſt he was boarded off the Capes by a French, 44 gun frigate called Le Cato, 70 days from Breſt—bound for the Delaware.

By the veſſels juſt arrived from the Havanna, we hear that a dreadful hurricane roſe there on the 27th of Auguſt, by which upwards of 50 ſail of veſſels were driven aſhore, and ſeveral of them totally loſt.

Upon comparing ſeveral letters received from the weſtward, the following, tho an imperfect, is the moſt correct account we can at preſent obtain of the ſituation of things in that country.

On Thurſday the 11th inſtant the people aſſembled for the purpoſe of deciding on the Commiſſioners propoſals. In Alleghany county the meetings were in election diſtricts, which are five in number. In the Pittſburgh diſtrict, the buſineſs was conducted and terminated in harmony. The town had not above 12 or 15 diſſentients, and the people from the country were open and firm in their determinations to ſupport the laws, aiding they declared they ſigned the paper at the riſk of their property.—There were in this diſtrict about 500 folkerifters, and tho not a majority of the whole diſtrict, they were a great majority of thoſe who voted. In the diſtrict of the Forks of Yough a motion was made that every one ſhould be at liberty to vote his mind freely, without danger—during this motion was overruled, and on putting the motion for fubmiſſion the majority was for war. The parties then ſeparated, with mutual threats, but without any ſigning the declaration, or doing any further. In Reed's diſtrict the buſineſs began peaceably, but towards evening a tumult aroſe—the paper which had been ſigned by ſome was demanded and the event was not fully known. In the lower diſtrict it was expected there would be no voting, as a party had ſurrounded the houſe of Samuel Wilſon, one of the laſeil committee, and had taken from him all the papers, and which he had undertaken to diſtribute.—From the other diſtrict no accounts were received; but ſuch were ſtill the apprehenſions in that country that an aſſociation, for mutual defence, had been entered into by thoſe who agreed to ſubmit. In Weſtmoreland county, where they voted in townſhips, there was a great diverſity of opinions, in ſome a large and firm majority for ſubmiſſion; in other the minority overawed the majority. To Mr. Findley's townſhip there was great violence, and the papers were torn after the ſigning began.

Mr. Porter, a Preſbyterian clergyman, by his firm and decilive conduct in the pulpit, was the happy means of inducing almoſt all his congregation to ſubſcribe.

At Greenſburgh the majority declared they were for peace, but when they were called upon to give explicit aſſurances of it by ſubſcribing, only 80 out of 300 ventured to put their names to the paper—and after night there was ſome diſturbance and ſkirmiſhing of a ſlight nature, in which one had fignal.

From Waſhington county there has been received, but it is ſtill ſaid in a more favorable diſpoſition than has been generally expected. But there is ſtill a great party there—and it appears that the armed bodies were to be ſent out to oppoſe the returns which are directed to be made to Mr. Roſs, one of the commiſſioners, at Union-Town, and if they ſhould fail in that, to arreſt Mr. Roſs and detain him to deliver them up.

We have not been able to collect any information of what paſſed in Fayette county, in that part of Bedford which lies on the mountains.

FREDERICK TOWN, Sept. 11.

On Saturday evening information was received that the emiſſaries of the Weſtern antifederal inſurgents had been buſily employed during the whole of the week, in ſtirring up a number of the People, living on the Kittochton mountain, in this county, to oppoſe the government, and that they were about to give a proof of their diſpoſitions, by planting Anarchy Poles in ſeveral places—part of the Frederick Town militia, with the troop of horſe, were ordered in purſuit of them, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. From information received at the proceeding evening, and that communicated, as we underſtand, by letters, it was ſuppoſed the deſtachment would be attacked, either at Middletown, or the Catoctin Furnace, at which place, where Poles were erected, with flags flying, guarded by armed men; but before the troops reached either place, thoſe gallant heroes, who had ſo bravely run or Death" on each of their flags, thought proper to fly. The Poles were notified by the troops, and parties were taken to endeavour to find the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who had been conſpicuous in their guilt, but had been completely ſcattered, well as their grain, was to be ſeen. The bloody flags were ſtripped from their anarchy poles and—brought to town, where the ſame evening, as here they were proudly burnt under the pillory, which was greatly pleaſing to the inhabitants of the town.

On Monday the Sheriff, attended by a detachment of the troop, went in ſearch of the leaders of thoſe poltroons, and caught one of them——another finding he could not well eſcape, ſurrendered, and entered into recognizance. They, according to the eſtabliſhed rule among fraitors, when detected, plead ignorance, and ſtrive to uſe their exertions to prevail on their followers to ſurrender themſelves in the civil authority this day.—It is remarkable that moſt of them are of the ſeceding claſs!! How nearly do the oppoſite extremes, of tyranny and anarchy approach each other? are they not twin brothers? As ſaid the anarchy poles, laſtly ſeen in Roger's Town and other parts of Weſtington county, are ſuffered to remain, and that no efforts has been made by the militia to deſtroy them, or to ſuppreſs the frequent meetings of ſeditious aſſemblies. It is hoped it will ſhortly be otherwiſe.

On the 3d inſtant Lieutenant M'Clelin detached from Capt. Evan's company 40 men, were attacked on the Cumberland path, near the Coal Orchard, eighteen miles from South Weſt Point by a body of Indians conſiſting of upwards of 60 hoſtile warriors. Lieutenant M'Clelin made a brave and ſoldierly defence tho' ſuffering the Creeks; but was compelled to retreat with the loſs of four men killed or wounded and four miſſing in all, 38 ſaddles, and bridles blankets guns and proviſions.—On the ſide of the Creeks, the loſs is not aſcertained; but from the obſtinacy and bravery of the defence, in the report of Lieutenant M'Clellin (who himſelf received in the midſt of danger and others there is reaſon to believe, the loſs from 12 to 16. The Creek commander was confidently held and is numbered among the ſlain, as a certainty.

On the 12th inſtant, about ten o'clock at night, a party of Indians conſiſting of fifteen, attacked the Half Run block houſe fifteen miles north of this place, at which non-commiſſioned officer and ten private are ſtationed, for the defence of the frontiers, and continued around it until the arrival of Captain Beaird, with a party of the neighboring militia, to its relief. The federal troops received no injury: as the fire was warmly returned, but with what ſucceſs is not known.

On the ſame day, Captain Evans, with the part of his company under his immediate command, (Lieutenant M'Clellan being detached with a party) fell on the trail of the Indians, who ſtole Hindl's negroe, the 29th; and purſuing the trial into Cumberland mountain, overtook the Indians, killed one, and retrieved the horſes.

On the 4th inſt. in the evening, William Blackburn, a federal ſoldier, and David Dezmond, a militia ſoldier, on duty at Fort Granger, twenty two miles below this place, were fired upon by a party of Indians, near the Fort. The former was killed and the latter wounded. Blackburn received the fire, and it is believed killed an Indian—Dezmond's horſe was alſo killed, and he was ſtruck with a ball at the moment he preſented his gun, which prevented its firing.

On the 30th of July, about 20 Indians broke the lock of Col. Patton's ſmoke houſe, and robbed it of pewter, tallow, butter, &c. and opened a ſtable within four miles of Millville, and took a horſe their from.

The four men, who were miſſing from Lieutenant M'Clellan's detachment after the action of the 13th inſtant, has ſince reached South Weſt Point. William Lee, one of the above number, arrived at South Weſt Point, on the 18th inſtant, and reports, that he was made priſoner by the Indians, from whom he eſcaped. He reports the number of the Indians to have been two hundred, and their main camp, when he made his eſcape, was within eighteen miles of South Weſt Point, blackberries.

The Creek demand upon the Chickaſaws, of Quimingo, Wolf's Friend, William Colbert or William Gover, to be by them put to death in ſatisfaction for the brother of the Mad Dog, has ended in the Creeks having ſent ſix warriors, with a flag, to the Chickaſaws, to declare that the Creeks are willing to recede from that demand, and will peace with the Chickaſaws.

The heads of the above demand reaching General Wayne's camp, ſeparated by order of the Chickaſaws left to return home for the defence of their nation. They have reached Naſhville, and have with them a ſcalp.—

Nineteen Chickaſaws have alſo returned, from Wayne's camp with two ſcalps.

Theſe two returning parties report, that the whole of the Chickaſaws and Chocktaws in Wayne's army took 18 ſcalps.

One Chocktaw was killed in the action at Fort Recovery, on the 30th of June; and ſcalped and ſcalpleſs.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

We underſtand that a very general diſpoſition prevails among our fellow citizens in the weſtern counties, that the federal troops may will march againſt them.—That unfortunate and miſtaken nation may be ſoon puniſhed as one of the principal cauſes of their diſtreſſes in the preſent ſtruggle.

Though ſome of the leaders of theſe deluded people have already come in, and accepted pardon within the time fixed by government, yet others have not done ſo. The news of the actual march of the federal army will undoubtedly produce a conſiderable alteration in their opinions, and they will begin to repent when it is too late.

As the expence of this arrangement will be very conſiderable, it appears to be the general opinion that ſome ſacrifices muſt be made, not only for the ſake of holding an example in future, but that the *United States* may be reimburſed for the waſte of money and the time of individuals. Fifteen thouſand men, eſtimating the value of their labour at a dollar per day—amount in forty days, or two months only, to one hundred thouſand dollars.

The pay and ſubſiſtence of the troops, it is ſtated is only two thirds of that ſum, ſuppoſes a ſecond loſs to the public of ſix hundred thouſand dollars. Thus we have, as a ſingle daily, a real damage to the country of a million and a half of dollars.

The French, it appears by the laſt accounts, have eſtabliſhed *Peter Petty* in Cayenne. This can, however, be no acquiſition of the ſlave trade, unleſs they throw themſelves into the Tarter, as they muſt ſurrender if the ſtandard prove untenable. It is a miſtake, that their forces are ſo much reduced by ſickneſs as to have been the evacuation. They have now enough capable of doing duty, but muſt be in want of ammunition, having kept up a continual fight with the Engliſh ſince their landing, and having found little, if any, ammunition in the town. The Engliſh at preſent, are too weak in that quarter to execute any active enterprize on the place, which will finally belong to the nation whoſe reinforcements ſhall firſt arrive.

Montgomery's Blues on Monday evening raiſed the ſign of the Orange-tree, five miles from the city, on the new road to Lancaſter, and were there quartered in barns. Yeſterday morning they proceeded on their march at 8 o'clock. The main body of infantry have taken another road, are encamped on Monday evening at the ſign of the buck, eleven miles from the city.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

Full Sentence, Preſident of the Council and Mr. Grenville, brother to Lord Grenville are diſpatched from England on a ſpecial miſſion to Berlin. The object of their miſſion is ſaid to be very important, as it involves the queſtion of a continuation of the war.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Governor Lee of Virginia left Richmond the 18th inſt. to take command of the troops deſtined to act againſt the inſurgents.

Accounts from Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Maryland, and Virginia, all agree that the militia enroll themſelves at the preſent criſis, with great alacrity; conſidering themſelves embarking in the moſt neceſſary cauſe, the defence of our free and happy republican Conſtitution of Government. In ſome places they have parted from their families and friends, bucaning for the laws and conſtitution of their country.

Emmiſſaries have been diſcovered in all parts of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania and Virginia, where the militia were enrolling, attempting to diſſuade them from obeying the orders of the Executive. Theſe incendiaries addreſs themſelves to the compaſſion of their Countrymen; "ſee what, ſay they, would you take arms and ſhed the blood of your fellow citizens!" Thoſe villain men forget that the inſurgents have begun theſe outrages; and have *firſt taken arms, burnt houſes, and attempted to murder their fellow citizens.* This, tortoiſh, is an *arme* in the Intergents; but when their fellow citizens riſe to *protect* themſelves and their property, they are charged with cruelty. Even in this city, perſons have been ever heard, expreſſing a wiſh that the inſurgents might ſtand by each other, that they might ſucceed. Theſe men were ſhielded by darkneſs and conſidered as unknown; but it behooves all republicans to keep an eye on the foes of our government who are lurking all-ar the country, ſpreading ſedition, and ſowing the ſeeds of jeaouſy and diſcord.

October 1.

Accounts from Philadelphia ſtate, that ſeveral people have died there ſuddenly, during the laſt week, which alarmed ſome. The ſubjects were not yellow, but the fever was genuid. Yet the authority report, that it has not been more healthy there for many years.

Accounts from New-Haven ſtate, that the fever rather increaſes than otherwiſe.

Our accounts from Pungh keepſie, Albany, &c. contain melancholy details of ſick families and ſudden deaths, by nervous, billious, and putrid fevers.

From the Weſt Indies we have alſo diſtreſſing accounts of the ravages of a fatal diſeaſe.

HARTFORD, October 2.

Died in this City laſt evening, after a ſhort illneſs, Dr. LEVERET HUBBARD of New Haven, aged 71. The Doctor was on his return from Northampton, where he had been on buſineſs.

BOSTON, October 6.

FROM PHILAD. SEPT. 25.

"The Preſident will not, I think, command the troops. It would be abſurd to ſuppoſe it. One company, which has marched from this city, contains ſoldiers who are worth above a million of money."

THE LAST MAILS

Brought nothing new. The drama of *Pittſburgh* is drawing towards its cataſtrophe. From the manner in which the buſineſs is preſenting, there is no doubt it will be well done.

It is rather ſingular, that thoſe who were moſt in favour of the ſhooting, drowning and guillotining the *Freedoms of France*, ſhould be moſt in favour of lenient meaſures towards the inſurgents at *Pittſburgh*! But ſuch is the fact.

Sept. 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability in Philadelphia, to his friend here, of the above date.

"The Preſident, accompanied by Col. Hamilton, and Mr. Dallas, has juſt left town for Carliſle, the rendezvous of the Jerſey and Pennſylvania militia. The Virginia and Maryland militia are all moving forward to Fort Cumberland. Gov. Lee, of Virginia is the Commander in Chief of the army againſt the inſurgents. Many of thoſe deluded people are endeavouring now to make their peace; I expect however, it is too late for ſome of them.

"The citizens of Philadelphia have for a few days been under ſome alarm; the fatal diſeaſe of the laſt year has again appeared; however, as yet we are under no very ſerious apprehenſions—it is true ſome ſudden deaths happen every day—two of Mr. Hodgdon's Clerks are dead—two others of our acquaintance were taken ill on Wedneſday laſt.

"We have no official accounts from Gen. Wayne; all anxiety to hear from him."

IMPORTANT.

"P. S. Mr. Fenno has juſt favoured me with the incloſed Hand-Bill, publiſhed in Baltimore.

HAND BILL.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.

By two gentlemen juſt arrived from Kentucky we have been favoured with the following very

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Lexington, Sept. 8, 1794.

An expreſs arrived here on Saturday evening about 8 o'clock with letters from the army, from which we have collected the following particulars.

On the 20th ult. about 140 miles advance of Greenville, the advance guards, conſiſting of two companies, were attacked by about 1200 Indians and Canadian militia; the attack being ſudden and unexpected, the advance guard fell back on the main army, and through them into confuſion, which occaſioned a retreat of about two miles before they formed again; after forming, not more than two heavy fires were exchanged before they were ordered to charge the enemy, which was inſtantly done; upon which the enemy gave ground, and our men ruſhing forward with expectation, the enemy were diſcouraged from their covers, and the cavalry taking advantage of that event, purſued them about two miles, when they diſperſed. The action continued about an hour and a quarter; we had about 30 men killed, and 80 wounded; among the former are Capt. Campbell of the cavalry, and Lieut. Towles of the infantry. Among the latter are Capt. Slough, Capt. Vantrallear, Capt. Prior and Lieut. Campbell Smith, of the federal army;—Seven of the Volunteers were killed, and fourteen wounded. One hundred and twenty-ſeven ſcalps were taken, and a number killed in the river that were not ſcalped. The army remained three days on the ground, and returned to Fort-Defiance, at the mouth of the Auglaize, where they were on the 25th ult.

The action happened within ſight of a ſtrong Britiſh fort, regularly built, and garriſoned with three hundred men, between forty and fifty miles below Fort-Defiance, on the Maumee of the Lakes. The commander in chief ſent a flag to major Campbell, commander of the Britiſh garriſon, to march his men out to the neareſt Britiſh poſt, and give up the fort, both of which he poſitively refuſed. The Indians had 3000 acres of land in corn, all in excellent order on the bottoms of the Maumee river, a conſiderable quantity of which the army have deſtroyed.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 8.

On Friday laſt, the Supreme Judicial Court, ended their September term in this town—during this ſeſſion, *Elias Hall* and *Charles Hayſtead*, were convicted of Counterfeiting Gold and Silver Coin, and ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory and to be confined on Caſtle Iſland for the term eight years—alſo, one *Whaley*, for breaking open the public ſtores in Springfield, ſentenced to ſit on the gallows, and to be confined on Caſtle Iſland five years.

It is a ſingular fact that a Mrs. Johnſton of Newbury Port, viewing and kiſſing the corpſe of her child, after a funeral prayer, immediately expired in a fit of grief.

DIED, at Bennington, on the 17th ult. very ſuddenly, Miſs MARY SHELDON, *aged* 19, *daughter of Mr.* BENJAMIN SHELDON, *of this town.*

Seth Wright,

HAS juſt received a new ſupply of

BOOKS,

Which in addition to thoſe he has on hand, make a general aſſortment conſiſting of

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHIYSCK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT.
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS.

ALSO, the following collections of MUSICK, viz: Holden in 3 vol. Worceſter Collection, Hans Gram's Thankſgiving Anthem—An Anthem ſacred to the memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Dea. Rogerſon, Kimball's and Billings's new works.

THE above BOOKS, will be diſpoſed of as low as at any Bookſtore whatever. School Books by the doz. as uſual—thoſe who with to furniſh themſelves with Libraries ſhall have them on the ſame terms as they can be obtain'd in Boſton or New-York.

☞ THOSE of his cuſtomers that are indebted to him and the time of payment by contract became due laſt Spring, are hereby notified, that unleſs they are ſettled this fall, he ſhall put the ſame into an attorney's hands to collect without any further notice.

Northampton, Oct. 8, 1794.

HAMPSHIRE, ſs.

To the Sheriff of the County of Hampſhire, or his deputy, or either of the Conſtables of Northampton, within and for the county of Hampſhire, on the fourth Tueſday of September 1794.

HUMBLY SHEWS,

EUNICE BRECK, of Northampton, in the ſame county, That ſhe was married to SAMUEL BRECK, late of ſaid Northampton, Tailor, on the twenty ſecond day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven, and has ever ſince that time been the faithful wife of the ſaid SAMUEL—but the ſaid SAMUEL, ſince the marriage aforeſaid, has often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed ADULTERY, with divers perſons; and during the laſt ſeventeen months, the ſaid Samuel has voluntarily left and abſented himſelf from the ſaid Eunice, and has not during that period afforded any aſſiſtance in ſupporting her or their children—Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this court, ſhe may be divorced from the bond of her marriage, with the ſaid Samuel, and that ſuch part of the eſtate of the ſaid Samuel may be aſſigned to her, for her ſupport, as your Honors ſhall think fit,—and as in duty bound ſhall pray.

EUNICE BRECK.

SEPTEMBER TERM, at *Northampton*, 1794.

ORDERED, That the Libellant, notify the reſpondent SAMUEL BRECK, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampſhire, on the laſt Tueſday of April next, by publiſhing an atteſted copy of the Libel and order thereon, three weeks ſucceſſively in the Hampſhire Gazette, printed at Northampton, by William Butler, the laſt publication to be at leaſt three months, before the ſitting of ſaid Court, that he may then and there ſhew cauſe why the prayer of the libellant ſhould not be granted.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

A true copy of the Libel and Order.

Atteſt—J. TUCKER, Clerk.

LIST of Letters in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

JOHN WRIGHT, Northampton,
Obed Shaf, Williamſburgh,
John C. Williams, Eſq. Hadley,
Joſeph Rice, Conway,
George Tanner, Worthington,
Samuel Bacon, Lanesborough,
Timothy Stockwell, Hadley,
John Field, Conway,
Daniel Dewey, Eſq. Williamſtown,
John Smith, Conway,
Daniel Ludden, Worthington,
Gad Smith, Whatley,
Capt. ——— Toby, Conway,
Capt. Joſeph Clapp, Eaſtampton,
Dr. Morris Dwight, Northampton,
Joſiah Lindley, Northford,
Solomon Belcwood, Amherſt,
Col. Samuel Bradford, Northampton,
Joſeph Butler, Pittsfield,
John Hart, Hatfield, 2.
Manna Wadſworth & Co. Pittsfield,

I. BRECK, Poſt-Maſter,

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, the beginning of Auguſt laſt, 10 SHEEP, marked as follows, viz: Seven marked with a ſwallow-tail, on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the upper ſide of the ſame ear—one ſheep marked with a ſwallow-tail on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the under and upper ſide of the ſame—The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1794. AARON HALL.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcribed, in Worthington, on the 3d inſt. a light gray gelding HORSE, three years old laſt ſpring, a ſmall ſized trotter and pacer, dark main and tail, good carriage and high life, ſhod all round, lately come off a journey and ſomewhat galled on the left ſide, a place on his back ſomewhat ſwelled, no natural or artificial mark. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have eight dollars reward, and ten dollars for the Thief. NAHUM EAGER.

Worthington, Oct. 4, 1794.

TAKEN up in damage, ſome time ſince, two WEATHERS, ſuppoſed to be loſt from a drove—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

WANTED, 200 cords of White Oak, and Hemlock BARK, for which good pay will be made, by

PHELPS and CLAPP.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

☞ THOSE of his cuſtomers that are indebted to him and the time of payment by contract became due laſt Spring, are hereby notified, that unleſs they are ſettled this fall, he ſhall put the ſame into an attorney's hands to collect without any further notice.

Northampton, Oct. 8, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a load or two of CHARCOAL, for which cash will be given on delivery.

Enquire of

EOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Oct. 8, 1794.

From the New York Journal.
Let Americans shout *Ca Ira!* Long live the Republic.

WHILE Canada begins the reel,
And other states invite 'em;
And Mexico begins to feel
They've not a Don to fight 'em.

Shout Ca ira, 'twill go on,
Freedom's foes are handy,
Grind the sword and clean the gun,
Yankee doodle dandy.

While humbled tyrants homage bring,
At which they'll soon be handy,
The world shall with Ca ira sing,
And yankee doodle dandy.

Shout Ca ira, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
(From the Brussels Gazette.)

LOST, a small body of 60,000 PRUSSIANS;—as they have nine months British pay slung in their pockets, it is hoped that they have not, by any unforeseen accident, directed their route to Poland instead of Flanders.

Any person who can give a satisfactory account of the corps of Military Wanderers, are desired to apply without loss of time to major general Macck!

" REMEDY FOR PUTRID FEVERS.
" *To the PRINTERS of the SHELBURNE MERCURY.*

" Gentlemen,

AS Putrid Fevers are frequently, (and especially at this time) very prevalent in different parts of this kingdom, it were to be wished that every person knew and attended to the following fact, viz. That *Nitre or Barre*, to the quantity of three or four spoonsful bath been exhibited in Putrid cases, with the most singular success, so that patients in the extremity of this very contagious and most fatal disease, have been almost instantly observed recovered from a dying state to perfect safety.

" N. B. This simple but very efficacious remedy, bath been recently discovered and applied, by a very benevolent and worthy clergyman, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright: and it is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the faculty, and those of the clergy who have frequent access to the sick will neither despise, or neglect such an invaluable discovery. Probably it will be expedient to use a little warm water to wash the Yeast down the patients throat; and to administer at the intermediate hours, and as useful auxiliaries a few of the customary and efficacious antiseptic cordials and draughts.

" The substance of this paragraph, is extracted from the 502d page of the Monthly Review, for March 1794, and is now presented for public inspection and the relief of the afflicted, by

PHILANTROPOS.

" Bridgport, June 19, 1794.

DESPOTISM.

KING JOHN AND THE JEW.

KING JOHN being once at Bristol, made a demand on a Jew (who was supposed to be the richest man in the king's dominions, and therefore the fittest bird to begin plucking) of a free gift of ten thousand marks; which in those days, was an enormous sum. The Israelite refusing, John ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till he consented. The Jew lost eleven of his teeth, and then paid the sum required of him; which was only to support the monarch's obcxious favorites.

By the PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS from a hope, that the combinations against the constitution and laws of the United States, in certain of the Western counties of Pensylvania would yield to time and reflection, I thought it sufficient, in the first instance, rather to take measures for calling forth the militia, than immediately to embody them;—but the moment is now come, when the overtures of forgiveness with no other condition, than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted—when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the being of government, has been trodden without effect;—when the well disposed in those counties, are unable by their influence and example to reclaim the wicked from their fury, and are compelled to associate in their own defence:—when the proffered lenity has been perversely misinterpreted into an apprehension, that the citizens will march with reluctance;—when the opportunity of examining the serious consequences of a treasonable opposition has been employed in propagating principles of anarchy, endeavouring thro' calumnies to alienate the affections of order from its support, and inviting enemies to perpetrate fimilar acts of insurrection,—when it is manifest that violence would continue to be exercised upon every attempt to enforce the laws—When therefore government is set at defiance, the contest being whether a small proportion of the United States shall dictate to the whole union, and at the expence of those, who desire peace, indulge a desperate ambition:

Now therefore I George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irresistable duty, consigned to me by the constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;"—deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own government; commiserating such, as remain obstinate from delusion;—but resolved in perfect reliance on that gracious providence which so signally displays its goodness towards this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law;—Do hereby declare and make known, that with a satisfaction, which can be equalled only by the merits of the militia summoned into service from the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity, in obeying the call of the present, though painful, yet commanding necessity; that a force, which according to every reasonable expectation is adequate to the exigency, is already in motion to the scene of disaffection;—that those who have confided, or shall confide in the protection of government, shall meet full succour under the standard and from the arms of the United States;—that those who having offended against the laws have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly.

And I do moreover exhort all individuals, officers, and bodies of men, to contemplate with abhorrence the measures leading directly or indirectly to those crimes, which produce this rebate to military coercion: to check in their respective spheres, the efforts of misguided or designing men to substitute their misrepresentation in the place of truth and their discontents in the place of liable government;—and to call to mind that as the people of the United States have been permitted under the Divine favour in perfect freedom, after solemn deliberation, and in an enlightened age, to elect their own government; so will their gratitude for this ineftimable blessing be best distinguished by firm exertions to maintain the constitution and the laws.

And lastly I again warn all persons whomsoever and wheresoever, not to abet, aid or comfort the insurgents aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril; and I do also require all officers and other citizens, according to their several duties, as far as may be in their power, to bring under the cognizance of the law all offenders in the Premises.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia the twenty-fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the nineteenth.

GO: WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

HUDSON, September 4.

Extract of a letter from a person belonging to this city, dated Brest, 29th June, 1794, to his friend here.

" I wrote you from St. Maloes, but am fearful my letter did not come to hand, I arrived at this port 10 days ago, in the frigate La Resolu, of 36 guns, who captured the vessel I belonged to in the channel on the 13th ult. and sent her into this port, but detained me on board the frigate. The captain offered me the command of a gun, and having prefented me with a suit of naval regimentals, a pair of pistols, a sword and a liberty cap, I consented to take charge of it, we were then standing for an English frigate—at half past 4 the engagement commenced, the first broadside we received, killed 23 of our men, every man was killed at my gun except myself.

We then work short round and hauled our wind, and got his three mast in one, have our mainand mizen topsails to the mast, and poured in our whole broadside, which killed upward of 50 men, and cut away his mizen and mainop mall, he then hauled down his colours, and in 5 minutes set them again, and kept them set until he shot away our foretop mast, and killed 6 men on our forecastle, we gave another broadside and grappled him; he immediately struck his colours, we then took possession of the ship, carried his colours and sent him to Brest. We then refitted our ship, and proceeded on our course, the next we took was a ship of 22 guns, from Liverpool, upon a cruize, we carried her to St. Maloes; and having recruited our men went to sea again. In 5 days after we took two English merchantmen bound up the streights, and 4 Irish brigs bound to Jamaica, loaded with beef and butter.

Having joined 4 first rate Ships, we took 3 Dutch men of War, and 20 sail of merchantmen, we then came into Brest, where I left the frigate and went on board my own ship: here I beheld a sight which you will think almost incredible, near 300 sail of English merchantmen lay here with their colours reversed, besides many Spanish and Dutch ships. The French nation is in a very flourishing situation and their arms are every where victorious."

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting at Northampton within and for the County of Hampshire, on the 4th Tuesday of September 1794.

HUMBLY SHEWS,

ELIZABETH McLEAN, of Cumington, in said county. That on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, she was married to OBED McLEAN, late of said Cumington, and has ever since that time conducted as the faithful wife of the said OBED—but the said OBED, since the marriage aforesaid, has violated the marriage covenant, and has cohabited with one Dorothy Byer, as his wife, and committed adultery with her the said Dorothy, and has left the said Elizabeth, and for a long time has offered her no assistance in supporting herself or their children—your petitioner therefore prays your Honors, that by a Decree of this Court, that she may be divorced from her marriage with the said OBED, and that the bonds of Matrimony between them may be dissolved—And as in duty bound, shall pray—

BETSEY McLEAN.

SEPTEMBER TERM, at *Northampton*, 1794.

ORDERED, That the Libellant notify the respondent OBED M'LEAN, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks successively, in the *Hampshire Gazette*, printed at Northampton, by William Butler, the last publication to be at least four months, before the sitting of said Court; that he may then and there shew cause why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and order thereon.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the Public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Which with their former assortment make it as complete as can be found in the county—which will be disposed of uncommon low for Cash, or short credit—Also, W. Ladd N. E. Rum, by Hhd. or gall. Molasses, Dotted and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea, Hyson and Souchong Teas, 4, 6d, and 20d Nails, Brads of all sizes, Saw-Mill and Crosscut Saws. Hand do. all kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass—Horseman's Sword Blades, and Pistols, Salmon by Hd. Codfish by Quintal, Powder and Shot, variety of Gilt and other Looking Glasses, general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewise received a large quantity of Swedes and Russia Iron, which they will sell by the ton or 1000 weapon good terms, likewise, German and Crawley Steel. Grindstones, &c. &c. The above GOODS will be sold upon as good terms as at any store in the county, without distinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9. 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber the 19th July last, a red HEIFER, two years old last spring, marked with a slit in the top of the left ear, I. W. cut into the left horn. Whoever has taken or may take up said Heifer, and give information where she may be obtained, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JESSE WILD, Jun.

Williamsburgh, August 6, 1794.

Just Published,
AND TO BE SOLD AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 1/6.)

Prophetic Conjectures
ON THE
French Revolution,

And other Recent and Shorly expected Events.

CASH Given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

William Pynchon, Treasurer of the County of Hampshire, begs calls upon all Collectors of County Taxes, who are in arrears, that they immediately discharge themselves of the same, and that unless they do he shall issue warrants of distress against them.

October 1, 1794.

AS the time is near at hand for leaving on, which affords the subscriber an opportunity of expending more than ordinary stock of Money, he wishes those that have favoured him with their commands, would favour him with their money; if not, to call and settle their book accounts by note, by the 15th of October next as he is resolved upon such settlement.

He also wants a Journeyman to the Shoemaking business, together with a boy 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice to the shoemaking and tanning business.

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 15. 1794.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING, a smart active likely LAD about 16 years of age. Also, a JOURNEYMEN to the said Business—to both of whom good encouragement will be given.

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, October 1. 1794.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at Mr. Afahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at two o'clock P. M. about 50 Acres of Land, lying in Norwich, also, two lots in the South part of the Meadow, in Northampton, both the property of SOLOMON CLAPP, deceased:

ASAHEL CLAPP,
AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, October 1. 1794.

TO be sold, a quantity of Hating and Spinning WOOL.

Enquire of
JOSIAH GILLET.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 26, 1794.

THE Printer hereof hereby calls on all Persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, or otherwise, to make immediate payment—all accounts of more than one years standing, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless settled previous to the first of November next.

October 1, 1794.

CASH, at the New-York price given for TALLOW, by JUSTIN and ELIAS LYMAN, 30 rods North of the Ferry. They have for sale, a few bbls. St. Croix Rum, 1 pcrs hogsheads, 182 Salt, Stone-Lime by the cask and by the barrel, as low as into be purchased in the city.

Hartford, Sept. 22. 1794.

TO be sold, a Surveyor's COMPASS & CHAIN, both good—also, SCALES and DIVIDERS, cheap for Cash.

Apply to
ETHAN MARSHEL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a black MARE COLT, two years old, with two white feet, and a small Star in the forehead—the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY JUSTIN.

Goshen, Sept. 26. 1794.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform the Publick, that they are carrying on the Clothiers business over the Meeting House in Worthington, where Customers may depend upon having their Cloth dressed with neatness and dispatch, by the Publick's most humble servants.

OLIVER LOWLER,
MORRIS TUCKER.

Worthington, Sept. 16. 1794.

Benjamin Bolles,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the Clothier's works lately erected by Mr. *James Blackmarr*, in Worthington, where he means to carry on the CLOTH DRESSING business, equal to any in the country. He having acquainted himself in the above business at the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, and elsewhere, till he thinks himself sufficiently well qualified to carry on the above business with neatness and the greatest dispatch; where the curious may be favoured with any colour, Scarlet excepted, and the terms of pay made as easy as most people would with. The least favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1794. [NUMB. 424.]

NEW-YORK, October 4.

IMPORTANT and AUTHENTIC.

War-Office, Oct. 1, 1794.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived at this office with dispatches from Major General Wayne to the Secretary at War, of which the following are copies.

JOHN STAGG, jun. Clerk.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 14.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the army under my command took possession of this very important post on the morning of the 8th inst. the enemy on the preceding evening having abandoned all their settlements, towns and villages, with the apparent marks of surprize and precipitation as to amount to a positive proof that our approach was not discovered by them until a few days previous to our actual arrival.

The Indians made such demonstrations for a few days previous to taking up our line of march, as to induce the savages to expect our advance by the route of the Miami villages to the left, or towards Roche de Bout by the right, which feints appear to have produced the desired effect, by drawing the attention of the enemy to both points, and gave an opening for the army to approach undiscovered by a devious route, i. e. in a central direction, and which would be impracticable for an army, except in a dry season, such as then prevailed.

Thus, sir, we have gained possession of the grand emporium of the hostile Indians of the West, without the loss of blood—a very extensive and highly cultivated corn and garden, (how the work of many hands. The margins of those beautiful rivers, the Miamis of the lake and Au Glaize, appear like one continued village for a number of miles both above and below this place, nor have I ever beheld such immense fields of corn in any part of America, from Canada to Florida.

We are now employed in completing a strong blockade fort, with four good block houses by way of bastions, at the confluence of Au Glaize and the Miamis, which have called Defiance, and another fort is also erected on the bank of St. Mary's, twenty four miles advanced of Recovery, which was named Adams, and endowed with provision and a proper garrison.

Every thing is now prepared for a forward move to-morrow morning towards Roche de Bout, or Fort of the Rapids, where the British have a regular fortification, well supplied with artillery, and strongly garrisoned, in the vicinity of which, the fate of the campaign will probably be decided, as from the best and most correct intelligence, the enemy are there collected in force, and animated by the military skill of Detroit, &c. &c. possessed of ground very unfavorable for cavalry to act in; yet notwithstanding this unfavorable intelligence, and unpleasant circumstance of ground, I do not despair of success from the spirit and ardor of the troops, from the generals down to the privates, both of the regular and mounted volunteers.

Yet I have thought proper to offer the enemy a last overture of peace, and as they have every thing that is dear and interesting now at stake, I have every reason to expect that they will listen to the propositions mentioned in the inclosed copy of an address, dispatched yesterday by a special flag, who I sent under such circumstances that will insure his safe return, and which may eventually spare the effusion of much human blood.

But should war be their choice, that blood be upon their own heads! America shall no longer be insulted with impunity. To an all powerful and just God, I therefore commit myself and gallant army, and have the honor to be, with every consideration of respect and esteem,

Your most obedient,
And very humble servant,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

The Hon. Major Gen. H. Knox.
Secretary of War.

To the Delawares, Shawanese, Miamis, and Wyandots, and to each and every of them and to all other nations of Indians northwest of the Ohio, whom it may concern:

I, Anthony Wayne, Major General and commander in chief of the Federal army now at Grand Glaize, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for settling the terms upon which a permanent and lasting peace shall be made with each and every of the hostile tribes or nations of Indians northwest of the Ohio, and of the said United States—actuated by the purest principles of humanity, and urged by pity for the errors into which had and designing men have led you, from the head of the army now in possession of your abandoned villages and settlements, do hereby once more extend the friendly hand of peace towards you, and invite each and every of the hostile tribes of Indians to appoint deputies to meet me and my army without delay, between this place and Roche de Bout, in order to settle the preliminaries of a lasting peace, which may eventually and soon restore to you, the Delawares, Miamis, Shawanese, and all other nations lately settled at this place, and on the margins of the Miami and Auglaize rivers to your grounds and possessions; and to preserve you and your distressed and helpless women and children from danger and famine, during the present fall, and ensuing winter.

The arm of the United States is strong and powerful, but they love mercy and kindness more than war and desolation; and to remove all doubts, or apprehensions of danger, to the persons of the deputies whom you may appoint to meet this army, I hereby pledge my sacred honor for their safety and return: and send Christopher Miller, an adopted Shawanese, and a Shawanese warrior, whom I took prisoner two days ago, as a flag, who will advance in their front to meet me.

Mr. Miller was taken prisoner by a party of my warriors six moons since, and can testify to you the kindness I have shewn to your people, my prisoners, that is, five warriors and two women, who are all now safe and well at Greenville.

But should this invitation be disregarded, and my flag Mr. Miller, be detained or injured, I will immediately order all those prisoners to be put to death, without distinction, and some of them are known to belong to the first families of your nation.

Brothers, be no longer deceived or led astray by the false promises and language of the bad white men at the foot of the Rapids:—They have neither the power nor inclination to protect you. No longer shut your eyes to your true interest and happiness, nor your ears to this last overture of peace; but in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effusion of your blood; let them experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America, and the valuable blessings of peace and tranquility.

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.

Grand Glaize, 13th Aug. 1794.

Head Quarters, Grand Glaize, Aug. 28.

SIR,

It is with infinite pleasure that I now announce to you the brilliant success of the Federal army under my command in a general action with the combined force of hostile Indians, and a considerable number of the volunteers and militia of Detroit on the 20th inst. on the banks of the Miamis, in the vicinity of the British post and garrison at the foot of the Rapids.

The army advanced from this place on the 15th, and arrived at Roche de Bout on the 18th, and the 19th we were employed in making a temporary post for the reception of our flores and baggage, and in reconnoitring the position of the enemy who were encamped behind a thick bushy wood and the British fort.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, the army again advanced in columns agreeable to the standing order of march, the legion on the right, its flanks covered by the Miamis—one Brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brigadier Gen. Todd, and the other in rear under Brigadier Gen. Barbee. A select battalion of mounted volunteers moved in front of the legion commanded by Major Price, who was directed to keep sufficiently advanced, was to give timely notice for the troops to form in case of action, it being yet undetermined whether the Indians would decide for peace or war.

After advancing about five miles, Major Price's corps received so severe a fire from the enemy who were secreted in the woods and high grass as to compel them to retreat.

The legion was immediately formed in two lines principally in a close thick wood which extended for miles on our left, and for a very considerable distance in front, the ground being covered with old fallen timber probably occasioned by a tornado, which rendered it impracticable for the cavalry to act with effect, and afforded the enemy the most favorable covert for their mode of warfare: the savages were formed in three lines within supporting distance of each other, and extending for near two miles at right angles with the river. I soon discovered from the weight of the fire and extent of their lines that the enemy were in full force in front, in possession of their favorite ground and endeavoring to turn our left flank, I therefore gave orders for the second line to advance to support the first, and directed Major Gen. Scott to gain and turn the right flank of the savages with the whole of the mounted volunteers by a circuitous route; at the same time I ordered the front lines to advance and charge with trailed arms, and rouse the Indians from their coverts at the point of the bayonet, and when up to deliver a close and well directed fire, on their backs, followed by a brisk charge fo as not to give them time to load again.

I also ordered Capt. Mis Campbell who commanded the legionary cavalry to turn the left flank of the enemy near the river and which afforded a favorable field for the corps to act in—all those orders were obeyed with spirit and promptitude, but such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of infantry that the Indians & Canadian militia and volenteers were drove from all their covers, in so short a time, that although every possible exertion was used by the officers of the second line of the legion and by Generals, Scott, Todd and Barbee of the mounted volunteers to gain their proper position, but part of each could get up in season to participate in the action, the enemy being drove in the course of one hour more than two miles, thro' the thick wood already mentioned by less than one half their number.

From every account the enemy amounted to two thousand combatants, the troops actually engaged against them were short of nine hundred. Those of savages with their allies abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving our victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field of battle, which terminated under the influence of the guns of the British garrison, as you will observe by the enclosed correspondence between Major Campbell, the commandant and myself upon the occasion.

The bravery and conduct of every officer belonging to the army from the generals down to the Enfigns, merit my highest approbation.

There were, however, some whom rank and situation placed their conduct in a very conspicuous point of view, and which I observed with pleasure and the most lively gratitude; among whom I must beg leave to mention Brigadier General Wilkinson and Col. Hamtramck, the commandants of the right and left wings of the legion, whose brave example inspired the troops. To those I must add the names of my faithful and gallant aids de Camp Captains Dewitts and Thomas Lewis and Lieut. Harrison, who with the Ajutant General Major Mills rendered me the most essential service, by communicating my orders in every direction and by their conduct and bravery exciting the troops to push for victory.

Lieut. Covington upon whom the command of the cavalry now devolved cut down two savages with his own hand, Lieut. Webb one in turning the left flank.

The wounds received by Captains Slaugh and Price, and Lieut. Campbell Smith (an extra aid de camp to General Wilkinson of the Legionary Infantry) and Captain Van Rensselaer of the dragoons, Captain Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kenny and Ensign Duncan, of the mounted volunteers bear honourable testimony of their bravery and conduct.

Captain Howell, Lewis and Brock, with their companies of light infantry had to sustain an equal fire for some time, which they supported with fortitude, in fact every officer and soldier who had an opportunity to come into action displayed that true bravery which will always insure success; and here permit me to declare that I never discovered more true spirit and anxiety for action than appeared to pervade the whole of the mounted volunteers, and I am well perfuaded, that had the enemy maintained their favorite ground for one half hour longer they would have met severely felt the prowels of that corps.

But whilst I pay this just tribute to the living I must not neglect the gallant dead, among whom we have to lament the early death of those worthy and brave officers Capt. Mis Campbell of the dragoons and Lieut. Towles of the light infantry of the legion, who fell in the first charge.

Enclosed is a particular return of the killed and wounded—the woods are strewed for a considerable distance with dead bodies of Indians and their white auxiliaries, the latter armed with British muskets and bayonets.

We remained three days and nights on the banks of the Miamis, in front of the field of battle; during which time all the villages and corn fields were consumed—and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miamis, as well as within pistol shot of the garrison, who were compelled to remain tacit spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, flores and property of Col. M'Kee, the British Indian agent and principal stimulator of the war now existing between the United States and the Savages.

The Army returned to this place on the 27th by easy marches, laying waste the villages, and corn fields for about fifty miles on each side of the Miamis; there remains yet a number of villages and a great quantity of corn to be consumed or destroyed upon Auglaize and the Miamis, above this place, which will be affected in the course of a few days.

In the interim we shall improve Fort Defiance and as soon as the escorts return with the necessary supplies from Greenville and Fort recovery, the army will proceed to the Miamis villages, in order to accomplish the object of the campaign.

It is however not improbable, that the enemy may make one desperate effort against the army, as it is said that a reinforcement was hourly expected at Fort Miamis from Niagara, as well as numerous tribes of Indians living on the margins and islands of the Lakes.

This is a business rather to be wished for than dreaded whilst the army remains in force, their numbers will only tend to confuse the savages, and the victory will be the more complete and decisive, and which may eventually insure a permanent and happy peace.

Under these impressions, I have the honor to be, Your most obedient and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

N. B. I had forgot to mention that I met my flag on the 16th who was returning with an evasive answer in order to gain time for the arrival of the reinforcement mentioned by the Shawnee Indians and which although did arrive two days before the action.

The Hon. Major General H. Knox,
Secretary of War.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Federal army, commaded by Major General Wayne, in the action of the 20th Aug. 1794.

Squadron of Dragoons:
Killed—1 captain, 1 serjeant, 1 private.
Wounded—1 captain, 3 privates.

Artillery:
Wounded—1 private.

First Sublegion.

Killed—1 private. Wounded; 1 captain. 1 serjeant, 9 privates.

Second Sublegion.

Killed—2 privates. Wounded, 6 privates.

Third Sublegion.

Killed—1 serjeant, 6 privates. Wounded, 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 2 musicions 27 privates.

Forth Sublegion.

Killed 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 11 privates. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 23 privates.

Kentucky volunteers.

Killed, 7 privates. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 10 privates.

Total—killed, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 3 serjeants, 28 privates. Wounded, 4 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 2 musicians, 84 privates.

Names of officers Killed.

Captain Robert Mis Campbell of dragoons. Lieutenant Henry B. Towles 4th Sublegion.

Names of officers Wounded.

Captain Solomon Van Rensselaer of dragoons.

Capt. Abner Prior 1st sublegion.

Captain Jacob Slough 4th sublegion.

Lieutenant Campbell Smith, 4th sublegion, acting as an extra aid to Brigadier Gen. Wilkinson.

Capt. Rawlins, Lieut. M'Kenney and Ensign Duncan of the Kentucky Volunteers.

(Signed) John Mills,
Major of Infantry, and
Adjutant General.

No. I.

SIR,

An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miamis, for upwards of the last twenty four hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, occupied by his Majesty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes me to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison.

I have no hesitation on my part to say, that I know of no war existing between Great-Britain and America.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, Your most obedient and very humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
Major 24th Regt. commanding a British post on the banks of the Miamis.

Miamis River, August 21, 1794.

To Major General Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

No. II.

SIR,

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America.

Without questioning the authority, or propriety, sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may without breach of decorum observe, to you, that were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms yesterday morning, in the action against the hordes of savages in the vicinity of your post; which terminated gloriously to the American army; but, had it continued until the Indians, &c. were drove under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command; as no such posts were established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) ANTHONY WAYNE.
Major General, and commander in
Chief of the Federal army.

Camp on the Bank of the Miamis,
21st August, 1794.

To Major William Campbell, &c. &c.

No. III.

SIR,

Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States of America in this neighbourhood under your command, yet, full anxious to prevent that dreadful decision, which perhaps is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forborne for these two days past to resent those insults which you have offered to the British flag flying at this Fort by approaching it within Pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers with arms in their hands.

Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals; but should you after this, continue to approach my post in the threatning manner you are at this moment doing, my indispensible duty to my king and country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret, and which I solemnly appeal to God I have used my utmost endeavors to avert.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th Reg. commanding
at Fort Miami's.

Fort Miamis, August 22, 1794.

Major Gen. Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

[No other notice was taken of this letter than what is expressed in the following letter. The Fort and works were however reconnoitered within pistol shot. It was found to be a regular strong work, the front covered by a wide river with four guns mounted in that face. The rear which was most susceptible of approach had two regular bastions furnished with eight pieces of artillery, the whole surrounded by a wide deep ditch with horizontal pickets projecting from the born of the parapet over the ditch. From the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet was about twenty feet perpendicular, the works were also surrounded by an abbatis and furnished with a strong garrison.]

No. IV.

Camp, Banks of the Miamis, August 22.

SIR,

In your letter of the 21st inst. you declare, "I have no hesitation on my part to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America."

I, on my part declare the same, and that the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea at present is, the hostile act you are now in commission of, i. e. by recently taking post, far within the well known and acknowledged limits of the United States and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian tribes, now at war with the United States.

This fir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression, and destructive to the peace and interest of the Union—hence it becomes my duty to desire, and I do hereby desire and demand, in the name of the President of the United States, that you immediately desist from any act of hostility or aggression, by forbearing to fortify and by withdrawing the troops, artillery and stores under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic Majesty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command.

I am, with very great respect, sir, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

ANTHONY WAYNE.

Major Wm. Campbell, &c. &c. &c.

No. V.

SIR,

I have this moment the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date. In answer to which, I have only to say, that being placed here in the command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion either on the right or propriety of my occupying my present position—these are matters that I conceive will be left to the ambassadors of our different nations.

Having said this much, permit me to inform you, that I certainly will not abandon this post, at the summons of any power whatever, until I receive orders to that purpose from those I have the honor to serve under, or the fortune of war should oblige me.

I must still adhere, sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to desire that your army or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon without expecting the consequences attending it.

Although I have said in the former part of my letter that my situation here is totally military, yet let me add sir, that I am much deceived if his majesty the king of Great Britain had not a post on this river at and prior to the period you mention.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient, and very humble servant,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
Major 24th regt. commanding
at Fort-Miamis.

Fort Miamis, Aug. 22, 1794.

To Major General Wayne, &c. &c. &c.

[The only notice taken of this letter was immediately setting fire to and destroying every thing within view of the fort and even under the muzzles of the guns. Had Mr. Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable he would have experienced a form.]

August 11, 1794.

Examination of a Shawanoe prisoner, taken by captain Wells on the evening of the 11th August, 1794, near the foot of the Rapids.

Q. When did the Indians receive information of the advance of the army?

A. The first information was from a white man, who came in of his own accord about ten days since.

Q. Where are the Indians at this time?

A. At Colonel M'Kee's.

Q. Where are the British, and what are their numbers?

A. In a fort about one mile below Col. M'Kee's, on the north side of the river, situated on a hill or bank close by the margin, where there are about 200 men—they are now at work at the fort.

Q. What number of great guns have they in the fort?

A. Four or five.

Q. What number of warriors are at M'Kee's, and what nations do they belong to?

A. There are six hundred who abandoned this place on the approach of the army.

Shawanoes about	200
Delawares,	300
Miamis	100
Warriors of other tribes	100
	700 total.

Q. What number are expected to assemble in addition to those at the foot of the rapids?

A. In all about 400 men, Wyandots

Tawas	300
	240
	540

Q. What numbers of white men are to join and when?

A. Mr. creaptain Elliot, set our for Detroit 6 days since, and was to be back as yesterday with all the militia and an additional number of regular troops, which with those already there would amount to 1000 men—this is the general conversation among the Indians, and Captain Elliot promised to bring that number—Col. M'Kee's son went with Elliot, as also the man who deserted from the army on its march.

Q. When and where do the Indians mean to fight this army?

A. At the foot of the Rapids, the white man who came in told the Indians and Col. M'Kee that the army was defined for that place.

August 23.

Examination of Antoine Lasselle, a native of Canada, and a volunteer in Captain Caldwell's company of refugees, friends and allies of the hostile Indians, captured in the action of the 20th inst.

Who says that he has resided for 29 years in Upper Canada—21 of which he has passed at Detroit and on this river—and that he has constantly traded with the Indians all that time, that he resided at the Miami villages for 10 years before Hamtramck's expedition, when he kept a store at that place and used to supply other traders with goods—that he has since lived chiefly at Bean Creek or Little Glaize—at the little Turtle's town.

That having lived so long among the hostile Indians he is perfectly acquainted with the tribes and numbers.

That the Delawares have about 500 men including those who live on both rivers, the White river and Bean Creek—That the Miamis are about 200 warriors, part of them live on the St. Joseph's 8 leagues from this place; that the men were all in the action but that the women are yet at this place or Picquets village—but a road leads from this place directly to it, that the number of warriors belonging to that place when all together amounts to about 400.

That the Shawanoes have about 300 warriors.

That the Tawas on this river are about 250.

That the Wyandots are about 300.

That these Indians were generally in the action of the 20th inst. except some hunting parties.

That a reinforcement of regular troops and 200 militia arrived at Fort Miamis a few days before the army appeared—that the regular troops in the fort amounted to 250, exclusive of the militia.

That about 700 of the militia, including Capt. Caldwell's corps were in the action.

That Col. M'Kee, Capt. Elliot, and Simon Girty were in the field, but at a respectable distance and near the river.

That Colonel M'Kee's existence now depends upon the exertions he can make to retrieve the loss and disgrace of the Indians—that he will use every influence & means in his power to raise the distant nations to come forward immediately and assist in the war.

That should they not be able to collect in force sufficient to fight this army—their intention is to move on the Spanish side of the Missisipi, where part of their nations now live, that Blue Jack told him, Lasselle, that he intended to move immediately to Chicago, on the Illinois.

Examination of John Bevie, a [illegible] in the 24th British regiment, [illegible] ed by Col. England [illegible]

Who says that there are now [illegible] ples of the 24th, at Fort Miamis, [illegible] aging about 50 men, non-commissioned officers and privates included, that [illegible] are part of Governor Simcoe's [illegible] the garrison, together with about [illegible] nadians, that the whole number of [illegible] really in the garrison, including [illegible] &c. exceeded 400. That the [illegible] dians, Canadians, &c. in the [illegible] at least 2000, according to the [illegible] made by Col. M'Kee and Capt. Elliot. Major Campbell after the action, [illegible] clared in his presence, that there were really that number engaged—[illegible] were 4 nine pounders, two large howitzers and 6 six pounders mounted in the [illegible] and 2 swivels, and well supplied with [illegible] munition—That the Indians were [illegible] ly supplied with provisions drawn [illegible] the British magazine in that garrison. Col. M'Kee. That a deserter from the American army arrived at the fort on the 3 days before the army made its appearance who gave information to [illegible] Campbell, that the object of the [illegible] was to take that post and garrison, [illegible] General Wayne told the troops on his [illegible] that provisions, &c. were [illegible] plenty in the British garrison—That Governor Simcoe was expected at that place every hour in consequence of an express from Niagara after the arrival of the battle, but had not arrived when he came away. That the distance from Fort Miamis to Detroit is 60 miles which is generally performed in two days.

That the militia of Detroit and its vicinity amounts to near 2000, that a Colonel Baby commands them; that M'Kee is also a Colonel of militia, that a Lieutenant Bullock of the 5th British regiment is in the Indian Department and acts as Secretary to Colonel M'Kee. That a Captain Bunbury of the same regiment is also in the Indian department.

That he saw a great number of wounded Indians pass the Fort, but did not know what number was killed, that the militia of Detroit appeared much dejected, and much alarmed at what they were in the morning before the action, that he knew of one company of militia there commanded by a Captain Caldwell, all white men and armed with British muskets and bayonets who were in the action.

OCTOBER 6.

By the ship America, Capt. Cash from London, we have received the following late and important intelligence.

LONDON, July 26.

We are sorry to state, that advices have been received in town, stating, that on the 13th inst. the French attacked the position of the Prussian army on the Rhine under the command of Gen. Moellendorf near Kaiserslautern; and, after a long and obstinate engagement, in which the Prussians were very hard pushed by the enemy, they were obliged to re cross the Rhine, and take shelter in Mayence. The Austrians, under the command of the Prince of Saxe Teschen, have also retreated the Rhine. It was expected the French would attack Manheim. The loss on both sides is considerable, but by no means precisely ascertained.

The Holland and Flanders Mail brings the main dun; but private advices were received this day received, that the Duke of York and the British army had quitted their position at Courtray, as well as Antwerp; and were marching into Holland intending to make a position between Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom. The latter place is bomb proof, and is capable of containing 25,000 troops. It is impossible for the best informed men to say what England is safe from any attack of the French.

The Prince de Cobourg, as we stated in our paper of yesterday, is falling back upon Maestricht. The Dutch have likewise retreated into Holland.

JULY 29.

Letters from Italy mention, that part of the Italian States are rising en masse, to oppose the French.

Mr. Crawford still remains in the capital of Mr. Basilico, the Messenger. He is said to have been in correspondence with Mr. Stone in Paris: and was himself lately a Basle in Switzerland.

Yesterday arrived the Mails from Holland and Flanders, due last Friday. These the papers are not yet received.

Our letter from the Duke of York's Head quarters will put the public in possession of the latest operation of the British army. Friend the messenger, who arrived late on Saturday night from the Duke, left his Royal Highness few miles to this side of Arnemuy on his march down the left bank of the Scheldt, intending as we understand, to take a position between Bergen op zoom and Williamstad.

Lord Moira will probably arrive in London this day, as where the Messenger left Helvoetsluys, his Lordship was awaiting him the arrival of a frigate to bring him to England.

From last night's letters to official account published, of the late defeat of the Allies on the Rhine. The foreign Courriers only mention the circumstance without entering into any particulars. Private letters however state, that the action had lasted several days successively; on the first attack the French came on with such fury, that they first drove back a part of the Austrians, that the whole number of combatants, including the garrison, together with about 12,000 Austrians, that the whole number of combatants really in the garrison, including Cologne, &c. exceeded 400. That the Austrians, Prussians, Canadians, &c. in the action were at least 2000, according to the [illegible] made by Col. M'Kee and Capt. Elliot. Major Campbell after the action, [illegible] clared in his presence, that there were really that number engaged—[illegible] were 4 nine pounders, two large howitzers and 6 six pounders mounted in the [illegible] and 2 swivels, and well supplied with [illegible] munition—That the Indians were [illegible] ly supplied with provisions drawn [illegible] the British magazine in that garrison. Col. M'Kee. That a deserter from the American army arrived at the fort on the 3 days before the army made its appearance who gave information to [illegible] Campbell, that the object of the [illegible] was to take that post and garrison, [illegible] General Wayne told the troops on his [illegible] that provisions, &c. were [illegible] plenty in the British garrison—That Governor Simcoe was expected at that place every hour in consequence of an express from Niagara after the arrival of the battle, but had not arrived when he came away. That the distance from Fort Miamis to Detroit is 60 miles which is generally performed in two days.

[THE following address of Mr. SMITH' contains a summary view of the reason and motives by which the Federal party in Congress were influenced, during the last Session. It will be remembered that it was written for the perusal of his immediate constituents.]

AN ADDRESS FROM
WILLIAM SMITH, of South Carolina,
To his CONSTITUENTS.

TO promote the welfare and prosperity of his country, is the first duty of every citizen who is invested with a public trust; to conciliate the esteem of his fellow citizens in general, and those in particular by whom he is entrusted, is the next.—Fortunate is he who by his conduct can unite two objects so interesting & so desirable: But it too frequently happens that they are irreconcileable to each other, and that in the conflict of sentiments arising from political circumstances, the public man must make his election to sacrifice his conscience to his popularity, or his popularity to his conscience.

These ideas are intended as an introduction to an address to my constituents, which some recent information, relative to their opinions, has suggested as necessary in the existing crisis of our public affairs. In free governments, the representative is bound to explain to the represented, whenever they require it, the grounds and motives of his conduct. It is essential to their satisfaction that they should, in matters which concern their honour and happiness, be acquainted with the principles and sentiments of him whom they have delegated to legislate for them. If this doctrine be a sound one in ordinary times, it derives increased strength from the seriousness and solemnity of the present juncture.

It is with much readiness, therefore, that I divert my attention for a time from the objects which at present engage it, to enter into a candid discussion of those points about which I understand there exits a diversity of sentiment, between some of my constituents and myself. I am unapprized of the precise nature and extent of that difference or of the ground on which it rests, or of the number of those to whom it relates. I have only been informed in vague and general terms "that my speeches on the proposed commercial regulations, have been deemed by some of my constituents derogatory to our national honour and welfare;" without enquiring from what class this sentiment has proceeded, or the extent of those to whom it may be applicable, deference for every class & for all, prompts me to lay before them a fair, explicit and honest account of the motives which actuated and the principles which governed me in opposing those commercial regulations.

To suppose that all those who may peruse this address have read the speeches above alluded to would be to expect too much. Were I convinced of it, this publication would not be a little abridged, as a reference to those speeches would considerably answer the purpose intended by this address. But knowing from experience how few take the trouble to read long speeches, how many turn with disdain from even short ones when hostile to their opinions, and how many more are satisfied with a verbal report of the contents of a lengthy work, I must take it for granted that the speeches have been as little read, as they have been much misrepresented, and that the many who have not seen them have contented themselves with the inaccurate and unfaithful interpretation of the few who have.

Those who have been much on the active scene of public life need not be told how easy it is to misrepresent and what up hill work it is to explain.—The truth is, whether it proceeds from the folly or wickedness of human nature I will not determine, that mankind in general list en with pleasure to a short calumny, and with pain to a long refutation of it.

In the present refined state of science, there has been discovered a species of short hand logic, by which artful politicians reason away the character of those whose politics they dislike; it is I suppose by this summary process that I have been sentenced: The following syllogism was probably the process which produced conviction. "He has advocated the cause of the British nation, which is piratically plundering us of our property; none but an enemy to the honor and prosperity of *America*, would advocate such a nation, therefore he is an enemy to the honor and prosperity of *America*."—To do away the effect of this unanswerable kind of logic, may appear to some an arduous attempt, and after having my self stated the difficulty of refuting calumny, ought perhaps to deter me from the task. But as every rule has its exception, and, as on a former occasion, my constituents were found more willing to exculpate than condemn, more pleased with the refutation than the charge, a lively gratitude for the liberality & candour evinced by them on that occasion, a just sense of what I owe them on this, and a strong conviction that the same liberality and candour will not now be withheld, invite me to undertake it.

I have stated what I suppose to have been the process of reasoning by which I have been condemned. Were the premises true, the inferences would have been just and would have sealed my conviction.

Were it true that I had advocated the cause of the British nation and vindicated her piratical conduct, no reproach could have been to harsh for such treachery. But let us state the thing truly, and then the syllogism would stand thus:—"Commercial restrictions were proposed, which were thought by many of the most respectable characters in the United States to be pregnant with mischievous consequences to the commercial and agricultural interest of this country; it was the duty of those who viewed them in that light to oppose them—he did oppose them—therefore he has done what his duty dictated."

Thus stands the syllogism as to the fact; how would it stand as to the arguments and principles by which the opposition was conducted? Thus—a system of commercial regulations was proposed favourable to France, injurious to Britain, predicated upon a system of commerce on the part of France favourable to the United States, and on the part of Britain, unfavourable to the United States—the reverse being the truth, it was the duty of those who knew the reverse to be true to shew it;—he proved it by an undeniable statement of facts; he did therefore nothing more than duty prescribed. Connecting the two foregoing statements they form this result; that the subject was merely a commercial one, and the inquiry, 1st. Whether the French or the British commercial system was on the whole most beneficial to the United States; 2d. Whether the proposed regulations in a commercial point of view were likely to prove injurious or not?

It was my opinion, that the commercial system of Great Britain, was, on the whole, more favourable to the United States than the permanent commercial system of France; it likewise appeared to me, from the best documents, that the deviations from the latter, were in general either dictated by the necessity of the moment, or less favourable to us than the original system. 2d. It was my opinion, that the proposed restrictions would beget counter-restrictions on the part of Britain, and would terminate in a commercial warfare, which, however it might injure that country, would undoubtedly injure this, and particularly South Carolina, depending so much on foreign supplies and requiring a great quantity of shipping for the export of bulky products. Both these opinions were confirmed by the authority of all the mercantile Members of the House of Representatives and by a considerable number of other enlightened and respectable statesmen.

For the facts and reasons in support of these opinions I beg to refer to the speeches I made on the occasion, as collected in a pamphlet, and not to the mutilated accounts, or misrepresented or garbled quotations in the illiberal speeches of others. Let the reader previously take this into consideration, that the subject was purely a *commercial* one; the restrictions designed on the one hand as counter-restrictions for supposed commercial grievances existing on the part of Britain, and on the other as boons for supposed commercial favours granted by France, that they were intended to ameliorate the condition of our commerce, that they were in the first instance introduced, not as a remedy for political grievances, but merely a retaliation for commercial arrangements, having reference entirely to *a state of peace*, and expressly intended, as it was said, *to prevent a state of war*. It may be proper further to observe that the instructions of 6th November, and the condemnations under them in the West-Indies, *were unknown at the time those speeches were made*, that our then existing political grievances were in a train of negotiation, and answers from Great-Britain, daily expected as to its issue. Had those instructions and condemnations been known, it is presumable the commercial regulations would never claimed a consideration, as all would have agreed that it was folly to waste time in regulating a commerce which required immediate protection, or in discussing systems of improvement for that which without speedy measures for its safety would soon be annihilated.

Being the first who opposed the commercial regulations, and aware of the difficulties in others to support them by addresses to the passions already inflamed by the political misconduct of Britain towards the United States, I not only cautiously forebore to make any illusions to the political wrongs experienced from Britain, but I recommended to those who should follow me, to confine the discussion entirely to the *commercial* system of France and Britain: The mover of the proposition, who replied to me, took up the subject on that ground, and tho' he sprinkled on it from time to time a little *political* seasoning, to make his dish more palatable, yet it must be admitted that he called *the strength of his cause and the merits of his system entirely on the respective commercial systems of France and Britain*. The discussion was pursued in this *its true course* for some time; on one side it being urged the British commercial system, though containing some disagreeable features, was, *upon the whole* more advantageous to the essential interests of the United States than that of France, and that the proposed regulations while they would fall short of the intended effect, as to Britain, would cause a very serious derangement to our commerce, injure essentially our agricultural interests, and materially impair our revenues; on the other, that the French commercial system conferred on the United States favours not to be found in that of Britain, which was said to be justly to our most precious interests, and that the regulations though they might occasion a temporary derangement and distress, would in the end enlarge the sphere of our trade, open new markets for our supplies and exports, and compel Britain to enter into commercial arrangements with us, which would remove the present embarrassments arising from her system and secure to us valuable and permanent advantages. As the subject however came to be developed and understood, the advocates for the proposition finding that the *commercial* ground was untenable, and that the facts which had been stated and the inferences arising from them had made an impression which threatened the rejection of their favourite project, resorted to their *political* ground.

This corps de reserve being now brought into play, a furious charge was made upon the passions and feelings of the House with the Indians, the Algerines, the western posts, the violations of our neutral rights, the spoliations on our commerce.

Having prescribed to myself from the beginning, a line which I firmly resolved not to transgress, I made no reply whatever to these arguments, I considered them as inapplicable to the subject, that we were discussing a *peace* system, and that if *war* were to be resorted to, other measures on a very different complexion would be expedient. In my reply, therefore, I confined myself as I had done before, to the *commercial part of the arguments*; I did not meddle with the political topics introduced, nor did I advance any thing which could by the tongue of calumny itself be misconstrued into a vindication of any of those political injuries of Great-Britain which either existed before or which have grown out of the present war.

Other members however did not suffer those points to pass unnoticed. They observed, that if it were true that Great Britain had justified all these injuries on the United States, and should refuse to enter into such amicable arrangements as would remove the grievances and afford ample redress, then it would be proper at once either to interdict all commercial intercourse with that country or declare war against her; that with respect to the Indians, whatever suspicions might be entertained, yet Congress had not sufficient evidence that the Indian war was fomented by Britain, and if they had, the usage of nations required that a complaint should be made, before acts of hostility were resorted to. That although there was reason to believe that Britain had brought about the truce between Portugal and Algiers, yet there was evidence on the table from a respectable gentleman which threw considerable doubt on the fact; that admitting the truth of it; and its dreadful effect on our commerce, till it might be attributed less to any unfriendly sentiment towards us, than to a cause more immediately connected with her own interests; that the subject of the western posts and the spoliations of our trade were then in a course of negociation, and it would be an improper interposition of the legislature to defeat or impede, by premature steps, a negociation commenced by the executive, and at that moment depending; that it resulted from these considerations, that if war were contemplated, the proposed regulations were too *tame*, if *negociation*, they were *premature*, and if *peace*, then there was nothing in the *commercial* system of Britain which *warranted* them, as a system of *retaliation*, and they would be as unjust with respect to Britain, as they would be injurious to ourselves. Some of these arguments were so far effectual as to induce the house to postpone the further consideration of the propositions for near a month, in the expectation of hearing the result of the pending negociation: The postponement was however carried but by a very small majority, the minority, in which I was, deeming the measure unconnected with the negociation, because it would not be the proper one in the event either of its success or failure; for in the event of *success* it would be *hostile*, in the event of *failure*, too *pacific*. We therefore prefixed for a decision on its only true merits, namely, its *commercial merits*.

(To be continued)

Seth Wright,

HAS just received a new supply of

BOOKS,

Which in addition to those he has on hand, make a general assortment consisting of

DIVINITY,
LAW,
PHYSICK,
SURGERY,
ANATOMY,
ARTS,
SCIENCES,
HUSBANDRY,
HISTORY,
VOYAGES,
TRAVELS,
GEOGRAPHY,
ANTIQUITIES,
PHILOSOPHY,
ARCHITECT,
MATHEMATICS,
POETRY,
PLAYS,
MISCELLANIES,
NOVELS.

ALSO, the following collections of MUSICK, viz: Holden in 3 vol. Worcester Collection, Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Anthem—An Anthem sacred to the memory of the late Governor Hancock by Doct. Rogerson, Kimball's and Billings's new works.

THE above BOOKS will be disposed of as low as at any Bookstore whatever. School Books by the doz. as usual—Those who wish to furnish themselves with libraries shall have them on the same terms as they can be obtain'd in Boston or New-York.

☞ THOSE of his customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment by contract became due last Spring, are hereby notified, that unless they settle with this fall, he shall put the same into attorney's hands to collect without further notice.

Northampton, Oct. 8, 1794.

LIST of Letters in the POST-OFFICE at Northampton.

JOHN WRIGHT, Northampton,
Obed Skiff, Williamsburgh,
John C. Williams, Esq. Hadley,
Joseph Rice, Conway,
George Tanner, Worthington,
Samuel Bacon, Lanesborough,
Timothy Stockwell, Hadley,
John Field, Conway,
Daniel Dewey, Esq. Williamstown,
John Smith, Conway,
Daniel Ludden, Worthington,
Gad Smith, Whatley,
Capt. —— Toby, Conway,
Capt. Joseph Clapp, Easthampton,
Dr. Morris Dwight, Northampton,
Josiah Lindley, Northfield,
Solomon Boltwood, Amherst,
Col. Samuel Bradford, Northampton,
Joseph Butler, Pittsfield,
John Hart, Hatfield, 2.
Manna Wadsworth & Co. Pittsfield,

J. BRECK, Post-Master.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, the beginning of August last, 10 SHEEP, marked as follows, viz: Seven marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear. Two marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear, with a half crop under and upper side of the same ear—One sheep marked with a swallow-tail on the end of the right ear, with a half crop on the under and upper side of the same—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1794. AARON HALL.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in Worthington, on the 3d inst. a light gray gelding HORSE, three years old last spring, a single footed trotter and pacer, dark main and tail, gear carriage and high life, thud all round, lately come off a journey and somewhat galled on the left side, a place on his back somewhat swelled, no natural or artificial mark—Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars reward, and ten dollars for the Thief. NAHUM EAGER.

Worthington, Oct. 4, 1794.

TAKEN up to damage, some time since, two WEATHERS, supposed to be lost from a drove—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

WANTED, 200 cords of White Oak and Hemlock BARK, for which good pay will be made, by

PHELPS and CLAPP.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a load or two of CHARCOAL, for which cash will be given on delivery.

Enquire of
BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1794. [NUMB. 425.]

AN ADDRESS FROM
WILLIAM SMITH, of South Carolina,
To his CONSTITUENTS.
(Continued)

SOMETIME after the postponement, accounts were received of the instructions of the 6th of November, and the captures and condemnations of our vessels in the West Indies. Measures were immediately urged by those who had opposed the commercial regulations, for putting the country in the best state of defence, drawing forth with energy our military and pecuniary resources, and vesting the executive with such powers as might enable him to negociate with greater effect, in case further negociation should be thought consistent with the honour of the nation. In all these measures I took such an active part as must have satisfied every candid observer, that where the public safety or personal honour were at stake, I yielded to no member in efforts to preserve the one or vindicate the other. In times of great national danger, when the scene is continually changing around us, and every day presents a different state of things, the public mind, who is responsible for his conduct, finds himself constrained to act with the utmost circumspection; a false step may ruin the prosperity or the character of a country. Every one was sensible that the situation of the United States required something to be done, but *what that something was*, appeared extremely doubtful. Those with whom commercial restrictions in the trade of *Britain*, and commercial restraints to *France*, were favourite measures, united themselves to the cry of a crisis to propitious to their views; by taking advantage of the popular impulse, and making it a question, whether *France* or *Britain* should be most favoured, it was conceived that none would be found bold enough to encounter the odium which would be indiscriminately circulated, against those who should be charged with oppugning the interests of the former, or keeping any terms with the latter. The public irritation roused by the hostile captures, the Indian war, the detention of the posts, and the spoliation of our wheats, (though they had no more immediate connection with the subject than the partition of *Poland*) was made subservient to the success of their cause, and it was artfully endeavoured to ruin in the public estimation every man who opposed those measures, on *true national grounds*, as being a partizan of *Britain*, and more attached to her interests than to those of the United States, or as being hostile to the French Revolution and well wishers to the combined powers. To shew the wicked tendency of these machinations, it is only necessary to remark, that among the opposers of those resolutions were men* who bore a conspicuous part in our own Revolution, and who are as well as justly entitled for their attachment to the principles of the French revolution, as they were for their gallantry in accomplishing our own, men who have always ranked among the warmest friends of their country; and that so far from the question having any connection with the French Revolution, it is well known, that the same system of discrimination between France and Britain was attempted in 1789, before the existence of that revolution, and four years before the war between the nations. In 1792 and 1793 the attempt was renewed; I was among those who then opposed it on the same national principles I opposed it this session, namely, 1st. That there was nothing in the commercial system of Britain to justify our placing their trade with us on a worse footing than that of France, or to that of France, which would warrant our putting their trade on a better footing than that of Britain. 2d. That the regulations would in themselves, be injurious to our commerce, and that they would begin corresponding restrictions on the part of Britain, which would increase the evil. 3d. That it was impolitic, improvident, and unwise in a nation to grant commercial boons without securing an equivalent by treaty. It was on these grounds the measure was opposed this session, and none but the uninformed can see in the conduct of its opponents, any disregard either of our national interests or of our national honor. There are indeed those who view commercial restrictions as the only mode of retaliation for *political* insults, and the only species of warfare which the United States ought ever to wage, but this is mere matter of opinion, and it betrays no want of patriotism to be of a different one. Others on the contrary regard the proposed measures in the present juncture as impotent with regard to other nations and injurious to ourselves; it does not follow that either the one opinion or the other is an indication of political treachery: On great and urgent occasions the best and wisest statesmen will differ as to the means of doing the greatest good: Thus it happens that this session has given rise to a diversity of sentiment, some members insisted that without further negociation, measures ought immediately to be taken for laying heavy restrictions on the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain, and for sequestering all debts due to British subjects, as a pledge for an indemnification for our captured vessels; some proposed a suspension of all commercial intercourse whatever between the two countries. These measures were considered by myself and others as too precipitate; we thought it was more politic to restrain our sentiments until the country should be in a more respectable state of defence; our plan was that the ports and harbours should be immediately fortified—the arsenal well supplied—the military establishments augmented and the militia made more effective—that the President should be vested with a power (for a limited time) to lay an embargo whenever he should think it conducive to the public good and that such pecuniary resources should be called forth as would enable us to face the additional expenses which a war would occasion; that being thus prepared for war, though still preferring peace, the President should demand in firm language of the British court an explanation of their conduct, a fulfilment of the treaty and indemnification for the depredations committed by their vessels of war. It was far from improbable that either from a change of disposition in that country, from the misfortune of the allied powers or from the firm aspect of this country, all we wished might be obtained without a war; but if negociation failed, we should then be better prepared for war, our conduct would have been such as to have justified us in the eyes of all Europe, would have united all parties at home, and would have put the conduct of the British cabinet so much in the wrong in the opinion of the British nation herself, as to have made a war with the United States, a very unpopular one in England, a circumstance by no means unimportant. At any rate war was to be avoided if possible; negociation was to be preferred as long as it could be without a sacrifice of our national honor. The expression of the public sentiment in favor of peace, manifested by the general approbation of the President's proclamation, and by the unanimous vote of both houses of Congress, was a sufficient sanction for pacific measures, at the commencement of the session; the subsequent causes of irritation, it is true, have been such as to rouse the feelings of the most pacific; a private individual may have nothing but his feelings to listen to—but the public man, delegated to judge for others, entrusted with the property, the prosperity and the safety of millions, must consult other monitors; he is bound by his duty to weigh deliberately the consequences of every measure, and to anticipate its probable effects; the private individual speaks from the impulse of the moment; his American pride is hurt by injury, he cries aloud for war; the public man, no less stung, and feeling as keenly the injury, speaks not from the impulse of the moment nor until he has seriously reflected on the tendency of this conduct; he considers whether satisfaction may not be obtained without hostility, consults the best means of obtain it, and he reserves war for the *dernier resort*. Still he may be wrong; it might under certain circumstances be more politic to make reprisals on the first aggression without previous negociation; but this is matter of opinion; every one judges from his own view of things, and it does not derogate from ones patriotism to prefer in the first instance the pacific path of negociation; it does not display more disregard of the national dignity than is exhibited by those who are constantly clamoring for war; can it be supposed that the most respectable characters in the United States, those who have most at stake, those who are most deeply interested in the public welfare, should more tamely suffer the national degradation than men of a contrary description? And yet, it may be remarked, (without giving offence to those respectable citizens, whose passions sometimes outrun their judgment) that many of those who have been the principal opposers of the President's proclamation, and are now the greatest promoters of war measures, are men of little reputation, less property, and are as renowned for the violence of their passions as for the imbecility of their understandings.

(To be Continued)

* *Col. Smith, of Maryland, who defended Mud Island. Col. Ferrell, of Maryland who lost a leg at Germantown, and many others.*

PARIS, July 30.
(via BASLE, in SWITZERLAND.)

THE day before yesterday were led to the place of execution and executed the following persons, viz. *Maximilien Robespierre*, aged 35. He had defended himself in a fracas which had happened in the Commune, with a knife, which took off one half of his face, after which he was carried to the Convention, and was refused to be admitted; he was then sent to the prison of the Conciergerie, where he was detained till his execution: his head was shewn to the people.

The brother of Robespierre, who had broken both his legs, as he attempted to escape.

Couthon, aged 38.
Saint-Just, aged 26.
General Henriot, aged 33.
General La Valette.
Dumas, President of the Revolutionary Tribunal. His head was shewn to the people.

Flenriot, the Mayor of Paris.
Fayen, a national Agent.

The Members of the Commune of Paris, were Gobeau, Bernard, Gener, Simon, Lurier, Warne, Forestier, Guerin, Hazard, Cachofer, Bogan, and Guenot.

Yesterday, the 29th, 70 conspirators were also executed. The Revolutionary Tribunal, composed for the most part of the creatures of Robespierre, and who pronounced at the least signal, he gave, sentence of death upon any one who was pointed at. This Tribunal, is since composed of other persons.

From the 25th to 27th 135 people had been sent to the guillotine, by those Judges, who are now deposed—Among these were found, Baron Trenck, the Princess Caraby, de Grmaldy, Princess Monaco, the Countess Marbeuf, Countess Perigord, Countess Dolfin, the Countess St. Simon, Marquis Dufau, Marquis Montalembert, Roquelaure, de Ambuile, Duc de Clermont Tonnere, Count de Thiare, the Bishop of Agda, the learned Chenier, the Celebrated Bishop of Montmorency, and the wife of the Marshal d'Armentiere.

The very remarkable circumstances which led to the downfal of Robespierre, who had arrived at the supreme power by the most cruel and bloody means, deserve some of the most immediate particulars. It is observable however, that the principal cause of that extraordinary event, is yet buried under the veil of darkness.

Every body knows that the committee of public safety, composed of Robespierre and his adherents, had passified themselves of the sovereign power and exercised it with unheard tyranny; a tyranny to which the Convention itself was no more. No Deputy dare express his sentiments freely, without being immediately threatened with prison or death.—This occasioned a general dissatisfaction, which produced a secret coalition of several Members, who were joined by some of the Members of the very Committee of Public Safety. Collot, de Herbois and Billaud Varennes, who felt themselves oppressed by Robespierre, resolved, supported by a great number of the Members of the Convention, to oppose the further progress of this new Cromwell.

To support himself against so powerful a party, Robespierre fought assistance with the Jacobins, in behalf of himself and partisans: and the whole Club appeared at the bar of the Convention on the 25th, and informed them of their fears respecting the new intrigues, carried on by foreigners, to annihilate the revolution, to exterminate the most sincere patriots, to divide them among themselves, and make the decrees of the Convention suspected, especially that which acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being. All this had not the effect which Robespierre had expected from it.

On the 26th, Robespierre mounted the Rostrum. He made a long speech on the revolution, in which he endeavoured to justify himself of the views which were imputed to him of aspiring at the dictatorship. He said that ever since he had proclaimed the existence of a Supreme Being, the partizans of Herbois and Dunton had been let loose against him. He likewise strove to justify himself of the report which had been spread of his wishing to get 30 more Members of the Convention guillotined. He added that the Committee of Public Safety, and Surveillance, were the two Pillars of Liberty; but that the majority was often destroyed; and that some were endeavouring to give another form to the Republic—The decree against the English had never been executed—The system of Damourier, was observed in the Low Countries—Trees of Liberty were planted every where; that it was urgent to suffer the small ramifications to sprout out; but that it was of the utmost importance to watch them closely, &c.

Freron replied, "when we wish to give birth to liberty, the freedom of speech ought to be established; who would dare to speak freely, if he were constantly surrounded by the fear of being arrested?

Billaud Varennes said, "he who fears to speak his sentiments freely, is unworthy of being the Representative of the People.

When the question whether Robespierre's speech should be sent to the committee, or whether it should be immediately printed, a great tumult arose, until Robespierre was approved, and it was decreed that the speech should be printed, and a copy of it delivered to each Member: But this triumph of Robespierre was but temporary, and the sitting of the 27th entirely destroyed his power.

Sr. Just ascended the tribune but was interrupted by Tallien, who said to him loudly, "no good citizen who should see the misfortunes of his country could refrain from tears." He and Billaud Varennes declaimed against Robespierre; they reproached him with having imprisoned the members of the Committee of Revolution, of the section of individuality. All men of acknowledged patriotism. Billaud Varennes exclaimed, "you would shudder with horror, if you were informed into what hands the National Guards of Paris have been committed. Henriot is the accomplice of Herbert, and would have been brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal; one man alone supported him, and that was Robespierre.

La Valette, one of the Chiefs of the National Guards is now shaping the daggers which are to murder the Convention, and Robespierre protects him. Robespierre is a Tyrant; will you live under a Tyrant? [The general cry was down with the Tyrant.]

Robespierre wanted to speak, but he was not allowed. Tallien declared that the list of the Deputies who were to be assassinated, had been made at the house of Robespierre. I have armed myself, added Tallien with a dagger, to destroy this Tyrant, if the Convention does not rid us of him! Upon the motion of Tallien it was decreed that the sitting of the Convention should be permanent; that Henriot, Dumas, and the list of general officers should be attached, and that the Mayor of Paris

finish'd, upon his head answer for the public tranquility of that city.

Robespierre having again, but in vain, attempted to speak, exclaimed, in looking around him, with rage and despair, "I will die death!" he called Billaud Varennes, Tallien, and all those who had spoken against him, rogues, hypocrites and cowards. A considerable tumult arose; the President, Collot d'Herbois, put on his hat, after which Robespierre again attempted to speak, and was refused leave.—He then exclaimed, with fury, "by what right does the President protect the assassins? A new tumult was raised, which the President again quieted, by putting on his hat, and it was unanimously aked from every part of the Hall. "let a decree of accusation against Robespierre secure him. It was propofed by Tallien, and received with clapping of hands, and cries of "Vive la Republique."

The impeachment of Robespierre, the younger, was afterwards decreed, as alfo that of St. Juft, Couthon, &c.—tokens of joy began again, and the cries of "the country is faved," were heard from all parts.

Of all thofe who held the reins of Government, none have efcaped the fate of their colleagues, except Billaud Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Barrere, becaufe doubtlefs, they have joined themfelves, in feafon, to Bourdon de l'Oife—Neverthelefs, this Revolution could not have been accomplifhed, if a few of the members of the Committee of Public Safety had not affifted them. The report that Collot d'Herbois and Barrere had, at the fame time been arrefted, is without foundation.

Robefpierre, and feveral of his accomplices were conducted to Luxembourg; in fpite of the Committee of Surveillance. The Governor, unwilling to admit them, they were conducted to the Commune, which efpoufed the caufe of Robefpierre; but it was in vain, that Henriot ran thro' the ftreets of Paris, and the Commune ordered the alarm-bell to be rung; they could not collect a formidable army to march againft the Convention—fo far from it, great numbers offered in her defence, and the moft part of the Sections aflured the Convention of their inviolable attachment. Robefpierre and Henriot were then declared out-lawed.

Several Deputies fent by the Convention put themfelves at the head of feveral Sections in the town-houfe, where Robefpierre who had been charged of carrying on intrigues at Lyons and other places, to be declared Diftator, was arrefted.

The 48 Sections united themfelves to the Convention—the whole people demanded a permanent Convention.

The Convention has received a great number of addreffes, expreffive of the joy occafioned by this new Revolution. The moft fevere laws have been enacted for fo-mentation fhould take place in conf-quence of it. The guards have been doubled, efpecially at the temple and the Conciergerie. Citizen Elnard; who took from Robefpierre his pocket-book, and rendered other important fervices at the time of his arreftation, and who has fucceeded Henriot to the command of the armed force, received the fraternal accolade from the Prefident, as the medal of the Gens de' Armes.

The firft particulars of fo important an event, at the dawnfall of Robefpierre, cannot fail being contradictory; however, the following may be looked upon as authentic.

When Robefpierre was arrefted on the 27th, he was conducted to the Committee of Surveillance. In the night, a number of confpirators farrounded it, entered it by force, and fet him at liberty; they attended him to the Commune, who raifed the ftandard of rebellion againft the Convention, which had continued together all night. Twelve of her deputies were fent to the national guards, to whom Collot de' Herbois faid, "Go ye, and let not the fun be rifen again before the confpirators are given up to the national vengeance." At 3 o'clock, A. M. the deputies returned to the Convention triumphant, having taken with them, at the Hotel of the Commune a feal, lately engraven, bearing three ftraws de loce. The Convention refufed to fee Robefpierre, who was brought there on a barrow; a little while after, every department & fection of Paris, entered to fecilitate the Convention. Several emiffaries of this new Cromwell, were declared out-lawed, and on the 28th, in the evening, in the midft of acclamations of Vive la Republique, fell the head of Robefpierre.

The Moniteur of Paris, obferves on this occafion, that it is a glorious day, when they annihilated all the hopes of exterior enemies, who might have wifhed to come to a treaty with a diftator; and that this revolution which gave new ftrength to the Convention, would be a fentence to thofe who fhould hereafter ftrive to difgrace or difcredit it. Befides Tallien—Billaud Varennes, Bourdon de l'Oife, Cambon, Badier, and Barrere, have alfo declaimed againft Robefpierre.

It was reported that the Jacobin Club had aflembled on the 26th, with unknown and fufpected perfons—that the murder of the Convention had been propofed, and one of thofe Jacobins was arrefted in the galleries.—Barrere related, that an Auftrian officer who had been made prifoner in the laft northern engagement, had faid to the Commiffioners of the Convention with that army—"all your advantages are fruitlefs, we hope, nevertheleis, to commence a negociation with either party—deftroy the Convention, and change, are long, the preient Government."

The Jacobins made an attempt to refcue their idol. Legendre, accompanied by only ten perfons, armed, went to the Aflembly, fhut up their Hall, and brought the keys to the National Convention, which the people, in a mafs, had demanded fhould be permanent.

[The preceding account was tranflated from a paper printed near Hamburgh.]

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

19 Thermidor—Auguft 6.

A Secretary read the following from the Commander in Chief of the Northern army.

Antwerp, 16 Thermidor, (Aug. 3) 2d year of the Republic, one and indivifible.

"Citizen Repreſentatives,

The whole Republic ought to teſtify its gratitude to you, on account of the energetick courage with which you have overwhelmed tyrants, who, after having evinced themſelves the friends of the people, endeavored to ſubjugate them.

"The army of the North is doubly indebted to you, for theſe very tyrants were its avowed enemies; they affected to diminiſh, and to alienate our labours and our triumphs; they pretended that we were vanquiſhed, when we were victorious; but on the very day that the crimes were unveiled, the army of the North took poſſeſſion of the iſland of Cadſand.

"I felicitate myſelf, Citizen Repreſentatives, on being the interpreter of this brave army, and in thus offering to you the ſentiments of its gratitude and devotion: It has but one wiſh, and that is liberty: But one centre, and that is the National Convention.

"PICHEGRU, Commander in chief of the Army of the North.

The ſame Secretary then read the following letter from the army of the Rhine:

Michaud, Commandant of the army of the Rhine, to the National Convention.

"Head Quarters at Neuſtadt, 13th Thermidor, 2d year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

"Citizens Repreſentatives,

"The army of the Rhine received along with the order of the day, your Proclamation relative to the unexpected diſcovery of the moſt frightful of all conſpiracies.

"The greater the reputation of the conſpirators, the more inexcuſable becomes the ſervice which you have rendered to liberty and the Commonwealth.

"Continue to keep a watchful eye over the interior, to unmaſk intriguers, to overwhelm the factious, to puniſh conſpirators, and to cauſe virtue and probity to be reſpected!

"On our part, we will undermine thrones, we will humble tyrants, we will diſperſe their ſlaves, and annihilate their ſatellites.

"The army will never utter but one exclamation, and that is—*La Republique and la victoire! The Republic and victory!*

"Health and Fraternity.

"MICHAUD."

[Then follows ſeveral other Letter from different departments, ſocieties, &c. all of them expreſs great ſatisfaction at the doings of the Convention, and exhort them to be firm to their truſt—One of them concludes—"*Tyrants and Traitors paſs away, but the Commonwealth will remain eternal.*"]

OF ROBERSPIERRE.

Dubois Crance—"I muſt do juſtice to the ſagacity of Marat. During the trial of Capet, he ſaid to me, pointing to Robeſpierre, "Do you ſee that Raſcal?"—"How, Raſcal?" ſaid I:—"Yes," replied Marat, "that man is more dangerous to Liberty than all the cowardly Deſpots.

JACOBIN CLUB.

Legendre—"As I went from this Tribune, I took with me ten reſolute patriots. My intention was to go and blow out the brains of the man who preſided yeſterday and to day in the Jacobin Club. With a double piſtol in my hand I entered the Hall, but the wretch, whoſe name was Vivier, had mixed with the crowd. I ſaid to the women in the galleries, "You are miſled; begone, the Convention puniſhes guilt, not error." I ſhut the gates of the Hall; here are the keys. As the Convention is a maſs have ſaved the Country, to-morrow the Convention is a maſs, will be Jacobins. It is the Virtue that will go to open the gates of that Society."

On the motion of Thirion, Vivier was declared outlawed.

Prizes taken by the Navy of the Republick.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Publick Safety.

"Citizens, for ſome time paſt your Committee has not laid before you any account of the advantages daily gained by the marine of the Republick over its enemies. Our ports continue to be furniſhed with proviſions by our frigates, and we can now announce 60 leſs than 52 prizes taken from the Engliſh, the Spaniards, and the Dutch.

Succeſſes in the Pyrenees.

The Army of the Weſtern Pyrenees obtained on the 6th new ſucceſſes; and after a deſperate reſiſtance, they carried by the point of the bayonet, the fine valley of Baſtan, all that of Leroll, two conſiderable forts and Fontarabia, is nearly deſtroyed by the bombardment.

They paſſed defiles extremely narrow, ſcaled the moſt alarming precipices, and took poſſeſſion of redoubts placed upon the lofty mountains, which command the Biddaſſoa. The enemy, who had 12,000 men, were repulſed on all ſides, and the fruits of the victory are immenſe in artillery and various ſtores.

LONDON, Auguſt 19.

The Paris Journals up to the 8th inſt. were received in town yeſterday. The leading features of the intelligence brought by them are:

A detail of the ſeveral victories atchieved by the French arms on the frontiers of Spain; together with an account of their having advanced to Fontarabia, in Spain, which place is now in a ſtate of ſiege.

They alſo contain a long liſt of Prizes lately taken by the French cruiſers.

Paris enjoyed a ſtate of perfect tranquility on the 8th inſtant, and addreſſes of congratulation and firm attachment to the cauſe of the Republick continued to be preſented, almoſt hourly, to the Convention.

The French have a garriſon of 3000 men at Nieuport. At Oſtend they have only 2000; but at Ghiſtel, near Oſtend, there is a Camp of about 4000.

The Paris newſpapers, including the Moniteurs, up to the 10th inſt. have the following particulars:

"An account of a brilliant victory, gained by the French army of the Weſtern Pyrenees.

"Flight of 15,000 ſlaves, before 6,000 to whom they abandoned 2000 priſoners of war.

"Seizure of immenſe Magazines from the Spaniards, containing 1100 muſkets, 200 pieces of ordnance, tents for 2500 men, &c.

"Particulars of the capture of the important fortreſs of Fontarabia, with 50 cannon mounted on the ramparts, ſeveral magazines, 35 ſhallops, &c.

"New Liſt of prizes, four of which, valued at from four to five millions, are arrived at Breſt," &c. &c.

Sinterre, who had been perſecuted by Robeſpierre, is now a conſtant attendant at the Jacobin Club.

M. Labarpe, a man of letters, impriſoned during the Dictatorſhip of Robeſpierre, was ſet at liberty immediately after his overthrow.

The following extract of a letter from Pluſſing, dated the 6th inſtant, we give on the authority of a Morning Paper:

"Particular information is received here, that the Emperor is in treaty with the French; that he has offered to reſign his pretenſions to the Auſtrian Low Countries, and grant to Luxemburgh, on condition the French would allift him to reconquer Silefia; that he will reſign his pretenſions to Liege. The French are deſirous that the city of Maeſtricht ſhould be comprized in the country of Liege, and this is the reaſon why Cobourg has taken up his poſition in that quarter. The French have taken Phillippine, and we can ſee from this the ſmoke aſcending from Sluys. The Deputies from Amſterdam have declared in the States of Holland, as they were no longer in a ſtate to defend themſelves, that it was time for the Stadtholder to depart, as the only means of ſaving Holland."

Diſpatches from Hague were received on Thurſday night at the Dutch ambaſſador's. Theſe, it is ſaid are not of the moſt conſoling nature. The Dutch ſeem panick ſtruck with the approach of the French, that they are unable to make pay vigorous preparations themſelves. They therefore talk of evacuating Breda and Maſtricht, as being untenable for a ſufficient number of troops.

It is reported, that our government has ſent orders to the commanders of our Packets, not to permit any Dutchmen to come from Holland, in our boats without a paſſport from our ambaſſador at the Hague. This ſtep is ſaid to be taken to prevent the ariſtocracy of Holland leaving the country when they may be wanted.

The Prince of Heſſe Philipſtadt is written to his father from Lille, that he is fallen into the hands of the enemy, in the engagement of the 6th inſt. but that he received no wound. He had the misfortune to be ſurrounded by the enemy the moment his horſe ſtumbled under him, ſo that he had no reaſon to complain of the treatment he receives.

The French forces deſtined to act againſt Holland, conſiſt of about 30,000 men. The Combined Armies under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York are only 42,000 ſtrong, of which 25,000 are Britiſh; but a communication will be obſerved between them and the Dutch troops, commanded by the Prince of Orange. It appears by the laſt advices from the Britiſh army, that they were expected to march in a day or two from the neighbourhood of Breda, in order to take the advantageous ſituation between Bois le Duc and the river Scheyſke.

Cowes, Auguſt 17.

A large American ſhip came to here and anchored yeſterday morning; ſhe ſailed from Breſt on Tueſday laſt.—The news of Robeſpierre's execution was received at Breſt with great joy; but the deſire of having the Republick eſtabliſhed on a ſtable baſis is univerſal. They would make peace with the Engliſh people, they ſay, but never with Pitt. They have 25 ſail of the line of war riding in the outer harbour of Breſt. They are ready for ſea but badly manned nor do they intend to riſk another general engagement. They thought the laſt a very unfortunate buſineſs. They are fully acquainted with their loſs and talk of it every where.

The Abbe Syeyes, although he does not oſtenſibly come forward at this moment in the Convention, nevertheleſs directs the proceedings of Tallien. From the preſence and moderation of the Abbe, much is expected.

Such of the Piedmonteſe as fall into the hands of the French are exchanged for ſheep.

An American being aſked, why himſelf and ſeamen choſe to ſend Mr. Jay on a negociation to the Court of Great-Britain? anſwered that a lawyer was the only man the Americans could ſpare.

A miniſterial paper tells us that four regiments of dragoons are ordered upon the coaſt to aſſiſt in ſuppreſſing the riots occaſioned by the indignation of the populace againſt Crimps and Kidnappers.

On the 18th Thermidor, (Aug. 5th) 40 waggons, filled with the treaſures of Belgium arrived at Paris.

Accounts from Conſtantinople mention the immediate commencement of hoſtilities as inevitable. The differences between the Ruſſian Envoy and the Turkiſh Miniſters were increaſed. The whole of the Turkiſh marine was ordered to be fitted out, and ſome Ruſſian veſſels that were in the ports of Conſtantinople had ſuddenly left.

By the laſt ſhips from the Baltick we learn, that at Elſineur, it was expected a rupture would ſoon be laid on all the Britiſh ſhips by the Daniſh government. The truth was the time then appointed for its commencement.

Copenhagen, July 29.

Our preparations for fitting out a fleet from twenty to twenty-four ſail of the line, proceed with uninterrupted activity, and on the 24th inſt. the Elephant, of 74 guns, went out of harbour. All the Provinces having contributed in voluntary contributions towards ſeconding the meaſures of Government, for the due maintenance of a free and navigation for Denmark and Norway, in his letters patent, dated 23d inſt. after giving formal thanks to his ſubjects, informs them of the means which he deſigns to avail himſelf of for defraying the expences of the Maritime Armament; theſe conſiſt principally of duties on merchandizes, which are particularly defined in an ordinance from the cuſtom houſe.

In conſequence of theſe preparations which have put the Daniſh navy on a reſpectable footing, our Court had thought it right to explain itſelf more decidedly with the Engliſh Government, and for that purpoſe has directed its Miniſters at London to demand from the Britiſh Cabinet a definitive anſwer to the queſtion—

"Whether it will releaſe the Daniſh ſhips which have been captured; will grant proper indemnities on this head, and will diſcontinue the ſtopping of Daniſh veſſels laden with merchandize declared contraband by treaties."

A declaration of this nature has become more neceſſary, as our Alliance Company, as well as the individuals in that ſtate, have refuſed henceforward to inſure on policies for any other loſſes than theft at ſea.

The celebrated M. d'Epremenil, covered with wounds by the Maſſellois, when Petion had called to Paris for the purpoſe of accompliſhing the Revolution of the 10th of Auguſt, fall to that Marſeilles was then at the zenith of his power and popular favour, and ſeemed to commiſſionate his fituation.—"I too have been idolized by the people; they have alſo carried me about in triumph," &c.

Theſe words have been prophetical, with reſpect to Petion's fate, whoſe body has been lately found near Leghorn, half eaten up by the wounds!

Twenty-one officers belonging to the French Fleet defeated by Earl Howe, have been put to death at Breſt, for cowardice on that occaſion.

A French privateer of twelve eighteen pounders has taken two brigs from Peterſburgh to Liverpool, and two other Britiſh brigs, names unknown.

Our preſent war with France is not like the Wars of former times—a diſpute which ſhall have that or this Iſland—but, whether we ſhall retain our Liberty, our Property, and our Lives? In fact, every thing dear to Engliſhmen is at ſtake in this contеſt; and we cannot retreat without diſtreſs, and ſtill greater danger, from the miniſters of the French, and their friends in this country.

A brig was chaſed in here yeſterday by a French privateer from Oſtend, and firing was heard off the North Foreland. Nothing, to be ſure, can ſurpaſs the confidence which theſe trifling ſhips have in the ſuperiority of our Marine. The moſt determined ſupporters of things as they are, can go no beyond the Jacobins in their anxiety for the continuance of the ſame ſyſtem.

A Frenchman, with two young ladies, and a couple of ſervants, dexterouſly contrived to make their eſcape from France laſt week in an open boat, and were picked up by a veſſel, and landed near this place, they inſtantly ſet off for London.

REVOLUTION AT GENEVA.

Geneva, July 22, 1794.

Tyranny and ariſtocracy have at laſt yielded to the popular party; and, like other revolutions, it has been attended by murder, violence, and their concomitant cruelties.

Salavin and *Merle*, two Commiſſioners, headed the triumphant party on the 28th of July.—About 1000 of the principal inhabitants were committed to priſon, on a charge of having, in the year 1792, encouraged the introduction of foreign troops; among this number was the famous M. *Necker*, the financier, and M. *Deodati*.

A Revolutionary Tribunal, compoſed of 21 members, was immediately inſtituted, and on the 21ſt M. *du Cayla*, a very reſpectable Syndic; *Procureſt Cabanis*, Procurator general; *de Rochemond*, Advocate; *De Combe*, Lieutenant-colonel, in the Hanoverian ſervice; *Mercier le Rouge*; *Vivien le Cur*; and *Chevalx Horlogers*, were convicted and inſtantly ſhot. Several others, who were acquitted by the Tribunal, were executed by the populace.

About 250 perſons who were marked for deſtruction, happily eſcaped at the commencement of the troubles.

This event may, probably, be the foundation of a rupture between France and the Swiſs Cantons.

FLUSHING.

OF THE ARMIES—*The latеſt.*

Wedneſday Aug. 20.

A boat arrived here laſt night from Ships, with an Officer on board, who brings the agreeable intelligence of the Commandant and Garriſon being all in the higheſt ſpirits and under no fears from the ſiege of the place. The works are very little injured; and the greateſt damage is among the houſes, which are very much battered.

Owing to the inundation, which effectually prevented the French from approaching within muſket ſhot; and the advantageous and commanding poſition of the ramparts, the Dutch have not yet loſt more than between thirty and forty men, killed and wounded.

They have ammunition for ſix weeks longer, and proviſions for three months.

The caſemates are all of bomb-proof. Water, which they at firſt dreaded a want of, is in abundance from the late heavy rain which has favoured the beſieged very much, and greatly harraſſed and diſtreſſed the French, whoſe infantry are obliged to ſtand up to the knee in water, and their calvary immerged in the mud. Such are the accounts given by the officer of the Dutch Admiral at this port, who immediately ſent the accounts off expreſs to the Hague.

The French dreading a diſembarkation at Cadſand, are buſily employed in conſtructing batteries on the Coaſt. They frequently fire at the ſhips, but to no purpoſe; the diſtance is too great for the balls to do any execution.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.

By the ſhip Abby, Capt. Eames, in 49 days from Cadiz, we have the important intelligence of the taking of St. Sebaſtian and Fontarabia (in the Bay of Biſcay) by the French forces; Pamplona had, it was reported fallen into their hands. The ſtrong fortreſs of St. Sebaſtian ſurrendered without the leaſt reſiſtance. Capt. Eames adds, that the Spaniſh army were under great apprehenſions at Cadiz, and that a fleet arrived in a very ſickly condition from Ferrol, where they loſt 274 upon the rocks, and landed 1500 ſick.

NEW-ARK, Sept. 22.

At a meeting of the Republican Society of the town of Newark, on the 22d September.—On motion, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly adopted:

RESOLVED, As the opinion of this Society, that at no period of our political exiſtence has the government ſtood in ſo much need of a public expreſſion of the voice of the citizens in its ſupport as the preſent—when the operations of its conſtitutional acts are arreſted in their progreſs by the intervention of lawleſs and domeſtic violence.

Reſolved, That this ſociety hold it as an eſſential ingredient in Republican government, that the voice of the majority govern: that a deviation from this maxim begets every principle of freedom, by ſetting up the will of the few againſt that of the many.—That the conduct of our fellow citizens in ſeveral counties in a neighboring ſtate, is a flagrant violation of this important principle—the law which they have refuſed obedience to, having been conſtitutionally enacted by a majority of the repreſentatives of the people. If they ſincerely believed that this law was unjuſt and oppreſſive, they have fatally miſtaken the remedy, by ſubſtituting force in place of reaſon, violence in place of arguments, and indirect menaces in place of temperate and manly remonſtrance; thus under a pretext of defending their freedom, have they ſet at defiance the moſt rational and obvious principle of liberty.

Reſolved, That we think it our duty explicitly to declare our ſentiments, and ſay whether we will ſubmit to the arbitrary and tyrannical voice of the minority, or whether we will pledge ourſelves to the public to ſupport the republican principles recognized in the Conſtitution, which binds the inhabitants of the United States together. We, therefore, in the moſt ſolemn manner, embrace the latter—we look up to the general government as a wall of defence, and as a bond of union; to the ſtate government as the impartial diſtributer of juſtice—the repoſitory of domeſtic ſecurity, and the guardian of Civil Liberty. To theſe wiſe and well conſtructed governments, we have cheerfully conſided our lives and our properties, and pledge ourſelves to our country to ſupport them ſo far as in our power, their conſtitutional operations.

Notwithſtanding which we are aware that our governments are not infallible, but being under the control of men, are liable to the weakneſſes and infirmities incident to human nature, and therefore may do WRONG. But as we have a legal, conſtitutional, and withal a peaceable remedy, to the evils that folly or even vice may cauſe, they ought to be ſubmitted to, until ſuch conſtitutional remedy may be applied.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this Society, any attempts to prevent enquiry into the conduct of government, is as dangerous to civil liberty, as to riſe in armies againſt its conſtitutional operations.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this Society, the late attempts to impreſs on the minds of the people of the United States, a belief that the Republican Societies in the different parts of the union, have been inſtrumental in promoting the riots in the back parts of Penſylvania—is not only invidious calumny, but calculated to ſtifle enquiry into the conduct of government; by rendering odious and ſuſpected thoſe who have had virtue and public ſpirit enough to engage in it, that the man who would ſacrifice in the ſame indiſcriminate cenſure a ſociety of men, who, during the pendency of a law, ſhould peaceably and quietly enquire into its propriety and utility, and a body of men who, after the law was conſtitutionally enacted, ſhould riſe in arms and oppoſe its execution, muſt either have a claim on our pity for his ignorance, or merit our contempt for his proſtituted principles.

Publiſhed by order of the Society.

MATTHIAS WARD, Chairman.

Aaron Pennington, Secretary.

NEW YORK, October 15.

A London paper of the 14th of Auguſt, ſtates that Earl Spencer has completely ſucceeded in his miſſion—that the Emperor had agreed to continue the war, on condition of receiving a ſubſidy from Great Britain—Prince Cobourg is to be diſplaced, and ſucceeded in the command of the army by General Clairfait with General Beaulieu, and Col. Mack for Quarter Maſters.

It is reported at Aix la Chapelle, that the Commons at Brueſels aſſembled on the 25th of July and voted for an incorporation with the French Republic.

There have been great tumults at Barcelona in Spain, and blood has been ſhed by the populace.

The Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel has put all his ſubjects in a ſtate of requiſition.

The Mrs. Neckar, who was arreſted at Geneva, is ſaid not to be the late celebrated financier of France, who does not reſide at Geneva, but at Coppet in the Pays de Vaux.

The Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies on the Rhine are reduced to the neceſſity of acting on the defenſive. Manheim, Mentz and Luxemburgh will be the places where they are to make a ſtand.

The addreſs of Prince Cobourg to the German nation, is a ſpirited manly production, and ſerves to ſhow, in a ſtrong light, how diſſicult it is to perſuade the Germans to riſe and act with energy in this criſis.

On the 12th of Auguſt it was reported at Breda, that 10,000 perſons had been maſſacred at Paris. Similar reports have arrived at Philadelphia; which magnify the number of the ſlain to 18,000.

The number of Britiſh ſeamen now priſoners in France is eſtimated at 10,000.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 22.

They write from HEAD QUARTERS at Carliſle, that the army is remarkably healthy; that the Preſident arrived there on the 3d inſt. amid acclamation of joy and military parade in honour of his approach, that one company of foot, complete, compoſed the Preſident's guard, that troops were daily arriving, and that the whole were to move on weſtward on the 10th inſt. On the other hand we rejoice to find, that there is more than a probability, that no *oppoſers to the laws*, except ſtragglers, will be found, when the army ſhall have arrived into the inſurgent counties.

It is reported with confidence, that in conſequence of the *State gas* agreement between Mr. Jay and the Britiſh miniſtry, Maj. Campbell has evacuated the Fort at the rapids of the Miami.

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and conſent of the Council, has appointed Thurſday, the TWENTIETH day of November next, as a day of Public Thankſgiving throughout this Commonwealth.

J. S. Sherbourne, J. Smith and N. Gilman are re-elected Repreſentatives in Congreſs for the ſtate of New Hampſhire The choice of a fourth muſt fall on Abiel Foſter or Paine Wingate.

JACOBINISM.

"The Hall of the Jacobins in *Paris*, having been found equally inimical to the liberty of the people, as the *Baſtile*, their aſſembly hath been diſſipered, and the key depoſited with the Convention. This trophy, or a new conqueſt over tyranny, will he ſent to the celebrated WASHINGTON, accompanied by a request to place it beſide that of the *Baſtile*—and from thence to learn that the deſpotiſm of Jacobin Clubs, wherever inſtituted, is not excelled by the deſpotiſm of abſolute monarchy."

REMARK ON THE ABOVE.

On the above it may juſtly be remarked, that the American people have already learnt the enmity of thoſe clubs to a free government. In America they have purſued the ſame meaſures as in *France*. They have traduced the moſt faithful ſervants of the people—they have conſtantly ſupported, and eſpoused the enemies of the country, and thoſe who have endeavoured to ſubject it to a foreign influence, concealing their own crimes by charging the like on the real patriots of the land.

Not being able to ſucceed in Congreſs, as their brother Jacobins did in the convention in Paris, they have excited an inſurrection in Penſylvania, and the inſurgents, lately charging Britiſh influence on the Preſident, and the northern members of the the Houſe of Repreſentatives, now boldly tell the United States, they are betaking themſelves to the Britiſh for protection.

To crush this rebellion will coſt the United States not leſs than two millions of dollars.

Theſe are the bleſſed effects of Jacobin clubs, which impudently pretend to watch over government, to protect the people a gainſt foreign influence, and to ſave their money.

It is ſacredly true, that the Jacobin clubs of Paris, voted to *oppoſe* the conſtituted authority of the French Republic, and ſent a deputation to the communes in rebellion, to give them advice and aſſiſtance. Knowing this fact, can the people of the United States remain quiet, while one Jacobin club has exiſtence in their country? The voice of Peace, Patriotiſm, and Prudence ſays no! The vigilance of the anti-jacobins of the Convention, prevented France being involved in all the horrors of CIVIL WAR and bloodſhed. From their danger let us learn Caution.

Eraſtus Lyman,

HAS for ſale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or leſs quantity, French Brandy, Geneva by the caſe or leſs, Sherry and Cape Madeira Wine, by the caſk or leſs, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or leſs, Molaſſes, Rice, Indigo, Chocolate, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Codfiſh, Herring, Salmon and Mackrell by the bbl. or leſs, Bar Iron, rod. Nails, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Lemons, Chalk, &c. &c.

☞ All Perſons whoſe accounts are more than 12 Months ſtanding will be put in ſuit, unleſs ſettled immediately; and all other accounts, whoſe time of payment are expired are requeſted to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Oct. 22 1794.

Inſpection Office.

LICENCES for retailing foreign diſtilled Spirits and Wines, will be iſſued, and entries of all wheel carriages, will be received till the 15th of November next.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Weſtfield, Oct. 1794.

Amherſt School

WILL have a vacation of one week, at the end of each quarter—the preſent quarter will end on Wedneſday the 22d day of Oct. inſt.—the next quarter will begin on the 29th inſt.

Amherſt, Oct. 15, 1794.

Broke into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, about the middle of Auguſt laſt, a red white face STEAR, ſuppoſed to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut the under ſide of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA POMEROY.

Southampton, Oct. 14, 1794.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, the firſt of October inſt. a dark brown Mare COLT, ſuppoſed to be two years old, natural trotter and has been dock'd. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH CARY.

Williamſburgh, Oct. 14, 1794.

STRAYED from the under-written, in July laſt, a brownish black yearling STEAR, white on the forehead, belly and feet; marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a half penny on the under ſide of the left, (if marked at all.) Whoever will give notice ſo that he may be recovered ſhall be reaſonably rewarded.

W. STRONG.

Williamſburgh, Oct. 13, 1794.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an indented BOY named Samuel Walcott, Jun. about 16 years of age, rather dark complexion, ſtrait black hair, had on when he went away, a dark brown coat, ſtriped Nankeen trowſers. Whoever will take up ſaid BOY and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have two cents reward and no charges paid.

ISAAC PHINNEY, Jun.
REUBEN BANGS,

Williamſburgh, October 10, 1794.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or having demands on the eſtate of Suſanna Smith, late of Hawley, deceaſed, are hereby called upon to make immediate ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate.

SILVANUS SMITH.

Hawley, October 6, 1794.

RECEIVED of the Boatmen, through miſtake, a Box containing Wool Cards, marked J. H. The owner is requeſted to pay for this advertiſement and receive it back.

JOHN HART.

Hatfield, Oct. 11. 1794.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcribed, in Worthington, on the 3d inſt. a light gray gelding HORSE, three years old laſt ſpring, a ſingle footed trotter and pacer, dark main and tail, good carriage and high life, ſhod all round, lately come off a journey and ſomewhat galled on the left ſide, a place on his back ſomewhat ſwelled, no natural or artificial mark. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe and return him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have eight dollars reward, and ten dollars for the Thief. ANDREW EAGER.

Worthington, Oct. 4, 1794.

TAKEN up in damage, ſome time ſince, two WEATHERS, ſuppoſed to be loſt from a drove—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

POETRY.

FROM THE EAGLE.

From the soup of blessed CULON *and* SPONDEE.

AN ACREONTIC to FLIP.

STINGO! to thy bar room skip,
Make a foaming mug of flip;
Make it out of country's staple,
Rum New England, Sugar maple
Beer that's brew'd from hops and Punkin,
Greasful to the thirsty Bumkin.
Hark! I hear the poker fizzle,
And ore the mug the liquor drizzle;
And against the earthen mug,
I hear the horn spoon's cheerful dub;
I see thee STINGO take the Flip,
And fling the cud from under lip,
Then pour more rum, and bottle stopping,
Stir it again and sweat'ning sipping.
Come quickly bring the humming liquor,
Richer than ale of British vicar;
Richer than Usquebaugh Hibernean,
Or than Flaccus' famed Falernian;
More potent, healthy, racy, frisky,
Than Holand's gin, or Georgia's whisky.
Come make a ring around the fire,
And hand the mug unto the Squire;
Here Dragon, take the elbow chair,
And Ensign Holiday, sit there;
You take the die tub, you the chuns,
And I'll the double corner turn.
See the mantling liquor rise!
And burn their cheeks and close their eyes,
See the fidgling mug incline—
Hear them caste their dull divine,
Who, on Sunday, dared to rail,
At Barraclet's flip at Dranner's ale.
—Quick, STINGO, fly and bring another,
The Deacon here shall pay for t'other,
Ensign and I the third will share,
It's due on swop, for pie bald mare.

C. & S.

ANECDOTE.

A SON of a rich farmer in the state of New-hampshire, who was possessed of a large share of diffidence, paid his addresses to a young lady of his acquaintance, and after acquainting her with his intention, the lady conducted him to her apartment, and seated them at each end of the fire, the young hero, after a long silence broke out in the following expression—"*My father has the likliest Bull Calf in town.*" The lady immediately made this reply, "*I would have thanked him to have kept him at home.*"

(From a late London Paper.)

A Specimen of a new Dictionary.

Adapted to the "existing circumstances."

Administration—A partition treaty between ten or twelve noblemen and gentlemen of different political principles, to share all the great offices of the state for the purpose of supporting the constitution.

Allies——Any number of armies who unite in the prosecution of a war in which each party has a separate interest.

Alarmist—Any nobleman or gentlemen who wants a place.

Bellum Internecinum—An expensive and bloody war, undertaken for procuring a change of administration—in France.

Coalition—Vide administration.

A Jacobin—Any person who opposes the folly of the present war, or any of the measures of his Majesty's Ministers.

Opposition—Jacobins.

Subsidy—A large sum of money given to any foreign Prince for the protection of his dominions.

A glorious victory—A temporary repulse of the enemy, with great slaughter on both sides.

A retreat—Taking a new position or advancing backwards.

A defeat—A slight check, with the loss of cannon and camp equipage.

A state secret—What every body knows.

A treaty—A solemn engagement between two Sovereign Princes, never to be broken, except when convenient to either party.

The House of Commons—A set of gentlemen chosen by a few individuals, to supply the Ministry with money.

Parliamentary Reform—A very considerable thing, but not fit to be discussed either in time of war or in time of peace.

Rational Liberty—The suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, the establishment of spies, secret examinations &c.

Church and Sides—The Bishops and his Majesty's Ministers.

Liberty of the press—The liberty of praising administration, and libelling their opponents.

Existing circumstances—Any public disaster that may serve as a pretext for Ministers changing their measures, and keeping their places: such as the retreat of the allied army into Holland.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the Public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Which with their former assortment make it as complete as can be found in the county—which will be disposed of uncommonly low for Cash, or short credit—Also, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Bbl. or gall. Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea, Hyson and Souchong Teas, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Brads of all sizes, Saw-Mill and Crescent Saws, Hand do. all kinds—6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Glass—Horseman's Sword Blades, and Pistols, Salmon by Bbl. Codfish by Quintal, Powder and Shot, variety of Gilt and other Looking Glasses, general assortment of HOLLOW WARE, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. They have likewise received a large quantity of Swedes and Russia Iron, which they will sell by the ton or 1000 weight on good terms, likewise, German and Crawley Steel, Clover-Seed, &c. &c. The above GOODS will be sold upon as good terms as at any store in the county, without distinction.

Northampton, Sept. 9. 1794.

WANTED, as an Apprentice to the STOCKING WEAVING, a smart active lively LAD about 14 years of age. Also, 2 JOURNEYMEN to the said Business—to both of whom good encouragement will be given.

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, October 1. 1794.

TO be sold, a quantity of Hatlog and Spinning WOOL.

Enquire of

JOSIAH GILLET.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 26. 1794.

TO be sold, a Surveyor's COMPASS & CHAIN, both good—also, SCALES and DIVIDERS, cheap for Cash.

Apply to

ETHAN MARSHEL.

Northampton, October 1. 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a black MARE COLT, two years old, with two white feet, and a small Star in the forehead—the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY JUSTIN.

Goshen, Sept. 26. 1794.

THE Subscribers, respectfully inform the Publick, that they are carrying on the Clothiers Business near the Meeting-House in Worthington, where Customers may depend upon having their Cloth dressed with neatness and dispatch, by the Publick's most humble servants.

OLIVER FOWLER.
MURRIS TUCKER.

Worthington, Sept. 16. 1794.

Benjamin Bolles,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the Clothier's works lately erected by Mr. *James Blackmer*, in Worthington, where he means to carry on the CLOTH DRESSING business, equal to any in the country. He having acquainted himself in the above business at the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, and elsewhere, will he thinks himself sufficiently well qualified to carry on the above business with neatness and the greatest dispatch; where the curious may be favoured with any colour, Scarlet excepted, and the terms of pay made as easy as most people would wish. The least favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27. 1794.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at two o'clock P. M. about 50 Acres of Land, lying in Norwich, also, two lots in the South part of the Meadow, in Northampton, both the property of SOLOMON CLAPP, deceased.

ASAHEL CLAPP,
AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, October 1. 1794.

CASH, at the New-York price given for TALLOW, by JUSTIN and ELIAS LYMAN, 30 rods North of the Ferry. They have for sale, a few hhds. of St. Croix Rum, 1400 bushels of packing Salt, Stone-Lime by the cask and Shad by the barrel, as low as into be purchased in the city.

Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1794.

CASH Given for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

HAMPSHIRE, ss.

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September 1794.

HUMBLY SHEWS,

EUNICE BRECK, of Northampton, in the same county, That she was married to SAMUEL BRECK, late of said Northampton, Tailor, on the twenty second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and has ever since that time been the faithful wife of the said SAMUEL.—but the said SAMUEL, since the marriage aforesaid, has often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed ADULTERY, with divers persons; and during the last seventeen months, the said Samuel has voluntarily left and absented himself from the said Eunice, and has not during that period afforded any assistance in supporting her or their children—Your Petitioner, therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this court, she may be divorced from the bond of her marriage with the said Samuel, and that such part of the estate of the said Samuel may be assigned to her, for her support, as your Honors shall think fit,—and as in duty bound shall pray.

EUNICE BRECK.

SEPTEMBER TERM, at *Northampton*, 1794.

ORDERED, That the Libellant, notify the respondent SAMUEL BRECK, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the Libel and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, by William Butler, the last publication to be at least three months, before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there shew cause why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

A true copy of the Libel and Order.

Attest—J. TUCKER, Clerk.

To the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court holden at Northampton within and for the County of Hampshire, on the 4th Tuesday of September 1794.

HUMBLY SHEWS,

ELIZABETH McLEAN, of Comington, in said county, That on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, she was married to OBED McLEAN, late of said Comington, and has ever since that time conducted as the faithful wife of the said OBED—but the said OBED, since the marriage aforesaid, has violated the marriage covenant, and has cohabited with one Dorothy Byce, as his wife, and committed adultery with her the said Dorothy, and has left the said Elizabeth, and for a long time hat effered her no assistance in supporting herself or their children—your petitioner therefore prays your Honors, that by a Decree of this Court, that she may be divorced from her marriage with the said OBED, and that the bonds of Matrimony between them may be dissolved —And as in duty bound, shall pray—

BETSEY McLEAN.

SEPTEMBER TERM, at *Northampton*, 1794.

ORDERED, That the Libellant notify the respondent OBED M'LEAN, to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the County of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks successively, in the *Hampshire Gazette*, printed at Northampton, by William Butler, the last publication to be at least four months, before the sitting of said Court; that he may then and there shew cause why the prayer of the libellant should not be granted.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

A true copy of the libel and order thereon.

J. TUCKER, Clerk.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber a dark brown HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with two half penny cuts at the end of the right ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ABEL THAYER.

Williamsburgh, October 9. 1794.

William Pynchon, Treasurer of the County of Hampshire, hereby calls upon all Collectors of County Taxes, who are in arrears, that they immediately discharge themselves of the same, and that unless they do he shall issue Warrants of distress against them.

October 1, 1794.

TICKETS, in Harvard College Lottery, which will positively commence drawing next month, may be had of

SAMUEL CLARK, Jun.

Northampton, Oct. 15. 1794.

Seth Wright,

HAS just received a new supply of

BOOKS,

Which in addition to those he has on hand make a general assortment consisting of

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT,
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS.

ALSO, the following collection of MUSICK, viz: Holden in 3 vol. Wingate's Collection, Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Anthem—An Anthem sacred to the memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Doct. Rogerson, Kimball's and Billings's new works.

THE above BOOKS, will be disposed of as low as at any BookStore whatever. School Books by the doz. as usual—those who wish to furnish themselves with Libraries shall have them on the same terms as they can be obtain'd in Boston or New-York.

☞ THOSE of his customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment by contract became due last Spring, are hereby notified, that unless they are discharged this fall, he shall put the same into attorney's hands to collect without further notice.

Northampton, Oct. 8. 1794.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of Fall

GOODS,

Which, in addition with those they have on hand will make a very general assortment, and will be disposed of very reasonably for ready pay, or short credit so as to merit the attention of the public and the continuance of their customers.

N. B. They also request all persons indebted to them, whose time of credit has expired to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, will be sued indiscriminately after the 15th of November next.

Northampton, Oct. 15. 1794.

WANTED, BY

DANIEL BUTLER,

BEEF, FLAX SEED and WOOLLEN CHECK, for which payment will be made on delivery.

Northampton, Oct. 15. 1794.

TO be sold, on a reasonable credit, the Store in Easthampton, which was lately burnt and improved by Asrad Breck. It stands within a few rods of the Meeting-House, and is conveniently situated for a Trader or Mechanick. For particulars, Enquire of

SAMUEL HINCKLEY, Attorney to EBENEZER FROTHINGHAM, of Boston.

Northampton, Oct. 15. 1794.

FOR sale, a valuable House and Homestead, near the center of Northampton, now in the possession of Erastus Dwight—likewise, all that tract of land known by the name of the Sheep-Pasture, extending nearly two miles on the road to Hatfield—the terms will be very reasonable, which may be known by applying to

MAURICE W. DWIGHT.

Northampton, October 12. 1794.

THE Printer hereof, hereby calls on all Persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, or otherwise, to make immediate payment—all accounts of more than one years standing, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless settled previous to the first of November next.

LIST of Letters in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

JOHN WRIGHT, Northampton,
Obed Skiff, Williamsburgh,
John C. Williams, Esq. Hadley,
Joseph Rice, Conway,
George Tanner, Worthington,
Samuel Bacon, Lanesborough,
Timothy Sparkswell, Hadley,
John Field, Conway,
Daniel Dewey, Esq. Williamstown,
John Smith, Conway,
Daniel Ludden, Worthington,
Gad Smith, Whately,
Capt. —— Tudor, Conway,
Capt. Joseph Clapp, Easthampton,
Dr. Morris Dwight, Northampton,
Josiah Lindley, Northford,
Solomon Baldwood, Amherst,
Col. Samuel Bradford, Northampton,
Joseph Butler, Pittsfield,
John Hart, Hatfield, 2.
Manna Wadsworth & Co. Pittsfield,

J. BRECK, Post-Master.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1794. [NUMB. 426.]

AN ADDRESS FROM WILLIAM SMITH, of South Carolina, *To his* CONSTITUENTS.

(Concluded.)

THUS have I made an ingenious exposition of the motives of my conduct in relation to the commercial propositions, and I have availed myself of the opportunity to state to my constituents an outline of the policy pursued by myself and those members of the House of Representatives with whose opinions during the session we have generally coincided on important questions.

But let it not be understood that this address has been drawn from me either by the circumstances of a late outrage, or by an anxious solicitude for a future election, for I do most sincerely declare that neither an indignant retrospect of the one, nor an alarming anticipation of the other, has been the impulse to this step. With respect to the former, a little knowledge of mankind, and some small acquaintance with history, have taught me that in moments of great political conflicts, when the public mind is convulsed and the passions are alive, the citizen who takes an active part on the stage of government must become obnoxious to one party or the other.

Ambitious must he be indeed who can on hand will make a very general assortment, and will be disposed of very reasonably for ready pay, or short credit so as to merit the attention of the public and the continuance of their customers.

N. B. They also request all persons indebted to them, whose time of credit has expired to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, will be sued indiscriminately after the 15th of November next.

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But let it not be understood that this address has been drawn from me either by the circumstances of a late outrage, or by an anxious solicitude for a future election, for I do most sincerely declare that neither an indignant retrospect of the one, nor an alarming anticipation of the other, has been the impulse to this step. With respect to the former, a little knowledge of mankind, and some small acquaintance with history, have taught me that in moments of great political conflicts, when the public mind is convulsed and the passions are alive, the citizen who takes an active part on the stage of government must become obnoxious to one party or the other.

Ambitious must he be indeed who can look for praise and model his conduct to please such. The man of decided character, must, after viewing the scene, take his ground and decidedly maintain it; if he be intimidated by the denunciations, the calumnies, the insults, or the menaces of his adversaries, he is unworthy of the station he fills: the mist have them all, advance in the road which duty points out, and, if he have another reward, at least he will receive that which arises from a conscientious discharge of his trust.

In every nation there exists a set of men, who at all times delight in war. Incapable of fulfilling the laborious duties of civil life, their turbulent spirits pant for the active scenes of a military one.—Their restless tempers, disdaining the drowsy toils of the counting house or work shop, seek with impetuous ardour the glorious exploits of the camp: They burn with impatience to exchange the pen for the sword, or the hammer for the truncheon, and to obtain by a *coup de main* that glory and wealth which the ignoble drudgery of many a tiresome year would not have yielded. If destitute of property, while they apprehend not the losses of war, prize money, plunder, and other emoluments, are items irresistable to all destitute of reputation, while the tranquil times of peace afford leisure to contemplate the villain's conduct, the lazy scenes of war snatch him from the vices and hide him in the confusion of camp and battle, and a lucky exploit in a military station, may throw a tinsel lustre o'er a character tarnished by a dishonourable action in a civil one. If tramelled with debt, the confusions incident to war may free him from his embarrassments by a temporary suspension of payment, or by a fortunate intervention of depreciated paper money.—These worthy characters prompted by so natural an antipathy to a state of peace and such passionate fondness for war, will ardently grasp at every circumstance which can promote their ends: Any irritation of the public mind, any just resentments for unprovoked injuries are fine materials for them to work upon; the peaceable citizens are roused by the clamour of revenge, their pacific dispositions are stimulated by appeals to their national pride, and any kind of negociation is reprobated as a dereliction of our character and an abandonment of our interests. These appeals are reiterated in public and in private, in speeches and in print, by the individuals separately and aggregately in their clubs. Not content with the exciting causes of irritation, the ferment is encreased by an industrious circulation of false rumours and exaggerated injuries: Denunciations on all who recommend peace, with negociation has failed, or the country is better prepared for war, and no endeavours are neglected to destroy those who oppose their views.

I was well aware of the conduct of these members, and before I took my ground had anticipated all the reproaches, calumnies and insults, which they have so liberally bestowed on me. To them, therefore, if any such there be among my constituents, I do not address myself; I leave them to their own feelings, if they have any; and to that supreme contempt and general reprobation which their conduct necessarily inspires.

With respect to a future election, I have pleasure in declaring, that although I am not insensible to the honour of representing so very respectable a district, nor to any favours which my fellow citizens may bestow on me, as a proof of their confidence either in my zeal, or abilities, yet the anxieties incident at a crisis like the present, to so turbulent and responsible a station, more than counteract any inclination which, at other more pleasing times, might be excited by so distinguished an honor.—At the expiration of the term of my election, I shall have represented the district six years, and I shall be well content to be succeeded by any other who may be deemed by my country to possess more integrity, talents or patriotism. If during that period, I shall have rendered any services to my constituents, I shall claim no merit for having done so, because I shall only have fulfilled my duty, neither shall I claim any reward, because the pleasure of serving a country which I love was always a sufficient one. But in returning to the bosom of my fellow citizens, to enjoy the repose of retirement in a private life after the tempests of a public one, it is important that I should not find the public mind poisoned against me by the infectious venom of slander, and that I should not suffer impressions to take root, which a communication of facts, and a candid attention to them, would extirpate. To those of my constituents, therefore, I particularly address myself, who wishing to do what is right, may have been deceived or misinformed, whose former confidence in me may have been shaken by the breath of calumny, whose passions justly incensed by the wrongs they have recently sustained, may have clouded the medium through which they have for a time viewed my political conduct; of them I solicit a calm perusal of the foregoing observations, and if they have leisure, of the speeches referred to: To their judgment I shall then appeal, whether there is any thing in those speeches which betrays a disposition to abandon our national interests or honor, whether on the contrary, the whole of my observations did not display the most zealous regard for the permanent interests and prosperity of the United States, and the most anxious apprehension that the measures proposed, had a tendency to sacrifice them. If in this opposition, or in the arguments on which it was grounded, I erred, it was surely at worst an error of judgment: For what possible interest can I have separate from that of my country? Birth, connections, friends, property; every tie that can attach the human heart, strongly bind me to it, and deeply interest me in its welfare; but all those very ties, in addition to the injunctions of public duty, urge me to be the more cautious how I foster any impulse of the moment, or any sudden indignation to put in jeopardy the essential interests of the nation or commit her reputation; they stimulate me to oppose with perseverance those schemes which in my judgment threaten unnecessarily to involve us in the distresses of war, to subject us to foreign influence or to sacrifice our own true interests for the benefit of other nations. In my opposition I stood on *American* ground, I viewed other nations with American eyes; I contemplated their respective measures in no other light than as they contributed to *ameliorate our commerce* and to *advance our prosperity*. And yet to gratify have I been traduced, so active and virulent have been the tongue and the pen of calumny that the most open enemy of his country could not well have been exposed to greater indignities. For doing my duty with an honest zeal and for my exertions to promote the prosperity of my fellow-citizens and refcue them from the calamities of war, I have been exposed to as much ignominy, as if I had been convicted of bartering my country's rights for foreign gold. The artifices which have been employed by the infamous tools of faction to effect this purpose are too well known. Dark insinuations, mutilated quotations, and slanderous reports have not been spared. To impute foreign influence, to insinuate corrupt motives, and to publish garbled fragments of a speech will do the business with the warm and sanguine who judge from first impressions and have neither time nor inclination to scrutinize the truth. Thus, because I shewed that the British commercial system was not more unfavourable to the *United States* than that of *France*, when the, question was, "which is the most unfavourable?" Detraction immediately suggested—*British influence*: because I was unwilling to believe commercial favours on *France* or an open one, without an equivalent secured by treaty, it added, *hatred to France*—when I stated that the British commercial system did not place us on a worse footing than the French commercial system, and that it rather placed us on a better footing than it did other nations, I was misrepresented as saying that Great-Britain *treated* us better than France (meaning *politically*) and better than she treated other nations.

When I said that particular ingredients in the British commercial system were preferences to us, I was represented as boasting of the *favours* Great Britain granted us; when I pointed out the best mode of relieving the United States from a dependence on Britain alone for foreign supplies, I was misrepresented as opposing any mode, because I disapproved of the favourite project of *substituting* one *dependence* for *another*; when I stated that *Great Britain* had endeavoured to injure our fisheries by her regulations, and that *France* had also taken measures to invite our fishermen to settle at *Dunkirk*, and that *in this particular*, she had acted the part of an *insidious friend*, I was misrepresented as having in general and unqualified terms, charged the *French* with being insidious friends, whereas the remark was expressly confined to one *particular fact* of public notoriety, originating with the cabinet under the old government, which has been more than once charged by the present rulers with having acted an insidious part towards the United States. When I confined the comparative view of the two commercial systems to the epoch, preceding the French revolution, because the deviations on the part of *France* since the revolution had been fluctuating and unsettled, and because the antecedent period could in a *commercial* point of view, be alone deemed, as Mr. JEFFERSON had in his report stated, the settled order of things, I was misrepresented as calling the monarchy of *France* the only settled order of things. These are among the misrepresentations of my speeches, as will appear by reference to them, to the debates in Congress, and the newspaper paragraphs. As to any improvements upon them, which remoteness from the scene of action, and the difficulty of contradiction, may have facilitated to the slanders at home, I am not acquainted with them, though I make every allowance for their industrious malevolence, and have no doubt that their activity and ingenuity have on this occasion, fully recommended them to the approbation of their employers.

"Defamation, (says celebrated French writer) and the facility with which fools are made the instruments of disseminating it, are perhaps the two most formidable scourges which virtue has to encounter. *Slander* is in a moral what *poison* is in a physical sense; it is the resource of cowards. It is a species of attack against which it is impossible to defend ourselves; and as it is a thousand times easier to propagate a report which murders the reputation of a citizen than to communicate the moral draught, the punishment inflicted on these two kinds of murderers ought to be proportioned to the facility with which they can commit these crimes, and the difficulty with which they are guarded against. This principle is the more true from this circumstance, that there are antidotes against poison but none against calumny. If we once escape the former, nothing further is to be apprehended from it, whereas the parole venom of the other acquires strength in proportion to the resistance with which it is opposed. The fatal dose can only be administered by a single hand, a hand which remotse may arrest, and which may tremble at the fear of punishment, in short, the hand of a wretch arrived to that degree of infamy which makes crimes familiar to him; whereas scandal is one of the pastimes of society, and a source of entertainment. It is at the convivial board, in the gay circles, that the character of a virtuous man is blasted and delivered up to public execration. Not being present to defend himself (for were he present these slanderers would be silent) and every thing which is said in these inconsiderate conversations, and which is uncontradicted, being deemed indisputable, the most abominable falsehoods soon acquire the semblance of truth: the hearers do not take the trouble to inquire if the thing be true, they only remember to have heard it said, and they are impatient to repeat it to other hearers as credulous as themselves. A general clamour is soon excited, which pronounces the condemnation of the unfortunate victim, and gets to such a height that even the better part of the community are compelled to join it.—Those who wear the mask of patriotism, affect to proscribe him in order to shew that they do not resemble him, and the truly patriotic are induced to reprobate him in order to deliver society from a member by whom they consider it as dishonored."

Whatever be the extent or the effect of the clamour which may have been excited against me, though I shall always extremely lament the displeasure of my fellow-citizens, yet I shall derive considerable consolation from the reflection that my conduct has been actuated by the purest motives of patriotism and duty, and from a sincere conviction that it was perfectly consistent with the warmest regard for the public weal. This consolation is not a little enhanced by a firm persuasion that my sentiments will stand the test of the strictest scrutiny, and that even those who, in the present moment of heat and ferment criminate me, will hereafter, in calmer and cooler moments, do justice, if not to my proceedings, at least to the motives which suggested them.

Had I consulted only my *popularity* and banished the injunctions of moral rectitude, and of the facred trust reposed in me, had I been more solicitious for a temporary personal gratification than for the permanent national good, I might have pursued a different line of conduct. Without an overweening fondness for *popularity*, I am not among those who are insensible to its charms, when it can be obtained by the performance of what is right. But when this capricious dame is only to be won by the prostitution of my principles, I shall always turn from her with disgust, nor suffer her meretricious arts to swerve me from the path of duty. I leave it to others of more pliable dispositions to be seduced by her blandishments, and to forget in her arms their country's good, and the duties of their station.—To them her fascinating charms may make amends for the stings of conscience, and the giddy joys of the present hour be ample compensation for the future execration of their admiring country. Had I been disposed to have courted popularity, I was not ignorant of the surest means of obtaining it. Appriled of the prevailing partiality for *France*, and the increasing resentment against *Great-Britain*, I had nothing to do but to sing loud anthems in praise of the former, and anathematize the latter, to be ranked among the patriots of the day, and to obtain diplomas as honorary members of all the democratic societies. I could have clamoured with the loudest for Liberty, and Equality and War, and fulminated the most noisy against Negociation, Moderation and Peace. But thinking as I did, that it was more honorable to resist the torrent than to increase it, more truly patriotic at the present juncture to stem the popular current than to go along with it, I prepared myself for all the suffering even of a political martyrdom: I should have despised myself had I permitted a wish for mere popularity, or for the preservation of that which I enjoyed, to divert me from the political course which I had prescribed to myself as the one most confident with our best and truest interests.

This course still presents itself to me the wisest, I am aware, that by some, even of my friends, it will be considered as too tame,

as not dignified enough, and neither calculated to manifeft a proper fenfe of the indignities offered us or to procure a fpeedy redrefs forthem. Others who are not my friends, will condemn it as a pufillanimous dereliction of our rights and a degrading fubmiffion to inſult. I fhall not be furprized it it fhould be viewed in both thefe lights by many of my conſtituents. The inſults we have received are admitted to be fuch as would juſtify the ſtrongeſt reſentments, and kindle the warmeſt paſſions, but ſtill this queſtion occurs, " is war to be immediately reſorted to, or is the path of negociation to be firſt tried ?" If, from a comprehenſive view of the ſtate of things, from a recurrence to the practice of nations, and from the expediency and propriety of the meaſure, the latter be preferred, then the neceſſity of checking the public indignation, of moderating the popular reſentment, becomes obvious, and however unpleaſant a talk it may be, it is the duty of every real friend and ſincere well-wiſher of his country to attempt it. It is certainly more pleaſing to ſwim with the ſtream than to ſtruggle againſt it, but when the cutteſt leads to apparent ruin it muſt be reſiſted. War is an evil of ſuch magnitude, that it ought to be avoided by every rational exertion conſiſtent with a due regard to the public honor. It is not inconſiſtent with national honor to demand in temperate language redreſs for the higheſt inſults ; the practice of the moſt haughty nations has authorized the proceeding ; ſatisfaction may be obtained by it without reſorting to arms : But ſhould our expectations be diſappointed, we have ſtill that laſt appeal to apply to and it can be done with greater effect after negociation ſhall have failed than at this time : The juſtice of this appeal will be more apparent to all the world, it will be ſanctioned by the unanimous voice of the country, and *we ſhall be better prepared to make it.*

Scarce had I written the foregoing obſervations when I had the ſatisfaction of knowing that the Preſident of the United States, whoſe zealous ſolicitude for his country's good is only equalled by his profound judgment in ſelecting the meaſures moſt likely to advance it, had ſtamped a value on them by determining, as far his conſtitutional authority permitted, to give one more trial to negociation. The patriotic ſentiments which inſpired him are diſplayed in the following meſſage to the Senate ; " The communications which I have made to you during your preſent ſeſſion, from the diſpatches of our miniſter in London, contain a ſerious aſpect of our affairs with Great Britain. But as peace ought to be purſued with unremitted zeal before the laſt reſource, which has ſo often been the ſcourge of nations, and cannot fail to check the advanced proſperity of the United States, is contemplated. I have thought proper to nominate JOHN JAY, as Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to his Britannic Majeſty. My confidence in our Miniſter Plenipotentiary in London continues undiminiſhed. But a meaſure like this, while it correſponds with the ſolemnity of the occaſion, will announce to the world a ſolicitude for a friendly adjuſtment of our complaints and a reluctance to hoſtility. Going immediately from the United States, ſuch an Envoy, will carry with him a full knowledge of the exiſting temper and feelibility of our country, and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmneſs, and to cultivate peace with ſincerity."

The Senate having by a great majority concurred in this pacific diſpoſition and ſanctioned the appointment, it now becomes the duty of every good citizen to forbear from all acts which may fruſtrate the negociation ; ſhould it fail to procure redreſs, it will then be the duty of every good citizen, to hazard his life and fortune in avenging his country's wrongs.

Philadelphia, May 1. 1794.

FOR THE *HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.*

TO THE VOTERS *of the Second Weſtern Diſtrict.*

GENTLEMEN,

SCANDAL I hate, and will not, therefore, calumniate the character of any man on account of his political opinions—For he has as good a right to enjoy his opinions as I mine—But it his political ſentiments prompt him to adopt meaſures which I think repugnant to the welfare and proſperity of my country, I, as an honeſt man, and a lover of public happineſs, ought to uſe my influence to prevent his having a ſeat in our national legiſlature.

Now I believe in my conſcience, that Col. LYMAN's, politicks are at erroneous, and, if carried into effect would be as deſtructive of the peace and proſperity of the united ſtates as thoſe of Genet, Simcoe, or even the Pittſburgh inſurgents. But what the occaſion is there for this belief? His converſation—ſpeeches and conduct in the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs.——He pretended to maintain that republicans ought to have no ſecrets, and therefore moved to have all the Preſident's private communications publiſhed. What a ſentiment is this ! What miniſter, counſel or friend of our country would diſcloſe the Preſidents, or the deſigns, intrigues and combinations of foreign courts, ambaſſadors, &c. if their communications were to be publiſhed ! But this is too bare-faced to need a comment.

He whalle detached himſelf from the delegation of this State, and of the New-England States, and zealouſly engaged in the Southern, or Madiſonian Politicks : And every one who reads the Newſpapers knows, that thoſe politicks, if they had been adopted, would have precipitated us into a ruinous and murderous war ! a war that would have deſtroyed our commerce, depopulated our Sea-ports, and drained our coffers of the laſt farthing. In ſhort, my Fellow Citizens, you know he has been pointedly oppoſed not only to our other Repreſentatives, but to all the wiſe and pacific meaſures adopted by the Preſident.

Now I cannot believe you think he has more political knowledge—more ſagacity —more integrity and more patriotiſm than either our beloved Preſident or the New-England repreſentation. But if you ſtill think him to be the enlightened, the cool, deliberate patriot, you ought to vote for him. But if you do not, let me aſk your ſuffrages for a man whoſe political creed is ſtrictly orthodox. I mean, General SHEPHARD. He, certainly, has evinced from his early youth, an ardent love for his country——an unſhaken firmneſs of mind, and the pureſt integrity of heart.—Is it probable you can be united in a man in whoſe hands your deareſt rights would be ſafer ? Did you ever diſcover any guile in this man—any temporizing—any lordly ambition—any wiſh to domineer over that claſs of men with whom he lives & moves and is wholly connected, I mean the honeſt and laborious Farmers, and the brave Militia of this diſtrict ? Will he ever hold up his hand to injure you—to interrupt your peace and proſperity and to plunge you into a long and expenſive warfare ? a warfare which cannot produce one ſingle advantage, and which ought to be deprecated by every benevolent man as well as by every lover of that holy religion which breathes " peace on earth, and good will towards man."

But I need not enumerate the virtues of General Shephard—His political and religious ſentiments—his diſcretion—prudence, judgment and fortitude are known and acknowledged by all claſſes of citizens.

PACIFICUS.

FOR THE *HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.*

MR. *PRINTER,*

I AM alarmed—I am all on fire—patriotic fire—yea there ever the like, Mr. Printer ! I am told, yes I am told—true or falſe, I am told, O my conſcience ! will you believe it—that our Jacobins have had a great Hocus-Pocus meeting, I think they call it. Muſt there not be the devil and all to pay, Mr. Printer, when theſe Hocus Pocus chiefs get together to electioneer—to tell us honeſt folks who we ſhall vote for to repreſent us in Congreſs—!

Hocus Pocus ! Is not that the work of demons ?—Is it not ſomething like what they call conjuration ?—And does not his long-tailed cloven footed Majeſty preſide in all theſe magical, Jacobinical club meetings ? Oh horrid ! I am a perfect agueſit—in a death cold ſweat !—Does not your hair ſtand quite and end, Mr. Printer, your knees ſmite together, and horror thrill through all your veins ! Hocus Pocus ! 'Tis the old popiſh powder-plot-revived—Yes the MINE is deep—the train is laid —the match is lit, and poor Gen. SHEPHARD, is to be blown, yes, my honeſt fellow citizens, General Shephard, in ſpite of your teeth, is to be blown to the D—l; and Col. LYMAN is to be, (the matter is all cut and dried, and the ronners are out,) I ſay Col. Lyman is to be ballooned into Congreſs again !

Fellow Citizens ! is it not time to look out, and to ſet your faces againſt theſe Hocus Pocus—Genet—club—electioneering meetings ? Or will you be wheedled from your duty by their runners ? Will you liſten to their ſeducting parties—thoſe deceivers of the elect, who like their brethren, the Pittſburg Seducers, will ſoon involve this part of our country in all the complicated horrors of anarchy ? I ſay they will—unleſs you pointedly and vigilantly oppoſe their *ſecret* influence, as well as *open* machinations. They are continually ſowing the ſeeds of ungodly jealouſy among you—are viliifying your beſt friends—and, Satan-like, are " grinning a ghaſtly ſmile" to ſee how eaſily you ſuck in the fatal poiſon.

Brethren, I pretend not to diſtate—but I beſeech you to beware of falſe Prophets —falſe Friends—falſe Patriots—the times are critical—they are perilous—Peace and proſperity are the objects of one party ; and war and confuſion, of the other.—Therefore if you love peace and proſperity ; if you love your wives, your wives and children—and if you love your dearer country, you will ſhew by your votes on Monday next, that General WILLIAM SHEPHARD, is worthy of your confidence.

WATCHMAN.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

THO' I am quite an old man, Mr. Printer, I will not be tedious, but think I have as good right to be heard (if I am not too lengthy) as others. Therefore, expect you will give me a ſmall ſpace in your next paper, while I ſay a few words on an approaching election of a repreſentative to Congreſs. I well remember the conteſt at our laſt election and lamented it, and moſt heartily hope we may be better agreed now—And it appears to me clearly our intereſt, paſſing over many other qualifications, to chooſe a perſon that will exert himſelf to prevent a war if poſſible.—War, Mr. Printer, is a moſt dreadful calamity, and will be to us if we are thrown into one—I ſay *thrown*, becauſe the great body of the people will never voluntarily go into it. At our laſt election, I freely voted for our preſent Repreſentative, relying on his prudence in this reſpect—but if I underſtand his conduct the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, (as I think I do, for I careſully read all their doings)—I acknowledge I have been greatly diſappointed and deceived ; the meaſures he promoted, appear to me calculated to involve us in a war—I therefore cannot in conſcience vote for him again, and eſteem it a duty I owe my fellow citizens, to caution and warn them leſt they commit the ſame blunder I have done, and repent when it is too late. I am perſuaded every member of Congreſs belonging to the eaſtern States, who promoted Madiſon's indidious propoſitions will be dropped the preſent election.—Two members of Vermont are already left out, and a third it is confidently ſaid will be, on this very account. I have been caſting about, and I hope with due circumſpection, who to vote for, and cannot think of any perſon in this diſtrict, that I prefer to WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Eſq. and am pleaſed to hear he is generally talked of—He has grown gray in the public ſervice ; we have had long experience of his honeſty and faithfulneſs ; I have known him 40 years, in moſt of which time, he has been in public ſervice, and continues to this day a poor man ; he ſerved thro' the hotteſt of the laſt war, but has never had any half pay or other compenſation therefor—And I know of no perſon among us who has merited more and got leſs ; I am, therefore, fully determined to give my vote for him as our repreſentative to Congreſs.

SIMON.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the ELECTORS of this DISTRICT.

MY FRIENDS,

I PROPOSE to you to chooſe WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Eſq. for your federal repreſentative—he is a man of ſound underſtanding, and of ſtrict integrity in public and private life—he has never betrayed any truſt that was repoſed in him—he has never ſacrificed the intereſt of his conſtituents to ſerve any private purpoſe—he has never changed his public conduct to ſuit his own occaſions—he ſerved in our army from the beginning of the late war until Great Britain, purpoſed to acknowledge our independence, and never received any half pay or commutation. It is a common ſaying among his brother officers that no man who has merited ſo much from the public, has received ſo little as General Shephard—If theſe is any truth in going to Congreſs, he needs and deſerves it —but whatever his circumſtances are, he has never ſhown a deſire to plunge this country into war, for the ſake of getting a profitable employment to himſelf—If we compare General Shephard's character and conduct, with that of any other candidate, I think we ſhall be in no doubt that he deſerves the preference, and may moſt ſafely be truſted.

A HUSBANDMAN.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

IT is well known that our Repreſentative was the only member from this State, who adhered to the ſouthern intereſt in their politicks at the laſt ſeſſion. There is no doubt that the Genet factionare principal promoters of the diſturbances in the weſtern parts of Pennſylvania ; not being able as yet to involve us in a war with Britain, they are determined to deſtroy our domeſtic peace—let us enquire what has been the character & conduct of our repreſentative ever ſince he firſt came on the Stage—was he in the courſe of theſe ſtormy times a friend or an enemy to the Americans ? Let it be remembered in the General Court, was his conduct in the General Court at the time when our lands in the Genſee were ſold for leſs than one fourth of their value ? does he expect to exile of Wars, obtain ſome lucrative office to himſelf, and let the event be what it may, as it reſpects the great body of the people ? does he not flatter himſelf, that he ſhall be able to acquire a fortune ? I leave the candid public to anſwer theſe queſtions. The character of a ſelf ſeeker in a public ſtation ought to be diſpiſed by every virtuous citizen. I don't wiſh to ſay any hard things of any man, but it is high time for us to look out. Is there not a Patriot with whom we ſhould be willing to riſk our all, by a ſmall pittance of our private property, for our moſt important intereſts ? Where is that grey headed veteran SHEPHARD who has ſerved his country as a ſoldier in actual ſervice for more than twenty years ? Has he not ſince the cloſe of the laſt war ſerved us as a faithful Counſellor & General, to the great detriment of his private affairs ? Is he not a man of ſtrict integrity, wiſdom and prudence ? Let us, therefore, my fellow citizens, from a grateful remembrance of the ſervices of this venerable patriot, chooſe out from among us a Repreſentative the Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Eſq. in whom we can all place the fulleſt confidence.

A Friend to honeſt Men.

FROM THE SPY.

MR. PRINTER,

YOU are requeſted to publiſh, that the FREEMEN in the upper towns belonging to the ſecond Weſtern Diſtrict, in order to give a more general ſatisfaction to the community at large, by their repreſentation this time in the National Legiſlature, will give their ſuffrages in November next for the Hon.

WILLIAM SHEPARD, Eſq. of *Weſtfield*. His abilities as a Stateſman, and his integrity as a Citizen, are well known to be competent to the duties of the office :—And his long meritorious ſervices in the cauſe of LIBERTY and his COUNTRY, in our late ſtruggles with a Tyrant King, is the only reaſon we at this time ſhall offer, why he is deſerving the ſuffrages of the Freemen of this Diſtrict, as a National Legiſlator. He is no Ariſtocrat —He never will ſell his country for coin. Should the Freemen in the lower part of the Diſtrict, unite with us, (as we preſume they will) a choice will be effected, equal to the honor and utility of the Diſtrict without a ſecond aſſembling of

THE PEOPLE.

Upper Part of the 2d Weſtern Diſtrict.

FROM THE SPY.

MR. HUTCHINS,

YOUR laſt paper informed the Freemen of the ſecond Weſtern Diſtrict that " in order to give a more general ſatisfaction to the community at large, the People in the upper Towns in ſaid Diſtrict, *this time*, were determined to give their ſuffrages for the Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHARD, Eſq. for their Repreſentative in the National Legiſlature. Since the writer has introduced the *abilities* of the gentleman *as a ſtatesman*, his *integrity as a citizen*, and his *ſervices as a ſoldier*, as recommendations to him, for this exalted ſituation, any one has a right to make ſuch modeſt remarks on it as he ſhall think proper ; but, as compariſons are odious, and all men are liable to *feelings*, both *mental* and *corporeal*, we will for the preſent paſs over this twoſtrit, mentioned trains of his character, as to the latter, it is ſubmitted to the Electors of this diſtrict, whether, if this gentleman has ſerved his country without a compenſation, the government ought not to make him a pecuniary ſatisfaction ? But for Heaven's ſake, do not let us *jeopardize* our country for the ſervice of *one man*, when there are thouſands of our citizens equally *meritorious* in the ſame way.

Excuſe, it is not a critical time with your liberties, and future happineſs, when many of our national legiſlators are ſeeking, and ſeeming purſuing an eſtabliſhment of what will be an eternal and heavy burden, if the ſame policy is purſued that hitherto has been ? Theſe men appear as willing to ſuffer every indignity to the government, and to ſacrifice every happy and promiſing circumſtance your independence ſhattered you with, rather than to ſuffer their darling object of becoming *Monied Lords*, (at the poor ſoldiers and laboring Farmers expence) to be endangered.

The *intereſt* ariſing from the funded debt, appears to have had great weight in governing the deciſions of moſt of the northern members, in the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs. Perhaps ſome may doubt in what way the intereſt ariſing from the funds can have any operation in the deciſions of ſtockholders and Bankers, but if they examine, believe they will find, that almoſt every meaſure that is favourable to the eaſtern ſtates, is favourable to the Funders, by ſtriking their intereſt keeping them out of their intereſt: on the other hand, that almoſt every meaſure that favours their intereſt, is to the great hurt of the people, and deſtructive to the liberties and happineſs of the people.

Admit this to be the caſe, which is (perhaps) contended cannot be diſapproved, what ſort of men ought we to elect for our rulers and delegates ? You will undoubtedly ſay, that the claſs above deſcribed are not the men. Are freeh as will eaſily yield their opinions (if they have any) to thoſe whoſe intereſt, and ends ſway them to act diametrically oppoſite to the intereſt, wants and wiſhes of their conſtituents, the men ? I am ſatisfied you will ſay, neither are they the men :—But I am confident you will ſay, when you have well conſidered the matter, that the men we want to repreſent us in the grand councils of the nation, are thoſe, whoſe feelings, views and wants, are like ours—who have natural and acquired abilities equal to the taſk ; that is, equal to forming and defending an opinion of their own.

If men of this laſt deſcription are the men you think moſt likely to ſerve your intereſt, and to repreſent your wants and wiſhes, the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, your preſent Repreſentative is the MAN. He certainly merits your ſuffrages for a member of the next Congreſs. He has never turned his coat, nor deſerted the intereſt of his conſtituents, while employed as a member of the General Court of this Commonwealth ; nor, while repreſenting you in the Congreſs of the United States. He has never been led, nor driven away, from the path of his duty, and the intereſt of his country, neither by the flowers or flattery of men, whoſe intereſt ſuch them to approve and adopt meaſures, that are to the laſt degree, diſhonourable to a nation, and which if paſſively purſued, may annihilate our liberties, and ſtarve the people.

Your brethren in the northern part of the Diſtrict view the candidates in their true light, we preſume they will not heſitate a moment for which of them to give their ſuffrages on the firſt Monday of November next, but will unite with us, in the choice of Mr. Lyman, and depend on it, it is the voice of The PEOPLE,

Into lower towns of the Diſtrict.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

MANY miſrepreſentations have been made to well diſpoſed Perſons in this Diſtrict, reſpecting their preſent Repreſentative, to injure him in a future election, it is neceſſary to ſuggeſt from whom they originated. It is hard to conceive what means and exertions are uſed, to ſet a perſon in oppoſition to (ſtrictly) a full of people in this diſtrict, to injure the reputation of the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN, and thereby hinder his election on the laſt Monday of Nov next, every artful man muſt be aware, every trifling circumſtance muſt be put to view ; and things aſſerted to be facts which never exiſted : theſe things daily appear & are proved to the ſatisfaction of many individuals to have originated from thoſe, from whom the people at large have little to expect. *Reaſe ye Republicans* and aſſert you rights—tear not the tongue of Slander, nor be changed by the malice of a few ; whoſe opinions are founded on prejudice. It is hoped that proper enquiries will be made reſpecting Mr. Lyman's conduct, at the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, and by ſuitable inveſtigation, will find it agreeable to his conſtituents in general, and what was expected by thoſe of his own town in particular.—Some have aſſerted he was for WAR, but nothing of the kind ever appeared in his ſpeeches : on the contrary, he hath done every thing in his power to prevent it, it is true, he was oppoſed to the funding ſyſtem, becauſe he thought it would be injurious to the great body of the people—and I believe upon thorough inveſtigation that this conclusion will be ſatisfied be aſked upon the beſt motives, for their well being, and as friend to his country. As nothing has appeared but that Mr. Lyman has eſteemed his country ; it is to be hoped the diſtrict will unite and ſo elect him who will do every thing in his power to render his conſtituents and his country happy.

AN ELECTOR.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

Deſire to inſert the following, and oblige a conſtituent.

To the ELECTORS of the ſecond Weſtern Diſtrict.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

NEXT Monday will preſent you with an opportunity of exerciſing the ineſtimable privilege to chooſe a Repreſentative for this Diſtrict ; and requires ſerious attention. I ſhall not preſume to dictate, but if you carefully examine the conduct of the Hon. WILLIAM LYMAN Eſq. (your preſent Repreſentative) in the laſt Seſſion of Congreſs, and judge thereof as I do, you will give your Vote for him.

Although ſome invidiouſly exclaim againſt the MAN of the People ; if you but notice their cloſeſters ; theſe ſeparate intereſts from the greateſt part of the community, however zealous their pretence for the public welfare, you will eaſily perceive a Snake in the graſs ! to which if you cautiouſly attend, you may prevent the poiſonous bite.

A Friend to the People.

CARLISLE, Oct. 8.

On Wedneſday laſt the Governor of this ſtate, eſcorted by the Lancaſter troop of horſe commanded by Gen. Hand, and accompanied by his aids de camp, Generals Roſs and Morris, arrived in this borough. He was met about a mile from this place by Governor Howell, at the head of the Jerſey cavalry, by the Philadelphia cavalry, and the cavalry and the light infantry company, and by a number of the inhabitants of this borough. At four o'clock in the evening he delivered an animated addreſs in the Preſbyterian meeting houſe to an immenſe audience who filled that ſpacious building and ſurrounded its doors.

This was the tenth county which in a ſhort ſpace of time the Governor had viſited, and in each of which he had addreſſed the militia to route as the voice of their country and defend its rights. We are happy to announce that this zeal in the general cauſe has been greatly ſucceſsful.

On Saturday the Preſident of the United States arrived here. Every exertion was made by the reſpectable army now encamped, and by the inhabitants of this place, to receive him with that reſpect, correſpondent to thoſe ſentiments of attachment and veneration with which every good man and patriotic citizen had been long impreſſed. The Governors of Pennſylvania and Jerſey, at the head of their reſpective ſquadrons of horſe, and the friends of government inhabitants of this town, met him at ſome diſtance from this borough. The Preſident was eſcorted by a detachment of Philadelphia horſe, who left the camp at three o'clock in the morning of that day, and who arrived at the ſame as he had laſt paſſed it. He was accompanied by Secretary Hamilton, and his private ſecretary Mr. Dandridge. This grand proceſſion paſſed through this borough to the camp. Here the horſe formed on the right and left wings of the army, drawn up in martial order, and forming a line the moſt reſpectable ever perhaps before diſplayed. Beſides the great maſs of reſpectable yeomanry, there might be ſeen as private troopers ſome of the principal officers of the ſtate government, members of the ſenate, and houſe of repreſentatives of Pennſylvania, officers who had commanded regiments in the continental ſervice, merchants of the moſt reſpectable characters and fortunes, lawyers of eminent talents and property. Amongſt the infantry as volunteer ſoldiers, there are young gentlemen of the firſt families in the reſpective ſtates, ſome of them men of great opulence, and a number of them of conſequence in the commercial world.

The line was compoſed of the cavalry before mentioned, a regiment of artillery with 16 pieces, with the infantry from various parts of Pennſylvania, amounting in the whole to near three thouſand men, beautifully equipped, and all in handſome uniforms. The army was reviewed by the Preſident, who appeared to enjoy the utmoſt ſatisfaction at this illuſtrious diſplay of patriotic exertion ; he remarked, as we are informed that he had never beheld a more reſpectable body of troops, and ſome gentlemen who had been American officers in the late war with Great-Britain, admitted that they had never ſeen at any period of the war ſo ſtrong and fine a body of cavalry. In the evening the court houſe in this borough was illuminated by the following inſcriptions in large illuminated characters—in the front of the entrance. " WASHINGTON IS EVER TRIUMPHANT." On one ſide " The Reign of the LAWS," on the other ſide, " Woe to Anarchiſts."

On Monday morning a number of the principal inhabitants preſented the following addreſs :

To George Waſhington, Eſq. Preſident of the United States.

SIR,

We the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of this borough, on behalf of ourſelves and our fellow citizens, friendly to good order, government and the laws, approach you at this time to expreſs our ſincere admiration of thoſe virtues which have been uniformly exerted with ſo much ſucceſs, for the happineſs of America ; and which, at this critical period of impending foreign and domeſtic troubles, have been manifeſted with diſtinguiſhed luſtre.

The ſe deplore the cauſe which has called to this borough all claſſes of virtuous citizens, yet it affords us the moſt heartfelt ſatisfaction to meet the father of our country, and brethren in arms, diſtinguiſhed for their patriotiſm, their love of order, and attachment to the conſtitution and laws ; and while on the one hand we regret the occaſion which has brought from their homes men of all ſituations who have made ſacrifices unequalled in any other country, of their private intereſts to the public good ; yet we are conſoled by the conſideration, that the citizens of the United States have evinced to our enemies abroad, and the foes of our happy conſtitution at home, that they not only have the will, but poſſeſs the power to repel all foreign invaders, and to cruſh all domeſtic traitors.

The hiſtory of the world affords us too many inſtances of the deſtruction of free governments by factious and unprincipled men. Yet the preſent inſurrection and oppoſition to government is exceeded by none, either for its cauſeleſs origin, or for the ſame malignity and wickedneſs with which it has been executed.

The unexampled clemency of our councils in their endeavors to bring to a ſenſe of duty the weſtern inſurgents, and the ungrateful returns which have been made by that deluded people, have united all good men in one common effort, to reſtore order and obedience to the laws, and to puniſh thoſe who have neglected to avail themſelves of, and ſpurned at the moſt tender and humane offers that have ever been made to rebels and traitors.

We have viewed with pain the great induſtry, art and miſrepreſentations which have been practiſed, to delude our fellow citizens. We truſt that the effort of the general government, the combination of the good and virtuous againſt the vicious and factious, will cover with confuſion the malevolent diſturbers of the public peace, and afford to the well diſpoſed the certainty of protection to their perſons and property. The ſword of juſtice, in the hands of our beloved Preſident, can only be conſidered as an object of terror by the wicked, and will be looked up to by the good and virtuous as their ſafeguard and protection.

We bleſs that Providence which has preſerved a life ſo valuable thro' ſo many important ſcenes—and we pray that he will continue to direct and proſper the meaſures adopted by you, for the ſecurity of our internal peace and ſtability of our government ; and that after a life of continued uſefulneſs and glory, you may be rewarded with eternal felicity.

To which he was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

Gentlemen,

I Thank you ſincerely for your affectionate addreſs. I feel as I ought, what is perſonal to me, and I cannot but be particularly pleaſed with the enlightened and patriotic attachment which is manifeſted towards our happy conſtitution and the laws.

When we look round and behold the univerſally acknowledged proſperity which bleſſes every part of the United States, facts no leſs unequivocal than thoſe which are the lamented occaſion of our preſent meeting, were neceſſary to perſuade us, that any portion of our fellow citizens could be deficient in diſcernment or virtue, as to attempt to diſturb a ſituation which, inſtead of murmurs and tumults, calls for our warmeſt gratitude to Heaven, and our earneſt endeavors to preſerve and prolong ſo favored a lot.

Let us hope that the deluſion cannot be laſting ; that reaſon will ſpeedily regain her empire, and that the laws their juſt authority, where they have loſt it. Let the wiſe and the virtuous unite their efforts to reclaim the miſguided, and to detect and defeat the arts of the factious. The union of good men is a baſis, on which the ſecurity of our internal peace and the ſtability of our government may ſafely reſt. It will always prove an adequate rampart againſt the vicious and diſorderly.

In any caſe in which it may be indiſpenſable to raiſe the ſword of juſtice againſt obſtinate offenders. I ſhall deprecate the neceſſity of deviating from a favorite aim to eſtabliſh the authority of the laws in the affection of all, rather than in the fears of any.

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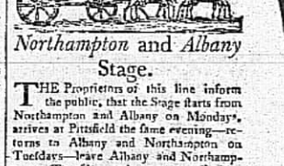

Northampton and Albany

Stage.

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CATSKILL, October 2.

[An obliging correspondent at New Town has favoured us with the following extract of a letter from Mr. Robert Newman, who passed thro' that town on his return from captivity, to Kentucky, where he belonged.]

"SIR,

"BEING informed that you wished an extract, of what has occurred to me, since my capture by the Indians, from General Wayne's army, in order that you might transmit it to the Catskill Press—pursuant thereto, I give you the following account:—I was captured, returning from the river St. Mary's, to Beaver Creek, about 11 miles in advance of fort Recovery, the 18th day of August. My then position, with respect to the army, was favourable for me, by exercising a little art, and telling a story, to mitigate the barbarity, and avert the cruelties, which prisoners generally experience when taken by the savages. But it will be necessary to trouble the community with those things which only concern me and the Indians.

"They asked me a number of questions to which I replied in a manner that I supposed most likely to secure my own safe and safety amongst them. They themselves made but very little inquiry concerning General Wayne's army, or his intentions. I was from thence hurried away to the Delaware towns, a little examined and generally believed to be their friend. From thence to the foot of the rapids of the Miammi, of the Lake, where Col. M'Kee lives. He made every enquiry, concerning myself, General Wayne, and the state of his army; and as he seemed to want to gain of me, a great deal of information, or intelligence, I was very liberal in gratifying him in his desires. But the character of Colonel M'Kee being so notorious, I shall pass it over, only mentioning that he doubted my friendship to the Indians, and suspected me as a spy; and that he is one of the most eminent merchants in the scalping trade, and a kind of Quarter Master General to the Indian army, in the service of the British. From thence I was conducted by Ensign Thomas M'Kee (who is a British officer, and was in the battle fought the last day of June at Fort Recovery) to Detroit. The commanding officer at Detroit, particularly enquired whether General Wayne intended to march to the foot of the rapids, and attack the British post at that place. I told him I knew nothing of General Wayne's designs (particularly) but if there should be a British post, in his road, no doubt he would treat it as he would an Indian village. He seemed very much surprized that General Wayne should alter his course of march; and thought it indicated some design against that fort, saying that his former intended rout, was to the old Miammi village.

"The people of Detroit seemed very much exasperated against the people of Kentucky, and made no secret of their prayers for the destruction of General Wayne's army. Colonel Baubee marched about the 14th of August from Detroit with two hundred men under his command, to the British fort at the foot of the rapids, in order to oppose General Wayne and strengthen that garrison.

"When the Indians and white people returned from the battle at Recovery, to Detroit, with the scalps taken in that battle displayed on a pole, according to their custom, they were saluted from the garrison, with the fire of three guns, and huzzas from the citizens.

"From Detroit I was sent to Niagara, to Governor Simcoe, where similar examinations, and enquiries, as at Detroit took place. The governor is sending daily all kinds of military stores to the fort at the foot of the rapids, ammunition, guns, tomahawks and scalping knives; provisions and cloathing in abundance.

"The Governor wished to know who they General Wayne (or Mr. Wayne as he called him) had Congressional orders, or orders from Mr. Washington, who is the head of the mob, in his language, to attack the fort or insult the British flag at the foot of the rapids. I told him I knew nothing of General Wayne's orders, or what Congress had directed him to do. He wished that General Wayne would dare to attack that fort, if he did he would soon put a period to the war: and the mode he would adopt, would be to cut off General Wayne's army and make a conquest of Kentucky; destroy the mob; give honest people good government, and thereby produce peace, harmony and good neighborhood.

R. NEWMAN.

"N. B. Captain Brant was, when I left Niagara, at the mouth of Buffaloe Creek, holding a counsel whether the savages in that quarter should go and assist the hostile Indians in driving General Wayne from their country; and I rather think they will go, because the British are pressing and urging them to war.

"All the soldiers (but a very few left) are sent from the garrisons, at Niagara and lake Erie, to this new fort, at the foot of the rapids; and their places supplied by the militia.

"This same Mr. M'Kee who accompanied me to Detroit, was the man who carried wampum and an invitation to the Honons to go to war; and I was present when he delivered it, on his way to Detroit.

"R. N."

Seth Wright,

HAS just received a new supply of

BOOKS,

Which in addition to those he has on hand, make a general assortment consisting of

DIVINITY,	TRAVELS,
LAW,	GEOGRAPHY,
PHYSICK,	ANTIQUITIES,
SURGERY,	PHILOSOPHY,
ANATOMY,	ARCHITECT.
ARTS,	MATHEMATICS
SCIENCES,	POETRY,
HUSBANDRY,	PLAYS,
HISTORY,	MISCELLANIES,
VOYAGES,	NOVELS.

ALSO, the following collections of MUSICK, viz: Holden in 3 vol. Worcester Collection, Hans Gram's Thanksgiving Anthem—An Anthem sacred to the memory of the late Governor Hancock, by Doct. Rogerson, Kimball's and Billings's new works.

THE above BOOKS, will be disposed of as low as at any Bookstore whatever. School Books by the doz. as usual—those who wish to furnish themselves with Libraries shall have them on the same terms as they can be obtain'd in Boston or New-York.

☞ THOSE of his customers that are indebted to him and the time of payment by contract became due last Spring, are hereby notified, that unless they are settled this fall, he shall put the same into an attorney's hands to collect without any further notice.

Northampton, Oct. 8, 1794.

Wright and Stoddard,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public, they have lately received a fresh assortment of English

GOODS,

Which, in addition with those they have on hand will make a very general assortment, and will be disposed of very reasonably for ready pay, or short credit, so as to merit the attention of the public and the continuance of their customers.

N. B. They also request all persons indebted to them, whose time of credit, hath expired to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, will be sued indiscriminately after the 15th of November next. Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794.

WANTED, BY

DANIEL BUTLER,

BEEF, FLAX-SEED and WOOLLEN CHECK, for which payment will be made on delivery.

Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794.

TO be sold, on a reasonable credit, the Store in Eastampton, which was lately built and improved by Arad Brown. It stands within a few rods of the Meeting-House, and is conveniently situated for a Trader or Mechanick. For particulars, Enquire of

SAMUEL HINCKLEY, Attorney to EBEN'R FROTHINGHAM, of Boston.

Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794.

FOR sale, a valuable House and Homestead, near the center of Northampton, now in the possession of Erastus Dwight—likewise, all that tract of land known by the name of the Sheep-Pasture, extending nearly two miles on the road to Hatfield—the terms will be very reasonable, which may be known by applying to

MAURICE W. DWIGHT.

Northampton, October 12, 1794.

THE Printer hereof,

hereby calls on all Persons indebted to him for Papers, Advertising, or otherwise, to make immediate payment—all accounts of more than one years standing, will be put into the hands of an Attorney to collect, unless settled previous to the first of November next.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber a dark brown HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with two half penny cuts at the end of the right ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ABEL THAYER.

Williamsburgh, October 9, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Geneva by the case or less, Sherry and Cape Madeira Wine, by the cask or less, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or less, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Chocolate, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Codfish, Herring, Salmon and Mackrel by the bbl. or less, Bar Iron, 10d, Nails, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Lemons, Chalk, &c. &c.

☞ All Persons whose accounts are more than 12 Months standing will be put in suit, unless settled immediately; and all other accounts, whose time of payment are expired are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Oct. 22, 1794.

Inspection Office.

LICENCES for retailing foreign distilled Spirits and Wines, will be issued, and entries of all wheel carriages, will be received till the 15th of November next.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Westfield, Oct. 1794.

Amherst School

WILL have a vacation of one week, at the end of each quarter—the present quarter will end on Wednesday the 22d day of Oct. inst.—the next quarter will begin on the 29th inst.

Amherst, Oct. 15, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a red white face STEAR, supposed to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut the under side of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA POMEROY.

Southampton, Oct. 14, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, the first of October inst. a dark brown Mare COLT, supposed to be two years old, natural trotter and has been dock'd. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH CARY.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 14, 1794.

STRAYED from the under-written, in July last, a brown-ish black yearling STEAR, white on the forehead, belly and feet; marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a half penny on the under side of the left, (if marked at all.) Whoever will give notice so that he may be recovered shall be reasonably rewarded.

W. STRONG.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 13, 1794.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented BOY named Samuel Walcott, Jun. about 16 years of age, rather dark complexion, strait black hair, had on when he went away, a dark brown coat, stripe Nankeen trowsers. Whoever will take up said BOY and return him to the subscriber, shall have two cents reward and no charges paid.

ISAAC PHINNEY, Jun.
REUBEN BANGS.

Williamsburgh, October 10, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having demands on the estate of Sufanna Smith, late of Hawley, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, administrator on said estate.

SILVANUS SMITH.

Hawley, October 6, 1794.

RECEIVED of the Boatmen, through mistake, a Box containing Wool Cards, marked J. H. The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and receive it back.

JOHN HART.

Hatfield, Oct. 11, 1794.

STRAYED or stolen from the pasture of the subscribed, in Worthington, on the 3d inst. a light gray gelding HORSE, three years old last spring, a single footed trotter and pacer, dark main and tail, good carriage and high life, shod all round, lately come off a journey and somewhat galled on the left side, a place on his back somewhat swelled, no natural or artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars reward, and ten dollars for the Thief. NAHUM EAGER.

Worthington, Oct. 4, 1794.

THE Subscribers, re-

spectfully inform the Publick, that they are carrying on the Clothiers Business near the Meeting-House in Worthington, where Customers may depend upon having their Cloth dressed with neatness and dispatch, by the Publick's most humble servants.

OLIVER FOWLER.
MORRIS TUCKER.

Worthington, Sept. 16, 1794.

Benjamin Bolles,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the Clothiers works lately erected by Mr. *Jonathan Blanchard*, in Worthington, where he means to carry on the CLOTH DRESSING business, equal to any in the country. He having acquainted himself in the above business at the Hartford Woolen Manufactory, and elsewhere, till he thinks himself sufficiently well qualified to carry on the above business with neatness and the greatest despatch; where the curious may be favoured with any colour, Scarlet excepted, and the terms of pay made as easy as small people would wish. The least favor will be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

B. BOLLES.

Worthington, Sept. 27, 1794.

William Pynchon, Treasurer

of the County of Hampshire, hereby calls upon all Collectors of County Taxes, who are in arrears, that they immediately discharge themselves of the same, and that unless they do he shall issue Warrants of distress against them.

October 1, 1794.

CASH, at the New-York

price given for TALLOW, by JUSTIN and ELIAS LYMAN, 30 rods North of the Ferry. They have for sale, a few bbls. of St. Croix Rum, 1400 bushels of prime Salt, Stone-Lime by the cask and Shad by the barrel, as low as is to be purchased in the city.

Hartford, Sept. 22, 1794.

WANTED, as an Ap-

prentice to the STOCKING WEAVING, a smart active like-ly LAD about 14 or 15 years of age. Also, a JOURNEYMEN to the said Business—to both of whom good encouragement will be given.

LOUIS BARAL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, a quantity

of Hating and Spinning WOOL.

Enquire of

JOSIAH GILLET.

Williamsburgh, Sept. 26, 1794.

TO be sold, at Public

Vendue, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's in Northampton, at two o'clock P. M. about 50 Acres of Land, lying in Norwich, also, two lots in the South part of the Meadow, in Northampton, both the property of SOLOMON CLARK, deceased.

ASAHEL CLAPP,
AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

TO be sold, a Survey-

or's COMPASS & CHAIN, both good also, SCALES and DIVIDERS, cheap for Cash.

Apply to

ETHAN MARSHEL.

Northampton, October 1, 1794.

BROKE into the inclo-

sure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a black MARE COLT, two years old, with two white feet, and a full Star in the forehead—the owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY JUSTIN.

Goshen, Sept. 26, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, the beginning of August last, 10 SHEEP, marked as follows, viz: Seven marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear. Two marked with a swallow-tail, on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the upper side of the same ear—one sheep marked with a swallow-tail on the end of the right ear, with a half crop the under and upper side of the same ear—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

Norwich, Oct. 1, 1794. AARON HALL.

TICKETS, in Harvard College Lottery, which will positively commence drawing next month, may be had of

SAMUEL CLARK, Jun.

Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794.

TAKEN up in damage, three tame sheep, two WEATHERS, supposed to be lost from a drove—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a loan of two of CHARCOAL, for which cash will be given on delivery.

Enquire of

BOHAN CLAPP.

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1794.

WANTED, 200 cords of White Oak and Hemlock BARK, for which good pay will be made, by

PHELPS and CLAPP.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1794. [NUMB. 427.]

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

Commonwealth of *Massachusetts*.

By the Governor.

A PROCLAMATION FOR A DAY OF

Public Thanksgiving.

AS it hath pleased Almighty God to continue to the People of this Commonwealth great and numerited favours in the course of the Year past; it is highly becoming, that after the example of our pious and renowned Ancestors, a Day should be set apart, at this Season of the Year, for the special purpose of rendering Him the Tribute of all Mercies the just return and Gratitude and Praise:

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to appoint, and I do accordingly appoint, THURSDAY, the *Twentieth* day of November next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth as a DAY of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING. And I do hereby call upon the Ministers of Religion of every denomination, with their respective Congregations, to assemble on the said Day; that we may with one accord express the grateful feelings of our hearts; and jointly offer the reasonable Sacrifice of Praise, meet DIVINE BENEFACTOR, for his manifold Mercies:—He has been pleased to favor us with a good measure of Health, while others, whom we ought to pity and pray for, have been afflicted with contagious and mortal Distempers:—He has also smiled on our Agricultural Labors, and caused the Earth to yield its increase:—He hath prospered our Fishery, and in great measure our Merchandize, Notwithstanding the Depredations of unreasonable Depositers:—He hath continued to us the inestimable Blessing of the Gospel, and our Religious, as well as Civil Rights and Liberties.

I do also recommend, that on the aforesaid Day, humble Supplications may be made, that we may enjoy the Blessings of Liberty, Peace and Prosperity, and by the Grace of God, be enabled to live under a deep and habitual impression of our Obligations to Him, and by ordering our future Conversation aright, prepared for such further merciful Blessings as it may please HIM in his own due time to bestow upon us.

And I do earnestly recommend that all such Labour and Recreations as are not inconsistent with the solemnity of the occasion may be carefully suspended on the said Day.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in *Boston*, *the fifteenth day of October, in the Year of our* LORD, *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four, and in the* Nineteenth *Year of the* Independence *of the United States of* AMERICA.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

ATTEST.—

JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

From the Lond. MORNING CHRONICLE of *August* 6.

STATE of FRANCE in MAY, 1794.

SUCH is the title of a pamphlet in London, by the *Count de Montgaillard*, who left Paris at the above date.

The author having returned to France after the retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, found means to elude the dangers which threatened men of his character, by affecting an exterior of frivolity and dissipation, and lived in a considerable degree of intimacy with the present rulers of the French Republic. After having studied the Revolution, and all its horrors, he now publishes for the information of the ministers of the allied powers, what he professes to have seen, and they cannot be supposed to know.

This report of an eye witness, written in a file always flowy, and sometimes vigorous, has excited some curiosity; but it will not satisfie the expectation of intelligent readers. They will find little in it but pictures vague and over charged, portraits without resemblance, assertions unsupported by proof, and frequent contradictions.

Certain it is that two conclusions, diametrically opposite, may be drawn from it: the one *that a Counter-Revolution is impossible*; the other *that a Counter-Revolution is easy*. The former, however, seems to be much the better founded. It is supported by facts; while the latter rests chiefly on assertions. The best informed emigrants have given this opinion of the pamphlet; and think that M. Montgaillard has injured the cause which he professes to serve.

We have collected into one point of view all that M. Montgaillard says of the difficulties to be surmounted in effecting a Counter-Revolution. It is unnecessary to remind our readers how much those difficulties are enhanced by the events that have taken place since May.

In a subsequent article, we shall examine what he says in favour of a Counter Revolution—

National Convention.—Though the National Convention pushes neither their confidence nor esteem, the French people will soon sanction the dispositions of order and property that it decrees; it has long resigned by terror; but will soon demand respect, if it can this year refift, or rather repel, the allies from the frontiers of France. Time gives ftrength to the assembly; and the affociations, which it sanctions, are already, in name, softned into acts of neceffary rigour: the government will be consolidated, when the executioners are no longer seen; and the moment is not far distant when the places, now appropriated for public executions, will witness the celebration of public festivals.

Committee of Public Safety, Executive Power, General Administration, &c.—The power, the action, and the spirit of sovereignty are concentered in the committee of public safety. The thirty committees, amongst whom are divided the labour of the Convention, have no ftare of government; they are entirely ignorant of the great external and internal measures, which are exclusively taken by the Committee of Public Safety; but the greatest activity every where reigns in the execution.—Twelve commissions replaced the six ministers; but their members are chosen by the Committee of Public Safety; and to this the Revolutionary Tribunal have alfo taken the oath of obedience. The administrative authority of departments devolves upon the Convention; but the influence of the departments, as well as of the districts and municipalities, is confined to the impofts, the distribution of foccurs, national sales, and the maintenance of the interior. Every thing acts in concert with the Committee of Public Safety: laws are made, roads conftructed, and canals dug almost at the fame inftant. The arts and sciences are called upon to confecrate their crimes; work-fhops and military manufactories are every where founded to defend them. The moft abandant resources are lavished: public schools inftituted, and the French language is carried to the foot of the Pyrennees, and amidft the hearts of the Lower Britanny. One ftring frequently pronounces thirty decrees upon of jects the most oppofite; orders fifty millions to execute them, and erect every where fcaffolds to maintain them.

Popular Societies and Revolutionary Committees.—The popular focieties ftill exercife the powers of vigilance and cenfure in the Republic; they are under the protection and direction of the Committee of *Surete Generale* * but the Revolutionary Committees, to whom all real authority and power are entrufted, and who ever exercife it againft the administrative bodies and popular focieties, hold immediate and direct correfpondence with the Committee of Public Safety, and are, in fact, its fubmiffive and blind agents. They have repofed the fovereignty upon its bofom, and they will long lay their powers at its feet.—The Committee of Public Safety, affrighted with the number of agents which it had every where fpread through the Republic, foon felt the neceffity of reducing (if its external fituation produces no inquietude) the twenty thoufand Revolutionary Committees, thofe inftruments neceffary to univerfal deftruction, auxiliaries of their tyranny: they have felt the neceffity of reducing them to feven or eigh hundred deſpotic authorities, a number, at preſent, ſufficient to anſwer for the obedience of the cities and diſtricts. The Committee intends to recal into its boſom, all thoſe portions of ſovereignty and of crimes, which it had before ſo profanely abandoned to them. By the Rights of Man, they invaded all property, and ſocial order; and by the ſame, they will impoſe them again. The public force will ſecond theſe meaſures in the departments.

Finances.—In finances, the Convention is richer than united Europe. Seven ninths of the ſoil belonging to the Republic; and this continual pledge of paper credit is now become inexhauſtible, by the rapidity with which property is exchanged, and always to the advantage of the aſſembly. They have already conceived the project to naturalize the whole ſoil of France, to regifter the territory, like a public debt, in the Grand Livre; and to reſume the property of the clergy and nobility, purchaſed as they pretend, at a price much inferior to their actual value. Near five hundred millions (about 20,000,000l. ſterling) in gold and ſilver, are depoſited in the coffers of the National Convention. The mint of Paris, to which was tranſported all the bullion of the ſuppreſſed provincial mints, contains near ſeventy millions (about 3,000,000l. ſterling) of metals; and daily additions are thrown in by the depoſits, collections and penalties. The plunder of the churches produced thirty two millions (near 1,350,000 ſterling) and though the whole extent of France no longer now remains a ſacred vaſe, not even in the domeſtic chapels. Though improbable, it is not impoſſible, that the French Republic will one day preſent itſelf to combat with the money of every other nation, at a time, when they have ſpent all theirs, when France is freed from taxes (the public domains making this eaſy) and when all the powers are reduced to the laſt extremity.

Conduct of the war. Number of fighting men.

The military committee, directed by Carnot, La Fite, d'Aniſi, and many other individuals, whoſe only talents are crimes and wickedneſs, draw the plans of attack and defence, combine their operations, and adapt their military tactics to the ſpirit of the revolution. From the memoirs, and from all the precious reſtiges of the explois, the zeal, and intelligence of the great generals, miniſters and ſtateſmen, who adorned our monarchy, theſe villains have extracted the means of its annihilation. Eight hundred and fifty thouſand effective men fight under the orders of the committee of public ſafety; and this number may be augmented. After the harveſt and ſowing ſeaſon have aſſured the future ſubſiſtence of theſe new ſoldiers, when they are no longer neceſſal at home, we may fear, that France, in the end of the campaign, and appearances warrant the aſſertion, will add to its actual means, thoſe of a war generally offenſive.

Requiſitions, making of arms, ſaltpetre, iron.

The requiſitions, this new kind of deſpotiſm, which applies ſolely to defence, equally effects the neceſſaries, mankind, and all the reſources of ſociety. One portion of his property every Frenchman employs to preſerve the other; and this they hope to enſure, by the treaty of peace, which the departments think of making. The committee of public ſafety can now diſpoſe of their fortunes and actions, make migrations of men, like the emiſſion of aſſignats, and tranſport whole cities, and countries, upon every point of the Empire; they have deſtroyed the ſplendor of equipages, of dreſs and of ſervants; but their moſt fertile ſoils. Agriculture has received the ſuperintendance it demands, and the encouragements which give it new force; and from a Government where the field of the ſoldier muſt be cultivated by his fellow citizen, from a country where population, ſtill ſuffic ently numerous for the extent of the territory, reſtores in an inſtant to the fields the men which the cities of the army; and a thouſand, or eleven hundred, are daily finiſhed in the workſhops of this city (Paris.) One hundred pieces of cannon (four, ſix and eight pounders) are monthly caſt; and the exerciſes of the eſtabliſhment of Meulon, of Corbeil and Fontainebleau, as well as thoſe of each department, is correſpondent with this dreadful activity. All claſſes of citizens concur in theſe objects; they feel the neceſſity of repoſe, and they believe that the moſt vigourous efforts can only procure it. They have loſt every ſentiment of fear, which the foreign powers once excited, and they all obey. Iron, lead and tin, are ſtill in abundance; private houſes, and public monuments are not all ſtripped of them.

This immenſe reſource has not, until now, been uſed by the tyrants. Braſs and bronze cover the roads and rivers; and four thouſand bells, now upon the quay of Rouen, are ready to ſubmit to another form, and be founded into cannon. In this reſpect all the departments preſent proportional reſources; and by their uſe, the French nation flatter themſelves to weary out the Allied powers and reduce them to acquieſce in the vanity of conquering France. Saltpetre is obtained throughout the whole extent of France from a ſertile land, and is made with more ſucceſs, than the firſt eſſays ſeemed to promiſe. Artiſts ſent into all the parts of the republic, have inſtructed their pupils with the moſt incredible activity. A million of men are employed in this work, and the greateſt encouragement are given to them.

Meat, Horſes, Cloth, &c. The animals which man has rendered neceſſary to his exiſtence, are conſumed quicker than nature can produce them; but the armies enjoy this diſſipation; and the provinces add daily to the reſources, by the regulations which they impoſe upon themſelves, ſome voluntary, others in the name of the law; and this alone makes meat ſo ſcarce in certain cantons, and abandant in others, particularly in Normandy.——Horſes diminiſh and periſh in a moſt feaſible manner. The ſupplies which the Convention procures in Switzerland, and by the aſſiſtance of the neutral powers, are over balanced by the exceſſive conſumption of the forced labours, convoys and armies. Truth, however, obliges me to acknowledge, that Agriculture alſo nearly the ſame number of horſes, that it requires: luxury, commerce and the conveniences of life, ſupply this wonderful prodigality. The poſt roads, however, are as abundantly provided as ever, and this ſervice experiences neither interruption nor delay. Cloth is manufactured at Sedan, Louviers and Elbeuf, and in the great manufactories, with leſs nicety but with more activity. The enhanced value, and the facility of cloding the law which regulates their price affords to this branch of induſtry the means which the wools of France will puſſeſs for ſome time. They can clothe the nation till the end of the year 1796. This precious animal has been put under the immediate protection of the Convention; and the conſumption is conſequently diminiſhed.

Famine impoſſible in France.—We muſt no longer think of the famines of which news-papers have ſo long given us hopes. Only ſome parts of France, particularly Guiune, experienced a total want. But, beſides the motive for ſpreading this plague over a province, where the Convention dreaded the effects of the federaliſts, the corn was every where taken away, and ſent to the frontiers, to which abandances called new defenders. A portion was reſtored to the inhabitants of the interior, after the frontiers had been ſufficiently provided. The exact diſtribution which has been adopted in the departments for four months, and the ſubſequent economy, have taken away all reaſon of inquietude. France is far from wanting grain; productive harveſts are daily gathered in from their moſt fertile ſoils. Agriculture has received the ſuperintendance it demands, and the encouragements which give it new force; and from a Government where the field of the ſoldier muſt be cultivated by his fellow citizen, from a country where population, ſtill ſuffic ently numerous for the extent of the territory, reſtores in an inſtant to the fields the men which the cities

* *The author ſays in another place, that the Committee de Surete Generale receives and executes the orders of the committee of Public Safety.*

had received, we must banish famine from the number of plagues which the divine wrath seldom sends amongst men. If bread was less abundant, more soldiers would flock to the frontiers, famine and robbery might defolate them in concert, but the Allies would then have a new despair to combat, another obstacle to conquer, and a great danger to avoid.

Royalists.—La Vendee, the sole cause of fear to the Convention, and the only danger which menaced the Republic, displayed a mighty energy, because the simple and virtuous peasants of Poitou; almost strangers to the rest of France, and to its religious and political novelties, differed totally from the numerous classes of patriots; and in this part, all the members united by the same motive, and in the same cause, attacked the whole classes of dissidents. This very reason, however, circumscribed their progress, and prevented the junction of other departments almost generally infected with the constitutional democracy, or favourable from political calculation, to the restoration of that constitution. To prove that the majority of France adopted this opinion, we should remark, that the people most bitterly persecuted by the Convention, were the Constitutionalists, on account of the facility of rallying all the other malcontents, except those of La Vendee. The Convention were so convinced of the extent of the dangers which threatened their power, in the opinion and minds of the people, that a force of seventy-five thousand men, distributed at Nantes, at Rennes and Rochelle, have never quitted those departments, whom it now with difficulty holds in subjection, and against whom it is intended to guard as much as La Vendee. It is still the general opinion in France, that a counter revolution can only be effected in La Vendee, and that if immediately successful, her successes may be decisive; but they never were in greater want of them than at this moment. The separation of their bands, the weakness of the corps, and the dissensions which want, fear and discouragement have occasioned among the peasants, have reduced their forces to twenty-four thousand men.

Malcontents.—The discontented are every where, but none will rebel, unless they could be assured of victory and peace. —Unless by the great succefs of the allied Powers, unless by an explosion in the bosom of the Assembly, or at Paris, (but no deputy announces sufficient energy and means to create an hope) we must not expect any great internal insurrection favourable to the powers of Europe; and it would become impossible, should the committee of Public Safety oblige them to make peace. The deputies of great influence, even *Robespierre* himself, may go to the scaffold, and yet produce no essential change in affairs. The spirit of the Revolution may survive these events, and a new Assembly adopt their principles; the power is possessed by *Sansculottifm*.

Opinion and Public Spirit.—Every day augments our fears; the crimes of France are exhausted, but the crimes of Greece and Rome begin. A new *ostisme* has taken place in this nation, destined to preserve nothing of its habitudes and antiquity. The empire of the senses rules the multitude, and the Grecian and Roman robes will soon deprive Frenchmen of the remembrance of their ancient country. Gymnastic, courses and wrestlings—criminal festivals, branches of the oak & the panthean—theatres dedicated to the people, and formed upon the great models of antiquity, which ages have respected, will long mitigate their slavery with the varnished colours of liberty. A religion, whose augurs bring down the goddesses of Victory and Justice upon this renovated earth, may perhaps make their old regrets less poignant, and their new vows sincere. These principles which have given birth to public schools, sufficiently illustrate their intentions, & this generation, whose infancy has been nourished by crimes, they will make dangerous to the universe from the necessity of exercising its courage, and maintaining a military Republic; and by dissemination of principles, the most false, but yet the most seductive that men had ever to combat, we should every where see a sovereignty usurped, a lawless equality, and rubbery legitimated.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

THE undersigned Envoy of the United States of America has the honor of representing to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs,

That a very considerable number of American vessels have been irregularly captured, and as improperly condemned by certain of his Majesty's officers and judges.

That in various instances these captures and condemnations were so conducted, and the capture placed under such unfavourable circumstance, as that, for the want of the securities required, and other obstacles, no appeals were made in some cases, nor any claims in others.

The undersigned presumes that these facts will appear from the documents which he has had the honor of submitting to his Lordship's consideration; and that it will not be deemed necessary at *present*, to particularize these cases and their merits, or detail the circumstances which discriminate some from others.

That great and extensive injuries having thus, under colour of his majesty's authority and commissions, been done to numerous clafs of American merchants, the United States can for reparation have recourse only to the justice, authority and interposition of his majesty.

That the vessels and property taken and condemned, have been chiefly sold, and the proceeds divided among a great number of persons, of whom some are dead; some unable to make restitution, and others from frequent removals and their particular circumstances, not easily reached by civil process.

That as, for these losses and injuries adequate compensation by means of judicial proceedings, has become impracticable, and considering the causes which combined to produce them, the United States confide in his majesty's justice and magnanimity to cause such compensation to be made to these innocent sufferers as may be consistent with equity; and the undersigned flatters himself, that such principles may without difficulty be adopted, as will serve as rules whereby to ascertain the cases and the amount of compensation.

So grievous are the expences and delays attending litigated suits, to persons whose fortunes have been materially affected, and so great is the distance of Great-Britain from America, that the undersigned thinks he ought to express his anxiety, that a mode of proceeding as summary and as little expensive may be devised, as circumstances and the peculiar hardships of these cases may appear to permit and require.

And as (at least in some of the cases) it may be expedient and necessary as well as just, that the sentences of the courts of Vice-Admiralty should be revised and corrected by the court of appeals here; the undersigned hopes it will appear reasonable to his majesty to order that the captured in question (who have not already so done) be there admitted to enter both their *appeals* and their *claims*.

The undersigned also finds it to be his duty to represent, that the irregularities before mentioned, extended not only to capture and condemnation of American vessels and property, and to unusual personal severities, but even to the imprisonment of American citizens to serve on board the armed vessels. He forbears to dwell on *the injuries*, done to these unfortunate individuals, or on the *emotions* which they must naturally excite, either in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, or to the just and humane of every country. His reliance on the justice and benevolence of his majesty, leads him to indulge a pleasing expectation that orders will be given, that Americans so circumstanced be immediately liberated, and that persons honored with his majesty's commission do in future abstain from similar violences. It is with cordial satisfaction that the undersigned recites on the impressions which such equitable & conciliatory measures would make on the minds of the United States, and how naturally they would inspire and cherish those sentiments and dispositions which never fail to preserve as well as produce respect, esteem and friendship.

(Signed) JOHN JAY.

London, 30th July, 1794.

COPY.

The undersigned Secretary of State, has had the honor to lay before the King, the ministerial note which he has received from Mr. Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, respecting the alledged irregularity of the capture and condemnation of several American vessels, and also respecting the circumstances of personal severity, by which those proceedings are stated to have been accompanied in some particular instances.

The undersigned is authorized to assure Mr. Jay, that it is his Majesty's wish that the most *complete and impartial justice* should be done to all the citizens of America, who may in fact have been injured by any of the proceedings above-mentioned;—all experience shews that a naval war, extending over the four quarters of the globe, must unavoidably be productive of some inconveniences to the commerce of neutral nations, and that no care can prevent some irregularities in the course of those proceedings, which are universally recognized as resulting from the just rights incident to all belligerent powers.

But the King will always be desirous that these inconveniences and irregularities should be as much limited, as the nature of the case will admit, and that the fullest opportunity should be given to all to prefer their complaints and to obtain redress and compensation where they are due.

In Mr. Jay's note, mention is made of several cases where the parties have hitherto omited to prefer their claims, and of others where no appeals have been made from the sentences of condemnation pronounced in the first instance.

As to the cases of the first description, Lord Grenville apprehends that the regular course of law is still open to the claimants; and that by preferring appeals to the commissioners of prize causes here, against the sentence of the courts below, the whole merits of those cases may be brought forward, and the most complete justice obtained.

In the cases of the second description the proceeding might in some instances be more difficult, from the lapse of the time usually allotted for preferring appeals—but his Majesty being anxious that no temporary or local circumstances, such as those to which Mr. Jay refers in his note, should impede the course of substantial justice, has been pleased to refer it to the proper officers to consider of a mode of enlarging the time for receiving the appeals in those cases, in order to admit the claimants before the regular courts appointed for that purpose.

The undersigned has no doubt that in this manner, a very considerable part of the injuries alledged to have been suffered by the Americans may, if the complaints are well founded, be redressed in the usual course of judicial proceeding at a very small expence to the parties, and without any other interposition of his Majesty's government than is above stated;—until the result and effect of these proceedings shall be known, no definitive judgment can be formed respecting the nature and extent of those cases (if any such shall ultimately be found to exist,) where it shall not have been practicable to obtain substantial redress in this mode.

But he does not hesitate to say beforehand, that if cases shall then be found to exist to such an extent as properly to call for the interposition of Government, where, without the fault of the parties complaining, they shall be unable from whatever circumstances, to procure such redress in the ordinary course of law, as the justice of their cases may entitle them to expect, his Majesty will be anxious that justice should in all events be done, and will readily enter into the discussion of the measures to be adopted, and the principles to be established for that purpose.

With respect to all acts of personal severity and violence, as the king must entirely disapprove every such transaction, so his majesty's courts are always open for the punishment of offences of this nature and for giving redress to the sufferers in every case where the fact can be established by satisfactory proof; nor does it appear that any case of that nature can exist, where there would be the smallest difficulty of obtaining in that mode, substantial and exemplary justice.

On the subject of the impress, Lord Grenville has only to assure Mr. Jay, that if in any instance, American Seamen have been impressed into the King's service; it has been contrary to the king's desire; though such cases may have occasionally arisen from the difficulty of discriminating between the British and American seamen, especially where there so often exists an interest and intention to deceive.—Whenever any representation has been made to Lord Grenville on the subject he has never failed to receive his Majesty's commands for putting it in a proper course of inquiry, and detail such circumstances as may enable the President to judge whether the case should be afterwards ascertained, and to the intent that the person in question might be released if the facts appear to be satisfactorily established.

With respect to the desire expressed by Mr. Jay that new orders might be given with a view to prevent as far as it is possible the giving any just ground of complaint on this head, Lord Grenville has no reason to doubt that his Majesty's intentions respecting this point are already sufficiently understood by his Majesty's officers employed on that service; but he has nevertheless obtained his Majesty's permission to assure Mr. Jay, that instructions to the effect desired will be renewed in consequence of his application.

The undersigned avails himself, with pleasure, of this opportunity, to renew to Mr. Jay his assurances of his sincere esteem and consideration.

GRENVILLE.

Dowing-Street, 18 August, 1794.

Department of State, October 20, 1794.

I hereby certify that the foregoing representation of 30 July from Mr. Jay to Lord Grenville, and Lord Grenville's answer of 1 August, are true copies of the original on file, in the office of the Department of State.

G. TAYLOR, Jun. C. Clerk.

COWES, 15th of August, The FEMALE HEROISM.

About two o'clock this morning, came to anchor in this road the Betsey, of London, Gibson, late master, from Jersey. She parted from her convoy in the Gulph of Florida, and was captured the 22d inst. off the Lizard, by l'Unite French lugger, in company with the Thames, 32 gun frigates, and a corvette.

Captain Gibson, and his crew, except the mate, carpenter, cook, a boy, and Mr. Williams, a passenger, were taken on board the Betsey by the Frenchmen, and a lieutenant and 13 men put on board to take charge of the prize.

On the 23d, in the evening, the ship being driven by heavy gales of wind in the direction of Guernsey, a plot was laid for seizing the Frenchmen, and to re-take the ship. On Miller's the mate suggesting it to Mr. Williams, he instantly fainted, fearing, as is to be presumed, that if the scheme failed, every soul would be put to death.

Recovering in a short time her composure, she went to the mate, and with heroism unparalleled, actually engaged to assist in the execution of the project. At eleven o'clock at night, when the Lieutenant was asleep in his birth, and others of the French were between decks, in the fore part of the ship, the signal was given, and Mrs. Williams kept her resolution, by locking the Lieutenant's door, and by shutting with her back against it to prevent him being forced: in the mean while the French men on deck were thrust down the fore hatch way by the three men, and threatened with death if they made any attempt to get up.

Providence favouring their efforts with a fine breeze from the S. W. in twelve hours they cast anchor in this port. Mrs. Williams in the position, when relieved by a boat's crew, who went on board, of having a pistol to the cabin door.—Thus, by the exertions of a spirited woman, and three brave fellows, have the passengers and underwriters miraculously rescued a ship add cargo worth 20,000l.

PITTSBURGH, October 11.

RESOLUTIONS

Of the Delegates of townships of the 16th of August, assembled at Parkinson's Ferry, on the 21st of October, agreeable to the notice in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Resolved, that it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that if the figured the submission be not universal, it is not to much owing to any existing disposition to oppose the laws, as to a want of true and information to operate a consequent sentiment; and with respect to the greatest number, a prevailing conviction of their having had no concern in any outrages, and on that their figures would imply a sense of guilt.

Resolved unanimously, That we will submit to the Laws of the United States that we will not directly or indirectly oppose the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills that we will support, so far as the law requires, the civil authority in affording its protection to all officers, and to the citizens, referring at the same time, our constitutional right of petition and redress thereof.

Resolved unanimously, That William Findly of Westmoreland County, and David Redick, of Washington county, be appointed commissioners to wait on the President of the United States, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, and to explain to them more fully the present state of this country, and detail such circumstances as may enable the President to judge whether an armed force be now necessary to support the civil authority in these counties.

Resolved unanimously, that the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions by post to the President of the United States and to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and have them printed in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ALBANY, October 20.

We have heard nothing from the army at Canadaqua, further, than that the Indians are there in great numbers, and the appearances are, that the result of the meeting will settle all differences to their satisfaction of the parties.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Friday night last, three MARES, viz. one of them six years old, one of the two inclined to pace, the other trots—the other one three years old, natural trotter—all had stars in their foreheads, darkish Manes and Tails. The thief and mares was seen in Northampton, on Saturday evening last. Whoever will take up said mares, and return them to the owner, shall receive six dollars for each mare, and for the thief or thieves, if brought to justice, 20 dollars, together with necessary charges, by

PHILLIP SLEAR.

Pittstown, (State New-York) Nov. 1794.

The HUMAN BEAR.

SOMETIME since, a gentleman was accosting himself in shooting squirrels, about three miles from Salem, in Jersey state. After having discharged his gun at one of these animals, he was suddenly attacked by a fierce black bear, which rushed from a thicket about two yards from him, growling most hideously.

The gentleman immediately fought his retreat, by the nimbleness of his heels, having his fright dropped his piece. The bear followed him in a kind of a running dance, sometimes on his hind feet. The gentleman, almost petrified with fear, his speech being stopped by a tramp, was obliged to renegrade—which gave him an opportunity of observing that the bear carried the gun, he had in the first moment of fear left behind him—and, menacing him in an attitude, which created suspicion, it recalled the remnant of his reasoning faculties, and seizing a huge branch of a tree, he returned upon his antagonist. At the first blow he brought the moulter to the ground, which, after heaving a heavy groan, seemed to struggle, as in the agonies of death.

Having soon after met with some countrymen, and relating the story, they returned to the spot. On examining him, they found concealed in the most artful manner, under a bear skin, a human being, welltwing in his blood, from the contusion he received on his head. They raised him up, and with the assistance of a cordial, they brought him to himself.

It appears, he is an unhappy maniac, who makes his periodical visits in this city and neighborhood, and that this was his catastrophe in his new character.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

The following is handed to the press, by Captain Rossetor, of the Sumpter, from Cork:

Three days before my departure from Cork arrived the ship Fame, of Boston, Henry Davis, master, from Norfolk, for Liverpool, laden with tobacco. She was captured on the 25th of August off Cape Clear, by *the Agricole* (a French frigate of 50 guns and 500 men) and after putting six men and a prize master on board, sent her for Rochefort. On the 28th, Captain Davis with three of his men who were left on board, rose on the French, retook the ship and brought her to Cove.

On his arrival he made application to Captain de Courcy, of the Pearl frigate, for assistance, upon which an officer and men were immediately put on board, and the ship proceeded for Liverpool, her destination. Captain de Courcy, I was informed, demanded a salvage.

Captain Davis was told by the Captain of the *Agricole*, that he was determined to save all American vessels bound into British ports.

On the 4th of October, in lat. 36, 40 long. 60 left in with, and was boarded by the Blanche (British) frigate, Captain Faulkner, to him I was carried, with my papers and treated very contemptuously. They examined my log book, bills of lading, manifest, register, clearance, &c. My clearance from Philadelphia to Cork, and the manifest of my outer cargo, and the proceeds thereof, were demanded, and whether I had any Frenchmen and property on board. Upon enquiring whether emigrants and their property (if I should have any on board) were liable to seizure, I was answered by the Captain, that French men appeared under so many discriptions, that he was determined to take all he fell in with.

He also told me he had a long list of the merchants of Philadelphia who were continually supplying the French, and mentioned to the names of several. A list of my passenger's names was made out, and an officer took possession of my ship, whilst I remained on board the Frigate. After a detention of two hours I was dismissed.

On the 7th inst. off the capes, I was chased for three hours by a three masted schooner, until I was within sight of the light house, when perceiving they could not come with me, the bore away for a brig which was in sight to the southward of the capes, and seemingly bound in. My pilot informed me that the schooner was a Bermudian privateer.

JOHN ROSSETOR.

October 19 1794.

Captain Rossetor sailed from Cork on the 23d of August, with 83 passengers.

October 22

Captain Bennet, of the brig Walterstorff arrived here yesterday, sailed from Hamburgh the 3d of August at which time there was no certain account of the surrender of Sluys.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated October 20th.

"A vast number of vessels have arrived here within a few days. The Harmony arrived at Bourdeaux the 5th of August. A vessel has arrived here which left Brest the 5th September. The French fleet was manned, victualled, and ready for sea, consisting of 30 sail—40 of which were line of battle ships, the others frigates. The armies of France were growing rich by their captures. Mr. Munro had arrived in France; and Captain Barney had a prospect of getting a commission.

"A vessel from St. Mark, brings news of the French general Lavaux, reconquering that place, and putting to death the British garrison, consisting of 700.

"The death of Robespierre gave universal satisfaction— the nation was not burdened with taxes—military fame was the ambition of every man. The army and navy abounds with every thing necessary for a seven years war, and no man is heard to utter a wish for peace, they are proceeding in a fatal manner against the commerce of Great Britain. The French cruisers are superior in the channel."

NEW-YORK, October 25.

Captain Bennet of the Brig Lady Walterstorff, is arrived at Philadelphia. He sailed from Hamburgh the 31st of August at which time Sluys was not taken, nor was the siege of it raised.

When Captain Bennet sailed, there were nine French vessels of force in the Scheldt, viz, two ships of war, five frigates and two sloops of war. On the 5th of September he saw a fleet of 21 sail of the line steering up the channel; probably English and bound for the Scheldt.

The ship George Barclay, Captain Collier, is arrived at Philadelphia from London, sailed from thence the 26th August.

Paris accounts to August 8, brought to Philadelphia by the Lady Walterstorff, state, that Citizen Van der Stegen and Van Langendonck are the deputies arrived there from Brussels—they are to demand in the name of all the inhabitants, the reunion of that city with the French Republic—that ten waggons loaded with 5l millionsof livres in specie, are arrived from Brussels—that Valenciennes has been bombarded since the 23d of July, that the trenches are likewise opened before Conde.

We are told that Lt. Sumitaar, French frigate, arrived yesterday, has 36 masters of *prize* vessels on board—some of the richest prizes were sent to France, the others burnt, not having men to spare.

Captain Smith, of the ship Nancy, of Baltimore, arrived here from Brest which he left on the 4th September, furnishes the following information:—

Captain Smith in Brest, waiting for failing orders 5 three deckers, and 19 two deckers, besides a number of frigates: the French have out of Brest, cruizing, forty two frigates, besides corvettes.

The day before Capt. S. sailed, eleven British prizes, nine Danes and Swedes and two Americans, arrived in Brest, one of the prizes was the Belmont East Indiaman, outward bound.

Captain S. says, it was currently reported in Brest that the French had taken St. Schultians, and were heaving shells and red-hot balls into Perrai, which it was thought would soon surrender: they had likewise an account of the taking of Valenciennes, the garrison of which were all put to the sword, except one man, who they gave liberty to go and inform their countrymen of it. It was also supposed the French would soon be in possession of Amsterdam, as they met with little resistance.

The guillotine has not been made use of since the fall of Robespierre and his party.

In order to contradict the many falsehoods respecting the high price of provisions in France, Captain Smith has favoured us with the prices, at Brest, at the time of his sailing.

Beef, 5 livres per hundred.
Superfine flour, 35 livres per barrel.
Beef, 108 livres per barrel.
Pork, 162 livres per barrel, and
Fresh beef, 12 sous per pound.

Captain Cobden of the ship Active of New-York, has communicated the following information.

On the 29th of September, in long. 51. W. spoke the Delight of Boston, Captain Bridges, from Liverpool, bound to Boston, out 42 days, who had on the 17th of September in long. W. spoke the brig Independence, of New-London, with 79 passengers on board, having only one suit of old sails, and very short of every thing. Captain Bridges, supplied them with some beef and bread.

On the 17th of Oct. in long. 63. W. spoke the ship Nancy, of Baltimore, out 42 days from Brest, bound to New York, who informed, that the ship Severn, Captain Goodrich, of New York, with a number of passengers on board, had been carried into Brest by a French frigate; the Captain likewise informed, that the French had TAKEN St. SEBASTIANS. The Nancy has now arrived and confirms the above.

OCTOBER 29.

By the Albany Gazette we have a confirmation of the evacuation of the fort at the falls of the Miamis of the lakes, by the British Major Cambell.

Albert Gallatin is elected a Representative in Congress for the counties of Washington and Allegany in Pennsylvania.

The Military of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania are to meet the troops of Maryland and Virginia at Bedford. It is said the whole number exceeds the requisition of the Executive.

We are informed the President will be present at the opening of Congress.

It is a curious fact, the herrings in the North Seas are changing their position and bending their course northward. This gives uneasiness at Gottenberg, where the fishery is a valuable branch of commerce.

CAPTURES at SEA.

Statement, taken from Lloyd's lists of captures from the 1st of February, 1794, to the 1st of Aug. 1794—six months:

By the English	By the French.
67 French (of which 4 are frigates one sloop, one privateer,)	256 English (of which 3 are privateers and 1 frigate)
13 Swedes	52 Dutch (including 1 frigate)
11 Danes	4 Spanish
1 Dutch	5 Portuguese
1 Hamburg	3 Prussian
—	5 American
96 Vessels.	3 Danes
	328
	96
Balance	192 in Favor of the French

N. B. Recaptures accounted for.

To the above lofsby the allies &c. ought to be added 31 ships, (all which have hitherto appeared on Lloyd's lists) retaken and burnt by Lord Howe; and to the loss of the French, 6 ships taken and 2 sunk, making eight ships of the line taken and sunk by Lord Howe, on the 1st of June.

By the foregoing flatement, and one formerly inserted, the following will be found to be the state of the captures for one year and a half, since the commencement of the war, viz:

By the English.	By the Spanish.	By the Dutch.
399 French.	21 French.	2 French.
81 of other powers.	9 of other powers.	
380 Vessels	30	
30 by the Spanish		
2 Dutch		
312 Vessels,		

By the French:
568 English
120 of other powers.

688

This leaves a balance of 276 vessels in favour of the Republic of France, excluding the 45 ships said to be taken and burnt at Toulon, and the 8 ships taken or sunk on the 1st of June by the fleet under Lord Howe.

NORTHAMPTON, November 5.

Leverett, Nov. 3. 1794.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Friday the 31st October, as Moses Graves, Jun. son to Capt. Moses Graves of this town, aged 17 years, was driving a team with an empty cart down a hill, his team turning from the road, occasioned the cart to overset—a few minutes previous to this he was seen sitting in the body of the cart. Soon after he was found dead lying under the cart with the rave upon his head, which fractured his skull in several places, and as it appears put a period to his existence instantly. He has left surviving parents, brothers and sisters to mourn in bitterness and the most poignant grief for his sudden exit—may this be a caution to all peasants to endeavour to avoid accidents of the like nature.

Votes for Representatives to Congress, for the 2d Western District.

Northampton.—Gen. Shephard, 103—Col. Lyman, 59.

Westhampton.—Gen. Shephard, 23—Col. Lyman, 34.

Easthampton.—Gen. Shephard, 25—Col. Lyman, 3.

Southampton.—Gen. Shephard, 49—Col. Lyman, 7.

Hadley.—Gen. Shephard, all, 40.

Williamsburgh.—Gen. Shephard, 23—Col. Lyman, 24.

Montgomery.—Gen. Shephard, all, 27.

Goshen.—Gen. Shephard, 18—Col. Lyman, 33.

Hatfield.—Gen. Shephard, 10—Col. Lyman, 26.

Chesterfield.—Gen. Shephard, 36,——Col. Lyman, 10.

Blandford.—Nearly all for Gen. Shephard.

Chester.—About two thirds for Gen. Shephard.

Westfield.—We hear, a Majority for Gen. Sharphard.

It is reported at Winchester, Virginia, that Gen. Scott, with a detachment of troops has encountered and defeated a party of Indians.

By an express arrived at Philadelphia we are informed the army marched from Bedford on the 23d.

We are happy to hear that Capt. Slough, who was shot thro the body in the action of August 20 with the savages, is miraculously recovered.

The Impetuous, one of the large French ships taken by the English in the late engagement, was lately burnt in the harbour of Portsmouth.

It is said in English prints that Wilno in Lithuania has been taken by storm, and with a great slaughter of the Poles, by the Russians.

The JAW-BONE of JACOBINISM!

AN eminent dentist, in England, has lately been before the privy council; the charge, upon which he was examined, is said to be this, that he had entered into a contract with some German Jews on the continent, to furnish him with the sharpest teeth of the French Sans Culottes,

"Who, in battle are slain,
"And unburied remain,
"Inglorious on the plain;"

and that, when he receives them, he transplants them in the jaws of his majesty's liege subjects in these realms, thereby propagating and fixing jacobinical principles in their heads, and, as it were, planting the tree of liberty in their very jaw-bones!

We know not, what was the result of the inquiry: but certainly, too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. REEVES, by whose vigilance ministers have been enabled to detect and punish such dangerous practices, as this bold attempt to cram jacobinism down the throats of the people, in spite of their *teeth*.

CHARLES BANISTER,

the great vocal performer, is no less celebrated for his Attic sallies, than his musical powers. Being in a fashionable party, in company with the late lord Barrymore, his lordship, in expectation of some ingenious repartee, told him, that he had been *dreaming all night, of* VINEGAR which he thought very unaccountable. "No such mystery neither," replies old Banister, "it is very natural for people to dream, at night, of what has been *wearing in their heads* all day."

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON BUTLER,
Price 24/. a Gross—2/3d. a dozen, and 4d. single.

Beers' Almanac for
1795.

CONTAINING besides the usual Calculations, The adventures of Col. Daniel Boon, one of the original settlers of Kentucky; containing the wars of the Indians on the Ohio, 1769, to the year 1784, and the first establishment and progress of the settlement on that river.—Curious speech by a Murderer.—A bit of Advice.—Chastity an old Story.—The last Will and Testament of Timothy Tarbucket.—The Ravishers punished.—The Devil killed by a Shepherd.—The origin of Tobacco.—King John & the Jew.—The two lovers.—A number of entertaining Anecdotes.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts.—Table of Interest, &c. &c.

Where may be had,
Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants' Account Book's, Blank Books, wholesale and retail,—Also, Writing Paper, by the Ream, or less.

Northampton, Nov. 5, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE new dwelling house, with one acre of land, lately occupied by Messrs. Murray and Bennet, standing in the center of Ashfield, with an excellent cellar under the whole, peculiarly fituated for a tavern-keeper, or Merchant; perhaps no stand in this county is more advantageously fituated for a trader as it lies in the heart of a Country, abounding with beef, pork, wheat, &c. &c. from which he might reap great profit.

Also, a Building and apparatus complete for manufacturing Potash, within a few rods of said house. Also, Three rights of land in Vermont, two of which lie in the town of Victory and one in Woodbury. Also, an excellent pasture lying in Whately, well fenced and watered. Enquire of

I. MALTBY.

Hatfield, October 27, 1794.

Strayed or stolen out of the pasture of the Subscriber, in Ashfield, the 18 inst. a black MARE, about nine years old, a natural pacer, a white star in her forehead, and all round. Whoever will take up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by

JOSHUA HOWES.

Ashfield, Nov. 5, 1794.

WARSAW, July 25.

Extract of a letter.

IF you were acquainted with all the occurrences which take place here, you would see the true character of the Revolution, and be no longer a dupe to error and calumny. As to those who conceive that they forward the interest of their respective courts by an obstinate perseverance in the dissemination of dangerous principles, they deserve no notice. It is in vain to detect their falacies, and expose their errors. They have always some insidious comparison at hand, by which they seek to confound every struggle for liberty with Jacobinism. They seem eager to forget the events of 1791, when the throne of Poland was invested with a character to which it never had any pretention before. At this period, the rights of citizenship were ascertained and fixed, and the whole state received a degree of consistency and vigour which drew upon it the admiration of the greatest part of Europe. There yet existed some courts who determined to see, in this glorious arrangement, the traits of Jacobinism, and Poland was soon overrun with Russian troops. Massacre and anarchy followed. To one short year of peace and prosperity, unceasing calamity has succeeded. Scarcely had the anti Jacobin Powers effected this change, before their true and ultimate design appeared. Poland was dismembered, and the depredation was sanctioned by the mock Diet of Grodno. Since then, the remaining part of this unhappy country has been governed by the troops of the Empress and the King of Prussia. The throne became more servile and degraded than ever, and the nation sunk at once into contempt and misery. These melancholy events are not attributable to Jacobinism, but to Machiavelism, a system no less cunning and mischievous.

Let us, however, recollect and nourish the thought, that when a people rises to maintain their sacred and acknowledged rights the cause will find friends in spite of all the art and influence of successful plunderers. To misrepresent facts, and asperse intention, is a mean and paltry artifice, which our enemies should have been ashamed of. In defiance, however, of their intrigues, the voice of truth will make its way, and justify our cause. It is impossible to hide from the world, that, under the present Revolution, the rights and prerogatives of the King are preserved entire. Being declared inseparable from the Grand Council, it will be obvious, that he must partake in every measure which it adopts, and that no publick business can be transacted to which he is not officially a party. All this is proved by the Notes remitted on this subject to the foreign ministers. The King's arms are seen on all our money, and the publick funds are supplied by patriotick gifts, and plate from the churches furnished by the knowledge and direction of ecclesiastical authority. We have no clubs in Poland: Neither the clergy or Nobles are attacked. They both participate in the national sentiment, which are solely engrafted in suggesting the means of self defence, and the maintenance of order. Yet the Russians and the Prussians who disclaim Jacobinism, born and fed the cafiles of the Nobles, and raise up tenants against their Lords, by promising them the abolition of statute labour and manorial rights. It is thus, that all of them, while they reproach us with the charge of Jacobinism, are in the constant practice of its most odious principles.

NEW-YORK, October 22.

Captain Champlin in 41 days from Hamburg, informs, that intelligence was received there of the surrender of Valenciennes and the capture of Breda by the French. All communication between Rotterdam and Hamburg was interrupted, as a proof of which, he mentions that two or three Hamburg mails had returned. Merchants in Holland have advised their correspondents in this city, that all bills drawn on cargoes unsold will be noted for non-payment.

Capt. Howard, in the schooner Thomas from Fort-Dauphin to Philadelphia, informs that the Republicans took Leborgne about the middle of September.

The following intelligence, we have received from Capt. Michael King, of the brig Pensina, in 43 days from Ferrol.—It was communicated to him in writing, just before he sailed on the 2d of September.

"On the 25th of July, the French formed and took the town of Vera, in Spanish Navarre.

"On the 2d. of August, they took Fountarabia and Trun, on the side of Guipuscoa. And on the 5th, they peaceably entered St. Sebastian, apparently with the precaution of the citizens and deputies of the province.

"The French have made themselves masters of the immense artillery and stores of all kinds, which were at the places taken. They soon after seemed to direct their march towards Bilboa; and have had an engagement with the Spaniards (who were but 4000 strong; the enemy 15,000) on the 9th, Tolosa, three leagues from St. Sebastian, towards Ferrol. The Spaniards made a resolute stand, but were repulsed after losing one fourth part of their number. It is to be observed, Vera is situated in a valley, surrounded by eminences, therefore not tenable. Fountarabia, Trun, and St. Sebastian in locality, could have resisted, but there were not men enough to defend them.—But government now seem to see into the danger of neglect so much, that accounts agree that 167,000 men have been levied since the taking St. Sebastian. Sixty seven thousand were intended to attack the French in Guipuscoa, whilst another army not less considerable, assembles at Pamplona.—The Biscayans (or properly speaking, the natives of the lordship or independent sovereignty of Bilboa) have raised 24,000 men already under arms and in the field. But all the riches of the adjacent country are removed to Santander, where is a third body of troops, chiefly volunteers. Extraordinary levies are making, and it is said all pensions and gratifications hitherto allowed by government, are already suspended The church and nobility have offered 25 per cent. of their income, besides all the actual treasure belonging to the rich churches.

"Letters received from St. Andre, of the 22d of August, mention, that the French were dislodged from Tolosa, and that it was expected they would soon be dispossessed of St. Sebastian, which they had not yet put in any state of defence.

"The Spaniards are assembling three armies in the N. E. of Spain—one at Pamplona, another at Giemberry, (to prevent the junctions of the French armies of Biscay and Navarre); and a third to attack the corps in the province of Guipuscoa and St. Sebastian. And every information received by this port agrees, that all possible efforts are making to raise an army sufficient to drive out the French, and defend the frontiers of the kingdom. All people not usefully employed, are obliged to take arms.—The Nobility and Clergy appear foremost to support the crown. The northern army is already 83,000 strong; the head quarters are at Burgos, and advancing.

"There is every reason to believe that the French will be dislodged from St. Sebastian before they are reinforced.—On the frontiers of Catalonia a division of the Spanish army of 15,000 under the command of Lieutenant General Courten, obtained some considerable advantage on the 15th, 16th and 17th current, driving the French after the most obstinate and bloody attacks, from San Lorenzo de mugs (where there is a foundery) and from Junquera, a strong barrier not far from Rafis. The Spaniards have had near 2000 killed many wounded, and a few taken prisoners. But they have taken batteries, cannon, and prisoners from the French, and a great quantity of stores, &c. The information came by an extraordinary dispatch, from the Spanish camp, dated the 18th of August."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Oct. 16, to the Editor.

"I am happy to inform you, that the prevailing fever has entirely left this town."

RETALIATION

The conduct of the Danes and Swedes, in stopping the British vessels in the Baltic, by way of a pledge or indemnification for the vast number of ships captured by the British cruisers during the last year, on suspicion of trading with the French, cannot be to highly applauded. It is true that those two nations have not only a feasible, but a disposition to resent an injury when received, and it must be allowed, that the plan they have taken, to obtain redress, is the most effectual they possibly could have devised, and much better than a dozen envoys extraordinary; having been already taught by experience, that this tho' a peaceable, is but a very uncertain, and at best slow way of obtaining redress. After the American war, the present governor of Waterstorff of St. Croix, was sent by the Court of Denmark, upon the same plan as Mr. Jay from the United States, and spent three *tedious* years in dancing attendance upon the court of St. James's, before he obtained indemnification for the Danish struggle for liberty, on suspicion of trading with France. If so spirited a minister could not finish his negociation in less than three years, in time of peace, the rule of proportion may probably determine how long Mr. Jay will be abroad, in time of war, when the minds of those with whom he deals are so fully occupied by affairs of consequence to the nation. Nothing but a sense of injury to their interest will bring them to reflection, and induce them to tender justice—And we have nothing to much in our power as an *embargo*.

NEW-HAVEN, October 15.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Esquire, is elected Professor of Mathematics and natural Philosophy in Yale-College.

New-Haven, October 14th, 1794.

The Committee to make weekly report of deaths, and state of sickness in this city,—Certify that the following persons have died since their last report, viz.

Oct. 9. The wife of Mr. Sam'l Forbes, *Æt.* 34. Putrid Fever.

11. Mrs. Rachel Higgins, 28, do. Son of Mrs. Garvan, 5. Dysentery,

12. Mr Benjamin Tharp, 22, Putrid Fever.

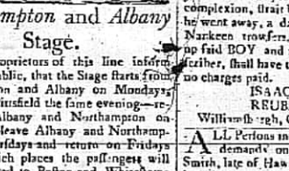
Mr. William M. Beers, (son of Mr. Elias Beers,) 17, Paralitic Fits.

They further certify, that there are but 8 persons sick any way effected with the disease,—& no one only of them has been taken in the last six days—with her the fever has not arrived to a crisis—that all the rest (except one whose case is doubtful) are better and in a fair way of recovery.

ENEAS MUNSON.
HENRY DAGGETT,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
Committee.

North Guilford, Oct. 7, 1794

Last night the large dwelling house of Mr Daniel Bartlet, of this parish, was consumed by fire, with most of their furniture. Providentially no human life was lost although the whole of two families in the house were greatly exposed. The fire by some unknown cause, began its ravages in the kitchen. The dog, driven back by the heat, had got to that part of the back room where nothing separated him from the head of the bed where young Mr. Bartlet and his wife lay, but the partition wall; here his doleful cries awaked them. Thus alarmed, they sprang from bed in full persuasion these were the cries of their mother in the midst of the fire. Mr Bartlet, attempting to enter the kitchen was driven back by the flames, which had already filled that part of the house. In this distress he ran to the nearest neighbors with the cry of fire, nor was he undeceived respecting his mother till he returned to the house. Mean while his wife ran into the part of the house, where, finding both their parents asleep in bed, they were awakened, and got out of the house, when the fire soon took possession of every apartment. The whole exhibited a mingled scene of joy and horror. *Joy*, for the escape of both families as from the midst of fire; *horror*, at beholding so large and full a building, in the dead of night all sinking together in the devouring flames."



Northampton and *Albany* Stage.

THE Proprietors of this line inform the public, that the Stage starts from Northampton and Albany on Mondays; arrives at Pittsfield the same evening;—returns to Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays.—leave Albany and Northampton on Thursdays and return on Fridays—from which places the passengers will be transported to Boston and Whitehall without any delay, until the 15th of April next—when they will run three times a week, leave Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—fears can be taken at Mac Gouk's Albany—and Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's, Northampton—the fare 3d. per mile—14lb. baggage gratis, all over at the rate of 15lb. to a passenger. The Proprietors will not be accountable for the safety of any baggage, unless receipted for.

POMEROY, HUNT, & Co.

WANTED, three or four

Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, to whom generous wages will be given. Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Apply to
SETH RUSSELL.
Northampton, October 27, 1794.

FOR sale, a quantity of best made Windsor CHAIRS,—Enquire of

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.
Northampton, October 27, 1794.

TO be sold, if apply for soon, a Famous BULL, three years old well worthy of the notice of the Curious Farmer, to propagate the finest breed of Cattle,

Enquire of
ASAHEL POMEROY.
Northampton, Oct. 28, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Geneva by the case or less quantity and Cape Madeira Wine, by the hhd. or less, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or less, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Chocolate, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Codfish, Herring, Salmon and Mackrell by the bbl. or less, Bar Iron, 10d. Nails, Loaf and Paper Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Lemons, Chalk, &c. &c.

☞ All Persons whose accounts are more than 12 Months standing will be put in suit, unless settled immediately; and all other accounts, whose time of payment are expired are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Oct. 22 1794.

DANIEL BUTLER,

REQUESTS those who have engaged him WOOLEN SHIRTING, to bring it in by the 10 or 15th of November at furthest.

Northampton, Oct. 28, 1794.

Inspection Office.

LICENCES for retailing foreign distilled Spirits and Wines, will be issued, and entries of all wheel carriages will be received till the 15th of November next.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Westfield, Oct. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a red white face STEAR, supposed to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut the under side of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA POMEROY.

Southampton, Oct. 14, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, the first of October inst. a dark brown Mare COLT, supposed to be two years old, natural trotter and has been docked. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH CARY.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 14, 1794.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in July last, a brownish black yearling STEAR, white on the forehead, both fore feet; marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a half penny on the under side of the left, (if marked at all.) Whoever will give notice so that he may be recovered shall be reasonably rewarded.

W. STRONG.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 13, 1794.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented BOY named Samuel Walker, Jun. about 16 years of age, rather dark complexion, strait black hair, had on when he went away, a dark brown coat, striped Narkeen trowsers. Whoever will take up said BOY and return him to the subscriber, shall have two cents reward and no charges paid.

ISAAC PHINNEY, Jun.
REUBEN BANGS.

Williamsburgh, October 10, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to, or having demands on the estate of Salmon Smith, late of Hawley, deceased, are hereby called upon to make immediate settlement with the subscriber, administrator on said estate.

SILVANUS SMITH.

Hawley, October 6, 1794.

RECEIVED of the Boatmen, through mistake, a Box containing Wool Cards, marked J. H. The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and receive it back.

JOHN HART.

Hatfield, Oct. 11, 1794.

STRAYED or Stolen from the pasture of the subscribed, in Worthington, on the 3d inst. a light gray gelding HORSE, three years old last spring, a single footed trotter and pacer, dark main and tail and carriage and high life, shod all round, lately come off a journey and somewhat galled on the left side, a place on his back somewhat swelled, no natural or artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Horse and return him to the subscriber, shall have eight dollars reward, and ten dollars for the Thief.

NAHUM EAGER.

Worthington, Oct. 4, 1794.

TICKETS, in Harvard College Lottery, which will positively commence drawing next month, may be had of

SAMUEL CLARK, Jun.

Northampton, Oct. 15, 1794.

TAKEN up in damage, some time since, two WEATHERS, supposed to be lost from a drove—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. VIII.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1794. [NUMB. 428.]

[*The late mobs in the City of London were exasperated by the infamous methods practised by recruiting officers in London to procure men for their armies.—To hoodwink their injustice in the wholesome laws in force, they would attempt harmony in the most disorderly manner, to be first to engage their complement—the laws are numerous in which kidnapping, intimidation and direct force have been employed in effecting this purpose; But it must afford pleasure to the humane to know, that these enormities are not sanctioned by the Government and that all the cases where the actors have been competent to conviction, the perpetrators have been punished.*]

PUBLIC OFFICE BOW STREET.

KIDNAPPING.

JOHN Kerr and John Ruggle were on Monday examined on a charge preferred against them by Edward Barrett, for having stripped and robbed him of all his clothes, a pair of silver buckles, a silver watch, three India handkerchiefs, seven shillings in money.

It appeared from Barrett's deposition, that he had been discharged from the hospital at Deal, in the beginning of last month where he has been a patient, in consequence of a wound he had received in the action of the memorable 1st of June. About the middle of last month, he came to town in hopes of becoming a pensioner. Being exceedingly fatigued with the journey, he required of a decent looking woman, whom he met on London bridge, for an humble lodging. She conducted him to a house where she assured him that he would meet with comfortable men and the best of treatment. His bodily sufferings did not admit of hesitation; he readily accepted the invitation, and the woman conducted him to the house which was near London Bridge, and introduced him to a company, composed partly of soldiers and partly of sailors, who addressed one another as Captains and Admirals, &c. After drinking a few glasses of wine with them, the prosecutor intimated a wish to go to bed. One of the company took him up stairs to a garret, where he left him, and fastened the door on the outside. In the morning he observed a small hole in the roof, for the admission of air, which was strongly grated. Here he remained for two nights and as many days on a morsel of bread and water. The third night at a late hour, he was removed in a coach, attended by three retailers of human flesh, to the White horse in Whitechapel street, for the purpose of being transferred to monsters still more inhuman. During a fortnight's stay at this house, the barbarity of the treatment he met with is hardly to be distributed. On his arrival he was hurried up stairs, with rope about his neck, by six or eight ruffians, who stripped him of all his clothes, and gave him a red jacket and trowsers in their stead. An elderly man with a wooden arm, who appeared to have been habituated for the occasion, offered to administer the oath of allegiance, and demanded his signature to what he called an attestation.

The prosecutor, on refusing to comply with this requisition, was beaten in a most unmerciful manner, by all that were present, especially by the prisoner Kerr, who swore he would murder him, and actually knocked the upper teeth of one side out of their sockets. The Prosecutor was then left to ruminate on his deplorable situation. Next night the application was renewed; and in case of refusal, a repetition of the same discipline was threatened. He found resistance ineffectual, and consented to sign the attestation. After passing several nights, or rather one continued night in sorrow and despair, he was taken from his cell at an early hour in the morning, in order to march to Banbury, (the head quarters), there to join his company. Being quite exhausted, from the confusions he had received, and from the want of sustenance, he was unable to keep pace with the rest. Goading and beating could not supply the deficiency of nature; and his drivers put him into a waggon, which conveyed him to the place of destination. The recruits were about to undergo the ordinary examination before their Colonel, when the prosecutor had the good fortune to interest the Major of Banbury in his behalf. That Gentleman, to his honour be it told, had the humanity to institute an enquiry before the Magistrates, respecting the conduct of these Monsters in human form. The result was, that two of the number were fully committed to prison, for being principals in the robbery; and the unfortunate man, after being a few days, under the care of a Surgeon, was furnished with clothes, and sent to London, with a reference to professional Gentlemen, who were resolved to bring to justice the perpetrators of such atrocious and barbarious acts.

On a representation of the case Mr. Addington granted a warrant for the Apprehension of the master (Kerr) of the White horse public house. He was in consequence apprehended, and brought to the Office. The prisoner Ruggle had followed Kerr to the office for the purpose of vindicating his conduct. He said, he was an agent for an officer, who was raising an Independent Company, and that the prosecutor had previously recognized both the prisoners in the field, and swore positively that they were two of the men who had robbed him.

At the request of the prisoners, a short interval was allowed them to explain away the matter. They procured an Attorney, who produced an attestation, which purported to have been duly accepted at the office in Queen square, but on minute inspection, the description did not by any means correspond with the appearance of the Prosecutor.

Mr. Addington observed, that it was not his duty to enter into the merits of the case. The evidence he offered might stand them in good stead at the Old Bailey. The evidence on the part of the Crown was sufficient for committing the prisoners; and he trusted, that this laudable, justly spirited, and truly humane conduct of the Magistrates at Banbury would be imitated, and put an end to that infamous system of kidnapping, which is a disgrace to any civilized country.

The prisoners were then confined to the proper officers, who conducted them to Newgate for trial.

[The following observations on government, were published in Virginia, at a time when the daring insurrection in the western parts of Pensylvania, had flushed the patriotic cheek with indignant alarm. But, "truth is eternal", and, like the radiant sun, wherever it is permitted to beam, dispels the obscurities which hover over the doubtful mind—while, by its friendly rays, the unprejudiced enquirer, is conducted to the due observance of those laws, which have, for their foundation, the best constitution that ever originated in the contrivance of man. To inform the ignorant, and to quiet the uneasy and factious, appear to be the writer's endeavour—it is laudable—we are glad to be his echo.]

IT is the duty of every citizen of a free government to defend that constitution, by which his liberty is secured, from all attacks whatever, whether they proceed from an abuse of power, or the excesses of licentiousness; the particular which is awakened only by usurpations from the abuse of office, but sleeps at the approach of anarchy, will be suspected.

There are two modes by which the liberties of a free nation may be destroyed; the encroachments of power, and the licentiousness of the people; which tho' different in their species, produce the same effects, tyranny and oppression. There are certain political axioms, which have been received as system, without examining or applying them to their proper objects. It is said that oppression justifies resistance, and that the evils which flow from the anarchy and confusion produced by resistance, are short lived; but that the miseries which flow from oppression are permanent. I do not remember on what particular subjects those remarks occur, but I am persuaded they would have been well applied in defending the Revolutions of America and France, and will be found in support of the conduct of those who oppose the oppressions of the British government; it is not only excuseable, but virtuous to resist oppression, at the same time let us not apply those remarks in full force, without examining our present situation and government, previous to the revolution, and with the governments of other nations. The misapplication of a good general maxim, may produce as much mischief as the practice of a particular bad one.

When we speak of resisting oppression, we mean taking up arms against any particular measure or against government. It is worthy of remark that people conceiving themselves aggrieved and oppressed in almost all cases (save one, which I will could be excepted) have tried every means to obtain redress, before they would resort to open violence. In America we exhausted every other means before we appealed to arms; in France, a peaceable reform was first attempted in vain; and at this moment in Great Britain, peaceable attempts for reformation are daily making, notwithstanding the terrors of imprisonment and Botany Bay. But our first appeal is to arms! In such governments as ours was before the Revolution, in such as France was, and such at Great Britain now is, all concessions in favour of liberty, and the corresting abuses must flow from those who are benefited by the abuses, and from those who to a disposition natural to man, are confirmed by habit in the love of power; consequently all concessions of liberty, and consent for reform must come with reluctance, and be dealt out with a sparing hand, so that violence is the only mode of obtaining complete reformation.

It is our happiness that we live under a government in which no abuse is so great, or no measure so odious can exist which *we*, the people cannot have reformed or remedied, in a constitutional manner, without tumult or violence. The very constitution itself can be amended or changed at the will of a majority of the people—It is then, extremely unpleasant to remark that violence should be resorted to in the first instance, under a government, which has provided for their reform of abuses in so full and easy a manner as the government of the United States.

If the excise law, (which has, it is said, occasioned this resistance) is really oppressive in the opinion of a majority of the people, we know that it will be repealed. It is here that we cannot admit the doctrine, that oppression justifies resistance, and that the evils which flow from anarchy and confusion are preferable to submission, even to oppressive laws. Our excellent constitution reverses those positions; evils which proceed from an abuse of power cannot last long with us; but those which may arise from anarchy and confusion may be incalculable. Opposing a bad law, wicked measures, and a weak administration, by exposing their defects and vices, is commendable; and seeking constitutional means of redress is a right that Americans will never relinquish.

It is our misfortune that we are too much disposed to apply to our government and situation, principles that are applicable to France, Britain, and other countries; men are accused of inconsistency who refuse the application of manners and principles in this country, which might be very properly admissible in others. With respect to France, her peculiar situation justifies every measure that can be suggested in order to obtain the establishment of her freedom; violent measures upon such occasions are justifiable, nay, perhaps unavoidable. To use the language of one of her writers.—"There is as much difference in the situation of a nation which has established its freedom, and one that is in a state of revolution, as between rest and motion." With respect to Britain, it would be justifiable in the people to oppose an oppressive law by arms, because they have no constitutional means in their hands (as we have) of resisting oppression, and correcting abuses.

The conduct of our fellow-citizens who have resisted the excise law, admits of no excuse; their resorting to violence in the first instance, did not give them much title to expect the indulgence of government, except what might be directed by humanity; and their subsequent conduct has greatly aggravated their first offence.

There is no one in this part of the Union that does not value more his reputation than openly to defend such conduct; but there are many who in an indirect manner endeavour to palliate this outrage against law and government. It is said that this insurrection has been occasioned by an unjust and oppressive tax; this is no time to examine whether it is just or unjust; it is a tax authorized by the Constitution, and was agreed to by a majority of the people, by their Representatives; if it was expedient to repeal it, why have it not been done? Many occasions have presented themselves since it passed, and many will be afforded to obtain a repeal, provided it shall be the desire of a majority. There will soon be an end of republican government if the minority is to govern; our government exists upon the will of a majority. If the minority is to rule, we shall be chained into a monocratic government, by the imposture of democratic principles.

It is also said that our government has discovered great promptitude in suppressing the disorderly conduct in our citizens, but is silent under the British aggressions—in both cases the government has adopted the same line of conduct; it prepared for war, but keeps peace. The blame, but little of civil government will do not admit the expediency of suppressing internal commotions in preference to resisting foreign aggressions: in our situation, the former was more particularly urgent, because we were threatened with a foreign war, at the very moment of this insurrection. The recapitulation of affairs no way connected with this insurrection, and which cannot be remedied, calculated to excite discontent among the people, must proceed from dangerous motives.

If the unfortunate spirit of resistance to the laws, had been confirmed to the place where it originated, the public would not have been imprimmed with this stigma. But it has diffused itself in many parts of the Union; it is therefore the duty of every man who values the blessings of civil government, and who is disposed to avert the calamities attendant upon civil broils, not only to observe with honor and fidelity the laws himself, but to cultivate and infil the same principles into the minds of his fellow citizens. Civil commotions may suit men of desperate fortunes, who, to cover their real designs, affect a wonderful zeal for the interests of the people, and the cause of republican liberty. But he is no friend to the people, who persuades them to resist a law, which has been regularly and constitutionally adopted, and for which resistance, punishment is likely to follow; he is no republican who refuses to obey those laws which have been enacted by a majority.

Despotisms and monarchies are supported by the flaming hand of power, but republics are supported by the virtues of the citizens; and a greater want of virtue cannot possibly exist, than disobedience to the law—the consequences of resisting the laws are inevitable—power, and extraordinary power, must be lodged somewhere to enforce obedience; what the nature of that power may be, it is impossible to say; but it will depend on the nature of the resistance, and if the militia have not patriotism or inclination, STANDING ARMIES must be resorted to—Then may we bid farewell to that freedom and happiness, to participate in which, fathers are daily flocking to our propitious shores; and while millions sigh for the means of reaching this land of liberty. But I trust that the good sense of our citizens will direct them to adopt a manly and patriotic conduct at this important crisis; that they will remedy evils in the legal way. If public servants have abused our confidence let us change them, and let the changes we make, not be dictated by whim and caprice, but warranted by substantial reasons. I make these remarks because some people have broached a doctrine, that it is necessary to censure our public servants whenever it is in our power; the absurdity of a doctrine, which goes to reward the good and bad servants equally alike, need only to be mentioned that it may be exposed.

I close this address with pressing to my fellow citizens the necessity of a well organized militia, as the bulwark of security

and freedom. We have before us a melancholy instance of the necessity of an organized force; many instances may again occur. America has more to apprehend from internal commotion than foreign invasion, and in the southern States there exists a cause for serious apprehension.

PORTRAIT OF ROBERSPIRRE.

[Extract from a Paris Journal.]

ROBERSPIRRE at the time of his death was aged 35 years. He was short in stature; being only five feet two or three inches in height: his step was firm; and his quick pace in walking announced great activity. By a kind of contraction of the nerves, he used often to fold and compress his hands in each other: and spasmodic contractions were perceived in his shoulders and neck, the latter of which he moved convulsively from side to side.

In his dress he was neat and even elegant, never failing to have his hair in the best order. His features had nothing remarkable about them, unless that their general aspect was somewhat forbidding; his complexion was livid and bilious; his eyes dull and sunk in their sockets. The constant blinking of the eye-lids seemed to arise from convulsive agitation; and he was never without a remedy in his pocket. He could soften his voice, which was naturally harsh and croaking, and could give grace to his provincial accent. It was remarked of him, that he could never look a man full in the face. He was master of the talent of declamation; and as a public speaker was not amiss at composition. In his harangues he was extremely fond of the figure called antithesis; but failed whenever he attempted irony. His diction was at times harsh, at others harmoniously modulated, frequently brilliant, but often trite, and was constantly blended with common place digressions on virtue, crimes, and conspiracies. Even when prepared, he was but an indifferent orator. His logic was often replete with sophisms and subtilities; but he was in general steril of ideas, with but a very limited scope of tho't, as is always almost the case with those who are too much taken up with themselves.

Pride formed the basis of his character; and he had a great thirst for literary, and a still greater for political fame. He spoke with contempt of Mr. Pitt; and yet above Mr. Pitt he could see nobody unless himself. The reproaches of the English journalists were a high treat to his vanity; whenever he denounced them, his accent and expression betrayed how much his self love was flattered. It was delightful to him to hear the French armies named the armies of Robertpierre; and he was charmed with being included in the list of tyrants. Daring and cowardly at the same time, he threw a veil over his manœuvres, and was often imprudent in painting out his victims.

If one of the Representatives made a motion which displeased him, he suddenly turned round towards him, and eyed him with a menacing aspect for some minutes. Weak and revengeful, sober and sensual, chaste by temperament, and a libertine by the effect of the imagination; he was fond of attracting the notice of the women, and had them imprisoned for the sole pleasure of restoring to them their liberty. He made them shed tears to wipe them from their cheeks. In practising his delusions, it was his principal aim to act on tender and weak minds. He spared the priests, because they could forward his plans; and the superstitions and devotees, because he could convert them into instruments to favour his power.

His style and expression were in a manner mystical; and next to pride, subtilty was the most marked features of his character. He was surrounded by those only, whose conduct had been highly criminal, because he could with one word deliver them over to the punishment of the law. He at once protected and terrified a part of the Convention. He converted crimes into errors, and errors into crimes. He dreaded even the shades of the martyrs of liberty whose influence he weakened, by substituting his own. He was to extremely suspicious and distrustful, that he could have found it in his heart to guillotine the dead themselves.

To enter into a strict analysis of his character, Robertpierre, born without genius, could not create circumstances but profited by them with address. To the profound hypocrisy of a Cromwell, he joined the cruelty of Sylla, without possessing any of the great military and political qualities of either. His ambition, far above his means, exploded him to ridicule. To observe the emphasis with which he boasted of having proclaimed the existence of the Supreme Being, one might have said, that according to his own opinion, God would not have existed without him.

When on the night of the 27th of July, he found himself abandoned by his friends he discharged a pistol in his mouth; and at the same time, a gen'd arme wounded him by the discharge of another. Robertpierre fell bathed in blood; and a Sans culotte approached him, very coolly pronounced these words in his ear—"there exists a Supreme Being.

FRENCH PROCLAMATION.

To the army of the western Pyrenees, and the Spaniards of the frontiers.

"Brave Soldiers!

The moment of victory has at length arrived—which proves that this army is the worthy Sister of those of the North and South. That by their examples, you will also avenge your country, overturn the despots, and sacrifice the satellites; that, like them, after purifying the land of liberty, sullied by the presence of slaves, you will bear the triumphant arms of the Republic into the territory of the enemy—and there display the tri-coloured standard of freedom. In penetrating into the enemy's territory, brave soldiers, we need not stimulate your courage—you are always eager to combat and to conquer: but we recommend to your confideration what the French people have proclaimed every where—"War to the place—peace to the cottage—War against tyrants and their satellites—peace to the peaceable citizens—to the humble shed of the indigent—to the abode of the useful labourer, and industrious artizan." This conduct as it rises from our feelings is also dictated by our interest.

"The Spanish territory, upon which we now enter, will become part of the French Republic.—Let therefore devastation, pillage, and incendiary be far from us—let the fearful inhabitant behold his asylum respected, and learn at length to esteem a people—the avengers of the violated rights of human nature—whom kings and priests have represented as a people of Anthropophagi.—And you inhabitants of the Spanish fields and towns; useful labourers, industrious artizans, fly not the Republican legions—Throw yourselves into our arms, without weapons, without defence—and you will find in them protection and safety for yourselves, your families, and your property. The French soldiers have sworn to exterminate the men armed for tyrants: but the sword so dreadful to such, will always respect him, who, defenceless shall implore his assistance and his clemency. He will equally respect opinions, manners, customs and usages. Remain, therefore, in your peaceable dwellings, cultivate your fields gather in your harvests, work at your occupations, and liberty, growing in the midst of you, will soon make you feel the immense distance between the avengers of the Rights of Men, and the slaves that move between the rage of despotism.

The French soldiers would conquer you to Freedom, not by the terror of their arms—but by gaining your hearts and illuminating your minds.

PINET, the elder,
(Signed) GARRAU,
CAVAIGNAC.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Yesterday passed by Dover for the Downs, 15 sail of East-Indiamen, last from Ireland.

The satisfaction arriving from the safe arrival of the East-India fleet in the Downs, was yesterday some what abated at Lloyd's, by the appearance upon the books of 9 ships captured by the French.

The batteries of the Patriot army at Warsaw have done much execution among the Prussian troops before that city, whose number has in consequence been confiderably diminished. His Prussian Majesty has sent for a considerable reinforcement of new and heavy cannon.

The brave Poles are likely to reap important advantages from a jealousy that subsists between their combined oppressors, respecting the disposal of the conquests which they have already made, or may in future make.

The King of Prussia insists on having Warsaw—when he has conquered it; for which reason the Empress has refused him the least aid in that enterprize.

At Frankfort it is reported that some of the circles of the empire in alliance with Switzerland, are upon the point of entering into a negociation for the formation of an armed neutrality.

The dispatches by Mr. Major from Earl Spencer and the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville, at Vienna, are, we are informed, of a very satisfactory nature. The Emperor, at the expence of this country, is now willing to defend his own territories, and to co-operate in the most decided manner, in the views of the British Cabinet, in prosecuting the war against France. That is, he has agreed to take our money, and has promised to send his armies against France; which, we have no doubt he will perform with as much punctuality as our faithful ally the king of Prussia. We have not learned whether there is to be any article in agreement between the two Courts, stipulating that the conquests shall be at the disposal of Great-Britain, as was the case in the treaty with Prussia, from which we received so many substantial benefits.

As one proof of the sincerity of the Emperor, the command of the army is, it seems, to be taken from the Prince Saxe Coburg, between whom and his Royal Highness the Duke of York, it is whisper-ed, a difference lately took place. Whether that was actually the case we cannot assert on positive information of our own, but we can state with confidence, that there was hardly ever any agreement between them; or indeed among any of the Generals of the allies. During the late campaign, it was no unusual thing for the Germans to strike tents and quit the ground, without so much as giving the English the slightest information of their designs.—Nay, in one or more instances they absolutely decamped from their tents behind them, as if it had been their intention to prevent our troops from retreating. This honest manœuvre, (for in war every thing is fair, except the tricks of the enemy) was practised when they quitted the neighbourhood of Tournay, and with a view—it was tho't to compel the British to remain there to garrison the place; or at least to prevent them from carrying off their stores, which consequently were deposited in the Austrian magazines.

General Clairfayt and Beaulieu are to have the principal command in the new operations, but under the nominal direction of the Arch duke Charles.

Of the plan which the French mean to adopt during the remainder of the campaign, various conjectures have been formed. It has been imagined by some, that an immediate attempt will be made against Breda; others suppose that the French will content themselves with keeping the Allies in check, on the side of Holland, while they prosecute their designs against Coblentz and Luxemburg. Perhaps the most probable supposition is, they will not have recourse to very active operations, until they have received a large reinforcement which has been ordered to the amount of one hundred and ninety thousand men of the second requisition, which is far from being exhausted; that in the mean time they will employ themselves in organizing the Netherlands, of which it is evident they mean to retain the possession; and that, when they have received the expected reinforcement, they will immediately adopt a vigorous system of operation against Holland, and against the important fortress of Luxembourg.

Lord William Bentick arrived Yesterday from the Duke of York's army, which continued in its former position behind Breda, when his Lordship came away. It was still rumoured there that the French had been defeated in the neighbourhood of Tongres; but as no confirmation of the report had been received to late as four days after, we cannot think it entitled to any credit.

The satisfaction arising from the safe arrival of the East India fleet in the Downs, was yesterday somewhat abated at Lloyd's Coffee House, by the appearance upon the books of 9 ships captured by the French.

At Frankfort it is reported, that some of the circles of the Empire, in alliance with Switzerland, are upon the point of entering into a negociation for the formation of an armed neutrality.

September 1.

The mortality occasioned by the epidemical fever in the West Indies, is said to have been dreadful beyond example. Upwards of sixty British officers have fallen sacrifices to the fever by the last accounts; and the men, for the want of proper medicines, particularly bark, have died in a still greater proportion. It is remarkable that none of the natives were attacked by the disease.

The heavy contributions laid by Sir Charles Grey and Sir John Jervis, in the conquered islands in the West Indies, have caused very general murmurs there, the more especially as they exceeded what would possibly be borne by the inhabitants. The tax on St. Lucia has already been diminished from 300,000 l. to 150 000. We have the best reason to believe that these contributions are wholly unauthorized by our Government at home;—and that orders have been sent out that these levies should not be carried into force. They are certainly impolitic and injudicious.

The French army of the north is on the point of commencing its active opperations, and a few days must bring us news of the most important and decisive events.

Our letters from Amsterdam, mention that the French were marching in seven columns to attack Breda.

Gen. Pichegru has demanded from the new administration of the French republic, two hundred thousand men; with whom he has pledged himself to conquer Holland. One hundred thousand have been granted.

It is reported, but we know not on what authority, that Sluys has at length been obliged to surrender to the French, and they next mean to attack Sconcelt, Philippine, Sas de Gand, Axel and Hulst. If the French succeed, it will render the masters of the right side of the Scheld and entirely put a stop to the navigation of that river. The conquest, however, will not be an easy one. Some of these places being, and all of them capable of being, defended in the vicinity.

Our Frankfort correspondent has communicated to us a circumstance, which may be productive of the most important effects on the operations of the war. He says that symptoms of insatisfaction have manifested themselves in various parts of the Empire. At Vienna, a conspiracy has recently been discovered, in which several persons, of high rank were concerned. Two hundred persons have already been arrested. Nor are the Northern Powers entirely free from the spirit of Jacobinism.

Some accounts from the Rhine mention, that Warsaw has surrendered to the Prussian Majesty by capitulation—Other and more probable accounts from Gallicia state, that the Prussians were repulsed on the 30 ult. in an attack made on Kosciusco's entrenched camp.

We shall be sincerely happy to communicate to the public the pleasing intelligence of the complete discomfiture of the attempts of the Russians and Prussians against the liberties of Poland.

By the last intelligence from Ameria, it would seem that the patience of the people of that country is nearly exhausted. It is there no longer a matter of doubt by whom the Indians are excited to the shocking of depredations and murder which are daily committed on the frontiers.

We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that such has been the diabolical policy of our government; but if confirmation has to attend only been furnished by letters, or by those who act under them, and a war with America be the consequence, we do not hesitate to pronounce that fatal mess should become the object of the public justice of their country.

Yesterday Dr. Barrow and Dr. Watt were committed to Newgate, by the hon. the lord Mayor, for having in their custody divers seditious printed libels with intent to publish them.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Last Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, the Tower was put in a perfect state of defence. The guns upon the wharf and round the battlements, were all loaded with grape shot: The Tower was in the greatest confusion, and the prisoners in the greatest alarm; all this in consequence of a lying report, that several Kidnapping parties had taken refuge there, and that the mob were determined to attack it. It is impossible to describe the bustle and ferment this occasioned; the military were all turned out, and every person ordered to his post, as if a siege was really expected—but all was quiet. Yesterday morning, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, and Lord Loughborough, visited the Tower, and were there for a considerable time; what their business was we have not learnt.

According to the accounts received by the Admiralty, the French have twenty-five ships of the line in Brest water ready for sea, and twelve others fitting. According to other accounts they have at Brest forty two ships of the line, twenty-two of which were out in the action of the 1st of June.

Last night died Mrs. Hardy, wife of Mr. T. Hardy, shoe maker, now confined in the Tower, under a charge of high treason. Mrs. Hardy a few moments only before the expired, solemnly declared that she never heard from her husband, and the exact period when she was, respecting the time of his trial, was the occasion of her death.

FRANCE.
NATIONAL CONVENTION.
AUG. 12.
IMPORTANT.

The discussion of the new organization of the several committees recommenced, but the deliberations was soon after interrupted by the arrival of the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States: He was conducted into the centre of the Hall, and a Secretary read the translation of the discourse and his credential letters, from George Washington, President of the United States of America, and Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, at Philadelphia, the 28th of May. The reading of the was accompanied by repeated shouts of Vive la Republique, and universal marks of applause. The discourse, &c. were ordered to be printed in the French and American Languages.

The President gave the fraternal kiss to the Minister, and, his declared, that he recognized James Monroe in this quality.

It was also decreed, on the motion of Mayle-Rayle, that the colours of both nations should be displayed at the east of the Hall, as a sign of perpetual alliance and union. The Minister took his seat on the monntain, on the left of the President, and received the fraternal kiss from several Deputies. The sitting was suspended.

PETERSBURGH, Oct. 14.

A gentleman arrived last this town in four days from Kentucky, informs us that a number of the mounted volunteers, that lately went from that place, under the command of Major Winkley, on an expedition against the Chactaws and Chickasaugas, had returned, and reported that they had effected the object of their expedition, having destroyed three Indian towns, about 2000 acres of corn, and took 70 scalps and 14 prisoners; with a loss on the part of the volunteers of only 3 men wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

Yesterday arrived the ship Manchester, Capt. Carr, 52 days from Liverpool. A gentleman who came passenger in this vessel says, that the French have taken Quefney, Valenciennes, Conde, Sluys, Breda, and Bergen op Zoom, and were pushing on to Amsterdam, when it was expected they would have little resistance, as great numbers of patriots were ready to join them—He confirms the taking of St. Sebastian's, &c. with the additional capture of Bilbao. Stocks kept up in London through the amazing influx of money and plate from Holland. Lord Howe was at sea with 25 sail of the line. The portuguese squadron were returning to Lisbon. The gentleman has brought letters from Mr. Jay, to the Secretary of State.

From BEDFORD, Oct. 17.

We arrived here this day about 12 o'clock accompanied by Capt. Lyman's company, (on their way to Gen. Wayne) alongside who joined us at our last encampment 6 miles distant. We are encamped on the South Common.

We know not how long our stay will be here. Opinions are various; some suppose we shall proceed to Pittsburgh, if only to intimidate the inhabitants, while others imagine a party will be dispatched for apprehending Bradford & such of his adherents can be found, to bring them to trial at the Federal Court, which will be soon held at this place.

We discovered during our journey very few traces of a discordant spirit in the inhabitants. A Pole had been set up at this place, but met no encouragement. In short the hydra of rebellion seems to disappear at the approach of the executors of the laws; and we can see nothing but peaceful countenances through the county; and in the west, a strict attention to business.

October 28.

The President of the United States has returned to town this day, in good health, from the westward, where resistance to the Federal Government seems, for the present, stunned. The insurgents have been subdued rather by terror than by violence. So great a force was collected, as took away not only the power, but the hope of resistance, and by conquering without a battle, has saved many from the sword; besides, perhaps, not a few from the gibbet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Letters from Brest mentions that the French have taken all the homeward bound West Indiamen, with their convoy. There are 30 French frigates cruizing between Ushant and Scilly.

London papers of Sept. 6 mention it as a report from Wezel that the Dauphin of France died lately in prison, suspected to have come with drinking spirituous liquors, in which conjecture had infused poison.

An account is received at Baltimore that Port Bourg in Canada is pretty near surrendered and it is not after the whole Island must fall under the possession of the French.

Spain of the Piedmontese as fall into the hands of the French are exchanged for flour.

An American sailor asked why his countrymen chose to live under Mr. Jay on a proposition to the court of Great-Britain? Answered that a Lawyer was the only man the Americans could spare.

Columbian Mirror.

An American sailor being asked why the President selected Mr. Jay for this embassy in preference to so many others who want to the birth, replied, Why, faith, man, the Captain of a ship likes an old seaman better than a raw hand.

Sinking of the ship Vengeur.

Le Vengeur dismasted, surrounded and crippled by ferocious enemies displays the most manly force: The republicans on board, perceive the ship's sinking under their feet—they continue firm and calm, and with contempt the offers of the perfidious English; and as long as their ammunition lasts, their only answer is a continual discharge of their artillery. The last ball is fired in the air, a signal for affording aid now appears the undaunted courage of firemen in all its lustre.—All the sick are brought in solemn procession on the deck.—Three colored flags convey the shattered remains of the ship—the heroic band of brothers, sing patriotic hymns—late imminent death with threats of Vive la Republique, and the moment when the ship was swallowed by the sea, some can'ished murmurs amidst the foaming of the wave, gave yet a faint sound, live the *Republic!* &c.

SALEM, October 28.

SUCCESS of the FRENCH in GAUDELOUPE.

Capt. John Fairfield, in the schooner Fishhawk arrived here on Saturday last, in 23 days from St. Anne's, Guadeloupe—he informs us—That on the 23d Sept. in the night, the town of Point Petre was set on fire by some desperadoes, in order to favor the attack of the British, who were on the other side of the river—but the Republicans were so well prepared to receive them, that they were contented with firing from their fort, their cannon and bombs—which were well answered from the different forts in the town. —After this on the 27th, all the forts in Point-Petre commenced a tremendous cannonading on the British fort on Windmill point, and silenced it—in the mean time, the French troops crossed the river above, and took possession of Guerif, and a fort defended by 24 pounders, without the least resistance, the British troops fleeing before them.—The next day they marched down to Petit Bourg, on which 3 British ships of war, then cruising in the bay run down and took the troops off and proceeded for Basseterre, and the French took possession of the town without any resistance.

Previous to and at the time Capt. F. sailed, the French had so completely surrounded the fort on Windmill point, that it was impossible for them to escape, except by their boats.

A reinforcement was momently expected from France—for which the French were anxiously awaiting, in order to attack Basseterre, which they felt certain of possessing in a short time—The French have a large number of blacks, who are well disciplined and make excellent troops.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 12.

We hear that the Hon. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq. is re elected a Representative to Congress, for the first Western District.

In this district from what we have been able to collect, the votes appear to be nearly divided between the Hon. William Shepherd, and the Hon. William Lyman, Esqrs.

Yesterday the Court of Common Pleas opened in this town and proceeded to business.

The French armies have put the following cities under contribution:

In FLANDERS.

Louvain, two millions, 8000 bullocks, 60,000 pair of boots, and an indefinite quantity of beer.

Malines, a million and an half, 10,000 hats, and 10,000 pair of breeches.

Antwerp, ten millions, and all the revenues to be sent to *France*.

A rupture between the Empress of *Russia* and the Sublime Porte, may be expected. The "She Wolf" cannot remain quiet!

*** *For SALE, a good Team HORSE—Enquire of the Printer.*

Nov. 12, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Which are now readily for sale—he is now opening also a very general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are superfine Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres and Cassimers, of various colours,—Bolting Cloths—Lancaster Dye Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, Linf. & Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, Varnish, Loaf, and Brown Sugars, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Gin in the case, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate—German and the best blistered Steel for edge tools.—Also a quantity of Hollow Ware, such as Pot Ash Kettles, 5 pails ditto. Pots, Cart and Waggon Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, has for sale 6 Hhds. St. Croix, Rum, 4 Cases Malaga Wine, 12 bbls. New Rum, 2 Pipes best French brandy, 3 Tons, best Philadelphia Iron, 2 chds. Brown and one ditto Loaf Sugar.

At the same place is wanted a quantity of Buck-Wheat, Oats, Barley, and good well dressed FLAX, that has never been put into damp Cellars, in consequence of which some hundreds of pounds was totally spoiled the last year.

Northampton, Nov. 10, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 10th inst. a dark roan MARE, supposed to be about 4 years old, natural trotter, and shod before. Also, a small roan Colt. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSIAH MATHER.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from London, a very large and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash, most kinds of grain, or short credit,—Apothecaries may be supplied with many articles in quantity, as low as can be purchased in this country. He has likewise for sale W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Port, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper and Allspice. Also, Logwood, Fustick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue and White Vitriol, Copperas, Verdigreafe, Alum, Oil Turpentine, by the gallon. Also, German and blistered Steel, Nail Rods, &c. &c.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

Aaron Clapp, Jun.

AND COMPANY,

ARE opening at their store near the meeting-house, in Southampton, an assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any traders in the county, for ready pay or short credit.

Most kinds of produce will be taken in payment for the above Goods.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1794.

Stebbins and Snow,

Have this day received a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

among which are

BLUE, London brown, mixed, slate & scarlet broadcloths, blue and drab forest cloths, blue, brown, and green forges, striped elastic, and Orleans Kerseymeres, kerseymetts, coatings, green and red baizes, yellow and white flannels, rose blankets, silk crapes, poplins, Denmark satins, cambleteens, striped and plain wildbores, black ruffells, sattinets, striped and plain callimancos, black and olive velvets, cordelure, denims, durants, tammises and moreens;—fashionable vest shapes, cotton and worsted hose, Irish linens, cotton sheeting, coperplate—variety of chintzes and callicoes, chintz and purple shawls, silk, worsted and leather Gloves, bandano, barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen do. muslins, muslin handkerchiefs, lawns, gauzes, cambricks, modes, Persians, farcenet and tiffany—variety of plain and vellum ribbons, tallea, sewing silk twist, laces, edgings, ruffell and lasting shoes,—furr, wool, and chip hats; cotton wool, white ermine, plumes, press and writing paper, violins and strings, Stadia Glasses, warming-pans, fervers, snuffers and trays, &c.

A general assortment of Glass, Pewter, Crockery, Stone, Hard, and Cutlery Ware.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

as usual.

Linseed Oil, Dye Stuffs and Paints.

Rum, Wine, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf & Brown Sugars, Raisins, Souchong, Hyson, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice; Ginger, Cassia, and Nutmegs—Seeds, Ruffia and Broom Iron, German and Blistered Steel, 8d and 10d Nails, 8 by 10 Glass, Pins, Needles, Pipes, Indigo, Iron Shovels, Spades, Frying-pans, Sole Leather, &c.

All kinds of produce, ashes, &c. received as usual in payment.

South Hadley, Nov. 4, 1794.

Adam Colson,

From Boston, has for sale at the brick house in Northampton, between Capt. Hunt's and Mr. Houlhaw's, on the opposite side the Street, a genteel assortment of English Goods—among which is a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Shawls, all kinds of Woolens, suitable for the season, a great variety of Women's Leather and Cloth Shoes, of the very best kind, with a full proportion of large sizes—Coffee, Bohea and Green Tea, *some of the very best sied* ever imported into America, an excellent assortment of Mens' Womens' and Childrens' Leather Gloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Nutmegs, Allspice, Ginger, &c.

N. B. Said Colson, has carried on the Leather Dressing business for upwards of twenty years in Boston, he has brought with him, all kinds of leather suitable for leather breeches, leather for linings, drawers, pockets, Wash leather, Leather Breeches ready made, White allum Calfskins, suitable for Saddlers or Shoe-Makers.—Also, as good a parcel of white allum Sheep and Lamb skins, as ever was dressed. If any Trader or other, is disposed to purchase the whole or a part of the leather breeches country produce will be received in part pay—and he will give them a bargain.—Wood will not be refused.

Nov. 12, 1794.

FOR sale, a quantity of best made Windsor CHAIRS.—Enquire of BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 27, 1794.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, GOOD GOODS!

SCARLET, Blue, and other cloured Broad Cloths, Black and Olive Velvets, Twill'd Corduroy and Thicksetts, Printed Lambskins, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, &c. Variety of fashionable Buttons and Trimmings, a fine assortment of Woollen Cambletts, striped and plain Cambleteens, Crapes, and Poplin Modes, Sarcenetts, Lawns, Muslins, and Gauzes, Bandanno and other Handkerchiefs, Laces and Edging—a fine assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, Chintz and purple Shawls, Ostrich Feathers, Gold and Silver Cord, a fine assortment of Hardware.—Also, Old and New Rum, Brandy, Mesheglin, Salt, Tea, Sole Leather, Wool Cards, Iron Shovels, Brass Kettles, Twift and Hand Tobacco, Powder and Shot, 6 by 8 Window Glass, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Ginger, &c. &c. to be sold, for good pay, by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I am under necessity to call on those indebted to me according to contract to settle forthwith, they will certainly save cost and much oblige their humble servant,

S. N.

Ashfield, Nov. 5, 1794.

For sale at the store of

John Hart,

A handsome assortment of European, India and West India Goods, among which are the following:

SUPERFINE and Coarse Cloths, Chintzes and Calicoes, Modes and Sattins, Velvets and Thicksets, Coatings, Baizes and Flancls, &c. with an assortment of Hard, Stone, Crockery and Glass Ware, excellent St. Croix Rum, by the hhd. or less, Turk's-Island Salt by the Tierce, or bushel, Molasses by the hhd. or gal. Brown and Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs—Also, red Clover Seed, which he now offers for sale to his friends and Customers, for pay in hand on as low terms, as can be had at any store whatever. Constant attendance given and the smallest favours acknowledged—he wants to purchase a large quantity of Flax-Seed, for which good pay will be made if delivered soon.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to him, who have had a reasonable credit, to make payment immediately—those who neglect a compliance will be called upon in a disagreeable way without further notice.

Hatfield, Nov. 11, 1794.

To be Sold, by order of Court,

on Thursday the 18 of Jan. next, all the real estate of Daniel Sanford, late of Norwich, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, at the house of Asher Parks, innholder in said Norwich, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES CONVERSE, Admr's.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1794.

To be Sold, a very excellent farm

in Chesterfield, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about thirty acres of which is under improvement, with a convenient dwelling house and barn, likewise, a wood and corn house. Said Farm, lays about one mile and a half South of the meeting-house—any person inclining to purchase may know the particulars by applying to

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,

living on the premises.

Nov. 12, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 14th of September, a black, two years old HEIFER, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH RICE.

Conway, Oct. 25, 1794.

Strayed from the Subscriber

on the 26th ult. a few SWINE—if any artificial mark, unknown. Whoever will return said Swine or give information where the may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 10th inst. an iron grey Horse, lately owned by Josiah Shaw of Cummington, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, supposed to be 25 years old. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

SETH PARSONS.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

RECEIVED of the Boatmen, through Capt. Wright, a Box containing Wool Cards, marked J. H. The owner is requested to pay for this advertisement and receive it back.

JOHN HART.

Hatfield, Oct. 11, 1794.

TAKEN up in damage, some time since, two WRATHERS, supposed to be lost from a drove—The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take them away. ANDREW PHELPS.

Northampton, October 7, 1794.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Messrs. ADAMS & LARKIN,

HAVING for more than half a century made attentive observations on the ways of men and the concerns of life, I wish to communicate what may be beneficial to my country.

TO FARMERS.

Firstly, Preserve your WOOD, as it grows scarce even in new towns, if more attention is not paid to this important concern for time to come, in fifty years great part of the people will suffer extremely for want of fuel. I am alarmed for posterity, when I consider how the wood has been lessened in the last forty years. It is high time to plant trees on every part of the lands not otherwise improved; the pastured and mowing land in general would be the better for many more trees; trees should be planted by all the fences, &c. Remember time travels fast, and trees grow slow; therefore ye land-holders up and be doing.

Secondly, to increase your crops, remember that often plowing is the same as manure. Increase the growth of POTATOES—they have enriched our country—they supply the place of bread, they feed cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and poultry, when boiled. They are a source of wealth to the farmer.

Thirdly, Attend to your APPLE-TREES. For many years past I seldom see a young nursery of appletrees; and the old orchards are fast decaying. Attend more to orchards; they will grow in old lands, if well plowed, and due care taken of the trees; in this way old orchards may be renewed.

Fourthly; Keep more SHEEP on your dry lands, no creatures are so profitable. Every farmer if possible should raise wool and six sufficient to clothe his family; he that buys the produce of other countries, will have an empty purse.

TO TRADERS.

See that you do not trade too much, by which means many are embarrassed and many ruined. Regard truth, honor, and punctuality, infinitely more than gain—those will gain.

TO ALL PEOPLE.

Firstly, Those who wish to live happily and in safety, must live within their income.

Secondly, In religion, depart not too hastily from the good old way of our fathers, unless you are well assured a change of sentiment and practice will make you more virtuous and better men. The heart and life are most to be regarded. When you are told by *free thinkers*, falsely so called, that the BIBLE is no further to be regarded than its precepts accord with your ideas of propriety, and all men will in the life to come be equally happy; pause and consider whether bad men do not suffer in this world for their folly and vices, and you can have no assurance that the same vices will not produce misery in the next. Observation will convince you that those called free thinkers or deists, are not men of deep thought or serious reflection, but are generally giddy light minds who think little of eternal concern.

Thirdly, In politics, as in religion, think and consider well before your act; the bold pretenders to patriotism are often as hollow hearted as the free thinkers in religion, and as dangerous to follow. Do not hastily distrust old friends & faithful rulers, under whose guidance our country has prospered. It is dangerous to make experiments while we are prosperous. Faults in government there always was, and will be, but before we change our rulers let us consider well whether we shall not risk more by a change, than we are likely to gain; especially at this time, when the world is dreadfully convulsed, and two many in our country are embracing wild notions in religion and government. Every thing considered, our government is certainly more free, and the people more happy, than any other in the known world. Therefore let us be thankful to GOD, be sober and very deliberate in all our conduct, as it is much easier to destroy than to build up a good government. Europe presents an awful lesson to America, to be cool, steady, virtuous, and wise, and to preserve our excellent constitution; to continue, if possible, at peace among ourselves and with the world.

Great GOD! Pour down a spirit of wisdom and true religion upon the American people, and make them patrons of every virtue, and a praise in the whole earth! Amen.

A COUNTRYMAN.

OCTOBER 1794.

ANECDOTE

Of David Beck, the disciple of *Vandyke*.

A SINGULAR adventure happened to David Beck, a portrait painter of Sweden. As he travelled through Germany, he was suddenly taken ill at his inn, and was laid out as a corpse, to all appearance quite dead. His servants expressed the strongest marks of grief, for the loss of their master; and while they sat beside his bed, they drank very freely, by way of consolation.

At last, one of them who grew very much intoxicated, said to his companions, "Our master was fond of his glass, while he was alive, out of gratitude, therefore, let us give him a glass now he is dead." As the rest of the servants assented to his proposal, he raised up his master's head, and endeavoured to pour some liquor into his mouth. By the fragrance of the wine, or more probably by a small quantity, which imperceptibly, got down his throat Beck opened his eyes; and the servant being excessively drunk, and forgetting that his master was considered as dead, compelled him to swallow the wine which remained in the glass.

The painter gradually, revived, and by proper management and care, recovering perfectly, escaped interment.

EXTRACT.

IT is an old and most excellent remark that the badness of a government is known by the number of its penal laws. Wherever we find a government authorizing death for a great number of vicious actions, it is a proof of radical corruption in that government. The severity of the penal laws of Great Britain, the vast number of offences punishable with death, or transportation, exhibits the laws of that country in black and detestable colors. If laws are good, if a government is reasonably mild, few men will commit offences. Bad governments have made most of the villains that ever lived. Few very few men will attempt to plunder their fellow men, if they can get an honest living with ordinary industry. America is a proof of this. In the states, which are the most perfectly republican of any country on earth, few people steel or rob; and the few that do, are mostly imported from the vicious countries of Europe. The feudal system in Europe, which deprived a great part of the people of equal rights and a chance for subsistance, has made more rogues than all other causes. To break down this fabric of despotism is glorious; but what an inconsistent animal is man, not content with taking the property of the Nobles and Priests, and hanging them for actual treason; they go farther, and put them to death for expressing a doubt as to the propriety of the measure. *Opinions* and *ordinary discourses* in favour of the ancient system, however conscientious may be the men, are held to be treasonable, and are punished with death. The Jacobins and Sans Culottes, were not content with pulling down castles and convents, and turning their tenants into the world, beggars; but they must trample on the miserable wretches, and when they dare to complain, the guillotine at once puts an end to their lives.

OF THE CAMEL.

THIS genus of quadrupeds is characterized by wanting cutting teeth in the upper jaw; having the upper lip divided in the same manner as hares; having six cutting teeth in the lower jaw; small hoofs; and neither spurious hoofs, nor horns.

This animal is distinguished from the dromedary by having two protuberances, or bunches of thick matted hair, on its back. Its height is six feet, six inches. Its head is small: Its ears are short: Its neck long, slender, and bending. Its hoofs are in part, but not thoroughly, divided. The bottom of the foot is tough and pliant. The tail is long, and terminates in a tuft, also of considerable length. On the legs this animal has six callosities; four on the fore legs, and two on the hinder: Besides another on the lower part of the breast. These are the parts on which it rests. Its hair is fine, soft & of considerable length; longest indeed upon the protuberances, the neck and the throat. In the middle of the tuft terminating the tail, the hair is soft & fine: On the exterior parts coarse, and often black. On the protuberances it is dusky; over the rest of the body of a reddish colour. Besides the same internal structure as other ruminating animals, the camel is furnished with an additional bag, which serves as a reservoir to contain a quantity of water, till it become necessary to quench his thirst and macerate his food. At which time by a simple contraction of certain muscles, he makes a part of this water ascend into his stomach, or even as high as the gullet. This singular conformation enables him to travel six, eight, or even twelve days, in the sandy deserts, without drinking; and to take at once a prodigious quantity of water, which remains in the reservoir pure and limpid, because neither the humours of the body, nor the juices that promote digestion, can have access to it.

The Arabian camel possesses the powers of sensation in high perfection. His eye is sufficiently acute. He is said to smell water at half a league's distance. His taste, indeed, is not very refined; for he eats, with high satisfaction, thistles, acacia shrubs, and other insipid plants of a similar nature. His ear is not insensible to the power of music. Even in his native climate, and in the best condition, he has a pitiful complaining aspect. His manners are gentle, peaceable, and submissive. The unruly horse submits to restraint, and receives a rider or a burden with indignant impatience: but the camel kneels obligingly till his master loads him, or mounts upon his back. Though of a heavy and apparently unwieldly form, this animal moves with considerable speed. With a bale of goods on his back, an ordinary camel will travel a journey of many days, at the rate of thirty miles a day.

The passion of love exerts the same infuriating influence on this as on the other species of the animal creation. His negligence of food, his wild cries, the foam issuing from his mouth, the restlessness of his motions, all indicate how violent is the impulse which he then feels. The female is a year pregnant; produces only one at a birth; and suckles her young for two years.

Of all the animals which man has subjugated, the camel and the dromedary are the most abject slaves. With incredible patience and submission they traverse the burning sands of Africa and Arabia, carrying burdens of amazing weight. Instead of discovering symptoms of reluctance, they spontaneously lie down upon their knees, till their master binds the unmerciful load. Both their constitution and structure agree to the barren soil and arid climate in which they are produced. The Arabians consider the camel as a gift sent from heaven, a sacred animal, without whose assistance they could neither subsist, traffick, nor travel. Its milk is their common food. They also eat its flesh. Of its hair, which is shed once a year, they make garments. From its urine, is extracted *sal ammoniac*; a considerable article of merchandize. And its excrements make a kind of turf which burns freely, and gives a flame as clear, and almost as lively as dry wood.

No wonder then that the Arabians have from the earliest ages, assiduously availed themselves of the services, this animal is qualified to afford. Six thousand camels were part of the immense wealth of the patriarch Job.

In tracing the annals of remote antiquity, we cannot discover the period when camels existed only in a wild state. But so gentle an animal, would, the instant he became known to man, be subjected to his authority.

They are said to live forty or fifty years.

FOR SALE, BY

SIMEON BUTLER,

Price 24*s.* a Gross—2*s*/3*d.* a dozen, and 4*d.* single.

Beers' Almanac for

1795.

CONTAINING besides the usual Calculations, The adventures of Col. Daniel Boon, one of the original settlers of Kentucky; containing the wars of the Indians on the Ohio, 1769, to the year 1784, and the first establishment and progress of the settlement on that river.—Curious speech by a Murderer.—A bit of Advice.—Chalkstone old Story.—The last Will and Testament of Timothy Tarbucker.—The Gamester punished.—The Devil killed by a Shepherd.—The origin of Tobacco.—King John & the Jew.—The two lovers—A number of entertaining Anecdotes—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts.—Table of Interest, &c. &c.

Where may be had,

Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants' Account Book's, Blank Books, wholesale and retail,—Also, Writing Paper, by the Ream, or left.

Northampton, Nov. 5, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a red white face STEAR, supposed to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut the under side of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA POMEROY.

Southampton, Oct. 14, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, the first of October inst. a dark brown Mare COLT, supposed to be two years old, natural trotter and has been dock'd. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH CARY.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 14, 1794.

Northampton and Albany

Stage.

THE Proprietors of this line inform the public, that the Stage fixes from Northampton and Albany on Mondays, arrives at Pittsfield the same evening,—returns to Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays—leave Albany and Northampton on Thursdays and return on Fridays—from which places the passengers will be transported to Boston and Whitehall without any delay, until the 15th of April next—when they will run three times a week, leave Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—seats can be taken at Mason Gouvk's Albany—and Mr. Asahel Pomeroy's, Northampton—the fare 3*d.* per mile—14lb. baggage gratis, all over is the rate of 1 50lb. as a passenger. The Proprietors will not be accountable for the safety of any baggage, unless receipted for.

POMEROY, HUNT, & Co.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE new dwelling house, with one acre of land, lately occupied by Messrs. Murray and Bonnet, standing in the center of Ashfield, with an excellent cellar under the whole, peculiarly fitted for a tavern-keeper, or Merchant; perhaps no stand in this county is more advantageously situated for a trader as it lies in the heart of a County, abounding with the best of pork, wheat, &c. &c. from which he might reap great profit.

Also, a Building and apparatus complete for manufacturing Potash, within a few rods of said house. Also, Three rights of land in Vermont, two of which lie in the town of Victory—and one in Woodbury. Also, an excellent pasture lying in Whately, well fenced and watered. Enquire of

I. MALBY.

Hatfield, October 27, 1794.

DANIEL BUTLER,

REQUESTS those who have engaged him WOOLEN SHIRTING, to bring it in by the 10 or 15th of November at farthest.

Northampton, Oct. 28, 1794.

Inspection Office.

LICENCES for retailing foreign distilled Spirits and Wines, will be issued, and entries of all wheel carriages, will be received till the 15th of November next.

ABEL WHITNEY, Collector of the Revenue.

Westfield, Oct. 1794.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Friday night last, three MARES, two of them six years old, one of the two inclines to pace, the other trots—the other one three years old, natural trotter—all had stars in their foreheads, darkish Manes and Tails. The thief and mares was seen in Northampton, on Saturday evening last. Whoever will take up said mares, and return them to the owner, shall receive 10 dollars for each mare, and for the thief or thieves, if brought to justice, 20 dollars, together with necessary charges, by

PHILLIP SLEAD.

Pittsfield, (State of New York) Nov. 1794.

Strayed or stolen out of the pasture of the Subscriber, in Ashfield, the 9th inst. a black MARE, about nine years old, a natural pacer, a white star in her forehead, hind ad round. Whoever will take up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by

JOSHUA HOWES.

Ashfield, Nov. 3, 1794.

STRAYED from the under-written, in July last, a brownish black yearling STEAR, white on the forehead, belly and feet; marked with a hollow crop on the right ear, and a half penny on the under side of the left, (if marked at all.) Whoever will give notice to that he may be recovered shall be reasonably rewarded.

W. STRONG.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 13, 1794.

RUN away from the subscriber, an indented BOY named Samuel Walker, Jun. about 16 years of age, rather dark complexion, thick black hair, and on when he went away, a dark brown coat, striped Kaneens trowsers. Whoever will take up said BOY and return him to the subscriber, shall have two cents reward and no charges paid.

ISAAC PHINNEY, Jun.

REUBEN BANGS.

Williamsburgh, October 10, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1794. [NUMB. 429]

Redemption of American Captives at Algiers.

ADDRESS,

To the People of the United States of America.

My dear Fellow-Citizens!

THE Plague, that terrible scourge from Heaven, now rages in Algiers. Our fellow citizens, at work with crowds in the nastiest by day, and confined in prison at night, are much more exposed than persons who are at large to fall amongst its fatal victims. Already their number is diminished to one hundred and six. On the 15th of June, Capt. M'Shane was struck with its fatal symptoms, on the 16th he expired. Every letter will probably bring information of the death of one or another of the captives who was well known to many and peculiarly dear to some of you. If suffered to be thus daily diminished in number, death may at last be deemed the dreadful by the preferable remnant of survivors, than destitution and despair. After a few annual visitations of that malady, perhaps few will be left for you to redeem.

Upon a representation made to me by all the American masters in captivity at Algiers, of the progress which the plague was making towards that city of human misery; in the month of January last, I authorized Mr. Montgomery, consul of the United States at Alicant, (in case that dreadful disorder should find its way among them,) to advance from the money of the United States in his hands, a sufficient sum for hiring a country house in the vicinity of the city of Algiers, in order to endeavor to seperate from those infected with the plague and to keep out of danger the Americans in general, or if that intelligence could not be obtained for all, the women and mates in particular. And it was hoped that a sense of interest might operate with the feelings of humanity in the execution of this favor.

In the mean time, I had more than once written in earnest terms to the Swedish consul, soliciting his kind protection and good offices for the friendless Americans in captivity at Algiers.

The Swedish consul has made repeated applications to the Dey, that permission might be granted for the American masters, mates, &c. to be withdrawn from the main (under his responsibility) and removed to a place of less danger during the continuance of the plague. The Dey at first, refused to acknowledge that the plague was at Algiers, he next declared that the services of the slaves were indispensably necessary at the public works, then that the Americans had been but a very little time in slavery, and finally that he would not permit them under any pretext whatsoever to be taken from their tasks and seperated from the rest of the slaves.

That your brave fellow citizens (some of whom fought the battles which established your Independence) are literally in chains. During the day time, they are yoked by cruel tyrants to perform (with little or no intermission) the severest kinds of labor, and not unfrequently compelled to carry burdens beyond their strength. At night, when their drudgery is done, they, together with the slaves of different nations, are crowded promiscuously into close prisons; which, from the confined state of the air, are but too well calculated to propagate the contagion. Imagination can place before the mental eye the horror of such a situation, better than description.

However wife or proper the policy might formerly have been to decline ransoming our citizens from slavery at Algiers, until a peace could be negociated with that Regency; at present, it appears to me, the principal political reasons on which that policy was founded have ceased to exist. In future, we must either be *at peace with the Regency or keep up a naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce* against their depredations. In either case, the sacrifice from which may be given for the ransom of our citizens cannot be of the pernicious consequence which was apprehended by being drawn into precedent hereafter, or encreasing the capture of our vessels by exciting the cupidity of those Powers to go especially in quest of them. Other nations (some in making peace, others in continuing war) have set the example by paying the sums demanded for the release of their subjects or citizens from captivity. Nor do I know of any impediment to prevent the redemption of our citizens (although a peace should not be obtained) if sufficient money should be raised for the purpose. Probably the sum necessary will amount to between two and three hundred thousand dollars, perhaps including duties and charges necessary to the latter. Knowledge of the circumstances and address in the application would however be highly requisite in the management of this thorny business.

To raise the necessary sum of money, a State lottery has been proposed—were there, should be any insuperable objections to that measure—it is to be hoped that the individual States will grant particular lotteries for the purpose. Let this or any more feasible plan be adopted; and I ask, is there within the limits of the United States, an individual, who will not cheerfully contribute, in proportion to his means, to carry it into effect.

Citizens of the United States of America! You have it in your power to rescue your forlorn fellow citizens from a premature death, which, without your intervention in their favour, seems inevitable. It is time to make effectual exertions. In the name of every thing that is dear and sacred, suffer me to urge that you will exert yourselves on this affecting occasion, in the same manner which you would with others to do for you, if you were plunged from your present pinnacle of prosperity into such a gulf of despair. By the peculiar feelings of freedom which you enjoy, by the disinterested sacrifices you made for its attachment, by the patriotic blood of those martyrs of liberty who died to secure your independence, and by all the tender ties of nature, let me conjure you once more, to snatch your unfortunate countrymen from fetters, dungeons and death.

D. HUMPHREYS,

Late Commissioner Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the Dey and Regency of Algiers.

Lisbon, July 11, 1794.

The President of the New York Marine Society.

SIR,

FEELING sincerely for the situation of our unfortunate fellow citizens who are in captivity at Algiers, and wishing as far as it lays within my ability, to contribute to their relief, I beg leave to request the favor of you to inform the members of your society, that I mean to pay four dollars per pipe for every pipe of wine that I ship by order or for account of any citizen of the United States that may think proper to consult me with their commands in consequence of this letter, for the space of two years from the date hereof. This sum shall be paid into the hands of any person or persons that the Society may think proper to appoint, and it must be solely applied to the relief of the citizens of the United States, who already are or may become captives in Algiers during the said period of two years. I inclose you a price current of American produce at this Island, and assure you that every exertion shall be made by me to render pleasing sales; and I pledge my reputation that the quality of the wines I shall ship shall be such as will give me credit, and my correspondents satisfaction. I am with great respect, Sir, Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN M. PINTARD.

Consul of the U. S. of America.

Madeira, 21 Aug. 1794.

TO JOHN M. PINTARD, Esq. Consul of the United States of America.

New-York, 13th October, 1794.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to your request, I have taken the earliest opportunity of communicating to the Marine Society of this city, your benevolent intentions towards the unfortunate American captives in Algiers; the Society highly applaud and will make every exertion to promote and carry into effect the laudable design. Mr. William Hayes, our Treasurer, is appointed to receive and apply the money arising from this source under the superintendance of our standing committee, pursuant to your direction. I feel much interested in the success of your proposal, will cheerfully aid it with my personal solicitations, and request you to send me six pipes, as a specimen.

I am, Sir, With respect,
your very humble servant,
JAMES FARQUHAR.

October 28.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

IT is a remark of Mr. Necker, in Executive Power, that it has been the policy of the violent factions in France to involve the whole question of the revolution in two terms, *liberty* and *equality*. The mass of people in a country like France cannot discuss all the nice questions of right; their leaders artfully endeavor to save them the trouble of reflection, by making the whole controversy turn upon a few *names*. Thus *Liberty* and *Equality* are the objects fought by the revolutionists; the people, even the most ignorant are sincere in their views; they honestly mean to seek and preserve *liberty* and *equality*.—All this is true; but the misfortune is, not one person under ands or can define the words, or know precisely what he is seeking. Still lets do the people understand the means by which these objects are to be obtained and preserved.

The people with for liberty; but if they think any man unfriendly to *their liberty*, they will rise and tear him to pieces, without trial, proof or ceremony. Now in reality, where the people have the power of doing this, there is no liberty. The people who can do this are themselves, each and every man of them *slaves* to this very power. For if any one man may be singled out as an object of vengeance, and put to death by the arbitrary will of a mob, every man in that very mob is daily and hourly liable to death in the same manner. Of course *every* individual is a slave to this ungovernable force; and no man can be secure of his life, or his property, for one moment.

This has been the fate of Paris a great part of the time, since the year 1789; and indeed of all France. In seeking liberty and equality, the people have run into despotism which has assured a connection, system and established form, that is not equalled in any despotic government of the eastern world.

The violent members of the Convention formed a club, or *society*.—This club to triumph over opposition, resorted to the *people* of Paris; that is, to any multitude of men they could forcibly collect; this multitude or mob soon became well disciplined to their business; and a nod from Marat, or Robespierre would at any moment produce a massacre. This club formed other clubs in all the large towns in France, who were connected with the mother club, and have been the instruments to aid the bloody work of the revolutionary government.

By this chain of popular societies, moved by the club in Paris, a small number of men, probably not a tenth part of the citizens of France, have governed the whole Republic for two years past, with the most absolute sway. I do not mean that a majority of the citizens are unfriendly to the revolution; but that the actual exercise of all the powers of government has been in the hands of a few men. And it is an important fact, that an active minority, scattered, but acting in concert, will often carry points against a large majority, who are thus united and acting in unison. When the society of the Jacobins, the foes of the Jacobins, and the most deadly, intelligent and respectable Republicans in the convention, were dispersed by the populace, armed & instigated by the Jacobins for that very purpose, all hopes of a rallying point for the moderates were given up; the opposers of the Jacobins were never united; and France, from that moment, to the present, has been a prey to a *tyrannical few*. The nation is not represented. A great majority of the members of the convention are executed or have fled; and the house is reduced from upward of 700 members to less than 500.

While the people therefore are pursuing *liberty and equality*, one part of them are destroying all liberty and equality by usurping powers not entrusted to them and exposing life and property to perpetual insecurity.

As the French Jacobins artfully bro't into use two abstract terms, *liberty and equality*, to save the trouble of defining or understanding a true Republican Constitution of government; so with great address they gave themselves the name of *patriots*, and their opposers in general the name of *Aristocrats*. A *patriot* in France has been a man who has followed the most violent demagogue of the day, first La Fayette was a patriot, then Demourier, then Brissot, Pache, Bailly or Petion, then Danton and Marat, then Robespierre—and now Tallien, Collot and Billaud. All who support the ruling party are *patriots*; all who oppose them are *Aristocrats*.

The great mass of people annex no clear ideas to these terms. Patriot is undoubtedly a friend to his country, but what kind of opinions such a man must have, or what form of government he must advocate, is never a subject of enquiry with the multitude; and that kind of government which is best for France and which a real friend to that country ought to espouse, is no more defined or understood, or settled and agreed upon, by the people of France, than it is by the Chinese or Tartars. Most Frenchmen agree in opposing the armies of the combined powers, and so far are patriots, but whether Condorcet's, or Brissot's or Robespierre's ideas of a good government for France, are right and patriotic, is not settled or ascertained.

The term *aristocrat* is of still less certain import. It is a name that incurs odium; it answers its purpose, of exposing any man that the demagogue of the day wishes to get rid of, to popular resentment and fury; and history will hereafter recount numberless instances of men, who have fallen a sacrifice to that single word, fixed upon them by a jealous rival, without committing the least crime against their country.

La Fayette, in 1789 and 1790 was the best of patriots. The populace of Paris, in thousands and ten thousands, thronged around him, with vive La Fayette. This man accepted the Constitution of 1791, and took a solemn oath to maintain it. It is admitted on all hands, by the friends and foes of La Fayette, that he has never changed his system or his conduct—he risked his life to bring about a reform of government, and he swore to support that reformed government—he adhered to his oath—he acted the part of an honest man. But six months after, a new faction springs up, and proposes further reforms in the government. These Jacobins say, we must throw aside the Constitution of 1791 and down with the King, tho' in direct violation of their oaths. The Jacobins bring over the populace of Paris—they in an instant change their tone—La Fayette is an aristocrat and a traitor. Why? he has not changed his conduct—it is the people who have changed—his conduct was *patriotism yesterday but to day is treason*, without any change in the man. Is there then in France any standard by which patriotism can be known and determined? Not at all; patriot and aristocrat are terms of no definite meaning—their sense is changed from day to day to suit the whims of the most capricious populace in the known world.

The same tale may be told of Petion, of Pache, of Bailly, of Roland, of Demourier, of Brissot, of Herbert, of Danton, and of Robespierre. Each of these leading men have been hailed as a *patriot* one day, and the next, denounced as a tyrant, a traitor, a Conspirator. Why? Simply because there is in France no Constitution paramount to the wills of men—no fixed standard of political right and wrong. If the populace to day can be persuaded to believe the Constitution of 1791, the best for France, they hail its advocates and supporters are *patriots*. If to-morrow, some demagogue can make them believe, that a federal Republic is best for France, then La Fayette is an *aristocrat*, a *traitor*, a *conspirator* and Brissot and Roland are the *patriots*. If the next day, Marat and Danton can turn the populace of Paris about, and make them believe that a Republic *One and Indivisible* is the only good government

for France; in a moment Brissot is a traitor, a conspirator, his head is cut off and Robespierre is the Patriot. If another day Tallien can make the populace believe that Robespierre has too much power or is aiming to obtain it, in a moment the popular cry is changed from *Vive Robespierre*, to an aristocrat, a tyrant, a villain; and *his* head is off. Yet these men have never been proved *traitors*. The truth is, there is no standard of patriotism in France but the whim of the populace. The people wish for liberty, but know not what form of government will secure them that liberty.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

August 14.

The minister from the United States to the French republic communicates to the Convention the wish of his fellow citizens for the prosperity of the nation and asks to whom he is to present his credentials.

Referred to the Committee of Public safety.

Eschasseriaux reported on the letter of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, referred in the beginning of the fitting of the Committee of public safety:

"We have found, said he, no other mode of announcing his diplomatic character to the Republic, than by means of the friendship and fraternity which characterizes a free nation. The fall of the tyrant's throne has carried with it the remains of antient diplomatic forms and the memory of the pompous and ridiculous ceremonies which the pride of courtiers had invented.

"Let the minister of the United States come in the midst of the representatives of the French Nation and swear the confirmation of that fraternal alliance which is to make liberty triumph; let him be admitted among you as a friend; let all idle parade disappear at a moment when the spirit of the two republican nations is about to unite; let friendship be the only master of ceremonies; let him receive in the bosom of the National Convention, when he has declared the object of his mission, from the President the expression of the fraternal affection of the French nation, and of their desire to cement an alliance which lays the basis of the freedom of mankind."

Upon the report of the committee of public safety the convention decrees, that the minister plenipotentiary from the United States shall be introduced into the bosom of the convention.—He will communicate the object of his mission; the President will give him the fraternal kiss, symbol of the friendship which unites the American and French people.

The president of the convention shall write to the president of the American congress, and transmit the minute of the sitting.

August 15.

Citizens, Representatives of the French People,

My admittance into this Assembly, in the presence of the representatives of the French nation, and my being acknowledged and agreed as American minister, affected my sensibility to a degree which I cannot express. I regard this as a new proof of the friendship and esteem which the French nation has always expressed to their allies, the United States of America.

Republics ought to be still more intimately connected than they are, for they have, on a multitude of accounts, the same interest. This maxim is particularly true with the American and French Republics. Their governments have a great resemblance. They both are founded on the same principles, and the same basis, the equal and unalienable rights of man. The memory of their past misfortunes will augment their future happiness, and strengthen their union. America had her day of oppression, of danger and of bloodshed; but her sons were virtuous and brave. The storm, which had so long darkened her political horizon, is dispelled, and has given her the full enjoyment of peace, of liberty and of happiness.

France the friend and ally of America, assisted her in the conflict, and is now entered upon the same honourable career. I rejoice to say, that while the valour, magnanimity and heroism of her troops attract the wonder and applause of the astonished world, the wisdom and firmness of her councils, give the fairest prospect of a successful termination to her efforts. America is not an uninterested spectatrix of the great crisis. As a certain proof of the zeal of my countrymen for the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the French Republic, I assure you that the continental Congress have requested the President to make known to you this sentiment, & while acting agreeable to the desire of the two houses, the President has enjoined me to declare the congeniality of his sentiment with theirs.

As the powers entrusted to me are now acknowledged by you, I promise to myself the highest satisfaction in the performance of my duty. I am perfectly convinced that while I follow the dictates of my own heart, and offer up my earnest wishes for the liberty and happiness of the French nation, I do express the sentiments of my countrymen: and I shall do every thing which is in my power to preserve and perpetuate the friendship which subsists between the two republics. If I have the happiness to act in such a manner as acquires their esteem, I shall consider such an event as the most fortunate of my life, and feel that internal satisfaction which is due to an honest friend of the cause of liberty.

This speech was, during its delivery, repeatedly interrupted by the applauses of the convention.

The same secretary then read the letter of credentials. The president of the convention replied to this effect:

The French people have never forgotten that they owe to the Americans the imitation of liberty. They admired the sublime insurrection of the American people against Albion, of old to proud and now so disgraced. They sent their armies to assist the Americans, and in strengthening the independence of that country, the French, at the same time learned to brake the sceptre of their own tyranny, and to erect the statue of liberty on the ruins of a throne founded upon the corruption & the crimes of fourteen centuries.

The President proceeded to remark that the alliance between the two Republics was not merely a diplomatic transaction, but an alliance of cordial friendship. He hoped that this alliance would be indissoluble, and prove the scourge of tyrants, and the protection of the rights of man. He observed how differently an American ambassador would have been received in France six years ago, by the usurper of the liberty of the people; and how much merit he would have claimed for having graciously condescended to take the United States under his protection. At this day, it is the sovereign people itself, represented by its faithful deputies, that receives the ambassador with real attachment, while affected formality is at an end. He longed to crown it with the fraternal embrace. "I am charged" said he "to give it in the name of the French nation.—Come and receive it in the name of the American nation, and let this scene destroy the last hope of the impious coalition of tyrants."

GENEVA, August 9.

General Dumourier, who hitherto has lived upon the estates of the Syndic Cayla, removed a few days past, and is now at Basel.

BERNE, August 11.

The cruel scenes attending the revolution of Geneva are not confined to the first days of it. Again, the 4th of this month, the Revolution Tribunal condemned fifty four persons of different ages and ranks, four of whom have been shot, one of them hanged, and thirty one condemned to banishment, and all their property confiscated. These circumstances have induced the council of Berne to publish the following

PROCLAMATION.

"We the Avoyer, the Little and Great Council of the City and Republic of Berne, &c. make known by these presents—

"Public fame has sufficiently informed us of the deplorable scenes which have overwhelmed the city of Geneva. That Republic, in whose prosperity we have constantly taken an interest, resulting from long and intimate relations as allies, and the habitual connections of neighbourhood, is delivered up to unheard of calamities, of which it is not possible to foresee the extent, the duration, of the consequences. At the moment that we had reason to hope for the return of peace and tranquility, by the establishment of the new order of things, which the Government had solemnly announced to us, the same as had the Canton of Zurich, a band of tumultuous men attacked and overthrew by main force, public liberty and personal safety; they violated private houses, arrested individuals, and dragged them to prison.

"These violences were committed even against the Ministers of religion, in a manner such as seemed to announce the intended proscription of religion, in a city hitherto remarked as its great supporter. Citizens were sacrificed even against the will of the majority of voters. New victims were pointed out; new attempts were made against persons and property, even in despite of oaths or forms established, and the laws of the State; and Geneva wais in consternation the fate which the sanguinary men who have usurped the right of disposing of the lives and fortunes of all the citizens are preparing for her.

"We see with extreme grief the fad destiny of a city whose happiness has been at all times the object of our cares, and which, by its proximity, so nearly interests our own and that of Switzerland. But the knowledge we have gained of the criminal participation of many individuals of our own country aggravates still more our grief and indignation. Our parental solicitude for the safety and honor of our country not permitting us to tolerate on our territory these men fullied with crimes, we by the present publication interdict their entrance into our territories; and will, that all those of our subjects, who shall be known to have any part in these atrocious scenes, be instantly denounced and seized, referring to ourselves to pronounce the chastisement which their culpable conduct, in a city so long our ally, merits. We doubt not, dear and faithful citizens, that participating in the same sentiments that animate us, you will redouble your activity and zeal in the execution of this present ordinance."

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.

The conduct of the Empress of Russia in respect to Great-Britain is somewhat extraordinary. For near eighteen months she has amused her and the allies with magnificent promises of assistance, attended by no performance whatever, and now she sends six sail of the line and four frigates to Leith Roads, (whether to act with Britain or not, unknown) whilst at the same time she publishes a proclamation, prohibiting the importation of all English steel and hard ware, and allows only to the first of next April for that already imported to be sold.

The prohibition of our manufactures of steel and hardware is apparently a hostile measure. If, indeed, those manufactures were in any state of perfection in Russia, we might look upon it as a patriotic protection of their own artizans; but it is well known that though that country, and its neighbour Sweden, produce excellent iron and copper, yet the natives have made very slow advantages to perfection in the manufacture of them. They are absolutely unable to effect the neatness, strength and beauty, in any one species of hardware the British and Irish workmen are capable of giving it. Since, therefore, this, prohibition is not for the purpose of protecting of their own wares, it must be meant for the end of injuring the nation, of which Russia insidiously calls herself an ally; or to give a preference to German artists, as a compliment to the emperor, her complice in the robbery of Poland, to induce him to be on hearty associate in the tripartite plunder of that unhappy country.

The French, without yet having penetrated into Holland, have produced an immense degree of mischief. The loss which must ensue in consequence of the general inundation, is calculated at many millions; a loss which that country will not be able to recover for a considerable number of years.

Pontarabia, lately taken by the French, is a place of considerable importance. It is situated on a peninsula, on the shore of the Bay of Biscay, has a good tide harbour, and was formerly considered as the key to Spain in that quarter. Barrere already talks of it as a conquest that will seperate Spain from the coalition, and indeed, according to all appearances, Spain must either seperate from the coalition, or like some of the other allies, demand a subsidy to enable the Catholic King to defend his own territories.

The language of the French, is very much improved since the fall of Robespierre. In the Convention, a member has been reprimanded for asking how another member voted on the death of the late king, a question which for more than twelve months has been held a sufficient answer to the arguments of any man, who voted for Sparing the life of the unfortunate monarch. Even in the Jacobin Club, nothing is listened to with approbation, but sentiments of moderation and humanity. It remains to be seen whether or not, the improvement of their conduct will keep pace with the improvement of their speeches.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

The proceedings of the National convention of France are one continued comment on the truth of Mr. Adam's doctrine of checks and ballances in government or a division of the legislature into distinct branches, independent of each other for their existence, and each with a negative upon the other. The French abolished monarchy, before they had any form of government prepared as a substitute; and so jealous are they of an Executive in a single person, that they organize committee after committee and try to get along with this hydra of many heads. Every few weeks they find treason, and cut off the heads of their Executive committee. But instead of doing good, the evil is worse; for half a dozen committees spring up in the room of one. Since Robespierre's death, they are about organizing 16 committees in the executive department. And do they mend the machine of government well? with all these clashing wheels?

This bungling work of the Convention puts one in mind of the artist who made a very expensive showy clock that would not go. The owner complained to the artist he had not made him a good clock! Sir, says the manship! yes, says the owner, but it does mine it—look at the wheels, the pendulum! Was ever such elegant work! Yes, says the owner, I see all that; but it will not go.

So the Convention make elegant harangues on their Republic; but the machine does not go—it does not produce the intended effects—peace, order, harmony of person and property, patriotism and virtue. On the other hand the Convention are quarreling and shedding each others blood, and perpetually trying new expedients—after all the clock does not go. We have abolished tyranny; say the French—true they have abolished the old tyranny but they have twenty new tyrants springing up.—We cut off the heads of these tyrants as fast as they arise, say the patriots. True, but of what avail is the unless you can prevent the renewal of the evil by crushing all at once. We have a Republic, one and indivisible; say the French. True, it does not go?

Well, what is the matter? Why, the clock will never go, till all interference of wheels is done away. One old Statesman who knows mankind, is worth a thousand Robespierre's, Barrier's and Danton's. The clock does not go; it cannot go, till the Convention learn wisdom from experience.

These remarks are not made to cast reproach on the Revolution, which the greater glories in, as much as any man: but to censure the men who manage that revolution.

It is reported by the way of Antigua that 70 transports had arrived at Spithead from Holland. Whether these transports conveyed the British troops generally or only the horse, which are of little use in Holland, we pretend not to conjecture. Indeed the circuitous channel by which this report has been conveyed, leaves the truth of it uncertain.

Accounts from Paris state that a system of moderation prevails in the Convention. Numbers of prisoners have been released—measures seem to be taken to ferret out the priests—the salaries of the clergy, which had been suspended are to be paid—in fact a system directly contrary to Robespierre's, has been adopted. Just so Robespierre said, what Danton and Hebert had done—and the Convention now seem disposed to do every thing as they ought, except the great one thing needful; which is to annihilate all their committees and veil the executive in a single hand, and make that executive independent of the Legislature, as we have done in America. Until this is done, all that the Convention can do will have no durable effect, but will want doing over again.

The re-election of Mr. Smith of S. Carolina to Congress is a proof that his electors, if ever they lost their senses, have again recovered them.

A correspondent in Vermont congratulates us on the election of Mr. Fair a Senator, in lieu of Mr. Bradley.

It is expected, even by Philadelphia jacobins, that Mr. Fitzsimons will be re elected. The cause of a good government, like that of truth, is great and will finally prevail.

IMPORTANT.

Dunkirk, the 23d Prairial, the 2d Year of the French Republic, and 11th of Jan. 1794. (O S)

Francis Coffyn, Agent for the United States of America at Dunkirk, to the Commanders, Officers and Seamen of American ships.

There with transmit you sundry dispatches communicated to me by Citizen Dumont, Commander of the Naval Force at this port, containing the information that the PLAGUE had broken out in Algiers, and other parts on the coast of Barbary, and that another disorder which much resembles the former, makes great ravages in Spain; in consequence, you are ignited to avoid in the course of your navigation, all communication with vessels coming from the Mediterranean, and from the ports of Spain, and with the Dutch ships of war. These informations are too interesting to the human specie, not to merit your fullest attention to what is here recommended to you.

(Signed) FRANCIS COFFYN

Taken up by the subscriber, on Saturday, last, a bay horse, three years old past, shod all round,—The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

ELISHA LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

I HAVE been informed, that at the last Session of the General Court, a committee was raised, to take into consideration the Bate of the Judicial Department, in this Commonwealth, and to report to the house thereon; that that committee at last reported, that it might do well to provide, that two more Judges should be added to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court, and that any three of them should make a quorum; so that they might be on two Circuits at the same time;—that this report was not accepted, that it was recommitted, and that the committee aforesaid reported a plan to abolish the present system of the Courts of Common Pleas, to each district, dividing the State into four—and making the counties of Hampshire, Worcester and Berkshire one district—that three Judges, who should be men of law talents, should constitute this court, one of them only from a county—& that they should live at Worcester, Northampton & Lenox, for the purpose of transacting the business of each county in the western district, & the judges of the Supreme Judicial Court do in their circuit—This report, I am told, made a favourable impression on the House, who referred it to the next winter Session, at which time I am told, that the advocates of that system intend to exert their influence to carry it into effect. I have therefore to request that you would publish the foregoing Statement in your paper, in order that such gentlemen as have leisure, and an inclination to canvass the merits of the plan, for and against it, may come forward, on the subject, as they may thereby afford light to the gentlemen of the General Court and enable them to adopt as right it as they may judge it will tend to promote the public good. Should the other Printers in the Commonwealth print the foregoing in their useful Gazettes, Centinels, Chronicles, Spies, &c. they may render a service to the community. In order that the boundary of each district may be known, I would add, that the old colony makes one district—that Maine makes the eastern, and Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex and Middlesex, constitute the Middle district.

I am your
obedient servant.

A. B.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8.

Extract of a letter from Citizen JOEL BARLOW, at Hamburgh, to his friend in this city, dated August 24.

"I have just received a letter from my friend in Amsterdam, who informs that the Rebublican Army of France is momentarily expected in that City, and that two thirds of the inhabitants thereof would be very glad to see them.

"The Patriots of France, since the fall of Robespierre, wear the most pleasing and agreeable appearance, and the Patriotic Soldiers are themselves astonished at their own successes in every quarter.

WINCHESTER, October 27.

A gentleman immediately from Kentucky, informs, that General Wayne had received a Post a few paces from that occupied by the British at the Foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.

Further particulars of the burning of Nickajack and Running Water, Indian towns.

On the 7th of September a party of mitia, consisting of five hundred and fifty men, commanded by Major Ore, marched from Nashville, by order of General Robertson, and on the 13th destroyed Nickajack and Running Water, two of the most capital of the Lower Cherokee towns, situated on the south branch of the Tenessee; killed forty-five warriors, and took nine prisoners, squaws and children. In the towns were found two fresh scalps, taken at Cumberland, and several that were dry hung up as trophies of war. Many articles of property, which were known by some one or other of the militia to have been taken when the proprietors were killed by Indians, in the course of the fall in the immediate neighbourhood which were a number of letters, taken when the Kentucky mail was robbed and the rider killed. These two towns were principal crossing places for the Creeks over the Tenessee in their war against Cumberland and Kentucky, to which they, with the warriors of Lookout Mountain and Wills's towns, have constantly co-operated for years past, boasting of their perfect security, from their situation, surrounded with mountains on three sides of the Tenessee on the north, and their number of warriors.

The prisoners taken gave information, that there were sixty warriors, Creeks and Cherokees, then out for war against the United States, who passed thro' Nickajack the days ago—that two nights before the destruction of the Running-Water, a scalp dance was held in it.

At which were present the Bloody Fellow, John Watts, and the other Chiefs of the Lower Towns; at which they had determined to continue on the war in conjunction with the Creeks with more activity than heretofore against the frontiers. In Nickajack was found a quantity of powder and lead, just received from the Spanish government, and a commission to Breath, the chief of that town, who was killed.—The militia had three men wounded.

Major Ore appears to have conducted this enterprise with great address, bravery and humanity.

The Hanging Maw, upon hearing the above account, at Tellico Block house, observed, "He hoped the Lower Towns would now open their ears and listen to the Peace Talks of the United States."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

The PARIS papers state, that the late liberal release of prisoners has created new uneasinesses and suspicions; that a powder mill had been blown up in Paris; that on the 2nd sept. Billaud, Varrennes, Collet, D'Herbois, and Tallien, resigned their seats in the committee of public safety; Barrere was displaced, instead of whom the Convention have appointed Delmor, Merlin de Douay, Cochon and Fourcroy: that not only Landrecies and Quesnoy, but Valenciennes and Conde had surrendered prisoners of war;—that Valenciennes cost only eight men and not one cannon ball—At Valenciennes were taken 227 pieces of cannon, 800 coccib. powder, immense stores, papers, memoirs, plans, money, &c. 1 000 emigrants, besides the garrison, (not numbered) and the place in a good state of defence. At Conde were taken 160 pieces of cannon, 6000 balls, besides those of the garrison; 30,0coolb. powder, 100 000 balls, bombs and howitzers, 1:500.000 cartridges, 600 coolb. lead, ammunition for six months, and 1600 men prisoners of war. That the name of Conde is changed to North-Free. That on the 5th September, 20,000,000 livres, in assignats, were burnt.

BOSTON, November 8.

This morning arrived here the ship *Nancy*, Capt. FOLLET, from Liverpool. The French have captured Sluys and Breda, and were besieging Bergen-op-Zoom—which latter place is in the United Netherlands. Lord Howe's squadron was at sea, and consisted of 31 ships of the line. The passengers say, generally, that the combined Armies were still retreating before the French, who were in great force.

Also arrived barque Harriet and Eliza, from Halifax. Papers by her to Oct. 30, mention the arrival of the September Packet, from Falmouth.—The London account, are to Sep. 23—they confirm the accounts of the re-capture of Conde, Quesnoy Valenciennes, and the capture of Breda, and Sluys by the French. No prospect of peace; on the contrary the most active preparations are making for carrying on the war.—In Piedmont, it is said, the French have met with a check, as also in Spain.

MR. JAY'S MISSION.

The last official dispatches from Mr. JAY, dated August 20, the public are in possession of.—There were others, dated about the 15th Aug. on board the Antelope Britsh packet, lately captured by the French; but they were thrown overboard and sunk: The public expectation must therefore remain suspended a few days longer when propably duplicates will be received by other vessels expected. With the dispatches already published, the orders of the British government to the Governor General of Canada, were sent to Mr. HAMMOND; unsealed, that they might be inspected by the proper officers of the United States, previous to their being sent on. The British minister has since sealed them and sent them on by express.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 19.

Augusta, (Georgia) Oct. 4.

We are authorised to inform the public, that Gen. Irwine has succeeded in his expedition against the settlements lately erected by Gen. Clarke on the south side of the Oconee, and that they are completely destroyed.

Mr. ELIOT, of the House of Elliot and Williams, late Contractor for the Army, was killed by the Indians in the beginning of Oct. between Fort Washington and Fort St. Clair.

William Smith, Esq. is re-elected a representative in Congress, from S. Carolina. He had a plurality of votes in the city of Charleston, while but a few months since he was shamefully burnt in effigy, for his political sentiments. So poor a criterion of public opinion is popular tumult.

Forty five of the boats and bound English West India fleet, are stored, with much probability, to be taken by the French. An accurate list of the towns taken from the Emperor of Germany, &c. by the French in the course of 8 weeks, in the year 1794.

Ypres, Newport, Ostend, Courtray, Tournay, Dixmude, Oudenarde, Bruges, Ghent, Bruxelles, Louvain, Malines, Dendermonde, Mons, Charleroy, * Tirlemont, Namur, Arlon, Spire, and other places in the Palatine. The Republican armies, at the width of nearly 60 leagues, have advanced 20 leagues into Germany. The return of the killed, wounded and prisoners in the same space of time, amount to 60,000. One of the French armies has entered Spain and is about ten leagues on the side of Bayonne and Perpignan. The French have retaken all the towns the Spaniards had taken from them last year, and in Catalonia, in Spain they have also taken several towns. Valenciennes, taken, Quesnoy and Conde are blockaded, and have been summoned to surrender at discretion.

* Near this place was fought a famous battle in which the republican army were the victors. The allies left on the field 15,000 men, and a great part of the baggage.

MARRIED]—at Sunderland, on the 2d inst. Mr. LUKE BULCOM to the Amiable Miss BETSY DOTY—and Mr. SIMEON BALLARD to the Amiable Miss ELECTA LEONARD.

ERRATUM, 4th Page, 4th Column, 7th Line from bottom, for Rosen read brown.

Produce Sell High.

ALL PERSONS indebted to ROBERT BRECK, and SON, whose notes and accounts are one year old and upwards, are hereby notified, that unless they are settled by the first of January 1795, they will be immediately put in suit without further notice *without distinction.*

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, and Butter will be received in payment.

Northampton Nov. 18. 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of land lying in Ashfield, that their LANDS are taxed, in State, Town, County and Ministers taxes, committed to me to collect, for the year 1793.

State-Tax.

18 Division,			5th.div	52	0 9
Lot.	No.	f. d.		22	0 9
	43	1 0		41	0 9
2d.div.	61	1 6		46	0 9
3d.div.	49	1 6		42	0 9
	16	0 9		57	0 9
	36	1 3		50	0 9
	60	1 3		37	0 9
	25	1 3		47	0 6
	44	1 0		49	0 9
4th.div	41	0 9		17	0 9
	26	0 9		29	0 9
	27	0 9		61	0 9

Town-Tax.

18. div.	f.	d.	q.	f.	d. q.
	43	1 11	0	27	1 5 1
2d.div.	61	2 10	2	5th.div 22	1 5 1
3d.div.	49	2 10	2	22	1 5 1
	16	1 5	1	41	1 5 1
	36	2 4	3	46	1 5 1
	25	2 4	3	42	0 11 2
	60	2 4	3	57	1 5 1
	37	1 11	0	37	1 5 1
	44	1 11	0	47	0 11 2
4th.div	19	1 5	1	49	0 5 3
	41	1 5	1	17	1 5 1
	37	1 5	1	29	1 5 1
	26	1 5	1	61	1 5 1

Minister-Tax.

18. div.	f.	d.	q.	f.	d. q.
	43	1 0	0	5th.div 52	0 9 0
2d.div.	61	1 6	0	22	0 9 0
3d.div.	49	1 6	0	46	0 9 0
	16	0 9	0	46	0 9 0
	36	1 3	0	42	0 9 0
	60	1 3	0	57	0 9 0
	25	1 3	0	50	0 9 0
	37	1 0	0	37	0 9 0
	44	1 0	0	47	0 6 0
4th.div	21	0 9	0	49	0 3 0
	27	0 9	0	17	0 9 0
	37	0 9	0	29	0 9 0
	26	0 9	0	61	0 9 0

UNLESS said taxes are payed on or before the last Thursday of January next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Zachariah Field, innholder, in said Ashfield, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes with intervening charges.

NATHAN BACHELOR, Col.

Ashfield, Nov. 12, 1794.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received, a large and very general supply of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer on their usual low terms—They have likewise in addition, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Tea, Shott, 4d. and 20d. Nails, Brads of all sizes, Frying Pans, Warming do. Brass Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Pistols, Russian Sables for Muffs, Salmon, Linseed Oil, a quantity of best old fable Ruffia Iron, a general assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, Iron Hollow do. for which most articles of produce taken in payment. Northampton, Nov. 1794.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

Have just received a new supply of GOODS suitable to the present season.

They have a generally supply of GROCERIES, likewise, Hollow Ware, Bar Iron and Steel, 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glass, 2od. 10d. 8d. and 4d. Nails, Brads of all sizes,—Also, an assortment of Wines. All which will be sold on reasonable terms. They want to purchase TOW and BEEF. ☞ ALL Persons who are indebted to them whose notes and accounts have been due more than a year——and all others whose debts are due by agreement, that are not paid by the 15th day of December next, will be put in suit without distinction.

Hadley, Nov. 18. 1794.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

Has just received a fresh supply of English, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, suitable for all seasons, among which are Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins, &c. Also, Ruffia Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware, Crockery and Earthen do. Also, a few articles in the Medical Line, as usual—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms for cash, he also receives in payment, Pork, Beef, Lard, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Flax-Seed, all kinds of Grain, Flax, and most kinds of country produce. He also wants to purchase a quantity of white Oak Barrel Staves and Heading, for which good pay, and a generous price will be given.

He calls on all those indebted to him by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the numerous demands that lie against him.

He with regret, informs such as neglect thiscall, that one more expensive and alarming awaits them, which he thinks it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foresee, will issue in unfeigned repentance.

Southampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

Wanted, immediately, a

quantity of WHITE BEANS, for which, the highest price will be given in Salt, or any kind of GOODS, by

SIMEON GOODMAN.

Charlemont, 12th, Nov. 1794.

ALL Persons who wish

to employ HENRY WILKS, of Hatfield, to malt their Barley, are desired to bring or send it, before the cold weather comes on.

Hatfield, Nov. 12, 1794.

TAKEN up, about six

weeks since, a yearling STEER, marked with a swallow tail, in the near ear, and a flit the under side the off ear—The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHRISTIAN KANIEPP.

Northampton, Nov. 18 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the 26th of October last, a red lin'd HEIFER, two years old last Spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJ. KELLOGG.

Hadley, Nov. 18. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, in October last, a light red STEER, 1 years old past, no artificial mark. White upon the belly, and on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. SIMEON BARTLETT.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber on the 17th October last, a dark brown yearling STEER, with several artificial marks—Also, a dark brown yearling HEIFER, with artificial marks. The owner, or owners, are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. THOMAS MEEKINS.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber,

an indented boy, named THOMAS SHUTTING, about 17 years of age, dark complexion, streight brown hair, had on and took with him, one light brown broadcloth coat, pattern vest, one pair of fuffian overalls, one pair of brown plain cloth do. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive two pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

FREDERICK LOOMER.

Hawley, Nov. 11. 1794.

Whereas LOIS, my

wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

THOMAS THAYER.

Shutesbury, Nov. 15, 1794.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS,
Near Wola, August 12.

General Subow command's the corps of 20,000 men which belong to the Russian grand army commanded by prince Repnin which has taken Vilna. According to the official news, the Russians have most dreadfully avenged themselves in that city.—Their rage was still more heightened by the resistance they met with. They not only refused quarters to the Polish soldiers, but even put to the sword all the inhabitants, without respect to sex or age; a bloody offering to the manes of their brethren killed at Warsaw in the counter-revolution of April 17th.

From the smoaking ruins of Vilna, General Subow marches against Grodno; another corps of 10,000 Russians hasteners by forced marches against Warsaw, and has already passed Dabrowka. The approach of the Russians is said to have produced a great change in the minds of the inhabitants of Warsaw; and some deserters, say that they were without bread for four whole days. The desertions in the Polish army would also be very frequent, were the soldiers not closely guarded by the cavalry and the Peasants.

The trenches before Warsaw are opened and batteries are erected in them which bruft the suburbs of Warsaw on this side and set fire already to several parts of it. The Poles diligently answer every fire, but with very little effect: The numerous deserters assure us, that on account of the numerous desertions, the Poles will not be able to hold out much longer; but we shall hardly have patience to wait the time.

It is said that Holland will also subsidize Austria if her Armies will contribute further to the safety of Holland.

*** *For SALE, a good Team HORSE.*
—*Enquire of the Printer.*
Nov. 12, 1794

Northampton and *Albany* Stage.

THE Proprietors of this line inform the public, that the Stage starts from Northampton and Albany on Mondays, arrives at Pittsfield the same evening—returns to Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays—leave Albany and Northampton on Thursdays and return on Fridays—from which places the passengers will be transported to Boston and Whitestown without any delay, until the 15th of April next—when they will run three times a week, leave Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—seats can be taken at Mac Grath's Albany—and Mr. Afahel Pomeroy's, Northampton—the fare 3d. per mile—14lb. baggage gratis, all over at the rate of 15olb an passenger. The Proprietors will not be accountable for the safety of any baggage, unless receipted for.

POMEROY, HUNT, & Co.

FOR SALE BY
SIMEON BUTLER,
Price 24/. a Gross—2/3d. a dozen, and 4½d. single.

Beers' Almanac for 1795.

CONTAINING besides the usual Calculations, The adventures of Col. Daniel Boon, one of the original settlers of Kentucky; containing the wars of the Indians on the Ohio, 1769, to the year 1784, and the first establishment and progress of the settlement on that river—Curious speech by a Murderer.—A bit of Advice.—Chastity an old Story.—The last Will and Testament of Timothy Tasbarker.—The Rascibers punished.—The Devil killed by a Shepherd.—The origin of Tobacco.—King John & the Jew.—The two lovers.—A number of entertaining Anecdotes.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts.—Table of Interest, &c. &c.

Where may be had,
Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Merchants' Account Book's, Blank-Books, wholesale and retail,—Also, Writing Paper, by the Ream, or less.

North-ampton, Nov. 5. 1794.

Aaron Clapp, Jun.
AND COMPANY,

ARE opening at their store near the meeting-house, in Southampton, an assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any traders in the county, for ready pay or short credit.

Most kinds of produce will be taken in payment for the above Goods.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1794.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash, most kinds of grain, or short credit.—Apothecaries may be supplied with many articles in quantity, as low as can be purchased in this country. He has likewise for sale W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Port, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper and Allspice. Also, Logwood, Fustick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue and White Vitriol, Copperas, Verdigrease, Allum, Oil Turpentine, by the gallon. Also, German and blistered Steel, Nail Rods, &c. &c.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by hhd. bbl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Geneva by the cafe or less, Sherry and Cape Madeira Wine, by the cafe, or less, Porter, Loaf and Brown Sugars by the cwt. or less, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Chocolate, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Codfish, Herring, Salmon and Mackrell by the bbl. or less, Bar Iron, 10d. Nails, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Lemons Chalk, &c. &c.

☞ All Persons whose accounts are more than 12 Months standing will be put in suit, unless settled immediately; and all other accounts, whose time of payment are expired are requested to make immediate payment.

Northampton, Oct. 22 1794.

WANTED, three or four

Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, to whom generous wages will be given. Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Apply to
SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, October 27, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE new dwelling house, with one acre of land, lately occupied by Messrs. Murray and Bennet, standing in the center of Ashfield, with an excellent cellar under the whole, peculiarly situated for a tavern keeper, or Merchant; perhaps no stand in this country is more advantageously situated for a trader as it lies in the heart of a Country, abounding with beef, pork, wheat, &c. &c. from which he might reap great profit.

Also, a Building and apparatus complete for manufacturing Potash within a few rods of said house. Also, Three rights of land in Vermont, two of which lie in the town of Victory and one in Woodbury. Also, an excellent pasture lying in Whately, well fenced and watered. Enquire of

I. MALTBY.

Hatfield, October 27, 1794.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on Friday night last, three MARES, two of them fix years old, one of the two inclines to pace, the other trots—the other one three years old, natural trotter—all had flars in their foreheads, darkish Manes and Tails. The thief and mares was seen in Northampton, on Saturday evening last—Whoever will take up said mares, and return them to the owner, shall receive 10 dollars for each mare, and for the thief, or thieves, if brought to justice, 20 dollars, together with necessary charges, by

PHILLIP SLEAD.

Pittstown, (State of New York) Nov. 1794.

Strayed or stolen out of

the pasture of the Subscriber, in Ashfield, the 1st inst. a black MARE, about nine years old, a natural pacer, a white star in her forehead, shod all round. Whoever will take up said Mare, or give information where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by JOSHUA HOWES.

Ashfield, Nov. 3, 1794.

Broke into the inclo-

fure of the Subscriber, about the middle of August last, a red white face STEAR, supposed to be about two years old, marked with a half penny cut the under side of the right ear, and a hole through the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA POMEROY.

Southampton, Oct. 14, 1794.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, the first of October inst. a dark brown Mare COLT, supposed to be two years old, natural trotter and has been dock'd. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH CARY.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 14, 1794.

CASH given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Which are now ready for sale—he is now opening also a very general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are superfine Broad-Cloths, Keyfymeres and Coatings, of various colours,—Bolting Cloths—Likewise Dye Stuffs, and Painters' Colours (Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpintine, Rosin, Pitch, Varnish, Loaf, and Brown Sugars, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Gin by the cafe, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allpice, Pepper, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate—German and the best blistered Steel for edge tools.—Also a quantity of Hollow Ware, such as Pot Ash Kettles, 5 nails ditto, Pots, Cart and Waggon Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, has for sale 6 Hhds. St. Croix, Rum, 4 Cafes Malaga Wine, 12 bbls. New Rum, 4 Pipes best French Brandy, 3 Tons, best Philadelphia Iron, 2 Hhds. Brown and one ditto Loaf Sugar.

At the same place is wanted a quantity of Buck-Wheat, Oats, Barley, and good well dressed FLAX, that has never been put into damp Cellars, in consequence of which some hundreds of pounds was totally lost the last year.

Northampton, Nov. 10. 1794.

Stebbins and Snow,

Have this day received a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

among which are

BLUE, London brown, mixed, slate & scarlet broadcloths, blue and drab forrest cloths, blue, brown, and green serges, striped elastic, and Orleans Kerseymeres, kerseymetts, coatings, green and red baizes, yellow and white flannels, rose blankets, silk crapes, poplins, Denmark luftre, cambleteens, striped and plain wildbores, black ruffells, laftings, striped and plain cullimanco, black and olive velvets, cordeleer, denims, durants, tammies and moreens—fashionable vest shapes, cotton and worsted hose, Irish linens, cotton sheeting, cop perplate—variety of chintzes and callicoes, chintz and purple shawls, silk, worsted and leather Gloves, bandano, barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen do. muslins, muslin handkerchiefs, lawns, gauzes, cambricks, modes, Persians, farcenet and tiffany—variety of plain and velvet ribbons, tafte, facing silk twist, laces, edgings, ruffell and fatting shoes,—furr, wool, and chip hats, cotton wool, white ermine, plumes, press and writing paper, violins and strings, Scotia Glaffes, spinning-pans, servers, snuffers and trays, &c. A general assortment, of Glafs, Pewter, Crockery, Stone, Hard, and Cutlery Ware.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
as usual.

Linseed Oil, Dye Stuffs and Painters.

Rum, Wine, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf, Brown Sugars, Raisins, Souchong, Hyson and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cassia, and Nutmegs—Sweeds, Ruffia and Bloom Iron, German and Blistered Steel, 8d and 10d Nails, 8 by 10 Glafs, Pins, Needles, Pipes, Indigo, Iron Shovels, Spades, Fryingpans, Sole Leather, &c.

All kinds of produce, afhes, &c. received as usual in payment.

South Hadley, Nov. 2. 1794.

NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, GOOD GOODS!

SCARLET, Blue, and other clour'd Broad-Cloths, Black and Olive Velvets, Twill'd Corduroy and Thickfetts, Twill'd Lambskins, Baizes, Flanels, Coatings, &c. Variety of fashionable Buttons and Trimings, a fine assortment of Wildbores, Cambleis, striped and plain Cambleteens, Crape, and Poplin, Modes, Sarcenetts, Laws, Muslins, and Gauzes, Bandanno and other Handkerchiefs, Laces and Edging—a fine assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, Chintz and purple Shawls, Ostrich Feathers, Gold and Silver Cord, a fine assortment of Hard Ware.—Also, Old and New Rum, Brandy, Metheglin, Salt, Tea, Sole Leather, Wool Cards, Iron Shovels, Brass Kettles, Twift and Hand Tobacco, Powder and Shot, 6 by 8 Window Glass, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Ginger, &c. &c. to be sold, for good pay, by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I am under necessity to call on those indebted to me according to contract to settle forthwith, they will certainly save cost and much oblige their humble servant,

S. N.

Ashfield, Nov. 5. 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 14th of September, a black, two years old HEIFER, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH RICE.

Conway, Oct. 25, 1794.

Adam Colfon,

FROM Boston, has for sale at the brick house in Northampton, between Capt. Hunt's and Mr. Henshaw's, on the opposite side the Street, a genteel assortment of English Goods—among which is a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Shawls, all kinds of Woolens, suitable for the season, a great variety of Women's Leathered Cloth Shoes, of the very best kind, with a full proportion of large Sizes—Coffee, Bohea and Green Tea, *some of the very best kind* ever imported into America, an excellent assortment of Mens' Womens' and Childrens' Leather Gloves, Castorine, Pepper, Nutmegs, Allspice, Ginger, &c.

N. B. Said Colfon, has carried on the Leather Dressing business for upwards of twenty years in Boston, he has brought with him, all kinds of leather suitable for leather breeches, leather for linings, drawers, pockets, Wash leather, Leather Sleeves ready made, white allum Calfskin, fitable for Saddler's or Shoe-Makers—Also, *as good* a parcel of white allum Sheep and Lambskins, as *ever* were dressed. If any Trader or other, is disposed to purchase the whole or a part of the leather in this country produce will be received in pay—and he will give them a bargain—Wood will not be refused.

Nov. 12, 1794.

For Sale at the Store of

John Hart,

A handsome assortment of European, India and West India Goods, among which are the following:

SUPERFINE and Coarse Cloths, Cassics and Cafiones, Modes and Sattins, Velvets and Thickfets, Coatings, Bearskins and Flanels, &c. with an assortment of Hard, Stone, Crockery and Glass Ware, excellent St. Croix Rum, by the hhd. or less, Teneriffe Island Sack by the Tierce, or bushel—Molasses by the hhd. or gallon—and Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs—Also, red Clover Seed, which he now offers for sale to his friends and Customers, for pay in kind or as low terms, as can be had at any store whatever. Constant attendance given and the smallest favours acknowledged—He wants to purchase a large quantity of Flax Seed, for which good pay will be made if delivered soon.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to him, who have had a reasonable credit, to make payment immediately—those who neglect a compliance will be called upon in a disagreeable way without further notice.

Hatfield, Nov. 11, 1794.

FOR sale, a quantity of best made Windsor CHAIRS.—Enquire of BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 27, 1794

To be Sold, by order of

Court, on Thursday the 1st of January next, all the real estate of Daniel Sanford, late of Norwich, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, at the house of Asher Parks, innholder in said Norwich, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES CONVERSE, Admr.

Norwich, Nov. 7. 1794.

To be Sold, a very ex

cellent farm in Chesterfield, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about thirty acres of which is under improvement, with a convenient dwelling house and a like-wise, a wood and corn house and Barn, lays about one mile and a half South of the meeting-house—any person inclining to purchase may know the particulars by applying to

ALEXANDER PHILIPS,
living on the premises.

Nov. 12. 1794.

Strayed from the Sub-

scriber on the 26th ult. a fow SWINE—if any artificial mark, unknown. Whoever will return said Swine or give information where they may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 10th inst. an iron grey Horse, *lately owned by Josiah Shaw of Conway, it about 14 hands high, natural pacer, supposed to be 25 years old. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.*

SETH PARSONS.

Northampton, Nov. 12. 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 10th inst. a dark bay MARE, *supposed to be about 4 years old, natural trotter, and shod before. Also, a small roan Colt. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.*

ELISHA MATHER.

Northampton, Nov. 12. 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Massachusetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1794. [NUMB. 430]

REASON! RHETORIC! HUMANITY!

FROM THE FEDERAL ORRERY,
(Published in Boston.)

MR. *PAINE*,

READ, in the last Apollo, a list of your unhappy and forgotten brothers, at Algiers, accompanied with an urgent and pathetic address of col. HUMPHREYS, recommending to his fellow-citizens their miserable, and their peculiar exposure to the plague which rages there. It is dated July 5th, and I do not recollect to have seen it in any of the other papers. Has it been intercepted through a desire to remove, from our sight, their sufferings, our duty, and the means which we do them? It has long excited my wonder, grief, shame, indignation, that we sit under the shade of the tree of liberty, and calmly look upon our brothers and friends, groaning under the yoke, and link of demons. Had I been a person of the least name or influence, my voice should have rung their duty, incessantly, in the ears of my fellow citizens. Unknown, as I am, I can no longer withhold my feeble endeavours. If I am asked, why because the subject does not admit of moderation. To be cool, on such a subject, is to conspire with the tormentors of our country men.

Nothing need be said, to prove the duty. It is as clear, as the sun in the firmament. The man, who can stand, and see another assassinated, when he might have helped him, even at his own risk, deserves the poignard through his own body.—What, then, shall we say of those, who can, unconcernedly, suffer their countrymen to remain in a state of slavery, worse than death, and from which, (did not a sense of duty prevent) Americans would undoubtedly deliver themselves, by death—when they can free them, without risk, without caution, without relinquishing any of the blessings of life? The blessings of life!—What greater blessings can be conceived, than the satisfaction, which the God of our nature has annexed to the performance of benevolent actions? Any man, who has not stifled all the feelings, which nature gave him, is happy in performing any of the kind offices of life to his associates. If he can rule a worthy man out of difficulty, brings the purest and most elevated joy. What, then, must be his sensations, when he reflects on the transport, the gratitude, the thanks and prayers to God for his benefactors, which must swell the heart of that man, whom he has been instrumental in relieving, from the depth of human woe, to the most contented state of servitude—from the region, where *tyranny* rules in all its horrors, to the land, where liberty gives (or ought to give) a new character to man—from a place, where his only facility is an outrageous, insulting infidelity and groaning fellow-sufferers, to the fellowship of accessory, distressed, despairing fanatics!

But, why, do I talk of reward? It is a duty, an *indispensible duty*. The only return, the only acknowledgement, which we can make, for the countless favors, which Providence bestows upon us, is, to communicate them in our turns to our fellow-creatures. Why are we made dependent on each other? Why have we the means, the power, the need of mutual assistance, but that we may have the happiness and the dignity of imitating the spontaneous goodness of the Deity? To neglect so urgent an occasion, as the present, is almost to renounce all dependence on Providence. It is little less, than saying, "*we have a heart have done this*" our own winds wafted us these riches; our own sun ripened these fruits; our understanding, which procured our wealth, is self-sufficient; and all our power and wisdom, which subjects the millions of men to government; and locate to us the quiet possession of our property.

Let the rich consider, that the expence of one of their entertainments, nay, of one ordinary dinner of some men, paid down, throughout the continent, by both, as may be called rich, would relieve us our friends. By calculation, I find, I speak far within bounds. But this is not asked of them. The men of competency will undoubtedly contribute their full proportion. The day-labourer will certainly labor one day, to deliver those, who are condemned to labor all their days, for nothing but infults and stripes. The ladies, I ought to have thought of them sooner, for sensibility and benevolence are distinguishing traits of their character, and I will do them the justice to say, that I have heard the fate of our unhappy countrymen much oftener lamented by them, than by the men. the ladies, I say, we gladly exchange some of the ornaments of dress, for the beautiful and attractive ornament of an act of humanity.—Shall we then suffer this stain to sink deeper into the character of America, when we can so easily stop its progress? Or, rather, shall we withhold the greatest temporal favor, which we can possibly bellow on individuals, rather than forego one luxurious meal, which confists of superfluities; which saps the health and the constitution; and which probably pampers corrupting parasites?

When we lately saw our fellow-townsmen driven from their habitations, and stripped of their property by the flames, we contributed to their relief, and we did right; not more so, perhaps, than we ought to have done. Now, there was not one of those sufferers, who was not, without assistance, *a happy man*, in comparison with our brothers at Algiers. He had his *liberty*, which is alone a counterpoise to all other blessings. He had his family around him, to comfort him by their affections; and who, though they must cause him anxiety, knew nothing of the distress, which the families of the miserable captives must suffer; nor had he to realize the anguish of separation from a destitute family. He still might command the fruits of his labor, in a country where labor is well rewarded and respected. The situation of the prisoners is not only the deprivation of these things, but the most cruel reverse. The comparison, were it pursued, would be endless.

What are we to infer, from these facts? That we cannot sympathize with the miserable, nor perform a duty, unless the object be presented to our eyes, and, I may add, *held* there, so that we cannot avoid it? If these men were in this town, and undeferredly subject to such dreadful bondage; if we saw them, not like the prisoner of the pathetic STERNE, notching the stick, which numbered the years of his confinement, but counting the days of their misery by insupportable labors, and barbarous scourgings; if we heard their groans, their cries, their entreaties for a redemption, which *one could* give them—should we think the half of our property too great a sacrifice? We should exert ourselves to redeem even the convicts in Castle-Island, from such a situation.

Or, shall we say, that we relieved the sufferers by fire, because our houses are more exposed to fire, than our persons to capture by the Algerines? One, or both, of these charges, I fear, must fall upon us. I hope, for the honor of human nature, or rather, to clear it from the greatest dishonor or vice too, that every one is conscious to himself, that it is the first only. If, however, there be any one, who cannot act without so sordid a motive; let us, for the sake of saving our countrymen, entreat him to consider, that he, or his son, may one day be under a necessity of crossing the ocean, and may fall into the hands of these pirates. On another occasion would we ask a favor of such a man.

I will add, that on the benefit night of some of our favorite actors and actresses, more money was paid, as I am told, than the tickets amounted to; but on the benefit night of the American slaves, in Algiers, the house was not nearly full. I do not mean to censure the favor of the public towards those, whose talents and exertions have so highly entertained them; but only to remark the wide difference, which we make, between our own pleasures and the miseries of others.

It does not entirely excuse us, to say, that we would gladly contribute, if we were sure, that a general plan could be adopted, which would be effectual. This indeed is far better, than to be unwilling to contribute at any rate; and is, I believe, the disposition of many in the present case. But, if we feel really interested, we should strike upon some plan; we should make it the subject of conversation, and should warm each others' feelings. A British frigate, or a French long-boat, cruising in the bay and stopping vessels, throws the town into a ferment. If a plan, perhaps one similar to the late contribution, were proposed, and managed by some of our most respectable characters, there can be no doubt, but that a sufficient sum would be collected through the continent.

If it be objected, that it is a disgrace, to pass it so to vile and detestable a slavery, it is granted. And, if the question were, shall we pay tribute, or fight; perhaps, every man of spirit would choose the latter. But, when the question is, shall we leave our countrymen to perish in the most miserable manner, rather than submit to the indignity of paying some money;—let honor yield to humanity and duty. We cannot think of recovering them by negociation, or demanding them only, by the mouth of the cannon. Such is the tardiness and uncertainty of these measures, especially with such a state, and in our unprepared situation, that if they should ever prove effectual, there would probably be none left to be recovered. The plague had seized Capt. M'NEAL, in June. At that time, their number was reduced from 130 to 106. At this instant, perhaps not one half of them are alive. The most speedy relief, which we can now give, must be, to them, an age in arriving. Besides, if we may hope ever to bring these deprecations to terms, we can effect it much better, when we have no friends in their hands, for whom we must make terms, and on whom they may revenge every advantage, which we may gain. If we could derive the greatest advantage from leaving them in slavery, it would still be an inhuman and abominable policy.

Many say, that ransoming the prisoners would only increase the rapacity of the Algerines. But, is not the possession of slaves a sufficient motive to them? Would they not take as many, as they could catch, if they knew, that they would not be redeemed; especially at a time, when most Christian powers are in the custom of purchasing peace of them? It is rather a question with some, whether they will sell them at all. Col. HUMPHREYS says, they will; and estimates the price and incidental charges at 300,000 dollars, at the most. If they will, the most just, humane, and spirited method of protecting our seamen, is, not basely to leave the present captives there, but to bring them home, and prevent the wretches from seizing any more.

As to contravening any measures of government, we have heard of none. Doubtless, they have done, and will do, every thing in their power. But, how can we interrupt them by *removing obstructions?* Shall we leave it to them to make the requisite? We must still supply them with the means. But, is it not a greater indignity for the collective authority of the nation, to stoop to the Algerine state, than for individuals to extend their pity to their fellow citizens?

Some may think it futile, to have said so much on so clear a subject. But, it is a subject, which interests me in the highest degree; and the inattention of my countrymen to it calls for every exertion. I wish I could speak with a weight and energy, which should rouse them from their unfeeling lethargy. I wish I could pierce their ears with the groans of the captives, and penetrate their hearts with their anguish; until they shall be persuaded to discharge their first duty to God, their first office to man, and to exercise the noblest prerogative of human nature.

If, Mr. Editor, you think this worthy, of insertion, I will prepare some few estimates, &c. for your next paper. If it will pass matter, I earnestly with it may be published.

You cannot serve the cause of humanity more, than by publishing the address of Col. HUMPHREYS immediately.

HERACLITUS.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,
Sunday, September 21.
Horse Guards, September 21.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State.
Head-Quarters at Grave, Sept. 17, 1794.

SIR,

In my last letter of the 13th inst. I acquainted you, for his Majesty's information, with a report, which I had just received, of the enemy's having made a movement towards Oosterwyck. It appeared, however, by the account of the next day, that this corps had fallen back in the night. The same accounts confirmed by the reports of the deserters, assured us, that a very considerable detachment, amounting to fifteen thousand men, had been made towards Maestricht.

On Sunday afternoon a sudden attack, in which it appeared that the enemy were in great force, was made upon all my posts of the right, and that of Boxtel, which was the most advanced, was forced, with considerable loss to the Hesse Darmstadt troops who occupied it.

As the line of my out-posts upon the Dammel could not be maintained, while the enemy were in possession of Boxtel, it appeared necessary to regain it; at the same time the degree of resistance which the enemy could make, would serve to ascertain whether this attack was supported by their army, with a view to a general attack, or was merely an affair of out-posts.

I therefore ordered Lieutenant General Abercromby to march with the reserve during the night, with directions to reconnoitre the post at day light, and to act as he should judge best, from what he should discover of the force of the enemy.

Lieutenant General Abercromby having advanced as directed, found the enemy in such strength as left little room to doubt of the proximity of their army, and he accordingly retired, but in such good order as prevented the enemy from making any impression, altho' they followed him for some distance.

About this time I received private information, upon which I could reply, and which was confirmed by the observation of my parolés, and the reports of deserters, that the enemy had been reinforced by the corps which had hitherto been acting in West Flanders, as well as by a column of the army which had been employed before Valenciennes and Conde. The same information assured me also, that the column, which had been marching towards Maestricht had suddenly returned towards us.

From these accounts, and what I knew of the previous strength of the enemy, it appeared that the actual force now advancing against me, and whose object could only be an attack upon my army, could scarcely be less than Eighty Thousand men.

The hazard of an action with such a very great disparity of number, could not but become a matter of the most serious consideration, and, after the most mature deliberation, I did not think myself at liberty to risk, in so unequal a contest, his Majesty's troops, or those of his Allies serving with them. I had the utmost reliance on their courage and discipline, and I had no doubt but that these would have enabled me to refist the first efforts of the enemy; but it could scarcely be expected that even by the utmost exertion of these qualities they would be able to withstand the reiterated attacks, which the vast superiority of the enemy would enable them to make, and which we know, from experience, is a general principle upon which they act.

Actuated by these reasons, and the further information, which I received about noon, that the enemy were marching considerable columns towards my left, in which my position was most valuable. I determined on retreating across the Meuse. The army accordingly marched at three o'clock, and without any loss whatever, took up a position, which had been previously reconnoitered, about three miles in front of this place, from which they crossed the river yesterday morning.

The loss in the attack upon the out posts has fallen chiefly upon the Hesse Darmstadt troops, with some of the foreign troops

have not as yet, however, received the returns.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

The mail is not arrived, but we have received from Amsterdam an important letter which contains some particulars, relative to the attack made upon the Duke of York on the 15th inst. which are not mentioned in the Extraordinary Gazette.

The attack began on the 15th in the evening and was renewed the next morning. The Hanoverians and one British regiment suffered severely, and the whole body of the army was forced to cross the Meuse with the loss of about 500 men. One hundred and fifty of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt lost 120 killed.

The commander in chief of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees to the committee of Public Safety.

Head-quarters at Boulon, Aug. 15

"Citizen Representatives,

"The army of the Eastern Pyrenees has proved, that if the French are terrible in attack, they are no less formidable in defence. For near three months the perfidious La Union was collecting all his forces to compel us to raise the blockade of Bellegarde and revictual the place. Two repeated signal of distress hastened the execution of his plan. On the 17th August, at 10 in the morning, the Spanish army, augmented by the garrisons of the interior and a crowd of peasants and foreigners, forming a total of 50,000 men, appeared before the principal posts of our army. At the same instant our right and left were attacked as well as the coast part of the neck of Banyuls. But it was at St. Laurent de la Monga, the possession of which would have facilitated their approach; it was on our right that they attempted in the greatest number to break through our line and cut off our communications. Twenty thousand men, under cover of the night, fell upon the camp of Terrade, occupied by the brigade of Lemoine, and upon two battalions of Chasseurs that defended the rights of St. Laurent. The surprise and confusion inseparable from darkness, at first made some of our posts yield to superiority of numbers. The enemy even made themselves masters of some of our advanced batteries. The approach of day changed the face of battle, one of the longest and most terrible that has been fought since the commencement of the war of liberty against tyranny. The Spaniards, elated with some advantage, saw wrested from their hands victory, always faithful to our brothers in arms.—The enemy however maintained their ground till noon, which was contested man to man. The bayonet, the sabre, fragments of rocks, thrown from the tops of the mountains, did justice on the violators of the capitulation of Collioure, and expiated in their blood the insults offered to the Republic. General Augereau ordered a decisive movement. Mirabel's brigade was directed to force with the bayonet the Spanish line on the heights of la Fondrie. This brigade joined three of General Lemoine's battalions in the defile which separates the Monga from the village of Terrade; marched towards the village to cut off the enemy; the fall of the division moved forward; the cry of war to death resounded thro' all the ranks; the Spaniards fled; they were stopped in their retreat by the troops of the brave Mirabel, who enraged at the loss of their leader gave no quarter; they were taken in flank by the Chasseurs, and in front by the reserve of la Monga, they were beaten and pursued in every point. Soldiers clothed in red, are English in the eyes of the Republicans, and were cut to pieces. Wearied and worn of day light, put an end to the forces of our arms. The Spaniards once more reaped nothing from their efforts, but shame, terror and defeat.

"According to General Augereau's report, the enemy left 2,500 men, among whom are a Quarter Master General, and several officers of rank, on the field of battle, 100 men only, the greater part foreigners, obtained their lives of some of our mousquetiers, whose pity they moved. On our side we had about 600 men wounded, and we lost 187 of our brothers in arms, among whom we have all to regret General Mirabel killed at the head of his brigade, which he has always conducted to victory. Such are the glorious events, which signalized the right of the army. The left followed their example; repulsed the enemy; forced them to retreat in disorder, and took one piece of cannon. We are not less fortunate at the Neck des Freres, before Banyuls. The first battalion of Tarn, and the grenadiers of the mouths of the Rhone, alike pressed by superior forces, repulsed with the bayonet a debarkation supported by gun-boats, and also put to flight a column of the enemy that attacked by the heights. I shall not at present mention to you the names of the warriors who have acquired the greatest right to the national gratitude. In the mean time I can with truth assure you, that the republican officers and soldiers vied with each other in courage and exertion and that they have all deserved well of their country. Sauret and Augereau, Generals of divisions are wounded but not dangerously.

Health and Fraternity!

DUGOMIER."

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

MR. A. B. in your paper of the last week, informed the public, "That a committee of the house of representatives in the last session of the General Court, reported a plan for abolishing the County courts of common Pleas, as now established by law; and for introducing District Courts, on a larger scale and different principles."

I rejoice that this object has occupied once more, the attention of our political Fathers—A subject of more importance to the community cannot come before them—And tho' a considerable proportion of the legislature consists of common pleas, and other Justices; yet we have a right to expect that they will, on the present occasion, come forth like patriots, and relieve their constituents from the burden of a court of common pleas, under which they now are, and long have been, grievously suffering.

I have nothing to do with law courts—yet my curiosity has often led me to be a humble Spectator at the sittings of these awful tribunals, in several counties. And I can truly say, that two or three judges only excepted, I never could discover the least legal knowledge in these courts; unless *the little* they have learned from the observations of the Bar, may be called legal knowledge.

Whenever a nice and important law question is arguing before this court, and the attorneys are introducing their authorities and critically applying them to the case in issue, you may behold these promound judges in the most perfect amazement—Not one of them dare open his mouth—or if he does, it is only to render his ignorance the more palpable—Well, but their opinion must be had—How do you give it? Why they put their noddles together a minute, and then his Great Honor, pregnant with authorities, delivers, not in technical language to be sure, the opinion of the Court.

Being convinced that these courts, in general, have no acquaintance with law books, and, therefore, incapable of forming any real legal opinion, I have taken much pains to discover what could induce them to give judgment in favour of one side of the question rather than the other—And I have been repeatedly satisfied, that their general rule is to pronounce in favour of that lawyer whose reputation for legal knowledge is, in their opinion, the best established. This, probably, is the best general rule they could adopt—but it is disgraceful for them to be under the necessity of adopting it—And the young attornies of course, when opposed by their elder brethren, must stand a miserable chance tho' all the law-libraries in the universe were on their side.

If other persons have made similar observations and conclusions, they must, with me, be astonished, that the present judicial system, as it respects the common pleas, has continued to this day—The expence of time and money, compared with the benefits received, at these courts, is truly enormous! These observations are not the effect of spleen, or dislike to the gentlemen who compose these courts—As men, they have my most cordial friendship and esteem—but as expounders of the law, they are not entitled to my confidence.

At present I like the idea of dividing the common wealth into four districts—to have three judges really learned in the law to each district—and to have one or two special Judges to supply any vacancy occasioned by sickness—by being party to a suit, or otherwise. And I would have this court try all criminal causes now cognizable by the court of Sessions: and to have the sessions sit half yearly in their respective counties to transact such local business as relates to roads, licences and county taxes; they may, possibly, be competent to such business—but these Justices, when in Sessions, are not fit to try criminals—How painful is it—to see a poor culprit at their bar; and, while on trial, the Justices perusally going in and out—So that when the President calls on them to state the case to the Jury; or, to say whether the Prisoner shall be whipped, or fined—or how punished—one says, I was not *in* when the trial began, and choose to be excused—another, I went *out*, and did not hear all and therefore can give no opinion—and so it goes on thro' this mighty Phalanx of Justices—Now I ask—Is this a court?—is here a trial?—or can there be a judgment, in any proper sense whatever?—But I suppress my tire!*.

Mr. A. B. tells us, that "Worcester, Hampshire and Berkshire are to constitute the western district." Should the Governour and council appoint such men as would do honor to any law court whatever, and such are to be found in the district, there would not then be one appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court where there are five or six now. For the People would have as much confidence in the integrity and abilities of these as they now have in the Supreme Judges—and the Gentlemen of the bar would equally venerate their opinions—and would do business before them with much decency and dispatch as they now do at the Supreme Court—Then, and not till then, the people would "obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it—completely, and without any denial—promptly, and without delay," agreeably to our declaration of rights.

Should it be asked—How shall the Judges be paid? I answer for myself—that I am willing the General Court should fix their salaries; and order the three counties to pay them in proportion as they stand on the valuation—and the same rule that will answer for this will answer for the other districts—Let all court fees (and I wish they were higher!) be paid into the county Treasurer.

For the present—Adieu.

A FARMER.

* Justices of the Peace are so multiplied that a common sized court house will not hold them: and the Sessions, in several counties, resemble a mob rather than the sacred asylum of Justice. Dr. Douglass in his history of Massachusetts has the following note. "It has hitherto been too much a practice to multiply the number of Justices of the peace (this among other inconveniences, as an old country Justice well observed) depreciates the former credit of a Justice, as the multiplying of our public bills of credit, depreciates our currency—May not acts of assembly be made from time to time to *limit* the number of Justices in each county—and their *qualification* to be under some *regulations*? It is devoutly to be hoped, that the power of the Governor and Council to create Justices out of nothing will be *limited*, wherever our constitution shall be revised.

† The small fees of Court Fees, multiply law suits, and is a snare for poor people to become litigious. Dr. Douglass.

From the (Phila.) General Advertiser.

The following information and remarks will not be found unseasonable at a time when our allies the French are pushing their conquests in the quarter it describes.

Treves, the capital of an electorate of that name, is situated on the left bank of the Moselle, in a narrow vale formed by a chain of hills and steep mountains which run almost interrupted on both sides of the Moselle, from the frontiers of France to near Coblentz.

It lies thirty miles east of Luxembourg, and about 62 South West of Coblentz and contains scarcely 20,000 inhabitants, a number which falls far short of being proportioned to the extensive space it covers.

The following latin verse is wrote on the State House of this city.

Aute Romam Treviris stetit annis mille-trecentis.

"Treves existed 1300 years before Rome."

However extravagant this inscription may be, it is plainly proved beyond all doubt, that Treves was a considerable place in Cæsar's time, an opulent city during the reign of the Roman Emperors, and is now decreasing but looked upon as the oldest city in Germany.

Though Treves is only defended by a single wall and ditch, the bad roads in this part of Germany and the strong entrenchments raised on the neighbouring mountains, especially on the river Sarre, render the access to it extremely difficult, and if some unforseen circumstances do not oblige the Carmagnols to abandon that very important post, it will prove a valuable acquisition to the Republic.

Luxembourg, which is thought to be one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, is the only place that can check, in some manner, the victorious arms of the Republicans, in this quarter; and as long as the Austrians are able to keep up a communication with this formidable bulwark of the German Empire, the countries on the west side of the Rhine may be deemed invaded, but not conquered.

The taking of Treves by the French does not only expose the ecclesiastical electorates and part of Westphalia, but a stone bridge built here over Moselle opens a passage to the best cantons of that rockey and barren country, and unites the only road, that leads from this part of Germany to the fortress of Luxembourg, and from thence to Namur and Liege.

It is consequently now in the power of the French to cut off the numerous garrison of Luxembourg and perhaps not impossible to take that famous place by famine, since regular siege would require a numerous army, and such an immense quantity of military stores as can't be procured within a short space of time; to storm this place would be extremely dangerous, and at least expose thousands of the bravest republicans, it being inaccessible on three sides and rendered almost impregnable on the fourth, where Marechal Crequi opened the trenches when he besieged and took this place.

It is probable, that the Carmagnols will drive the enemy on all sides over the Rhine.

Mayence can only be well defended by a French garrison, its fortifications are too extensive, and rather calculated for an army.

Coblentz can only hold out a few days; its citadel Ehrenbreistein on the other side of the Rhine, is the conquer, but only sufficient enough for a small garrison.

The fortifications of Bonne are small.

Cologne, a large imperial city, is filled with Convents and garrisoned by Monks.

Sulliers, a small fortress 14 miles west of Cologne, is only calculated for a small garrison.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

By an order dated August 28, the Emperor has formally dissolved the government of the Austrian Netherlands.

The King of Prussia is said to have made a peremptory demand upon the German Empire, of payment of the expences incurred by the recaptures of Mentz, which is estimates at nearly three millions of Tilers.

Sept. 22.

In consequence of the insurrection in South Prussia, which has become extremely formidable, the King of Prussia has raised the siege of Warsaw.

On the 12th a brisk attack was made on Sprang, whence the Dutch were obliged to fall back to Walwyk, whither the enemy followed, and forced them to seek cover under the battery of Capelle. The French having plundered those villages, left them at night, and resumed their former position.

Letters from Vienna of the 6th inst. have for a certainty, that the British Plenipotentiaries have been perfectly successful in their mission; Austria is to prosecute the war with all possible vigour, and the princes of the Empire are to second the Emperor by all the means in their power, and by ordering all their subjects, able to bear arms, to rise in a mass. Austria will have an indemnification secured to herself. Meanwhile a levy of 80,000 men has been ordered. Two British commissioners are to reside at Vienna, during the war, and two others will remain with the imperial army, to see that the stipulations of the treaty be strictly fulfilled.

The intelligence of the raising the siege of Warsaw is fully confirmed, and that of Prussia marched from before that city on the 6th inst. to Rasevim, where his army is to take an advantageous position, with a view of quelling the insurrection in South Prussia, and to save Silesia from its influence. The Insurgents render themselves formidable in the extreme, and the Germans they are beat in one place by the Prussian troops, and the latter runs their backs they rise again and commit fresh and more horrible excesses.

BALTIMORE November 8

ON Thursday evening came to anchor off the fort, the French sloop of war, L'Experience, in 38 days from Rochfort, with dispatches for the French minister.

As this vessel left France the last of September, or first of October, papers brought by her, must contain very late and important intelligence. We are sorry, that such is not the case, as particulars, should be observed; and that no other information could be obtained, than what has already been anticipated by all; that is, that victory is still the order of the day; that the triumphant sans culottes are extending their conquests into the very heart of Spain and Holland; and that the tyranny of Marshid, and aristocracy of Amsterdam, are quickly pay their last act of homage to the victorious standard of Gallic liberty.

We are informed, that the above vessel brings news of an army of 100,000 French having entered Spain. It is likewise said, that a French squadron, of nine frigates, has, for some time past, been cruising among the Orkneys, and captured and destroyed 70 sail of vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.

The Senate did not make a quorum yesterday. The house took up in committee of the whole the report of rules for its internal regulation.

BOSTON Nov. 20.

Pacific Policy triumphant!

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this town.

"Philadelphia, Nov. 12.

"I have now the pleasure to congratulate you, upon the glorious news, brought by young Morris, just arrived here, who left London, 27th Sept. viz. that the *British ministry immediately to give up the Western posts and full indemnity is to be made for the captures in the West Indies.* Mr. M. has brought dispatches for government, to this purport."

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 26.

ST. SEBASTIANS AND TOLOZA,

two fine cities in the province of Biscay, were captured by the republican army, without firing a shot. From the latter, the people went out in crowds to meet their deliverers; and, the very same day, the whole of the inhabitants solemnly accepted the French Constitution, and swore to maintain it. The merchants, ecclesiastics, fled; but all their property and effects were put into a state of requisition.

England, the strength and sinews of the confederacy against France, makes a most obstinate resistance. She is courting the continuance of the war at her own expence: but it is obvious that the efforts of Europe are becoming so desperate that no great combination can be formed against any power, which can be durable. They must fall in crumble to pieces. Emperors and Kings grow jealous of their subjects; and the necessity of quelling domestic troubles will discontent all powerful operations abroad—Even Great-Britain is in a critical situation for her insular situation, and the combination of her powerful landed and mercantile interests may sustain the tottering fabric of her government, longer than most of the Continental neighbours.

NEWS FROM THE WESTWARD.

A letter from General Wayne's Army says, that in five days from leaving Fort Defiance he had reached the Miami Towns that Campbell had evacuated the Fort at the Rapids—that a council of Indians had been held after their defeat on the 20th August, in which British Agents had endeavored to persuade them to rifque another action—but that the Indians refused, and had dispersed to their homes determined to bury the Hatchet—that 200 Indians fell in the late action—that their whole force on that occasion was 1500 Indians and 80 Canadians.

The Collector of Niagara was among the slain, his body being afterwards found—The provisions of the Indians were fattened and received from the British Stores.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, by which the House was informed, that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and had appointed a Committee consisting of Mr. Strong and Mr. Langdon, to join a committee of the House, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him, that a quorum of both Houses were assembled and ready to receive such communications as he may have to lay before them.

The House took the message into consideration, concurred with the Senate, and appointed a Committee on their part consisting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Dearborn.

The Report of the committee of the whole on the case of James White was taken up by the House—some further debate ensued—the report of the committee of the whole was at length agreed to—in consequence of which Mr. White takes his seat as a Representative in Congress from the Territory of the United States south of the River Ohio.

The Committee who had waited on the President reported that they had executed the business assigned them—and informed the House that the President had appointed to-morrow at 12 o'clock, to meet both branches of the Legislature, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber in June last, a light red STEER, one year old past, with several artificial marks, forehead and belly, and white tail-white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JONATHAN CURTIS.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

PAINE's Age of Reason,

On Examination—For sale, by

SIMEON BUTLER.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has lately received a supply of

BOOKS,

Which with those he had on hand, make the following collection, viz.

DIVINITY.

AFFLICTED Man's Companion.
American Preacher,
Abernethy's Discourses,
Bunyan's Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners.
——— Pilgrims Progress,
——— Law and Grace,
Bibles of various sizes and editions.
Boston's Fourfold State,
——— on the Covenants,
——— Crook in the Lot,
Baxter's call to the unconverted.
Butler's Analogy,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
——— Lectures, 2 vol.
——— Rhetorick,
Burnet's Life of God, in the Soul of man.
Barclay's confession of Faith,
Brown's Remarks,
Chauncey on Salvation,
——— on benevolence of the deity.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Christian world unveiled,
Clark on the Promises,
Come welcome to Christ,
Christian Economy,
Confession of Faith,
Doddridge's Expositor, 6 vol.
——— Sermons on the evidence of the rise and progress of Religion.
——— Sermons on the care of the Soul.
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Death of Abel and Cain,
——— Cain
Dickinson's Letters,
Dignity of the human Mind,
Edwards's History of Redemption.
——— Freedom of the Will,
——— on the affections,
——— against Chauncey,
Flavel's token for Mourners,
Fordyce's address to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
French Convert,
Gibbon's Contemplation,
Gospel Sonnets,
Hopkins's System of Divinity, 2 vol.
——— Prophecies of the Millenium State.
Hervey's Works, 6 vol.
——— Dialogues, 2 vol.
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LAW & PHYSIC.

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——— on Ulcers,
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooks's Practice of Physick, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Burne's Justice,
Burlamaqui on Law,
Buchan's Domestic Medicine,
Constitution of the U. States,
——— of Massachusetts,
Culien's Materia Medica, 2 vol.
——— Practice of Physic with his life, 2 vol.
Douglas on the Muscles,
Delome on the Constitution of England.
Edinburgh New Dispensatory,
Essay on Consumption,
Hamilton's works,
——— on Female Complaints.
Heisler on Anatomy,
Jackson on Fevers,
London Practice of Physic,
Motherby's Medical Dictionary,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rush on Spirituous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables,
White on Female Complaints.

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

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Boyle's do.
Brydone's Travels thro' Sicily and Malta, 2 vol.
Bruce's Travels,
Burgh's do.
Carver's do.
Cooke's voyage, 4 vol.
——— abridged,
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——— of General Putnam,
——— of Col. Gardiner,
——— of Edward Montague,
Letters from France,
Modern History of Ireland,
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
——— abridged,
——— Rome,
Guthrie's Vesta,
History of Connecticut,
Hennemeway's Sermons to children:
History of the Bible,
Henry on Prayer,
Harris's natural History of the Bible,
Jenys's Lectures,
——— View of the Christian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Langdon on the Revelation,
Lathrop's Sermons,
——— Christian Baptism,
Lives and experience of the Preachers.
Lives of Watts and Doddridge.
Moll's History of the Martyrs,
Melmoth's Sublime and beautiful of Scripture.
Manual of Devotion,
Mason's Self-knowledge,
——— Student and Pastor,
M'Ewen on the Tipes,
Milton's Paridife Loft,
——— Regained,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Nature and design of christianity.
Nesbit's Ecclesiastical History,
Owen on the Prevalence of sin,
Price's Sermons,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Poor man's Catechism,
Priestley's Appeal,
Rowe's Letters,
——— Devout exercises of the heart.
Religion of the fashionable world.
Reign of Grace,
Reasonable Communicant,
Stackhouse's History of the Bible, 6 vol.
——— Body of divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History,
Seraphical young Shepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sherlock on Death,
Self Emploument,
Sacred Dramas,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualized,
Toke's Pantheon,
Treatise on justification,
View of Religion, by Hannah Adams,
Watt's Sermon's,
——— on the mind,
——— Catechism,
——— Lyric Poems.
Willis on the Sacrament,
White's Sermons,
Weft on the Resurrection,
Williams on Christian Baptism,
Young's Night Thoughts,

MISCELLANIES.

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Andrew's Remarks on the French and English: Ladies. Art of money catching.
Æsops Fables,
Bennet's Letters,
British Album,
Boye's Pantheon,
Briggs' New art of Cookery,
Book of knowledge,
Baron Stuben's Exercise,
Cooke's Letter Writer,
Cowper's Task,
Croxall's Fables,
Citizen of the world, 2 vol.
Complete Letter Writer,
Chesterfield's Letters,
Dana's Selected Lessons,
Freemasons Constitution,
Female Favourite,
Farmer's Friend,
Fisher's Instructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Father's Legacy to his Daughter.
Goldsmith's Essays and Poems,
Gentlemens and Ladies Monitor.
Guthrie's Geography,
Holden's Collection of Musick, 2 vol.
——— One,
——— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Han-Gam's Thanksgiving anthem.
Hutchinson's Philosophy,
Kimball's Collection of Music,
Kratz Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Preceptor,
——— Monitor,
——— Library,
——— Advice to her children.
Lavater's Aphorisms on Man.
Memoirs of Gen. Lee.
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.
Marmontel's Tales, 2 vol.
Misses Magazine, 4 vol.
Mirror, 2 vol.
Odiorne on Fame,
Œconomy of human Life,
——— of Love,
Preceptor, 2 vol.
Plato's Works, 2 vol.
Peter Pindar's Works, 2 vol.
——— in one,
Pocket Farrier,
Paine's Practical builder, in full,
Principles of Politeness,
Path to Riches,
Prompter,
Pomfret's Poems,
Rights of Woman,
Rambler, 4 vol.
Rudiments of taste,
Rogers' Oration,
Regretson's Anthem on the death of Gov. Hancock.
Reid on the intellectual powers of Man, 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Smellie's Philosophy,
Shakespeare's works, 8 vol,
——— Character,
Scott's Lessons,
Seneca's Morals,
Strictures on Female Education,
Search after happiness,
Thompson's Seasons,
Townsend on Pot and Pearl Ashes.
Traveller's Instructor,
Trial of Thomas Paine,
Triumphs of Superstition,
Universal Letter Writer,
Waller's Works,
Wood's Metre,
Yorrick's Journey,

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c.

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
——— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives, 2 vol.
American Jest Book,
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
American Songster,
Beauty and the Monster,
Blind Child,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Cato's Tragedy,
Columbia's Glory, a poem,
Cozen's Fables,
Catechism of Nature,
Dinarbas,
Devil on two Sticks,
Discourse and intention of Cojumbus in discovery of America,
Dangerous Vice,
Don Quixote, 4 vol.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Eulogium on Dr. Franklin, by William Smith.
Fanny Jeffer,
Girl of Spirits,
Gill Blas, 4 vol.
Gay's Fables,
Helpless Orphan, 2 vol.
Julia de Roubine in a series of Letters.
Jockey Club,
Love a la mode,
Merry Fellow's Companion,
Mermaid,
Panels, 4 vol.
Philip Quarl,
Peg Top,
Religious Courtship,
Roderick Random,
Rasselas Prince of Abyssinia,
Robinson Crusoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy.
School of Widow,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a tragedy,

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Alexander's Grammar,
——— Grammatical Elements,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clarke's Introduction,
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Davidson's Virgil,
Dialogues, Latin and English,
Estick's Dictionary,
Entropii,
Esop's Fables,
Fisher's Youngman's Companion.
Greek testament,
Johnson's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Love's Art of Surveying,
Pike's Arithmatick,
——— abridged,
Reading made easy,
School Dialogues,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns, Worcester collection of Musick,
Perry's Dictionaries, and Spelling Books, by the dozen or single, as low as they can be had in Boston, or Worcester.
Also, Webster's Institute, 1, 2, and 3d part, by the doz. or single, at the same price they can be obtained for in Hartford.
Likewise, a great variety of childrens' books,
Pocket do.
Account Books of various sizes,
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Libraries may be supplied on as reasonable terms as they can be obtained in Boston or New-York.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Clothier's business, a smart active LAD, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Enquire of

ENOS POMEROY.

Buckland, Nov. 18, 1794.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a further time of one year from this date, is given by the Hon. Judge Dorr, to settle the estate of John Harwood, Esq. late of Uxbridge, deceased.

HULDAH HARWOOD, Administratrix.

Windsor, Nov. 11, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of October last, a dark red, white faced BULL, supposed to be about 1 year and 8 or 9 months old, without any artificial mark.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. IRA NORTHAWAY FAIRFIELD.

William-Burgh, November 22 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnership of Mandeville and Nash, was mutually dissolved, the 31st day of March last. MANDEVILLE and NASH.

Granby, Nov. 15, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of land lying in Ashfield, that their LANDS are taxed, in State, Town, County and Minister's taxes, committed to me to collect, for the year 1793.

State-Tax.

1st Division, Lot. No.	£.	d.	5th. div	£.	d.	q.
43	1	0		22	0	9
2d. div. 61	1	6		46	0	9
3d. div. 49	1	6		42	0	9
16	0	9		37	0	9
36	1	3		59	0	9
60	1	3		37	0	9
25	1	3		47	0	6
44	1	0		49	0	9
4th. div. 41	0	9		17	0	9
26	0	9		29	0	9
27	0	9		61	0	9

Town-Tax.

1st. div.	£.	d.	q.	5th. div	£.	d.	q.
43	1	0		27	1	5	1
2d. div. 61	2	10	2		1	5	1
3d. div. 49	2	10	2		22	1	5	1
16	1	5	1		41	1	5	1
36	2	4	3		46	1	5	1
25	2	4	3		42	0	11	2
60	2	4	3		57	1	5	1
37	1	11	0		37	1	5	1
44	1	11	0		47	0	11	2
4th. div. 19	1	5	1		49	0	5	3
41	1	5	1		17	1	5	1
37	1	5	1		29	1	5	1
26	1	5	1		61	1	5	1

Minister-Tax.

1st. div.	£.	d.	q.	5th. div	£.	d.	q.
43	1	0	0		52	0	9	0
2d. div. 61	1	6	0		22	0	9	0
3d. div. 49	1	6	0		41	0	9	0
16	0	9	0		46	0	9	0
36	1	3	0		42	0	9	0
60	1	3	0		57	0	9	0
25	1	3	0		59	0	9	0
37	1	0	0		47	0	6	0
44	1	0	0		49	0	3	0
4th. div. 21	0	9	0		17	0	9	0
27	0	9	0		29	0	9	0
37	0	9	0		61	0	9	0
26	0	9	0					

UNLESS said taxes are payed on or before the last Thursday of January next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Zacheria's Field, inholder, in said Ashfield, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes with intervenion charges.

NATHAN BACHELOR, Col.

Ashfield, Nov. 12, 1794.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer on their usual low terms —They have likewise in addition, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Tea, Shott, 4d. and 20d. Nails, Brads of all sizes, Frying-Pans, Warming do. Brass Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Pistols, Russian Sables for Muffs, Salmon, Linfeed Oil, a quantity of best old fable Rufsia Iron, a general assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, Iron Hollow do. for which most articles of produce taken in payment.

☞ Produce Sells High.

ALL PERSONS indebted to ROBERT BRECK, and SON, whose notes and accounts are one year old and upwards, are hereby notified, that unless they are settled by the first of January 1795, they will be immediately put in suit without further notice *without distinction.*

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, and Butter will be received in payment.

Northampton, Nov. 18. 1794.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

Have just received a new supply of GOODS suitable to the present season.

They have a generally supply of GROCERIES, likewise, Hollow Ware, Bar Iron and Steel, 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glass, 2d. 10d. 8d. and 4d. Nails, Brads of all sizes,—Also, an assortment of Wines. All which will be sold on reasonable terms. They want to purchase PORK and BEEF.

☞ ALL Persons who are indebted to them whose notes and accounts have been due more than a year — and all others whose debts are due by agreement, that are not paid by the 15th day of December next, will be put in suit without distinction.

Hadley, Nov. 18, 1794.

WANTED, three or four journeymen SHOEMAKERS, to whom generous wages will be given. Wanted, an Apprentice to the above business, a smart active LAD, 14 or 15 years of age.

Apply to

SETH RUSSELL.

Northampton, October 27, 1794.

EBENEZER HUNT,

HAS just received from London, a large and general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which he will sell at the lowest market price for cash, most kinds of grain, or short credit.—Apothecaries may be supplied with many articles in quantity, as low as can be purchased in this country. He has likewise for sale W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Port, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Souchong and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Raisins, Tamarinds, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pepper and Allspice. Also, Logwood, Fuftick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue and White Vitriol, Copperas, Verdigreafe, Allum, Oil Turpentine, by the gallon. Also, German and blistered Steel, Nail Rods, &c. &c.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Which are now ready for sale—he is now opening also a very general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are superfine Broad-Cloths, Keyfymeres and Coatings, of various colours,—Bolting Cloths—Likewise Dye Stuffs, and Painters' Colours, Linfeed Oil, Spirits Turpintine, Rosin, Pitch, Varnish, Loaf, and Brown Sugars, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Gin by the case, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Coffee, Rice, Chocolate—German and the best blistered Steel for edge tools.—Also a quantity of Hollow Ware, such as Pot Ash Kettles, 5 pails ditto. Pots, Cart and Waggon Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, has for sale 6 Hhds. St. Croix, Rum, 4 Casks Malaga Wine, 12 bbls. New-England, 2 Pipes best French Brandy, 3 Tons, best Philadelphia Iron, 2 bhds. Brown and one ditto Loaf Sugar.

At the same place is wanted a quantity of Bark-Wheat, Oats, Barley, and good well dressed FLAX, that has never been put into damp Cellars, in consequence of which some hundreds of pounds was totally lost the last year.

Northampton, Nov. 10. 1794.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

Has just received a fresh supply of English, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, suitable for all seasons, among which are Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins, &c. Also, Ruffia Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware, Crockery and Earthen do. Also, a few articles in the Medical Line, as usual—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms for cash, he also receives in payment, Pork, Beef, Lard, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Flax-Seed, all kinds of Grain, Flax, and most kinds of country produce. He also wants to purchase a quantity of white Oak Barrel Staves and Heading, for which good pay, and a generous price will be given.

He calls on all those indebted to him by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the numerous demands that lie against him.

He with regret, informs such as neglect this call, that one more exertion and a forewing awaits them, which he thinks it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foretell, will issue in unfeigned repentance.

Southampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

For sale at the store of

John Hart,

A handsome assortment of European, India and West India Goods, among which are the following:

SUPERFINE and Coarse Cloths, Chirzes and Calicoes, Modes and Sattins, Velvets and Thickets, Coatings, Baizes and Flanels, &c. with an assortment of Hard, Stone, Crockery and Glass Ware, excellent Sr. Croix Rum, by the bbl. or hf. Tork's-Island Salt by the Tierce, or bushel, Molasses by the bbl. or gal. Brown and Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Nutmegs—Also, red Clever Seed, which he now offers for sale to his friends and Customers, for pay in hand on as low terms, as can be had at any store whatever. Constant attendance given and the smallest favours acknowledged——he wants to purchase a large quantity of Flax-Seed, for which good pay will be made if delivered soon.

N. B. He requests all those indebted to him, who have had a reasonable credit, to make payment immediately—those who neglect a compliance will be called upon in a disagreeable way without further notice.

Hatfield, Nov. 11, 1794.

For Sale, a good Team HORSE. —Enquire of the Printer. Nov. 12, 1794.

Adam Colfon,

FROM Boston, has for sale at the brick house in Northampton, between Capt. Hunt's and Mr. Henthaw's, on the opposite side the Street, a genteel assortment of English Goods—among which is a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Shawls, all kinds of Woolens, suitable for the season, a great variety of Women's Leather and Cloth Shoes, of the very best kind, with a full proportion of large sizes—Coffee, Bohea and Green Tea, *some of the very best kind* ever imported into America, an excellent assortment of Mens' Womens' and Childrens' Leather Gloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Nutmegs, Allspice, Ginger, &c.

☞ Said Colfon, has carried on the Leather Dressing business for upwards of twenty years in Boston, he has brought with him, all kinds of leather suitable for leather breeches. Leather for linings, drawers, pockets, Wash leather, Leather Breeches ready made, white allum Calfskins, suitable for Saddler's or Shoe-Maker's.—Also, as good a parcel of white allum Sheep and Lambskins, as ever was dressed. If any Trader or other, is disposed to purchase the whole or a part of the leather breeches, country produce will be received in part pay—and he will give them a bargain. Wood will not be refused.

Nov. 12, 1794.

Stebbins and Snow,

Have this day received a very large assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

among which are

BLUE, London brown, mixed, slate & fearlet broadcloths, blue and drab forrest cloths, blue, brown, and green ferges, striped elastic, and Orleans Kerseymeres, kerseynetts, coatings, green and red baizes, yellow and white flanels, rose blankets, silk crapes, poplins, Denmark fustre, cambleteens, striped and plain wildbores, black reuells, lastings, striped and plain calimanco, black and olive velvets, cordelure, denims, durants, tammies and moreens—fashionable veil shapes, cotton and worsted hose, Irish linens, cotton sheeting, coppenplate—variety of chintzes and calicoes, chintz and purple shawls, silk, worsted and leather Gloves, bandano, barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs, cotton and linen do. muslins, muslin handkerchiefs, lawns, gauzes, cambricks, modes, Persians, fancenet and tiffany—variety of plain and velvet ribbons, tastes, sewing silk twist, laces, edgings, ruffell and lasting shoes,—fore, wool, and chip hats, cotton wool, white ermine, plumes, prefs and writing paper, violins and strings, Stone Glasses, warming-pans, screws, snuffers and trays, &c.

A general assortment of Glass, Pewter, Crockery, Stone, Hard, and Cutlery Ware.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

as usual.

Linfeed Oil, Dye Stuffs and Paints.

Rum, Wine, Brandy, Molasses, Loaf & Brown Sugars, Raisins, Souchong, Hyson, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cassia, and Nutmegs—Sweeds, Ruffia and Blown Iron, German and Blistered Steel, 8d and 10d Nails, 8 by 10 Glass, Pins, Needles, Pipes, Indigo, Iron Shovels, Spades, Frying-pans, Sole Leather, &c.

All kinds of produce, skins, &c. received as usual in payment.

South-Hadley, Nov. 4. 1794.

NEW GOODS. CHEAP GOODS. GOOD GOODS!

SCARLET, Blue, and other colour'd Broad Cloths, Black and Olive Velvets, Twill'd Corduroy and Thickfetts, Twill'd Canekins, Baizes, Flanels, Coatings, &c. Variety of fashionable Buttons and Trimmings, a fine assortment of Wildbores, Cambleen, striped and plain Cambleteens, Crape, and Poplin, Modes, Sarcenetts, Laces, Muslins, and Gauzes, Bandanno and other Handkerchiefs, Laces and Edging.—a fine assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes, Chintz and purple Shawls, Ostritch Feathers, Gold and Silver Cord, a fine assortment of Tinsel Ware.—Also, Old and New Rum, Brandy, Metheglin, Salt, Tea, Sole Leather, Wool Cards, Iron Shovels, Brass Kettles, Twist and Hand Tobacco, Powder and Shot, 6 by 8 Window Glass. Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Ginger, &c. &c. to be sold, for good pay, by

SELAH NORTON.

N. B. I am under necessity to call on those indebted to me according to contract to settle forthwith, they will certainly save cost and much oblige their humble servant,

S. N.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, in October last, a light red STEER, 1 years old past, no artificial mark. White upon the belly, and on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18, 1794.

Northampton and Albany Stage.

THE Proprietors of this line inform the public, that the Stage leaves Northampton and Albany on Mondays, arrives at Pittsfield the same evening—returns to Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays—leave Albany and Northampton on Thursdays and return on Friday—from which places the passengers will be transported to Boston and Whitestown without any delay, until the 15th of April next—when they will run three times a week, leave Albany and Northampton on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and return on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—Seats can be taken at Mr. Gook's Albany—and Mr. Asahel Pease's, Northampton—the fare 4d. per mile—14lb. baggage gratis, all over at the rate of 150lb. as a passenger. The Proprietors will not be accountable for the loss of any baggage, unless received fee.

POMEROY, HUNT, & Co.

Wanted, immediately,

a quantity of WHITE BEANS, for which the highest price will be given in Salt, or any kind of GOODS, by

SIMEON GOODMAN.

Charlemont, 12th. Nov. 1794.

To be Sold, by order of

Court, on Thursday the 1st of January next, all the real estate of Daniel Sanford, late of Norwich, in the County of Hampshire, deceased, at the house of Asher Pease, inholder in said Norwich, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

JAMES CONVERSE, Admr.

Norwich, Nov. 7. 1794.

ALL Persons who wish

to employ HENRY WILKS, of Hatfield, to malt their Barley, are desired to bring or send it, before the cold weather comes on.

Hatfield. Nov. 12. 1794.

TAKEN up, about six

weeks since, a yearling STEER, striped with a swallow tail, in the near ear, and slit the under side the off ear—The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHRISTIAN KANIFF.

Northampton, Nov. 18. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the 26th of October last, a red lin'd HEIFER, two years old last Spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

RENJ. KELLOGG.

Hadley, Nov. 18, 1794.

Taken up by the subscriber, on Saturday, last,

a bay horse, three years old—past, shod all-round,—The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

ELISHA LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber on the 19th October last, a dark brown yearling STEER, with a very artificial mark—Also, a dark brown yearling HEIFER, with artificial mark. The owner, or owners, are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS MEEKINS.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber, an indented boy, named

THOMAS NUTTING, about 17 years of age, dark complexion, straight brown hair, had on and took with him, one light brown broadcloth coat, pattern veft, one pair of fuftian overalls, one pair of brown plain cloth do. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive two pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

FREDERICK LOOMER.

Hawley, Nov. 11, 1794.

TAKEN up, on the 11th inst. a dark brown MARE, supposed to be about 4 years old, natural trotter, and shod before. Also, a small roan Colt. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

ELISHA MATHER.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

Whereas LOIS, my

wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

THOMAS THAYER.

Shutesbury, Nov. 13, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *(Massachusetts)* PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1794. [NUMB. 431.]

FROM THOMAS FITZSIMONS to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Philadelphia, 22d October, 1794.

SIR,

A meeting of the merchants yesterday, they instructed their committee to inform the Secretary of State, that it is the wish of the sufferers by the depredation of the British, that persons be appointed for obtaining "the proofs in the Weft Indies, and for entering claims and appeals if it should be found necessary, and also for prosecuting those claims in Europe, that they trust the whole business will be conducted at the expence of government, and that the claimants will furnish such documents as they may be possessed of to the persons appointed."

At the same time that the committee transmit this resolution, they beg leave to refer to the Secretary of State their opinion upon this important subject, and what they believe to be the opinions of such of their fellow sufferers as they have had an opportunity of consulting.

They consider the communication of Lord Grenville to Mr. Jay, as read to them and since published, to amount to nothing more than an extension of the time for entering appeals, and a distant expectation of some compensation from Government to those the aggressions shall be unable, and they being called upon at this moment to bring forward their claims, leads them to fear that the American minister may be instructed to acquiesce in some such arrangement with there held out.

If the negociation should result in any thing like this, we are firmly perfuaded that a great proportion of the sufferers would rather abandon their claims than encounter so certain an expence for so uncertain a remedy. They are too well acquainted with the delays and expence of the British courts, and in numerous instances the property, tho' great in the aggregate, is divided into so many hands as to render it impossible to get a general agreement to join in such a prosecution.

Indeed if the common process of the courts are to be relied on, it cannot only be an object to those who have large property to perfue it, for after all the expence is incurred and the delay borne, they must have their remedy against the owners of privateers or captains of men of war who may not have the means of compensation in their power, and then only can they have recourse to the British government.

Under the influence of such opinions as these, it is not to be wondered at that the merchants should be unwilling to concur in any measures that would bind them to a general contribution: those of them who think their claims of sufficient magnitude, and have the means left, will profecute their claims; while a number of others will rely on the justice of their own country.

From inquiry of the persons met it appears that there were but few who had not already obtained authentic copies of the proceedings of the courts, though there were not many who had entered appeals. It was understood that the appeals may be entered in England, without notice to the captors from the appellants.

Should that opinion be well founded, and that the government of the United States think proper to take upon itself the profecution of the claims in England, it would be reasonable and proper that the merchants should, at their expence, obtain the proceedings of the courts; and those who met authorized us to inform you, that under that condition, they will do so.

We have thought it better, on so important a subject, to communicate to you in writing the instruction given to us and the opinion we entertain; at the same time to observe to you, Sir, that we will give every affistance in our power to government in the business for which we are chosen, and will attend at all times when you may think it necessary to call upon us.—In the discharge of the trust reposed in us, we shall probably find it necessary to correspond with the merchants in other states to collect their opinions upon this important business, and will communicate to you any information we obtain that may be deemed useful.

In behalf and by order of the Committee, I have the honor to be Sir, your most humble servant,

THOS: FITZSIMONS,

Philadelphia, Nov. , 1794.

SIR,

Although from my knowledge of the President's anxiety to procure compensation for the sufferers under British depredation, and of the measures which he had purfued, I declare to you my perfuasion, that he would approve what was proposed in your letter of the 22d ultimo; yet I could not speak indefinately until his return.

The President has appointed Mr. Samuel Bayard, a gentleman of the law in this city, and of known respectability of talents and character, to proceed immediately to London, as agent of claims and appeals.—He will fail in the Adrian, now on the point of departure for Great-Britain, from this port. He will be authorized to bind the United States, under the direction of Mr. Jay, for the costs and damages, attending the profecutions; and the necessary council will be engaged on the part of the United States.

It will be expected that the stipulation which you have made in your letter, be accurately executed to wit: That the merchants will obtain the proceedings of the courts. The expence of the records will be reimbursed by the United States.

It will be proper, however, that you obtain such information as is possessed by the department of State, of the records which have been already procured and forwarded; and I take the liberty of cautioning you against an error, into which you seem to have fallen, "that there were few who had not obtained authentic copies of the proceedings of the courts." Technical precision is not absolutely understood by unprofessional men; and therefore, what is fair to the eye, will not always refift the criticism of the courts. But as soon as correct records are got, let them be forwarded to our Minister Plenipotentiary in London. What notice may be necessary to the captors, or whether the appeals and claims ought to be entered in the Weft Indies, I will not undertake to determine; but this enquiry will be first made by Mr. Bayard, after his arrival in London, and instructions will be given to endeavour to remove every difficulty on this head.

I wish you to correspond with the persons interested in British captures in the different towns in the United States. I will send to the governors and custom house offices, copies of your letter and this, for the inspection of all concerned; and I mean also to publish the enclosed notice.

I have the honor, Sir, to be with sentiments of respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

EDM: RANDOLPH.

Thomas Fitzsimons, Esq. Chairman of the Committee of Merchants.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE to wit:

I HEREBY certify that the foregoing letter of 22d Oct. from Mr. Fitzsimons to the Secretary of State, in behalf of a Committee of Merchants of Philadelphia, and the Secretary of State's reply of the 4th inftant, are true copies of the originals.

GEO: TAYLOR, Jun. Chief Clerk.

7th November, 1794.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1.

At a meeting of the Members of the committees of Townships of the four Western Counties of Pennsylvania, and of sundry other Citizens, held at Parkinson's ferry, the 24th October 1794.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.

1st. Resolved, That in our opinion, the civil authority is now fully competent to enforce the laws and to punish both past and future offences inasmuch as the people at large are determined to support every description of civil officers in the legal discharge of their duty.

2d. Resolved, That in our opinion, all persons who may be charged or suspected with having committed any offence against the United States or this state, during the late disturbances (and who have not entitled themselves to the benefit of the act of oblivion) ought immediately to surrender themselves to the civil authority, in order to stand their trial, that if there be any such persons amongst us they are ready to surrender themselves accordingly, and that we will unite in giving our assistance to bring to justice such offenders as shall not surrender.

3d. Resolved, That in our opinion, offices of inspection may immediately be opened in the respective counties of this survey, without any danger of violence being offered to any of the officers, and that the distillers are willing and ready to enter their stills.

Messrs. William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglass, and Thomas Morton, were then appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the foregoing resolutions.

Signed,

JAMES EDGAR, *Chairman.*

Attest.

Albert Gallatin, *Sec.*

Citizens of the Army, advancing to the Western County.

SERIOUS intimations are given me that I am considered by you, as greatly criminal in the late insurrection in this country; and that though I may have shielded myself from the law by taking advantage of the terms of the amnesty proposed by the commissioners and sanctioned by the proclamation of the President, yet that I shall not escape the refentment of individuals. It would seem to me totally improbable that republican soldiers, would fully the glory of voluntary rising by a simple intemperate act. Nevertheless, as it would wound me with exquisite sensibility, to be treated with indignity, by words, or locks, short of violence, I beg leave to suggest to you, that it is a maxim of reason, that a man "shall be presumed innocent until the contrary is proved," and I give you a strong presumption of my innocence, viz. that though having the opportunity of relinquishing the country, I stand firm, and will surrender myself to the closest examination of the judges, and put myself entirely on the merit or demerit of my conduct, through the whole of the unfortunate crisis.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1794.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

OF THE UNITED STATES.

November 19.

This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States met both Hooses of the Legislature, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and delivered the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

WHEN we call to mind the gracious indulgence of Heaven, by which the American People became a nation; when we survey the general prosperity of our country, and look forward to the riches, power, and happiness to which it seems destined; with the deepest regret do I announce to you, that during your recess, some of the citizens of the United States have been found capable of an insurrection. It is done, however, to the character of our government, and to its stability, which cannot be shaken by the enemies of order, freely to unfold the course of this event.

During the session of the year 1790, it was expedient to exercise the legislative power granted by the constitution of the United States, "to lay and collect excises." In a majority of the states, scarcely an objection was heard to this mode of taxation. In some, indeed, alarms were at first conceived, until they were banished by reason and patriotism. In the four western counties of Pennsylvania, a prejudice, fostered and embittered by the artifice of men who labored for an ascendancy over the will of others, by the guidance of their passions, produced symptoms of riot and violence. It is well known that Congress did not hesitate to examine the complaints which were presented, and to relieve them, as far as justice dictated, or general convenience would permit. But the impression which this moderation made on the disinclined, did not correspond with what it deserved; the arm of delusion were no longer continued to the efforts of designing individuals.

The very forbearance to press prosecutions, was misinterpreted into a fear of urging the execution of the laws; and associations of men began to announce threats against the officers employed.——From a belief that, by a more formal concert, their operation might be defeated, certain self created societies assumed the tone of condemnation. Hence, while the greater part of Pennsylvania itself were conforming themselves to the act of excise, a few counties were resolved to frustrate them. It was now perceived, that every expectation from the tenderness which had hitherto been pursued, was unavailing, and that further delay could not create an opinion of impotency, or intefolution in the government. Legal process was, therefore, delivered to the marshal, against the rioters and delinquent distillers.

No sooner was he understood to be engaged in this duty, than the vengeance of armed men was aimed at *his* person, and the personal property of the inspector of the revenue. They fired upon the marshal, arrested him, and detained him, for some time, as a prisoner. He was obliged, by jeopardy of his life, to renounce the service of other process, on the west side of the Allegheny mountain; and a deputation was afterwards sent to him to demand a surrender of that which he *had* served. A numerous body repeatedly attacked the house of the inspector, seized his papers of office, and finally destroyed, by fire, his buildings, and whatsoever they contained. Both of these officers, from a just regard to their safety, fled to the seat of government; it being vowed, that the motives of such outrages were, to compel the resignation of the inspector; to withstand, by force of arms, the authority of the United States, and thereby to extort a repeal of the laws of excise, and an alteration in the conduct of government.

Upon the testimony of these facts, an affociate justice of the supreme court of the United States notified to me, that "in the counties of Washington and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal of that district." On this call, momentous in the extreme, I fought and weighed what might best subdue the crisis. On the one hand, the judiciary was pronounced to be fripe of its capacity to enforce the laws: Crimes, which reached the very existence of social order, were perpetrated without controul, the friends of government were insulted, abused, and overawed into silence, or an apparent acquiescence; and to yield to the treasonable fury of so small a portion of the United States, would be to violate the fundamental principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail. On the other, to array citizen against citizen—to punish the dishonor of such excesses—to encounter the expence, and other embarrassments of so distant an expedition, were steps not delicate—too chiefly intermixed with many affecting considerations, to be lightly adopted. I postponed, therefore, the summoning the militia immediately into the field: But I required them to be held in readiness, that if my anxious endeavors to reclaim the deluded, and to convince the malignant of their danger, should be fruitless, military force might be prepared to act, before the season should be too far advanced.

My proclamation of the 7th of August last, was accordingly issued, and accompanied by the appointment of commissioners who were charged to repair to the scene of insurrection. They were authorised to confer with any bodies of men, or individuals.—They were instructed to be candid and explicit, in stating the sensations which had been excited in the Executive, and his earnest wish to avoid a resort to coercion; to represent, however, that without submission, coercion *must* be the resort; but to invite them, at the same time, to return to the demeanor of faithful citizens, by such accommodations as lay within the sphere of the executive power—

pardon, too, was rendered to them by the government of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania; upon no other condition, than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws.

Although the report of the Commissioners marks their firmness and abilities, and must unite all virtuous men, by shewing that the means of conciliation have been exhausted; all of those who had committed, or abetted the tumults, did not subscribe the mild form, which was proposed as the atonement; and the indications of a peaceable temper were neither sufficiently general, nor conclusive to recommend or warrant a further suspension of the march of the Militia.

Thus, the painful alternative could not be discarded. I ordered the Militia to march, after once more admonishing the insurgents, in my proclamation of 25th of September last.

It was a task, too difficult to ascertain with precision, the lowest degree of force competent to the quelling of the insurrection. From a respect, indeed, to the economy and the ease of my fellow citizens, belonging to the militia, it would have gratified me to accomplish such an estimate. My very great reluctance to ascribe too much importance to the opposition, had its extent been accurately seen, would have been a decided inducement to the smallest efficient numbers. In this uncertainty, therefore, I put into motion fifteen thousand men, as being an army, which, according to all human calculation, would be prompt, and adequate in every view, and might perhaps, by rendering resistance desperate, prevent the effusion of blood. Quotas had been assigned to the States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia; the Governor of Pennsylvania having declared on this occasion an opinion which justified a requisition to the other States.

As Commander in Chief of the Militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, I have visited the places of general rendezvous, to obtain more exact information, and to direct a plan for ulterior movements. Had there been room for a persuasion that the laws were secure from obstruction—that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable as have not embraced the proffered terms of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends of peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance which they ought always to receive, and I trust ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent. I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and home. But succeeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done; it being now confessed, by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill-conduct of the insurgents, that their misbehavior was not pointed merely to a particular law; but that a spirit inimical to all order has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded room for the continuance of my presence with the army, it would not have been withholden; but every appearance assuring such an issue as will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper to resume my duties at the seat of government, leaving the chief command with the Governor of Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable, that in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretence, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside: the stationing of a small force for a certain period in the four western counties of Pennsylvania, will be indispensible, whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others, who may have exposed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.

Thirty days from the commencement of this session, being the legal limitation of the employment of the militia, Congress cannot be too early occupied with this subject.

Among the discussions, which may arise from this aspect of our affairs, and from the documents which will be submitted to Congress, it will not escape their observation, that not only the Inspector of the Revenue, but other officers of the United States in Pennsylvania, have from their fidelity in the discharge of their functions, sustained material injuries to their property. The obligation and policy of indemnifying them, are strong and obvious. It may also merit attention, whether policy will not enlarge this provision to the retribution of other citizens, who, though not under the ties of office, may have suffered damage by their generous exertions for upholding the constitution and the laws. The amount, even if all the injured were included, would not be great; and on future emergencies, the government would be amply repaid by the influence of an example that he, who incurs a loss in its defence, shall find a recompence in its liberality.

While there is cause to lament that occurrences of this nature should have disgraced the name, or interrupted the tranquility, of any part of our community, or should have diverted to a new application, any portion of the public resources, there are not wanting real and substantial consolations, for the misfortune. It has demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations: by furnishing an additional proof, that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty; that they feel their inseperable union: that notwithstanding all the devices which have been afed to sway them from their interest and duty, they are now as ready to maintain the authority of the laws against licentious invasions, as they were to defend their rights against usurpation. It has been a spectacle displaying to the highest advantages, the value of republican government to behold the most and the least wealthy of our citizens standing in the same ranks as private soldiers; pre-eminently distinguished by being the army of the constitution; undeterred by a march of three hundred miles over rugged mountains, by the approach of an inclement season, or by any other discouragement. Nor ought I to omit to acknowledge the efficacious and patriotic co-operation, which I have experienced from the chief Majestrates of the States, to which my requisitions have been addressed.

To every discription indeed of citizens let praise be given, but let them preserve in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the Constitution of the United States. Let them cherish it too, for the sake of those, who from every clime are daily seeking a dwelling in our land.—And when in the calm moments of reflection, they shall have retraced the origin and progress of the insurrection, let them determine, whether it has not been fomented by combinations of men, who careless of consequences and disregarding the warning truth, that those who rouse, cannot always appease a civil convulsion, have disseminated from an ignorance or perversion of facts, suspicions, jealousies, and accusations of the whole government.

Having thus fulfilled the engagement which I took, when I entered into office, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," on you, gentlemen, and the people by whom you are deputed, I rely for support.

In the arrangement to which the possibility of a similar contingency will naturally draw your attention, it ought not to be forgotten, that the militia laws have exhibited such striking defects, as could not have been supplied but by the zeal of our citizens. Besides the extraordinary expence and waste, which are not the fault of the defects; every appeal to those laws is attended with a doubt on its success.

The devising and establishing of a well regulated militia, would be a genuine source of legislative honor, and a perfect title to public gratitude. I therefore entertain a hope, that the present sessions will not pass, without carrying to its full energy the power of organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; and thus providing, in the language of the constitution, for calling them forth to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

As auxiliary to the state of our defence to which Congress cannot too frequently recur, they will not omit to enquire whether the fortifications which have been already licensed by law, be commensurate with our exigencies.

The intelligence from the army under the command of General Wayne, is a happy presage to our military operations against the hostile Indians north of the Ohio. From the advices which have been forwarded, the advance he has made, must have damped the ardor of the savages and weakened their obduracy in waging war against the United States, and yet, even at this late hour, when our power to punish them, cannot be questioned, we shall not be unable to cement a lasting peace upon termsof candour, equity, and good neighbourhood.

Towards none of the Indian tribes have overtures of friendship been spared. The Creeks in particular are covered from encroachment by the interposition of the General Government, and that of Georgia. From a desire also to remove the discontents of the Six Nations, a settlement, meditated at Presq'Isle, on Lake Erie, has been suspended; and an agent is now endeavoring to rectify any misconceptions into which they may have fallen. But I cannot refrain from again pressing upon your deliberations, the plan which I recommended at the last session, for the improvement of harmony with all the Indians within our limits, by the fixing and conducting of trading houses upon the principles then expressed.

Gentlemen of the House of representatives,

The time which has elapsed since the commencement of our fiscal measures, has developed our pecuniary resources, so as to open the way for a definitive plan for the redemption of our public debt. It is believed, that the result is such, as to encourage Congress, to consumate this work without delay. Nothing can more promise the permanent welfare of the nation, and nothing would be more grateful to our constituents: indeed, whatsoever is unfinished of our system of public credit, cannot be benefitted by procrastination, and as far as may be practicable, we ought to place that credit on grounds which cannot be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt, which must ultimately endanger all governments.

An estimate of the necessary appropriations, including the expenditures into which we have been driven by the insurrection, will be submitted to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The Mint of the United States has entered upon the coinage of the precious metals, and considerable sums of defective coins and bullion have been lodged with the director by individuals. There is a pleasing prospect that the institution will, at no remote day, realize the expectation which was originally formed of its utility.

In subsequent communications, certain circumstances of our intercourse with foreign nations will be transmitted to Congress; however, it may not be unseasonable to announce, that my policy in our foreign transactions, has been, to cultivate peace with all the world—To observe treaties with pure and absolute faith—to check every deviation from the line of impartiality—to explain what may have been misapprehended—and correct what may have been injurious to any nation; and having thus acquired the right, to lose no time in acquiring the ability, to insist upon justice being done to ourselves.

Let us unite therefore in imploring, the Supreme Ruler of nations, to spread his holy protection over these United States—to turn the machinations of the wicked to the confirming of our constitution—to enable us at all times to root out internal fedition, and put invasion to flight—to perpetuate to our country that prosperity which his goodness has already conferred, and to verify the anticipations of the government being a safeguard to human rights.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Nov. 19, 1794.

[From "*The Eastern Star,*" a new paper printed at Hallowell.]

HALLOWELL, Oct. 29.

IN our last we mentioned the murder of the wife of Pelton Warren, by Henry M'Cassling. Perhaps it may be well to state some of the circumstances which led to the horrid murder.—It appears that M'Cassling has lately become deluded in matters of religion. For some time past he principally associated himself with a party of baptists, living on a plantation back of Pittston, headed by one Stinson, and two or three others. In one of his paroxisms of religious insanity, he burnt an elegant church in the town of Pittston. He says that Stinson told him that his brother Edward Fortis, who was lately executed for the murder of Pamela Tilton, was certainly to go to heaven, and *the road to heaven was marked with blood.* M'Cassling thot that as Fortis had gone to heaven he should go there too, provided he should use the same means.—After he had reasoned himself into the propriety of going to heaven *in blood,* who should fall by his hands, was his next object of inquiry. He pitched on Mrs. Warren, went to her house and inquired after her, and finding that she had gone to visit a sick mother, about ten miles up the stream, he pursued her in a dark night, thro' woods and over rivers which were almost impassable by day. When he arrived at the fatal spot he found her sitting behind, and holding up her sick mother's head. Waiting his opportunity, he flung her back, with his left hand, and with his right drew a knife from his pocket, where he had concealed it, and instantly cut her throat, without her being able to say more than this—"*M'Cassling are you going to murder me!*" He immediately fled, but was soon arrested and committed to goal, where he must remain for the sentence which awaits him.

Fanaticism only led this poor mortal astray. Let those who have been the means, see well to it that they clear themselves of the blood which has been spilt. It seems, by his own confession, that he had not only marked out the Rev. Mr. Warren and others, as objects of destruction, but his own family he intended should fall by his hands.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

Symptoms of insurrection in Madrid.

Capt. Baird of the Brig Sullivan arrived yesterday from Ferrol, after a passage of 49 days informs, that four days before he sailed an account was received from Madrid that the guards had been doubled in the capitol, and as he was on the point of sailing an express arrived with information that the King had fled from that city. This last intelligence was not very public but he had it from the Americans confined.

Captain Baird further informs, that a French frigate, with which he fell in, had captured 16 sail of Jamaica-men, 5 of which they sunk and sent the remainder in to port.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Sept. 12, 1794.

"Two unfortunate victims (Watt and Downie) have been by the same court condemned to suffer death, in the most cruel manner, as follows: "To be hanged by their necks but not till they are dead; then to be taken down, and their entrails cut out, their hearts to be burned in their sight, and their bowels to be thrown in their faces; their bodies to be quartered, and to be at the disposal of his Majesty." Does not horror seize your heart? Do not tears dim your eyes? Does not indignation swell every fense, at reading this wonderful barbarish sentence, especially when you are informed that these crime is walking in the same path for reform that Muir and Palmer walked, and perhaps a step further? Such is the punishment of *all*, or for those, who dare openly to shew their disapprobation of corrupt Statecraft, and diabolical Piteh-craft; you may view yourself happy (among all your inconveniences) that you have escaped from our house of bondage.

"We seem here, in a national view, to be fast hastening on to ruin and destruction, tho' it cannot be known to what extent the industry of the people may furnish the powers that are," with means sufficient to subdue the German butchers to extinguish the French Republicans, or to deceive themselves into silent submission; but certain it is, that millions are leaving the land, to fill German Coffers; and the industry of unborn generations is pawned, to pay the interest of money borrowed for that purpose, and to keep things true as "they are."

Extract of a letter from General Wayne's army, dated

Grand Glaize, Sept. 11.

"Since my last, written from this place, no occurrences worthy of remark, has transpired. We have been delayed thus long for the purpose of putting Fort Defiance in such a state of defence as to repel the efforts of British force, should it happen that a war with Great Britain take place. Our continuance here will be but one day longer, when the army will take up the line of march for the Old Miami Towns, where General Harmar escaped the Savages in October '90. There, it is intended to establish a strong fort, which will be considered as the Grand Depot. This post will be regular and well garrisoned. When a fort or fortress is built in the villages of the Indians, there is not the smallest doubt but they will flock in to us. Indeed, since the defeat we gave them on the 20th ult. we have neither seen nor heard from them. Their wives and children have been, I suppose, their last care: To support them they have been obliged to separate and hunt in small parties.

"Forty miles below us, we have destroyed innumerable acres of corn; and gardens finely cultivated have afforded us vegetables in abundance. Upon the fullest calculation we must have destroyed between three and four hundred thousand bushels of grain. It will, therefore, be impossible for the savages to live through the winter, unless their friends, the British, are remarkably kind to them. This kindness will, no doubt, be extended to a few tribes, but I much doubt whether they will be able to furnish the whole.

"We are all strangers to the politics of the Atlantic, but expect our victory will be a subject of great importance among you. Indeed, before the budding of the leaves again, I hope to hail you with the glad tidings of PEACE.

"I have been so long immured in the wilds that my first entrance into a civilized country would, I believe, bring tears into my eyes."

THE Partnership of BRIDGMAN & RICE, is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved.

All persons having accounts open with them, are desired to call on said Bridgmans for settlement.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.
AARON RICE.

Northampton, Nov. 28, 1794.

WARSAW, August 6.

The Russian troops have been beaten at Cracow. The Polish General has sequestered all the money belonging to the Duke of Courland. The Polish army, which acts in Prussia, has not been left successful. In the latest Skirmish, Oliwetzka and Vilsan, are in the possession. The Prussians and Polanders opened the entrenchments of Pinitzinke by storm. The Prussian rear guard has been cut to pieces by their cavalry, and the Prussian General could only rally with difficulty the remains of his forces to retreat to the frontiers. The Russian Gen. Repnin, was killed in the action of Kalisz. Another division of the Poles, has thrown itself into Sandomir.

They have out-lawed the traitor Wielhorski, convicted for having given up Cracow, for three thousand ducats.

COPENHAGEN, August 20.

Sweden and Denmark have demanded the withdrawing of the Cabinet of London. The audacious pirates carrying the British flag, and encouraged by that government, have a long time insulted the neutrality and independence of the North. Many of those ships have failed to join the allied squadron in the sound, which with some ships of the line expected, will form the finest ever seen in the Baltic.

STOCKHOLM, August 12.

The Russian Ambassador, Romanzow, has delivered to the Swedish Minister the declaration of the Cabinet of *Petersburg*, in answer of the demand made of the last to deliver up *Artrefield*, provided he should find no asylum in *Russia*—That the Court of *Russia* would act in this circumstance, as the Court of *Sweden* had done in the beginning of the present century, when it refused to deliver up some Russian Rebels who had put themselves under their protection. The Russian Minister returned to *Petersburg* under pretext of arranging his affairs, but this retreat, so soon after the declaration which we are to make, has excited fuspicions of an approaching rupture. The change in the Russian Ministry, by the dismission of *Osterman* and *Bordwisk* seems to confirm it. It is remarked, that the Swedish Minister has obtained of the Regent leave of absence for a month.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.

A gentleman of considerable political information, was so kind as to extract for us the following paragraph, from a letter, which he has received from *Bourdeaux*, dated Sept. 19.—"An attempt has been made to assassinate the famous Talien.—He received three wounds—none of which are mortal. He is in a fair way of recovery. Barere was also struck by the arm of an assassin. His wound is but slight."

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

Three large French ships armed en flute have been spoken with on our coast, which by their sailed from France in Company with a fleet bound to the West-Indies with 20,000 men on board.

Intelligence is received from Canada that the Western Posts are certainly to be abandoned by the British.

We have received information that the treaty with the six nations was concluded about a fortnight past, to the entire satisfaction of our commissioner, who is now on his return.

Extract of a letter from Havre, dated October 8, 1794.

"The new minister appointed in the room of Fauchet, whose name I understood is Howard, will go out soon, but I fancy with till some new commercial regulations are adopted to flatter the American with nominal advantages, which they will make great boast of, but which I do not expect will amount to much.

"The 9th inst. Barrere, Collot D'Herbois and Billaud Varrennes, were denounced in the Convention by Legendre, and understood, the opening of the 9th instant when I left Paris, that they were arrested and about to have their trial.—They are considered as the leading heads of the Jacobins, and are significantly denominated the tail of Robespierre. I suppose they will fall—If, so, the moderates, the reasonable and well meaning of the Convention and Committees, will take the lead, and put an end to that bloody system. Indeed since that of Robespierre, executions have become very rare, and never take place unjustly; and the prisons will soon be empty."

BOSTON, November. 27.

Of French triumphs!

The ketch Eliza, which left Bourdeaux the 18th of October, and arrived at Salem, on Sunday, the 23d inst. brings the agreeable intelligence of the further progress of the French arms into Spain and Dutch Brabant.—On the 17th September, General Jourdan drove 18,000 Austrians from their entrenchments, at Esmeux, and Spaa, seven hundred prisoners, twenty pieces of cannon, three flags, one hundred horses, an two thousand killed and wounded, were the fruits of this victory. On the succeeding day, the republican general forced Reckham and Stockham. Aix la Chapelle furrendered, and Maestricht was vigorously invelled.—Immense stores of provisions were reaped from this investment. On the 22d September, were announced, to the convention, the capture of Keiserlautern—which had been retaken from the French by a junction of the enemy's forces—and of Creutznar, which commands the sluices of Boisseduc on the right of the Meuse. The acquisitions, by this capture, are 5000 men, 29 pieces of cannon, 4000 muskets, and 30,000 pounds of powder. On the same day, were announced, to the convention, the capture of 30 vessels of the enemy and the sinking of 9—

On the 18th of September, the army in Italy drove a junction of troops, who were destined to act against Savoy, from their entrenchments—killed and wounded 1000 men, and captured provisions, sufficient for a month's supply. On the succeeding day the Spaniards attacked, and were repulsed with great loss, by the French, near Belle garde. * On the 24th of September, an army of 6000 Spaniards were defeated by the *Leutideau* bravery of 600 republicans.

On the 26 September, the invincible Jourden was pursuing his triumphant march, at the head of his victorious army The panic struck Austrians were precipitately flying before him, and withdrawing their forces from Coblonze. §

At no period, since the revolution commenced, have the affairs of France worn a brighter aspect—To their victories abroad, they have united moderation at home; and the freedom of discussion, which now reigns in the debates of the convention, has created as many *friends* to the republic, as all its armies have routed *foes*, from the splendid campaigns of Dumourier, to the late glorious victory on the Rhine.

* A strong place of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennes, above the defile of Perthuis, on the frontiers of Catalonia.

§ A large and handsome town of Germany; seated on the west bank of the Rhine, Seventeen miles east of Juliers; and fortified, in the ancient manner, with strong walls, flanked with eighty three large towers, and surrounded with three ditches.

BLESSINGS OF FEDERALISM.

The public are informed occasionally of the progress of our country in the arts of peace, under the auspices of a government which secures to every man the acquisition of his industry, the possession of life, liberty and property.

We hear from Nantucket, that there are now building on that island ten ships, from two to three hundred tons each—that there were lately in port belonging to the island upwards of thirty sail of the same description of vessels, besides others—that the whale fishery from thence has been very successful the past season—that every citizen has full employ—and that such was the general competence there enjoyed, that not a single person was dependent on public provision for his support.

Extract of a letter from an American in London, dated Sept. 14, received by the Sanson

"The French have discovered an instrument which they call a Telegraphe, by which they convey dispatches 100 miles in three hours. It may appear to you almost impossible, but you may depend upon its being true. The convention has sent dispatches to Lisle (about 120 miles) in the morning, and had answers before they separated for dinner. They can send dispatches from the army in Flanders to the army in Spain in one day.

"The plan of the Telegraphe is by beacons on the heights, at the distance of 12 or 15 miles from each other; in all these glasses are placed. The words to be conveyed are exhibited on the first—read, & exhibited by a short progress at the second; and so on through the whole line. What the processis for copying the words so expeditiously, and for throwing such a body of light as to make them appear visible at such a distance, we know not, but it is clear that the experiment has complete success. Conde surrendered at 6 o'clock in the morning; at the meeting of the convention at 9 o'clock the same day it was announced to them."

UNITED STATES COINAGE.

Some of the Dollars now coining at the mint of the United States, have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the Editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a *Head*, with flowering tresses, incircled by *fifteen Stars*, and has the word "LIBERTY" at the top, and the date 1794 at the bottom. On the reverse, is the *Bald Eagle*, enclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words—"*United States of America.*" The exergue is well milled, indented in which are the words "*One Dollar, or unit :*" "*Hundred Cents.*" The *taut ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability, and currency. They will be improved upon.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from New-York, a fresh supply of European and India

GOODS,

Which make him a universal assortment, among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all sizes, Bandanos, and other handkerchiefs, Stuff Goods of all kinds, also, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewise a large quantity of London, Bristol, and this Country Pewter, Brass Kettles of all sizes, and a large assortment of Hard Ware, W. I. Goods as usual—as he is dealing altogether for ready pay, he flatters himself that the above goods will come so low as to meet the approbation of his customers.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1794.

A. S. A WHITE,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has lately received a fresh assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Which with his former assortment make it very complete, which will befold very low for Cash, or on his usual credit.

Also, W. I. Rom, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Ginger, Chocolate, Bohea Tea, Codfish, which will be sold low for cash.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 3, 1794.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flanels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Moreens, Durants, Velvets and Thicksets, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Chiliab & W. Smith,

HAVE just received a large and general assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, which they determine to sell on very reasonable terms.

Also, Want to purchase Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Flax, Butter, &c. or 12, likely horses, by the 15th of this month.

N. B. All persons who are indebted to them, whose time of credit is expired, are desired to call and settle them by the first of next month—unless they are settled by that time, they may depend on being called on in a more disagreeable way.

Hadley, Dec. 2, 1794.

MALT WORKS.

THE Public are hereby notified that the subscriber's Malt Works are in good repair, furnished with a new Tile Kiln, to dry with charcoal—those however, who prefer their Malt dried with wood shall be gratified—and as early made malt is much the best; those who wish it made at said works, are requested to forward their Barley as soon as possible.

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Those who are indebted to said Prescott, are urged to make payment immediately in Cash, Barley, or any other Grain.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 18th ult. a light forrel MARE, and sucking Colt, three years old last spring, shod before trois all. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOEL RUST.

Westampton, Dec. 2. 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton meadow, a red Heifer Calf, her ears appear to have been frozen off. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

SIMEON BUTLER,

A This *Bookstore & Bindery*, has this day received from New-York, a small assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following, viz—

Large and small Bibles.
Enfield's Sermons,
Paradise Loft,
Chesterfield's Letters
Newton's Letters,
Domestic Medicine,
Chefelden's Anatomy.
Cullen's Practice, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Medical Pocket Book.
Hamilton's Midwifery.
Hamilton's Treatise,
Wallis on Diseases,
Morse's Univeral Geography, 2 vol.
do. Abridged,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Art of Speaking,
Seneca's Morals,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Monitor.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Religious Courtship
Roderick Random, 2 vol.
Rowe's Letters,
Clarissa Harlow, 8 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Citizen of the World 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Beauties of Sterne,
Life of Dr. Franklin.
Rochefacault's Maxims.
Robinson Crusoe,
Baron Trenck,
Young's Night Thoughts.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Principles of Politeness.
Robert Boyle,
History of the French Revolution, 2 vol.
Rofi Latin Grammar
Riggs' do. do.
Young's Dictionary
Latin Accidence,
Greek Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic, do. Abridged,
Young Man's best Companion.
School Master's Assistant.
Ready Reckoner,
American Clerk's Magazine.
Economy of human life.
Watts' Lyric Poems,
Testaments, per doz. or single.
Perry's Dictionary,
Psalms,
Psalms and Hymns,
Little Reader's Assistant.
Prompter,
Moir's Trial,
Gerrald's do.
Rowan's do.
Margrotis' do.
Paine's age of Reason.
Examination, do.
Barlow's Letters and Poems.
do. Advice,
Priestley's Letter,
Prospects of the War
Select Stories,
Death of Abel,
do. Cain,
Boston Magazine,
Political Morality by Robertsierre,
Comick Songs,
Chap Books,
Children's Books, per hundred.
Spelling Books,
Webster's and Perry's
wholesale and retail.
Blank Books of all sizes.
Merchant's Account Books.

COMEDIES.

Sege of Belgrade,
Mourning Bride,
Battle of Hexham,
Columbus,
Mermaid,

STATIONARY.

English Paper, Writing, Letter, Marble, Embroidered and Wrapping do.
Memorandum Books
Holland Quills, per. hundred.
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Court Plaister,
Black Sand,
Sand Boxes,
Ink Cases,
do. Stands,
Black Lead Pencils,
do. do. Sliding,
Office Penknives,
and Cases.
Penknives of different qualities.
Red Morocco Pocket Books.
Black Leather do.
Morocco Purses,
Slates and Slatepencils.
Gold Leaf,
Morocco Leather,
Ladies Gilt Lockets and Pins.
Roman Waiters,
Razors and Cases,
Knives and Forks,
Smelling Bottles,
Knee Buckles, and Children's Clasps,
Bread Baskets,
Sleive Buttons,
Snuffer Trays,
Tooth Brushes,
Powder Flasks,
Pins,
Tobacco,
Snuff,
Segars, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A

Collection of the Newest COTILLIONS and COUNTRY DANCES, to which is added instances of ill Manners to be carefully avoided by Youth of both sexes, by

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Dancing Master.

Merchants, in the adjacent towns who wish to purchase any of the above articles, are most cordially invited to call on said Butler, where they will be supplied on moderate terms. Constant attendance given, and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude. All Persons indebted, whose time of credit has expired are requested to make payment.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1794.

WHEREAS *SARAH* my wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

JOHN WELCH.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Taken up on the 15th ult. a red lined HEIFER, one year old, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

IT being provided by the Seventeenth Article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, now subsisting between the United States of America and the French Republic, "That no shelter or refuge "shall be given in the ports of either of "said nations to such as shall have made "prize of the subjects, people or property "of either of the parties; but if such shall "come in, being forced by stress of "weather, or the dangers of the sea, all "proper measures shall be vigorously used, "that they depart, and retire from thence "as soon as possible."—And the Secretary of State for the Government of the said United States, having by the Letter of the 10th of October last, informed me that "M. FAUCHET, the Minister of the French "Republic, near the United States, ap-"prehends from circumstances which have "been experienced, that unless prompt & "decisive measures are adopted in the "several ports in regard to Vessels hostile "to the French Nation, and bringing in "French prizes, the branch before recit-"ed, of the Treaty, will become null;" And the said Secretary having requested that measures may be taken to preserve that branch of the Treaty inviolate, by Vessels hostile to the French Nation receiving comfort in the out-ports of the Commonwealth:

I HAVE THEREFORE, in compliance, with the request of the Government of the United States, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, requiring all Officers, Civil and Military, within this Commonwealth, to take all legal and proper measures, and to use and practice all diligence, for the effectual support of the above recited Article in the said Treaty.

AND I do hereby enjoin it upon them to prevent any breach thereof, if such should be attempted in any, and especially those ports distant from the Capital, and immediately to give information of the same, with their proceedings thereon, to the Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth, that such further measures may be taken, if any shall be necessary, as may be suited to the faith of Nations, and the solemnity of National Treaties.—And I have reason to expect that the good People of the Commonwealth will cheerfully afford their aid in support of the Laws of the land.

Given at Boston, in the said Commonwealth, the third day of November, in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Nineteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

SAMUEL ADAMS.

Attest,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'y.

FROM THE EASTERN STAR,
of October 1.

ON Tuesday last, was executed at Dresden in the county of Lincoln, Edmund Fortis, a negro man, who appeared to be between 30 and 40 years of age, for a rape and murder, committed on the body of PAMELA TILTON of Vassalborough—a young girl about 14 years of age. The unhappy man was indicted for this offence at the supreme judicial court, he pleaded guilty to the charge, and received sentence of death. He manifested every appearance of a sincere repentance of his sins—but it is hard to say whether, during his confinement, his mind was directed to a proper sense of his situation—as he was visited by the clerical order of all persuasions, whose directions were very variant, if we may believe his own words. A sensible and judicious sermon was preached on the occasion, by the rev. Mr. Winclip of Woolwich, though very much against the inclination of the prisoner, as he was desirous of having some one of the Baptist order, perform all the exercises of the last sad scene of his life. His execution was attended by a very great concourse of spectators—at least *three thousand*; and we were sorry to observe so many of the fair sex solicitous to behold him. No doubt their views were innocent—but such scenes, to the tender and delicate mind, too often have a most pernicious effect. Instead of solemn and grave countenances, we beheld too many stools erected for the sale of liquor, and the whole indicated a mere festivity of mirth and indecorum. Intoxication, quarreling and fighting were here to be seen—It is to be wished that some method may be taken to impress the minds of the multitude with more seriousness in future.

The High Sheriff and all the under officers, we are happy to say, behaved with propriety and seriousness, and set an example worthy of imitation.

Messrs. Editors, by inserting the following in the Eastern Star you will oblige a customer.

VIEWING the conduct of many upon the late execution of an unhappy wretch, my mind was exceedingly agitated, and am at loss to account for conduct so contradictory to every principle of humanity and refinement.

Does it arise from a vain curiosity to see something new? or can any one be so lost to every feeling of sympathy and pity, as to delight in scenes of distress and wretchedness? Charity refuses to attribute it to the latter, and reason blushes to say, that curiosity should induce so many (otherwise sensible) into such a ridiculous and stupid mode of conduct.

That the seeing a person suffer condign punishment, should be productive of any salutary effect upon the future conduct of the beholders, is absurd to suppose; and it is equally ridiculous to believe that any one went with that intention: It must therefore originate from vain and foolish curiosity in some, and to gratify a malicious and revengeful disposition in others. But what shall we say of the softer sex? what reasons can they offer in justification of their conduct, what motives could be sufficient to shock the delicacy of every fair.

That his most barbarous and inhuman conduct towards the innocent victim of his brutality should excite their indignation as well as horror, is not strange; but that they should have the hardness and curiosity to see him receive the due reward of his crimes, upon the gallows, is surprising indeed.

It has been observed by those who have been present upon like occasions, that they never saw so many ugly faces in any assembly as at that—I muft therefore conclude, however uncharitable it may appear, that, from the circumstance of their being met upon such an occasion, their faces were a just index of their minds.

TRIM.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE new dwelling house, with one acre of land, lately occupied by Messrs. Murray and Bennet, standing in the center of Ashfield, with an excellent cellar under the whole, peculiarly fitnated for a tavern-keeper, or Merchant; perhaps no stand in this county is more advantageously situated for a trader as it lies in the heart of a Country, abounding with beef, pork, wheat, &c. &c. from which he might reap great profit.

Also, a Building and apparatus complete for manufacturing Potash within a few rods of said house. Also, Three rights of land in Vermont, two of which lie in the town of Victory and one in Woodbery. Also, an excellent pasture lying in Wharley, well fenced and watered. Enquire of

I. MALTBY.

Hatfield, October 27, 1794.

Aaron Clapp, Jun.
AND COMPANY,

ARE opening at their store near the meeting-house, in Southampton, an assortment of GOODS, which they are determined to sell on as reasonable terms as any traders in the county, for ready pay or short credit.

Most kinds of produce will be taken in payment for the above Goods.

Southampton, Nov. 11, 1794.

To be Sold, a very excellent farm

in Chesterfield, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about thirty acres of which is under improvement, with a convenient dwelling house and barn, likewise, a wood and corn house. Said Farm, lays about one mile and a half South of the meeting-house—any person inclining to purchase may know the particulars by applying to

ALEXANDER PHILLIPS,
living on the premises.

Nov. 12, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber, on the 14th of September, a black, two years old HEIFER, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH RICE.

Conway, Oct. 25, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber in June last, a light red STEER, one year old past, with several artificial marks, forehead and belly, and end of his tail white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JONATHAN CURTIS.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 10th inst. an iron grey Horse, lately owned by Josiah Shaw of Cummington, is about 14 hands high, natural pacer, supposed to be 25 years old. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.*

SETH PARSONS.

Northampton, Nov. 12, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident Proprietors of land lying in Ashfield, that their LANDS are taxed, in State, Town, County and Ministers taxes, committed to me to collect, for the year 1793.

State-Tax.

1st Division,		f.	d.	5th. div	f.	d.
Lot.	No.					
	48	1	0		22	0 9
	47	1	0		41	0 9
2d. div.	61	1	6		46	0 9
3d. div.	49	1	6		42	0 9
	16	6	9		57	0 9
	36	1	3		50	0 9
	60	1	3		37	0 6
	25	1	3		47	0 6
	44	1	0		49	0 9
4th. div.	11	0	9		17	0 9
	12	0	9		29	0 9
	27	0	9		61	0 9

Town-Tax.

1st. div.	f.	d.	q.		f.	d.	q.
43	1	11	0		27	1	3 1
2d. div. 61	2	10	2	5th. div	52	1	3 1
3d. div. 49	2	10	2		22	1	3 1
16	1	5	1		41	1	3 1
36	2	4	3		46	1	3 1
25	2	4	3		42	0	11 2
60	2	4	3		57	1	3 1
37	1	11	0		37	1	3 1
44	1	11	0		47	0	11 2
4th. div. 19	1	3	1		49	0	3 3
41	1	3	1		17	1	3 1
37	1	3	1		29	1	3 1
26	1	3	1		61	1	3 1

Minister-Tax.

1st. div.	f.	d.	q.		f.	d.	q.
43	1	0	0	5th. div	52	0	9 0
2d. div. 61	1	6	0		22	0	9 0
3d. div. 49	1	6	0		41	0	9 0
16	0	9	0		46	0	9 0
36	1	3	0		42	0	9 0
60	1	3	0		57	0	9 0
25	1	3	0		50	0	9 0
37	1	0	0		47	0	6 0
44	1	0	0		49	0	3 0
4th. div. 21	0	9	0		17	0	9 0
27	0	9	0		29	0	9 0
37	0	9	0		61	0	9 0
26	0	9	0				

UNLESS said taxes are payed on or before the last Thursday of January next, so much of said lands will be sold at Public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Zacheriah Field, innholder, in said Ashfield, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes with intervening charges.

NATHAN BACHELOR, Col.
Ashfield, Nov. 12, 1794.

Fall and Winter Goods.

Robert Breck, and Son,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received, a large and very general supply of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE GOODS, which they offer on their usual low terms—They have likewise in addition, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Raisins, Coffee, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Tea, Shott, 4d. and 20d. Nails, Brads of all sizes, Frying Pans, Warming do. Brass Kettles, Shovels and Tongs, Pistols, Russian Sables for Muffs, Salmon, Linseed Oil, a quantity of best oil-table Russia Iron, a general assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, Iron Hollow do. for which most articles of produce taken in payment.

☞ Produce Sells High.

ALL PERSONS indebted to ROBERT BRECK, and SON, whose notes and accounts are one year old and upwards, are hereby notified, that unless they are settled by the first of January 1795, they will be immediately put in suit without further notice *without distinction.*

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax, and Butter will be received in payment.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber,

an indented boy, named THOMAS NUTTING, about 17 years of age, dark complexion, streight brown hair, had on and took with him, one light brown broadcloth coat, pattern vest, one pair of fustian overalls, one pair of brown plain cloth do. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, shall receive two pence reward, and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting him, as they would avoid the penalty of the law.

FREDERICK LOOMER.

Hawley, Nov. 11, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, in October last, a light red STEER, 1 years old past, no artificial mark. White upon the belly, and on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SIMEON BARTLETT.

Williamsburgh, Nov. 18, 1794.

*** *For SALE, a good Team HORSE.—Enquire of the Printer. Nov. 12, 1794.*

CASH Given for CLEAN COTTON and LINEN RAGS.

LEVI SHEPHARD,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

Which are now ready for sale—he is now opening also a very general assortment of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS, suitable for the season, amongst which are superfine Broad-Cloths, Kerseymere and Coatings, of various colours,—Bolton Cloths—Likewise Dye Stuffs, and Painters Colours, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Pitch, Varnish, Leaf, and Brown Sugars, West-India and New-England Rum, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Gin by the case, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Coffee, Raw Chocolate—German and the best Hungary Steel for edge tools.—Also a quantity of Hollow Ware, such as Pot Ash Kettles, Spiders, pails ditto, Pots, Carr and Waggon Boxes, &c.

Said SHEPHARD, has for sale 6 Hhds. St. Croix, Rum, 4 Casks Malaga Wine, 12 Qbls. New Rum, 2 Pipes best French Brandy, 3 Tons, best Philadelphia Iron, 2 hhds. Brown and one ditto Loaf Sugar.

At the same place is wanted a quantity of Bees-Wax, Oats, Barley, and good well dressed FLAX, that has never been put into damp Cellars, in consequence of which some hundreds of pounds was totally lost the last year.

Northampton, Nov. 10, 1794.

Sylvester Woodbridge,

Has just received a fresh supply of Iron, Hard Ware, and W. I. GOODS, suitable for all seasons, among which are Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins, &c. Also, Russia Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Iron Hollow Ware, Crockery and Earthen do. Also, a few articles in the Medical Line, as steel—all which he is now selling on the lowest terms for cash, he also receives in payment Pork, Beef, Lard, Bees-Wax, Tallow, Butter, Cheese, Flax-Seed, all kinds of Grain, Flax, and most kinds of country produce. He also wants to purchase a quantity of white Oak Barrel Staves and Heading, for which good pay, and a generous price will be given.

He calls on all those indebted to him by Book or Note, to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to discharge the numerous demands that lie against him.

He with regret, informs such as neglect thiscall, that one more expensive and alarming awaits them, which he think it requires not the spirit of prophecy to foresee, will issue in unfeigned repentance.

Southampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

Wanted, immediately,

a quantity of WHITE BEANS, for which the highest price will be given in Silk, or any kind of GOODS, by

SIMEON GOODMAN.

Charlemont, 12th. Nov. 1794.

ALL Persons who wish

to employ HENRY WILKS, of Hatfield, to malt their Barley, are desired to bring or send it, before the cold weather comes on.

Hatfield, Nov. 12, 1794.

TAKEN up, about six

weeks since, a yearling STEER, marked with a swallow tail, in the near ear, and the under side of the off ear—The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHRISTIAN KANIFF.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

Strayed from the Subscriber

on the 26th ult. a fow SWINE—if any artificial mark, unknown. Whoever will return said Swine or give information where the may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

JOSEPH H. BRECK.

Northampton, Nov. 3, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the subscriber, on the 26th of October last, a red lin'd HEIFER, two years old last Spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJ. KELLOGG.

Hadley, Nov. 18, 1794.

Taken up by the subscriber,

on Saturday, last, a bay horse, three years old past, shod all round,—The owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

ELISHA LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1794.

Whereas LOIS, my

wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

THOMAS THAYER.

Shutesbury, Nov. 15, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1794. [NUMB. 432.]

SIMEON BUTLER,

At his *Bookstore & Bindery*, has this day received a full assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following, viz—

Large and small Bibles.
Enfield's Sermons,
Paradise Lost,
Cheverbuck's Letters,
Newton's Letters,
Domestic Medicine,
Children's Anatomy,
Collins's Practice, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Medical Pocket-Book,
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Wallis on Diseases,
Morse's Universal Geography, 2 vol.
Dr. Abridged,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Art of Speaking,
Secret's Morals,
Ladies' and Gentleman's Monitor,
Perdita, 2 vol.
Religious Courtship
Roderick Random, 2 vol.
Ramsay's Letters,
Lincoln Harlow, 3 vol.
Pool of Quality, 3 vol.
Citizen of the World 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Beauties of Sterne,
Life of Dr. Franklin,
Rochefaucult's Maxims,
Robinson Crusoe,
Seven Thrones,
Young's Night Thoughts,
Child of Youth, 2 vol.
Principles of Politeness,
Robert Boyle,
History of the French Revolution, 2 vol.
Pike's Latin Grammar
Pope's do. do.
Young's Dictionary
Latin Accidence,
Greek Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic, do. Abridged,
Young Man's best Companion,
School Master's Assistant,
Ready Reckoner,
American Clerk's Magazine,
Economy of human life,
Watts' Lyric Poems,
Testaments, per doz. or single,
Perry's Dictionary,
Psalms,
Psalms and Hymns,
Little Reader's Assistant,
Trumpets, per doz.
Child's Trial,
Gerald's do.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Collection of the Newest COTILLIONS and COUNTRY DANCES, to which is added instances of ill Manners to be carefully avoided by Youth of both sexes, by

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Dancing Master.

Merchants, in the adjacent towns wish to purchase any of the above articles, are most cordially invited to call on said Butler, where they will be supplied on moderate terms. Constant attendance given, and the favours gratefully acknowledged with gratitude.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

Have just received a new supply of GROCERIES, likewise, Hollow Ware, Bar Iron and Steel, 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Window Glass, 20d. 10d 8d. and 4d—Nails, Brads of all sizes,—Also, an assortment of Wines. All which will be sold on reasonable terms. They want to purchase PORK and BEEF.

☞ ALL Persons who are indebted to them whose notes and accounts have been due more than a year—and all others whose debts are due by agreement, that are not paid by the 15th day of December next, will be put in suit without distinction.

Hadley, Nov. 18 1794.

Taken up on the 15th

ult. a red lined HEIFER, one year old, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

WHEREAS SARAH my wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.

JOHN WELCH.

Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

November 21, 1794.

Ordered, That Mr. King, Mr Ellsworth, and Mr. Izard, the committee who drafted the address to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session, wait on him to know at what time and place it will be convenient for him that it should be presented—The President of the United States acquainted them that he would meet the Senate tomorrow at twelve o'clock, at his own house, for that purpose.

November 22.

This day, the Senate waited on the President of the United States, and presented the following address, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress at the opening of the session.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,

WE receive with pleasure, your speech to the two houses of Congress; in it we perceive renewed proofs of that vigilant & paternal concern for the prosperity, honor and happiness of our country, which has uniformly distinguished your past administration.—

Our anxiety arising from the licentious and open resistance to the laws, in the western counties in Pennsylvania, has been increased by the proceedings of certain self-created societies, relative to the laws and administration of the government—proceedings in our apprehension, founded in political error, calculated, if not intended, to disorganize our government, and which, by inspiring deluded hopes of support, have been influential in misleading our fellow citizens in the scene of insurrection.

In a situation so delicate and important, the lenient and persuasive measures which you adopted, merit and receive our affectionate approbation: these failings to procure the proper effect, and coercion having become inevitable, we have derived the highest satisfaction from the enlightened patriotism, and animating zeal with which the citizens of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, have rallied around the standard of Government in opposition to anarchy and insurrection.

Our warm and cordial acknowledgments are due you, Sir, for the wisdom and decision with which you arrayed the militia, to execute the public will, and to them for the distinguished zeal, and alacrity, with which they obeyed your summons.

The example is precious to the theory of our government, and confers the highest honour upon the patriots who have given it.

We shall readily concur in such further provisions for the security of internal peace and a due obedience to the laws as the occasion manifestly requires.

The effectual organization of the militia and a prudent attention to the fortification of our ports and harbours, are subjects of great national importance, and, together with the other measures you have been pleased to recommend, will receive our deliberate consideration.

The success of the troops under the command of General Wayne, cannot fail to produce essential advantages. The pleasure with which we acknowledge the merits of that gallant General and army, is enhanced by the hope that their victories will lay the foundation of a just and durable peace with the Indian tribes.

At a period so momentous in the affairs of nations, the temperate, just and firm policy that you have pursued in respect to foreign powers, has been eminently calculated to promote the great and essential interest of our country, and has created the fairest title to the public gratitude and thanks.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Nov. 22d, 1794.

The President's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,

Among the occasions, which have been afforded, for expressing my sense of the zealous and steadfast co operation of the Senate, in the maintenance of government; none has yet occurred, more forcibly demanding my unqualified acknowledgments, than the present.

Next to the conscionsness of upright intentions, it is the highest pleasure to be approved by the enlightened representatives of a free nation. With the satisfaction therefore, which arises from an unalienable attachment to public order, do I learn, that the Senate discountenance those proceedings which would arrogate the direction of our affairs, without any degree of authority derived from the people.

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flag to the feet of the president, who gave him the fraternal embrace, amidst loud shouts of *Vive la Republique!*

Account of some of the modes of punishment instituted by the present dey of Algiers.

ALL those who are convicted of a conspiracy or treason, are impaled; that is, a sharp split run up their body, on which they are to writhe in torment until they die. Others are bound hand and foot, and cast from a high wall or tower upon an iron hook, where they are sometimes fastened by the belly, head, or other parts of the body, where they sometimes languish many days, until death puts an end to their torments. Many are tied with a rope about their middle, and with four sharp spikes, to a cross against the city wall; they are tore alive by piece meal; others are brayed to pieces in a mortar.

They have another mode of punishment, which exceeds every idea of Indian barbarity. Two hooks are fixed at a gallows, the one fastened to a short, the other to a long chain. The malefactor is forced up the ladder with the executioner, who thrusting the hook through his left hand, hangs him by it on the shortest chain: then to the longest he fastens him by the sole of his foot, where he hangs some days in the most insufferable torments, until he dies.

Dr. FRANKLIN's OPINION,

Extract of a letter written by the late Dr. FRANKLIN, when in France to the late Dr. MATHER, of Boston.

"This powerful monarchy (speaking of the French) continues its friendship for the United States. It is a friendship of the utmost importance to our security, and should be carefully cultivated. Britain has not yet well digested the loss of its dominion over us, and has still at times some flattering hopes of recovering it. Accidents may increase those hopes, and encourage dangerous attempts. A breach between us and France, would infallibly bring the English again upon our backs; and yet we have some wild heads among our countrymen who are endeavoring to weaken that connection.

Let us preserve our reputation by performing our engagements, our credit by fulfilling our contracts, and our friends, by gratitude and kindness; for we know not how soon we may again have occasion for all of them.

B. FRANKLIN.

"*Passy May* 12, 1794.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.

The Answer of his Excellency Governor LEE Commander in Chief of the Federal Volunteers, to the Address of the Washington Committee.

YOUR declarations of the good intentions of the people of Washington county, who have been pleased to depute you to present to me certain papers containing assurances of fidelity to government, cannot but excite the most agreeable sensations in my breast. To restore happiness to our deluded fellow citizens of this country, by restoring to them the complete enjoyment of the blessings flowing from the government established by the people of the United States, is the chief object of the advance of the army under my command, and its stay here will depend on the execution of the work.

Those individuals to whom may justly be attributed the awful crisis which has arrived, among the many groundless tales which they have industriously circulated to mislead their fellow-citizens in the pursuit of their wicked and ambitious schemes, told them that the excise law was odious to the people, that the administration was corrupt, that British gold and British influence swayed the measures of Congress, and that under this load of complicated guilt it was only necessary to erect the standard of opposition to government, to secure the accomplishment of their misguided wishes.

Unfortunately for our peace, and our happiness, you believed their assertions, and a species of violence disgraceful to the name and character of the United States ensued: they told you too, that no army could be brought into action against you by the government, and had the audacity to repeat their assertion even after the troops had reached their points of rendezvous.

Such was your delusion, that no counter declaration on the part of government obtained any credit: at length you begin to discern the truth, and know your real good. You see a formidable force suddenly collected in obedience to the law of Congress crossing the mountains at a very inclement season of the year, determined to subdue all who may dare to resist, and anxious to protect all who submit to the constitution and laws.

Hereafter you cannot credit the tales of the vicious and designing, because your experience of their baseness and falsehood is so impressive and solemn as to leave not a doubt in your minds of the perils to which they have exposed their lives and fortunes. Derive wisdom from experience, confide not in the man who courts your respect by defaming your government, and be as sincere in your future endeavours to restore order, as you are warm in your professions to do so; then will my task be easy, and your future felicity certain.

Return to your country and assure your fellow-citizens that no man will receive injury either in person or property from the army. Advise them to bring to our camp all the necessaries of life they may have to spare, from which promise them from me a fair price in cash. Tell them it is the pride as it is the duty of all my fellow-citizens in arms with me to maintain, and not to violate the laws of our country, and tell them further that such is the positive injunction of the President of the United States: at the same time mention to all, my expectations that exactions in price will not be attempted by any, because it would not only manifest a want of sincerity in the professions of friendship which have been made on the part of the inhabitants, but would convey a desire to deprive the troops of those articles, essential not only to their comfort but to their health, to which deprivation no consideration can induce me to submit them.

Messrs. Findley, Redick, Douglas, and Morton inform the inhabitants of the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheny, that in consequence of their appointment to wait on the President of the United States, they proceeded on that duty—but on their way to Bedford, where it was expected the President might probably be seen, learnt that he had left the army for the seat of government—they therefore, on consideration, took the right wing of the army commanded by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in their way, where they conversed with the governor, as well as with the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of their mission, and proceeded to the other wing to Governor Lee, of Virginia, (the Commander in Chief) who after receiving the various papers and faithful information which they could give, presented them with the following letter which they now lay before the people for their serious consideration.

To Messrs. Findley, Redick, Morton and Douglass, deputies from the people of the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny, and Westmoreland.

Gentlemen,

THE resolutions entered into at the late meeting of the People at Parkinson's ferry, with the various papers declaratory of the determination of the numerous subscribers to submit to the will of the civil authority, manifest strongly a change of sentiment in the inhabitants of this district. To what cause may truly be ascribed this favourable turn in the public mind, it is out of my province to determine.

Yourselves, in the conversation last evening, imputed it to the universal panic which the approach of the army of the United States had excited in the lowest order of the people.

If this be the real ground of the last charge (and my respect for your opinions will not permit me to doubt it) the moment the cause is removed, the reign of violence and anarchy will return. Whatever, therefore, may be the sentiments of the people respecting the present competency of the civil authority to enforce the laws, I feel myself obligated by the trust reposed in me by the President of the United States, to hold the army in this country, until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the constitution and laws is unalterably established.

In executing this resolution, I not only consult the dignity and interest of the United States, which will always command my decided respect and preferential attention, but I also promote the good of this particular district.

I shall therefore, as soon as the troops are refreshed, proceed to some central and convenient station, where I shall patiently wait until the competency of the civil authority is experimentally and unequivocally proved. No individual can be more solicitous than I am for this happy event, and you may assure the good people whom you represent, that every aid will be cheerfully contributed by me to hasten the delightful epoch.

On the part of all good citizens, I confidently expect the most active and faithful co-operation, which in my judgment cannot be more effectually given than by circulating in the most public manner the truth among the people, and by inducing the various clubs which have so successfully poisoned the minds of the inhabitants, to continue their usual meetings for the pious purpose of contradicting with their customary formalities, their past pernicious doctrines. A conduct so candid would partially atone for the injuries which in a great degree may be attributed to their instrumentality, and must have a propitious influence in administering a radical cure to the existing disorders.

On my part, and on the part of the patriotic army I have the honor to command, assure your fellow-citizens we come to protect and not to destroy, and that our respect for our common government, and respect to our own honor, are ample pledges of propriety in our demeanor.

Quiet, therefore, the apprehensions of all on this score, and recommend universally to the people to prepare for the use of the army whatever they can spare from their farms necessary to its subsistence, for which they shall be paid in cash at the present market price. Discourage exaction of every sort, not only because it would testify a disposition very unfriendly, but because it would probably produce very disagreeable scenes.

It is my duty to take care that the troops be comfortably subsisted, and I cannot but obey it with the highest pleasure because I intimately know their worth and excellence.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
With due consideration,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY LEE,
Head Quarters, Union-Town,
November 1, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

If there ever had been a doubt as to the British acting on the offensive in the north western frontier, the dispatches of General Wayne, read in Congress this day, put the affair beyond question.

At fort Recovery, a great number of British soldiers, with their faces blacked, assisted in the attack. Three British officers kept at a distance behind the assailants, and directed the operations. Twenty two Americans were killed, thirty wounded, and three missing. If any circumstance could add to the atrocity of this behaviour on the part of our quondam mother country, it is that these poor savages were led into the field with the greatest reluctance. Like the warrior, in the poems of Ossian, these people said to the British incendiaries, "the defeat is enough for us, with all its deer and woods." Yet that nation could not suffer these tribes to rest.

The blood of the slain Indians therefore, as well as that of the Americans, must at the great day of reckoning, stand in the creditor column of England.

It is impossible to conceive any other species of crimes that places the authors in a light at once so atrocious and contemptible. Were Wayne to enter Canada, at the head of ten thousand men, which we are very far from hinting that he ought to do, the whole British government in that country would crash like an egg below the nether millstone.

NOVEMBER 27.

Captain Horton, of the brig Alexander, in 28 days from St. Thomas's, informs that previous to his sailing official accounts had been received of the taking of Bassaterre by the French; and that the British commander offered to capitulate, but was refused. He also says that 10 sail of the line, and 16000 troops were hourly expected from France.

Extract of a letter dated Richmond, Nov. 21, 1794.

Robert Brooke, Esq. is elected Governor of this state in the room of Henry Lee, Esq. whose time of service has expired. Shipped Thompson Mac, is elected Senator in room of James Monroe, whose seat is vacated by his appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France, and Henry Tazewell, one of the judges of the High Court of Appeals is elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States by the resignation of John Taylor, Esq.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Nov. 23.

"I saw the Captain of a sloop that left Bermuda the 5th inst. he says that the new Governor had arrived in an American ship from London, and seemed determined to put an end to the depredations on American vessels."

Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Pigou, Captain Loxley, from London, which the left the 28th of September.—Captain Loxley, has favoured us with London Papers to the 27th September; From which the following are extracts:

LONDON, September 27.

GENERAL CLAIRFAYT'S ARMY.

Several accounts were yesterday given of a defeat, which had been experienced by the army under the command of Gen. Clairfayt; some of these were of a most gloomy nature, and will, we hope, be found greatly exaggerated; but of the fact of his having experienced a check, we are sorry to say, little doubt can be entertained; we shall however, do our duty, by laying before our readers such accounts have been received on the subject.

By the last messengers who arrived from the British Army, we learn that an account had been received at Head Quarters, of the Republican General Jourdan having made an attempt to turn the left wing of the Imperial Army near Liege, in which he had succeeded, and had forced that part of the army to fall back to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Should this report be confirmed, a general engagement must ensue, or Clairfayt will be obliged entirely to change the position of his troops, and too probably be forced by such a movement to leave Maestricht unprotected.

Another statement gives a more distinct account; it runs thus:

General Clairfayt has been defeated, after an engagement of three days continuance!!!

This army consisted of between 60,000 and 70,000, and was posted between Maestricht and Liege; his right being encamped in the neighborhood of the former place, and his left occopying the strong post of La Chartreuse, in the vicinity of the latter.

It was on the left wing the French made their principal attack. The combat is said to have been of the most obstinate kind. It commenced on the 17th inst. and it was not until the 19th that the enemy succeeded in their efforts.

On that day the Austrians were obliged to give way, with a loss, on their part, that was estimated at upwards of twelve thousand men.

They fell back to Aix-la-Chapelle, which of course totally changes the position of General Clairfayt's army, and puts the idea of co operation on his part with the duke of York totally out of the question.

General Clairfayt must now act entirely on the defensive, and if he is unequal to contend with the forces under the command of Gen. Jourdon, how is it possible for him to dispatch any reinforcements to the whole critical situation in being occupied to Fichegru's army of 80,000 men is sufficiently explained in the last Extraordinary Gazette.

The advices further state, that the French armies were every hour receiving fresh strength from the persons rejoining them, who had formerly returned home to assist in getting in nearly the most abundant harvest that France has ever known.

A gentleman has submitted to the merchants a proposition, by which he engages to enable the smallest ship to protect herself at sea from the largest ship that has ever been built. If the gentleman can make good his engagement, he will absolutely snatch the palm of glory from the head of the ingenious inventor of the Telepredo.

The Accounts from Holland are not encouraging. The Duke of York, is said to have passed Nimeguen, and to be evidently on his retreat across the Rhine; while by the last movement of Clairfayt, he seems also to be on the rout to cross the same river. What may be the consequences of this complete surrender of the field to the French, our intelligent readers will readily see.

The possession of Holland, which nothing could have given to the French but the guilt-and-folly-of-our-ministers, will add to the marine of our enemy such powers as must be tremendous, particularly when we consider the extent and situation of the coast and ports from which the additional force will issue. If already they have committed such devastation on the trade of what must be the havoc in our seas, when to such a length of coast they add all the shipping, the skill, and the industry of the Dutch? We may then be reduced to the most melancholy situation, when even our artificers will not object, in Parliament, to the cutting of canals, as there will be no other means of supplying London with coals.

General Pichegru is pursuing the Duke of York with a force consisting of 80,000 men; and, as his royal highness cannot now hope for any succours from the Austrian army, his plan, doubtless, will be to effect a further retreat from the dangers which he appears to be threatened.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 12th ult. states, the melancholy circumstance of 3 towns situated between Aegos and Andrinople having been swallowed upon the 25th July by an earthquake. One of these places, Tchegram, contained upwards of 5000 houses, Amasie, another of these, still greater number, and the third, Angora, near 4000.—It is added, that out of 100,000 souls which they contained, not more than one tenth escaped; the remainder perished. This dreadful catastrophe has spread universal consternation in that part of the world.

From the Courier of 26th Sept.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from the continent, with intelligence of an event perhaps as calamitous as any that has occurred this war.

General Clairfayt has been defeated after an engagement of 3 days.

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The victory was the most complete of any during the campaign. Between 4 and 5,000 Austrian flanks were killed & wounded—7 or 800 taken prisoners, and the important city of Juliers, situate about 27 miles from Maestricht and Cologne, surrendered at discretion. The Austrians had previously taken refuge in Juliers, but the Republicans in the night preceding the surrender, threw a bridge over the river Roer. Two regiments in particular, were so impatient, could not wait for the bridge, swam across the river, and with sword in hand took possession of the ramparts. Before the day dawned, the Austrians evacuated the city, and the Magistrates delivered the Keys to Gen. Jourdan. In this city were found 60 pieces of cannon, 60,000 pounds of powder, and immense stores of every kind. The Republican Cavalry pursued the enemy, overtook the rear, and took the baggage with 600 prisoners.

The importance of this brilliant victory and the consequent surrendry of Juliers, cannot be too highly estimated. It breaks up the Austrian armies, and in fact, the whole combination. It imposes an obligation on the enemies of France to maintain the armies of the Republick, during the winter—limits or destroys the resources of the Austrians—it secures a safe retreat also to the victorious soldiers of France, in the event of an unexpected reverse of fortune.

The ship Polly, Capt. Street, has arrived since our last from Guadaloupe, 17 days. At the time of her sailing, the French were in repossession of all the island, except Fort Charles, where Gen. Prescott had about 300 men. Reinforcements to the British are momently expected. The French also expect a squadron from Brest.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 10.

By the returns made into the Secretary's office, it appears, that the Hon. Fisher Ames, Benjamin Goodhue, Theodore Sedgwick, Dwight Foster, William Lyman, Samuel Lyman,* John Reed,* and Nathaniel, Freeman, Jun.* Esquires, are elected Representatives in Congress, for this Commonwealth.

* New Members.

An arrival at Philadelphia, brings News from London, to the 4th of Oct. which corresponds with the foreign intelligence, in this Paper, and adds an account of a battle to all affinate the KING of ENGLAND, which was received too late for this day's paper; but will be in our next.

EZRA BARKER of Chesterfield, in the County of Berkshire, killed two HOGS, which all come from one SOW, about 20 months since, which weighed 3223 pounds.

DIED]—on Thursday last, Mrs. MARY HITABEL BRIDGMAN, aged 86 years, who was blessed with upwards of 50 great Grand Children.

JOSEPH CLAP, Jun.

HAS just received a variety of European and India

GOODS,

Among which are an elegant assortment of the most fashionable India and European Lustrings and Chintzes.

ALSO, Swedes Iron, Steel, Pewter, Brass, Lead, Powder, Shott, Hollow-Ware, Crosscut Saws, Carpenters, Joiners, Sadlers and Shoemakers tools and Utensils—Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Indigo.

IN A FEW DAYS IS EXPECTED,

Choice Cognac Brandy, W. I. Rum, St. Croix Sugar, by the hhd. or less—Loaf Sugar, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, &c. &c.

The above goods, will be sold at a very low rate, for cash in hand, or short credit.

Those, whose notes and accounts are now become due, will be used in February next, without distinction, unless prevented by payment.

N. B. Pork, Hogs-Lard, Tallow, Butter, Beeswax, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment.

Easthampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

For SALE,

and possession given next May.

A VALUABLE Home Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories 32 large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 tf

The FARMERS ALMANACK, for sale by

SYMEON BUTLER.

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

Tappan and Fowle,

HAVE lately received a fresh assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of to the satisfaction of their Customers for ready pay.

Northampton, Dec. 1794.

The Subscriber, feels himself obligated to the public, but especially his customers, for their favors the year past—but wishes to have his book accounts settled soon whilst his present Clerk continues with him—those people that have notes or accounts that have become payable, must expect severity if not unless settled without loss of time. He has and means to have GOODS as usual, if not more. The public's humble servant,

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 2. 1794.

Justus Clark,

HAS just received, an assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest market price, for Cash, most kinds of grain, or short credit.

He requests all those indebted to him who have had a reasonable credit, to make payment immediately—those who neglect a compliance, will be called upon in a disagreeable way without further notice.

Whatley, December 5. 1794.

Jonathan Judd, Jun.

HAS just received a very general assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, of the kinds most commonly enquired for in a country Store—Likewise, West India Goods and Groceries, of various kinds, Brandy, Wine, Cassia, Rice, Iron Hollow Ware, Stone and Crockery Ware, Nails, Brads, German Steel, a few Brass Kettles, Spanish Brown and White, Linseed Oil, Looking Glasses of various sizes, Whalebone, Dying Woods, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Rosin, Cotton, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement—For which he receives all kinds of Grain, Beef, Pork, Tallow, Lard, Cheese Butter, Beeswax, Flax-Seed, Flax, and most other kinds of produce—CASH, or sells on credit.

Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, wanted.

Southampton, Dec. 8. 1794.

All Persons indebted to WILLIAM EDWARDS, either by Book or Note, whose debts are now due, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will indiscriminately be put into the hands of a collector, without further notice.

Northampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, a dark red HEIFER, one year old past, artificially marked. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

SOLOMON FERREY.

Easthampton, Dec. 9. 1794.

Taken up in November last, a large red COW, about 7 or 8 years old, some white in her face, and some artificial marks—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIJAH ALLEN.

Northampton, Dec. 8. 1794.

Taken up by the Subscriber, a last Spring heifer CALF, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Also, Strayed from the Subscriber, a heifer CALF, of the same age, without any artificial mark.

ENOCH CLARK.

Northampton, Dec. 9. 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th ult. 3 SHEEP, two of them white and the other black, painted on the back. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HOWARD.

Worthington, Dec. 9, 1794.

Williams and James.

BEG leave to inform all those they are indebted to them, on Book, or Notes of hand, that unless they come and settle on or before the 20th of December next, they will be called upon in a more disagreeable manner, without any further notice.

N. B. They call on all those that have any demands on them to come and receive their pay—they will take most kind of produce in payment.

Goshen, November 25. 1794.

NOTICE is hereby to the non resident Proprietors of land, lying in Hawley, (formerly called No. 7.) that their lands are taxed in State, Highway, Town, County, Minister, and School Taxes, committed to the Subscriber to collect, for the year 1793, as follows:

	No.	lot.	l.	d.	q
Half Lot,	47		2	6	1
S. Leonard,	112		3	8	3
D. Harris,	124		5	4	2
½ Lot, Worthington,	41		2	10	1
D. Harris,	32		4	6	2
Half Lot, Cooley,	103		2	0	0
do. do. do.	116		2	8	1
S. Hitchcock,	131		1	10	1
S. Leonard,	62		4	11	2
S. Hitchcock,	94		4	11	2
D. Harris,	122		10	9	2
T. Chapin,	53		4	11	1
S. Leonard,	82		4	11	2
1st. Division, Hatfield Equivalent.					
	47		6	3	1
Dickinson,	48		1	10	2
	56		3	2	2
S. Bond, 40 acres	59		10	9	0
Dickinson,	22		3	4	3
	26		6	4	3
2nd. Division,	69		7	2	0
	47		5	4	0
	51		2	3	1
Graves,	53		2	8	1
	56		6	4	1
Dwight,	53		2	8	1
J. Weir,	58		2	9	2
N. Sadler,	59		2	2	2
S. Dickinson,	60		1	9	2
	83		1	8	3
	81		0	10	3
Woodbridge,	79		7	2	0
	76		1	6	0
	74		2	8	0
T. Edger's Grant,	2		8	9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the last Monday in January next, so much of said Lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Hezekiah Warriner, in said Hawley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes with interesting charges.

DAVID PARKER, Collector.

Hawley, Dec. 1, 1794.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled. The petition of DAVID MORLEY of West-Springfield, in the County of Hampshire,

HEREBY shews, that a Bridge over *Westfield River*, near the house lately occupied by Stephen Noble, would be of essential service to the public, and especially to those who travel up and down Connecticut River; as it would not only shorten the travel from Northampton to Suffield four miles, but the road would also be vastly better than any of the other roads: That the building of a Bridge in this place has been contemplated for many years, but the expence and risk of erecting one there, has prevented the county from doing it; and has hitherto discouraged every private adventurer from engaging in so necessary a work—That your petitioner, being willing to take the burden and risk upon himself, humbly prays the Hon. Court to give him leave to erect a Bridge there, and to indemnify him by granting to him, his heirs and assigns such a toll as your honors shall think reasonable, and he as in duty bound shall ever pray

DAVID MORLEY.

West-Springfield, May 1794.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 4. 1794.

On the petition of DAVID MORLEY, praying for leave to build a toll Bridge over *Westfield River* in the County of Hampshire.

ORDERED, That the said petitioner notify all persons concerned, to appear on the second Wednesday of the next sitting of the General Court, (by publishing his petition, and his order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspapers printed at Springfield and Northampton), and they cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In SENATE, *June* 11, 1794.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*

True copy—Attest

SAMUEL COOPER, *Clerk, Senate*

SETH WRIGHT,

Has lately received a supply of

BOOKS,

Which with thofe he had on hand, make the following collection,

—viz—

DIVINITY.

AFFLICTED Man's Companion.
American Preacher,
Abernethy's Difcourfes,
Bunyan's Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners.
——— Pilgrims Progrefs,
——— Law and Grace.
Bibles of various fizes and editions.
Boflon's Fourfold State,
——— on the Covenants,
——— Crook in the Lot,
Baxter's call to the unconverted.
Butler's Analogy,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
——— Lectures, 2 vol.
——— Rhetorick,
Burnet's Life of God, in the Soul of man.
Barclay's confeffion of Faith,
Brown's Remarks,
Chauncey on Salvation,
——— on benevolence of the deity.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Chriftian world unmasked,
Clark on the Promifes,
Come welcome to Chrift,
Chriftian Œconomy,
Confeffion of Faith,
Doddridge's Expofitor, 6 vol.
——— Sermons on the evidence of the rife and progrefs of Religion.
——— Sermons on the care of the Soul.
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Death of Abel and Cain,
——— Cain,
Dickinfon's Letters,
Dignity of the human Mind,
Edwards's Hiftory of Redemption.
——— Freedom of the Will,
——— on the affections,
——— againft Chauncey,
Flavel's token for Mourners,
Fordyce's address to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
French Convert,
Gibfon's Contemplation,
Gofpel Sonnets,
Hopkins's Syftem of Divinity, 2 vol.
——— Propheries of the Millenium State.
Hervey's Works, 6 vol.
——— Dialogues, 2 vol.
——— Meditations.

Hemmenway's Sermons to children.
Hiftory of the Bible,
Henry on Prayer,
Harris's natural Hiftory of the Bible.
Jenyn's Lectures,
——— View of the Chriftian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Langdon on the Revelation,
Lathrop's Sermons,
——— on Chriftian Baptifm,
Lives and experience of the Preachers.
Lives of Watts and Doddridge,
Mali's Hiftory of the Martyrs,
Melmoth's Sublime and beautiful of Scripture.
Manual of Devotion,
Mafon's Self-knowledge,
——— Student and Paftor,
M'Ewen on the Tipes,
Milton's Paridife Loft,
——— Regained,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Nature and defign of chriftianity.
Nesbit's Ecclefiaftical Hiftory,
Owen on the Prevalence of fin,
Price's Sermons,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Poor man's Catechifm,
Prieftley's Appeal,
Rowe's Letters,
——— Devout exercifes of the heart.
Religion of the fafhionable world.
Reign of Grace,
Reafonable Communicant,
Stackhoufe's Hiftory of the Bible, 6 vol.
——— Body of divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's Eccleftaftical Hiftory,
Seraphical young Shephard, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sherlock on Death,
Self Employment,
Sacred Dramas,
Solomon's Temple Spiritualized,
Toke's Pantheon,
Treatife on juftification,
View of Religion, by Hannah Adams.
Watt's Sermon's,
——— on the mind,
——— Catechifm,
——— Lyric Poems,
Willis on the Sacrament,
White's Sermons,
Weft on the Refurrection,
Williams on Chriftian Baptifm,
Young's Night Thoughts,

LAW & PHYSIC.

Bell's Surgery, 4 vol.
——— on Ulcers,
Blackftone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooke's Practice of Phyfick, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Burne's Juftice,
Buthamaon Law,
Buchan's Domeftic Medicine,
Conftitution of the U. States,
——— of Maffachufetts,
Cullen's Materia Medica, 2vol.
——— Practice of Phyfic with his life, 2 vol.
Douglas on the Mufcles.

Delome on the Conftitution of England.
Edinburgh New Difpenfatory,
Eflay on Conſumption,
Hamilton's works,
——— on Female Complaints,
Heifter on Anatomy,
Jackfon on Fevers,
London Practice of Phyfic,
Motherby's Medical Dictionary,
Probate Auxiliary,
Town Officer,
Rufh on Spirituous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables,
White on Female Complaints.

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

Anfon's Voyage,
Boyle's do.
Brydone's Travels thro' Sicilly and Malta, 2 vol.
Bruce's Travels,
Burgh's do.
Carver's do.
Cooke's voyage, 4 vol.
——— abridged,
Life of Baron Trenck,
——— of General Putnam,
——— of Col. Gardiner,
——— of Edward Montague,
Letters from France,
Modern Hiftory of Ireland,
Goldfmith's Hiftory of England, 3 vol.
——— abridged,
——— Rome,
Guftavus Vafa,
Hiftory of Connecticut,
——— of the 12 Cæfars,
——— of Queen Elizabeth,
Hiftory of Jofephus, 6 vol.
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
——— Journals thro' France, 2 vol.
——— Thro' France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vol.
——— Zeluco,
Paine's Works,
Revolution of America, by Abbe Raynal.
Rollin's Ancient Hiftory, 12vol.
Raynal's Hiftory of the Eaft and Weft, Indies, 6 vol.
Robertfon's Hiftory of Charles V. 4 vol.
——— of America, 3 vol.
——— of Scotland, 2 vol.
——— of Ancient Greece,

MISCELLANIES.

Addifon's Works, 3 vol.
Andrew's Remarks on the French and Englifh Ladies.
Art of money catching,
Æfops Fables,
Bennet's Letters,
Britifh Album,
Boye's Pantheon,
Briggs' New art of Cookery,
Book of knowledge,
Baron Stuben's Exercife,
Cooke's Letter Writer,
Cowper's Task,
Croxall's Fables,
Citizen of the world, 2 vol,
Complete Letter Writer,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Dana's Selected Leſſons,
Freemafonry Conftitution,
Female Favourite,
Farmer's Friend,
Fifher's Inſtructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Father's Legacy to his Daughter.
Goldſmith's Eſſays and Poems,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Monitor.
Guthrie's Geography,
Holden's Collection of Muſick, 2 vol.
——— One,
——— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Hans Gam's Thankſgiving anthem.
Hutchinſon's Philoſophy,
Kimball's Collection of Muſic,
Keate Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Freeceptor,
——— Monitor,
——— Library,
——— Advice to her children.
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man,
Memoirs of Gen. Lee.
Morſe's Univerſal Geogiaphy, 2 vol.
Marmontel's Tales, 2 vol.
Miſſes Magazine, 4 vol.
Mirror, 2 vol.
Odiorne on Fame,
Œconomy of human Life,
——— of Love,
Preceptor, 2 vol.
Plato's Works, 2 vol.
Peter Pindar's Works, 2 vol.
——— in one,
Pocket Farrier,
Paine's Practical builder, in full,
Principles of Politeneſs,
Path to Riches,
Prompter,
Poemfter's Poems,
Rights of Woman,
Rambler, 4 vol.
Rudiments of taſte,
Rogers' Oration,
Rogerſon's Anthem on the death of Gov. Hancock.
Reid on the intellectual powers of Man, 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Smellie's Philoſophy,
Shakeſpeare's works, 8 vol,
——— Character,
Scott's Leſſons,
Seneca's Morals,
Strictures on Female Education,
Search after happineſs,
Thompſon's Seaſons,
Townſend on Pot and Pearl Aſhes.
Traveller's Inſtructor,
Trial of Thomas Paine,
Triumphs of Superſtition,
Univerſal Letter Writer,
Waller's Works,
Wood's Muſic,
Yorrick's Journey,

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c.

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
——— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives, 3 vol.
American Jeft Book,
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
American Sangſter,
Beauty and the Monſter,
Blind Child,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Cato's Tragedy,
Columbia's Glory, a poem,
Cozen's Fables,
Catechiſm of Nature,
Dinarbas,
Devil on two Sticks,
Diſcourſe and intention of Columbus in diſcovery of America,
Dangerous Vice,
Don Quixote, 4 vol.
Eveliua, 2 vol.
Eulogium on Dr. Franklin, by William Smith.
Funny Jeſter,
Girl of Spirits,
Gil Blaſ, 4 vol.
Gay's Fables,
Helpleſs Orphan, 2 vol.
Julia de Roubine in a ſeries of Letters.
Jockey Club,
Love a la mode,
Marry Fellow's Companion,
Mermaid,
Pamela, 4 vol.
Philip Quaſt,
Peg Top,
Religious Courtſhip,
Roderick Random,
Raſſelas Prince of Abyſſinia,
Robinſon Cruſoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy,
School of Wiſdom,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a tragedy,

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Alexander's Grammar,
——— Grammatical Elements,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clarke's Introduction,
Childrens' Friend, 4 vol.
Davidſon's Virgil,
Dialogues, Latin and Engliſh,
Entick's Dictionary,
Entropii,
Eſop's Fables,
Fifher's Youngman's Companion.
Greek teſtament,
Johnſon's Dictionary,
Ladies Accidence,
Love's Art of Surveying,
Pike's Arithmatick,
——— abridged,
Reading made eaſy,
School Dialogues,
Watt's Pſalms and Hymns, Worceſter collection of Muſic,
Perry's Dictionaries, and Spelling Books, by the dozen or ſingle, as low as they can be had in Boſton, or Worceſter.
Alſo, Webſter's Inſtitute, 1, 2, and 3d part, by the doz. or ſingle, at the ſame price they can be obtained for in Hartford.
Likewiſe, a great variety of children's books,
Pocket do.
Account Books of various fizes
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Libraries may be ſupplied on as reaſonable terms as they can be obtained in Boſton or New-York.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Clothier's buſineſs, a ſmart active lad, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Enquire of
ENOS POMEROY.

Buckland, Nov. 18, 1794.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a further time of one year from this date, is given by the Hon. Judge Dorr, to ſettle the eſtate of John Harwood, Eſq. late of Uxbridge, deceaſed.

HULDAH HARWOOD, Adminiſtratrix.

Windſor, Nov. 11, 1794.

BROKE into the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of October laſt, a dark red, white faced BULL, ſuppoſed to be about 1 year and 8 or 9 months old, without any artificial mark—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA NORTHAWAY FAIRFIELD.

Williamſburgh, November 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip of Mandeville and Nath, was mutually diſſolved the 31ſt day of March laſt.

MANDEVILLE and NASH.

Granby, Nov. 15, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has juſt received from New-York a freſh ſupply of

GOODS,

Which make him a univerſal merchant; among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all ſizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Gauſe Goods of all kinds, alſo, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewiſe a large quantity of London, Briſtol, and this Country Pewter, Brafs Kettles of all ſizes, and a large aſſortment of Hard Ware, W. I. Goods as uſual—he is dealing altogether for ready pay, he flatters himſelf that the above goods will come ſo low as to meet the approbation of his cuſtomers.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his cuſtomers and the public, that he has lately received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Which with his former aſſortment makes it very complete, which will be ſold very low for Caſh, or on his uſual credit.

Alſo, W. I. Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Molaſſes, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raiſins, Allſpice, Ginger, Chocolate, Bohea Tea, Codfiſh, which will be ſold low for caſh.

Williamſburgh, Dec. 3, 1794.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has juſt received a large ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he wiſhes to diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baize and Flannels of good quality, raiſed Serges and Kerſeymere weſt-Patterns, Wildons, Moreens, Damaſk, Velvets and Thickſet, Cravatts and Muſlins, a large aſſortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Callicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Book Linteering, a large aſſortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per box or ſingle Bottle, and almoſt every other article inquired for. Conſtant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Perſons whoſe accounts are more than ſix months ſtanding are deſired to call and ſettle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Chiliab & W. Smith,

HAVE juſt received a large and general aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware GOODS, which they determine to ſell on very reaſonable terms.

Alſo, Want to purchaſe Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Flax, Beans, 10, or 12, likely horſes, by the 15th of this month.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to them, whoſe time of credit is expired, are deſired to call and ſettle them by the firſt of next month—unleſs they are ſettled by that time, they may depend on being called on in a more diſagreeable way.

Hadley, Dec. 2, 1794.

MALT WORKS.

THE Public are hereby notified that the ſubſcriber's Malt Works are in good repair, furniſhed with a new Tile Kiln, to dry with charcoal—thoſe however who prefer their Malt dried with wood, ſhall be gratified—and as early malt as much the beſt, thoſe who will have made at ſaid works, are requeſted to forward their Barley as ſoon as poſſible.

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Prescott, are urged to make payment immediately in Cash, Barley, or any other Grain.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1794.

THE Partnerſhip of BRIDGMAN & RICE, is this day, by mutual agreement, diſſolved.

All perſons having accounts open with them, are deſired to call on ſaid Bridgman for ſettlement.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.
AARON RICE.

Northampton, Nov. 28. 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a light ſorrel MARE, and ſucking Colt, three years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before: the owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOEL RUST.

Weſtampton, Dec. 2. 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton paſture, a red Heifer Calf, but cars appear to have been frozen off. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (Maſſachuſetts) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1794. [NUMB. 423.]

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

EXPLANATION OF THE TELLTOGRAPHE.

THE Telegraphe, is an inſtrument at preſent uſed in France, for the conveyance of certain intelligence, at the rate of 200 miles an hour, and which is effected without the knowledge of any perſon except thoſe at the two extreme diſtances.

The Locks ſuppoſed to repreſent the country between Liſle and Paris; and to the eaſtern ſide of the machine, four diſtances are appointed, as ſufficient to convey a true idea of the ingenuity and utility of the Telegraphe, viz.—1ſt. Riſing ground at Liſle. 2d. Dittoat Peronne. 3d. Poſt Sta. Menehould. 4th. Mamart at Paris.

The ſpectators will obſerve five poles at each place, exactly ſimilar to the reſt, with an obſervatory containing a telescope. The high pole upon the obſervatory, diſtinguiſhed by a ball in the middle, is called the meridian pole, and ſerves to mark the preciſe hour (A. M. or P. M.) by the help of an index. The other four are diſtant, and are filled intelligence poles, and which, by the help of ſeparate keys, and an apparatus affixed to each, can convey intelligence at the rate before deſcribed.—For further illuſtration of the ſame, the reader will obſerve conveyed on the firſt of the information:—"The garriſon of Valenciennes marched out to the Germans frontier." At the ſame time the hour will appear upon the meridian pole—two o'clock P. M.

By a change of index on the four intelligence poles, 52 reports are contained in the firſt clafs, 39 in the ſecond, and from that 5000 in the third. ☞ Here it is neceſſary to obſerve that each pole has 24 different keys, which being reduced to the meridian, and then multiplied into the ſame number, are ſimular to the calculations of changes rung on bells. The perſons at the two extremities being privately furniſhed with the neceſſary keys, converſe without the knowledge of the intermediate obſtacles.

By this mode of correſpondence, the moſt important reports, queſtions, &c. reſpecting the armies, can be conveyed, and that in ſo ſure and plain a principle, as to be eaſily underſtood by thoſe in poſſeſſion of the key, and by thoſe alone. What renders it of great utility, is, that they may be changed at great pleaſure, or every week, if it ſhould be found expedient to wreſt the ſecret from the two individuals intruſted with it.

The manner of working the Telegraphe is now practiſed, will be ſhewn to the ſpectators;—full as well if not better, than if the whole line of heights (which are very numerous) were to be taken from Liſle to Paris.

N. B. The key cannot be explained to each individual at the time of exhibition, as it would take ſix hours to learn; at the ſame time no neceſſary information will be withheld."

F. ASTLEY, ſec.

Hercules Hall, Lambeth, Sept. 1794.

The invention of the *Telegraphe*, does not belong *alone* to the French. About ten years ago, Count FOESINS at *Rome*, invented a mode of getting intelligence from *Naples*, in the courſe of an hour. The Lottery at *Rome* depends upon that drawn at *Naples*. It differs from our Lottery materially, for there are but ſix prizes, and theſe are the firſt ſix numbers drawn, and the remainder are all blanks. The Count, whoſe houſe, is on an eminence near Rome, engaged with his confederates, who were placed at certain diſtances between Naples and his eſtate, to have ſky rockets let off, by which they had previouſly fixed with each other, to aſcertain by ſuch ſignals any particular number or numbers drawn. The plan ſucceeded, as tickets continued to be ſold at Rome, for ſeveral hours after the drawing commenced at Naples, the account of which was always brought by the ordinary courier. By this ſcheme the Count got about 100,000 crowns, and the ſix probably never would have been diſcovered, had not the Count purchaſed the whole of the ſix prizes, which cauſed ſuſpicion, and of courſe excited enquiry.

A gentleman, who reſides in the city of Exeter, has impoſed a *ſeven years ſilence* upon himſelf. He made this extraordinary vow in conſequence of uttering ſome unguarded expreſſions; and he hath ſtrictly conformed to his reſolution for *ſeven years paſt*. He often rides on horſeback about the environs of Exeter, and behaves perfectly genteel to any who accoſt him, but profoundly dumb. We believe that few very ſtrange and ſingular a reſolution is not to be found in the hiſtory of the *female* creation!

ANECDOTE.

A correſpondent informs us, that the late propoſition of a Member of the French Convention, to iſſue a decree for the deſtruction of *wolves*, &c. reminds him of a converſation at which he happened to be preſent, in New-Jerſey, ſoon after the troubles began which occaſioned the revolution in America. It was at the table of Gov. Franklin, ſon of the celebrated Dr. Franklin. A foreign gentleman, one of the company, who was then on a tour thro' the middle colonies, with the intent of purchaſing a plantation and becoming a ſettler, was very inquiſitive of the Governor (to whom it ſeems he was particularly recommended) reſpecting the ſoil, climate, &c. Among a variety of queſtions, he aſked if there were any *miſchievous animals in America?* Which being anſwered in the affirmative, he then requeſted to know what they were called, and was told by the Gov. (with all the aſſumed gravity of a profound naturaliſt) that thoſe ſpecies moſt diſtinguiſhed for their miſchievous qualities, were *wolves, foxes* and *patriots*.

Not being ſufficiently converſant in the Engliſh language to know the meaning of the word *patriot*, and imagining it was really the name of ſome wild beaſt, the foreigner deſired to be informed of its nature, and what kind of animal it reſembled. "Why, Sir," ſaid the Governor, "his general reſemblance is that of an human creature: He walks on two legs; has the power of occaſionally aſſuming various forms and hues, inſomuch that I have known him, the better to inveigle and ſeize on his deſtined prey, not only put on the appearance of a man, but even the countenance of an *honeſt man*; at which time he is far more dangerous than the raſtle ſnake, who always gives previous notice of his malignant intentions. But what, perhaps, Sir, will ſurprize you more than all, is, that though our wiſe Aſſemblies have paſſed acts in every province, giving a bounty for the deſtruction of wolves and foxes, and even ſquirrels, yet they at the ſame time permit the patriots to go at large, and roam throughout the continent without moleſtation, notwithſtanding they evidently do more miſchief to the inhabitants in one year, than all the other animals could accompliſh in an age."

The foreigner, ſtill undeceived, cried out, with apparent aſtoniſhment, "Mine God! I hat is von terrable animal indeed! I thinks I muſt go back to mine own country. But, pray, Sir, hab you not try to get de Aſſembly of dis province to paſs de law for deſtroying dose monſters?" "No Sir, I have not," replied the Governor: and, indeed, I am ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, that I could not do it with propriety; for ſhould they comply with my requeſt, I might be inſtrumental in *killing my own father*, who is, at this very inſtant, travelling through the ſettlements in Canada, in the guiſe of a patriot, endeavouring by his incendiary tales to do, at leaſt as much miſchief in that country, as SAMSON did with his 300 fox's tails in the land of the *Philiſtines*."

FROM THE
EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT.

THE laſt letters from the Weſt-Indies bring the following important intelligence: "M. WALTERSTORFF, the Governor-General of the Daniſh iſlands, lately took his departure in a ſudden and ſecret manner for America. It is ſcarcely to be doubted, but that he is gone in a diplomatic character, to negociate an alliance, and to ſtir up that country (already too ripe in diſpoſition) to a war. He is a cunning, intriguing man, and a fit tool—for the demon of diſcord. Every man of penetration in the Daniſh iſlands is convinced that Walterſtorffe, is gone on the errand in queſtion. He was once in a diplomatic character in England.

The Preſident of the United States of America, has lately tranſmitted to the Earl of BUCHAN, by the American Miniſter at London, a diploma from the Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, creating his Lordſhip a member of that community; and at the ſame time ſending another, at his requeſt, to Dr. ANDERSON, of Monnie, in Aberdeenſhire, for his ſucceſsful zeal in promoting the ſtudy of agriculture, and the diſſemination of uſeful knowledge.

The Society for the propogation of Chriſtian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, have erected 210 ſchools for the purpoſe in that part of the country, and the number of ſcholars who receive daily inſtruction in theſe little academies is eſtimated at 17,000 and upwards.

In digging for the foundation of a houſe in the vicinity of an old Roman camp in Somerſetſhire, a medal has been found, with this inſcription: "T. CLAUDIUS CÆSAR Aug. P. M. Tr. P. Imp. PP. *Caput Claudiani & LIBERTAS AUGUSTA Figura matheſeos ſpem dextra tenens ſolem.*" What renders this medal the greater curioſity is, that the word *Libertas* is not to be found on any Imperial medal before that period, and how it ſhould ſtart up when the thing it ſignified had ſo long been loſt, is worthy of enquiry.

The proclaimers of news about the ſtreets have already got hold of the death of the dauphin, as if the fact was fully aſcertained. One of theſe noiſy promulgators of information was buſily employed, in vociferating the news in the following manner; *A moving* copy of a *bloody elegy* upon the much lamented death of that unfortunate and *ſanguinary* Prince the DOLPHIN of FRANCE."

A very curious circumſtance occurred at Dumfries. One of the Hopetoun fencibles quartered in that town, was diſcovered to be a WOMAN, after having been upwards of eighteen months in the ſervice. The diſcovery was made by the tailor, when he was trying on the new cloathes. It is remarkable that ſhe has concealed her ſex ſo long, conſidering ſhe always ſlept with a comrade, and ſometimes with two. She went by the name of John Nicholſon, (her real name being Jean Clark); and, ſtrange as it may appear, was eſteemed a WAG, among the laſſes. It is even ſaid, that ſhe had cauſed a laſs in the *Bridgend of Dumfries* to fall deeply in love with her; but who, ſince the diſcovery, is perfectly *cured*.—Previous to her aſſuming the character of a ſoldier, we are informed, ſhe had accuſtomed herſelf to the dreſs and habits of a man, having been bred to the boſineſs of a weaver, at Cloſeburn, and employed as a maid ſervant at Ecclefechan.

Two ſailors, near Manchester, were obſerved by ſome gentlemen, a few days ſince, to be buſy in liſting an aſs over the wall of a *pound*, where it was confined. On aſking the reaſon, the tars, with true humanity and character, made the following reply—Why, lookye maſter, we ſaw this here animal aground, without victuals, d'ye ſee; and ſo my meſſmate and I agreed to cut his cable, and give him his liberty, becauſe we have known before now what it is to be at *ſhort allowance*."

LONDON, September 30.

The plot formed againſt the life of our meſtigracious king is found to be of a nature at leaſt as ſerious and atrocious as we yeſterday ſtated it.

At eleven o'clock yeſterday forenoon a council was held at the Duke of Portland's office, which was attended by all the cabinet miniſters in town, and ſeveral members of the Privy Council. John Perre Lamaitre and William Higgins were re-examined. Several witneſſes came forward in proof of the charge, and were very particularly and fully interrogated; in conſequence of which warrants were granted by the Duke of Portland laſt night for apprehending ſome other perſons ſuppoſed to be concerned in the fourid plot.

At two o'clock yeſterday morning one Smith, a pamphlet and print ſeller in Beat ſtreet, Leiceſter Fields, was taken up, and he yeſterday underwent a long examination before the Privy Council. Some books and papers of importance were found in his poſſeſſion.

The Privy Council did not adjourn till ſix o'clock in the evening, when Lamaitre Higgins and Smith, were committed to ſeparate priſons, for re-examination this day, when the Privy Council will meet again.

The plan, for which theſe men have been arreſted by warrants from the ſecretary of State, was not ſolely confined to the aſſaſſination of our beloved monarch, but included ſome of the principal miniſters of his Majeſty.

The circumſtances which gave riſe to the diſcovery are curious and extraordinary.—About ten days ago a gentleman of reſpectability accidentally looked into the ſhop of the Artiſt, who was to have made the Arrow, and obſerved an inflammatory kind of hand-bill in the window; on the impropriety of exhibiting which he remonſtrated with the maſter of the ſhop, but without much effect, and departed. Having, however occaſion to turn the ſame way, he was accoſted by the man, who deſired to have ſome further converſation with him, and on his conſenting, the general outlines of the Plot were diſcovered.

"The gentleman, in conſequence, with ſome of his friends, waited on Mr. Pitt to explain the circumſtances.—Matters were not then deemed ſufficiently ripe, but in due time meaſures were taken for the apprehenſion of the parties concerned in this diabolical buſineſs.

Higgins, as we yeſterday ſtated, was to have poiſoned the Arrow.—Lamaitre was to have fixt it; and Smith, we underſtand, was to have raiſed a diſturbance in the Pit of the Play-Houſe, for the purpoſe of favouring the execution or the deſign.

Fourteen regiments of emigrant French are already appointed. They are to conſiſt each of two battalions, to be together 1651 men; the officers to theſe corps have already received their commiſſion. They are to be recruited in every part of the world.

October 1.

The diſpatches received on Monday from William Gardiner, Eſq. the Britiſh ambaſſador at Warſaw, confirm the retreat of the King of Pruſſia. It is alſo ſaid, that his Majeſty has loſt all the heavy artillery which he had collected for the ſiege of that capital.

Kuſciuſko has animated the Poles to ſuch a degree of enthuſiaſm, and his army has been ſo amply ſupplied with every article neceſſary for the continuance of hoſtile operations, that the united arms of Ruſſia and Pruſſia would be unable to overthrow thoſe brave men, who are determined either to die, or to reſcue their country from foreign bondage.

DESIGN TO ASSASSINATE THE KING.

Yeſterday, at eleven o'clock, the Privy Council met, and Higgins and Smith were re-examined. Higgins gave them no further information, upon being told that his evidence would be uſed againſt him. Smith was very ſolemnly deſired to conſider well what he had depoſed before he ſigned the paper—as the Lords had evidence to diſprove every thing he had aſſerted. He however perſiſted in his ſtatement.

The candour of government was highly exemplary in the management of the buſineſs—they choſe not merely to eſtabliſh the deſign, but to prove the practicability.

Mr. Mortimer, the ingenious gunſmith, was requeſted to attend, to give his opinion upon the inſtrument. He was aſked, whether he thought it calculated to produce the intended horrible effect—he ſaw no reaſon to think the inſtrument could fail.

The Dart, he ſaid, was one of the moſt artful pieces of workmanſhip he had ever ſeen; the barbs go into the head of the arrow in its progreſs through any ſubſtance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged.—At the time they do ſo, the poiſon circulates through a tube to the point, is abſorbed by the fleſh, and the head of the arrow remains immovable.

The Tube, through which it was to paſs, is about two feet in length, and made of braſs, ſeemingly deſigned to be attached to a walking ſtick. There are contrivances to

discharge the dart, all constructed in the perfection of fiend-like malice.

We think it our duty to lay every thing upon this subject before the public. The form and operation of the instrument we have already given our readers. Touching the poison, however, which was to circulate, the opinion of the highest medical authority is, that no vegitable fluid, that we know of would effect in any very feasible manner by flowing into a wound.

In case of virus flowing from a mad animal—the irritation of the act of biting is essential to the production of that inflamation, which is the first symptom of its effect.

The dart of itself would certainly have been fatal, if it had followed the aim exactly, but the superadded efficacy of the poison circulating thro' it, appears to our aforementioned instructors merely imaginary. There may be such fluid compositions known in climates of more intense heat, where the habits are naturally so inflamed as to give proportionable effect to any thing productive of inflamation; but here they think the event improbable, at least it is not within their experience.

It is said that the bill about to be presented to the grand Jury, contains charges of high treason against thirteen persons, twelve of whom are—John Horne Tooke, Stewart Kyd, Thomas Hardy, John Thelwall, John Richter, Augustus Boney, Jeremiah Joyce, John Lovat, John Baxter, William Wardel, Richard Hodgson, Matthew Moor.

The last three are not in custody.

Baxter, is in Newgate. The other eight are confined in the Tower, together with Mr. Martin, whose name is not included in the presentment.

D. Adams, Secretary to the Constitutional Society, comes forward, we understand, as principal evidence. He was brot to town on Monday last from Salisbury, by a Treasury Messenger, preparatory to this step.

It was last night rumoured, that orders had been issued by government, enforcing all vessels from the West Indies to perform quarantine, previously to their entering any of our ports. Apprized of the destruction of the human species which the Yellow Fever has lately made, we highly applaud this precaution.

The firm conduct of the government of Denmark, and Sweden have been attended with all the success they could have wished for. The value of the cargo of the ships which have been bought into British ports, and which our government has declared its willingness to pay, amounts to 557,000l sterling.

Letters receiv ed from Spain, by several capital merchant, acknowledge that the affair at Bellegarde, in the south of France, was in the conclusion a complete victory obtained by the French, who it appears unexpectly rallied about four in the afternoon; and in their turn entirely routed & drove back the whole Spanish army. The surrender of Bellegarde was hourly expected when those letters came away.

From the north west coast of Spain nothing material has happened, except the city of St. Sebastian being still in the possession of the French.

The whole of the garrison of Madrid are under orders to march to the Frontiers of Spain.

GENERAL WARREN's MONUMENT.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 4.

On Tuesday last was finished and publickly dedicated by the Society of Free Masons in Charlestown, in commemoration of the celebrated events of the 17th of June, 1775; a decent and well finished MONUMENT, which is a Tuscan pillar, 28 feet high, placed upon a platform, two feet from the ground, eight feet square, and fenced round, to protect it from injury. On the top of the pillar, is a gilt Urn, with the letters J. W. aged 35, entwined in Masonic Emblems, and on the south west side of the Pedestal is the following INSCRIPTION in stone.

ERECTED A. D. MDCCXCIV.
BY KING SOLOMON'S LODGE OF
FREE MASONS,
CONSTITUTED AT CHARLESTON,
1783, IN MEMORY OF
MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH WARREN.
AND HIS ASSOCIATES,
WHO WERE SLAIN ON THIS MEMORABLE SPOT, JUNE 17, 1775.

"None but they who set a just value on the blessings of LIBERTY, are worthy to enjoy HER. In vain we toil'd, in vain we fought; we bled in vain, if you, our OFFSPRING, want valour to repel the assaults of HER invaders!"

CHARLESTOWN, settled 1628.
Burnt 1775—Rebuilt 1776.
The enclosed Land given by Hon. JAMES RUSSELL.

At two o'clock, P. M. a Procession, conducted by Major CALDER, was formed at Warren-Hall, consisting of the Members of the Lodge, and other Brethren in town, the Magistrates, Selectmen, Minister and Deacons, Town Treasurer and Clerk, the Parish Officers, Officers of the Artillery Company, Militia Officers, and Citizens who have borne Military Commissions, with the Trustees and Scholars of the public Schools, and preceded by a band of music, walked in solemn silence to the Hill, where a circle was formed round the Pillar and the following ADDRESS was delivered by Mr. JOHN SOLEY, jun. *Master of the Lodge.*

Fellow Citizens and Brethren,

WE have now assembled, around the graves of our departed countrymen, to pay that tribute which is due to the brave defenders of our Liberties.

Nations in all ages, have endeavored to perpetuate the brilliant actions of their heroes; thereby to inspire the living, with a spirit of emulation, and to discharge the obligations they owe to those deeds of valour, by which their rights are secured.

And we citizens of *Columbia*, not content with having raised a monument of gratitude in our hearts, would present one to the eye of future generations. Directed by these laudable motives *King Solomon's Lodge* of *Free* and *Accepted Masons*, have erected the *Pillar* you behold—and in their behalf, I now solemnly dedicate it to the memory of our late beloved and most worthy Brother, the Honourable JOSEPH WARREN, and his Associates, who nobly fell on this memorable spot, in the cause of their Country.

And when, from this celebrated eminence, you behold the *Solemn Temple*—the *Abodes of Domestic Happiness*—the *Ancient Seat of Literature*—the *Ensigns of opposition to Tyranny*—the *Fruitful Fields of the Hasbandmen*—and the *waving Flag of Commerce*—forget not those by whose virtuous exertions, you now enjoy these inestimable blessings.

And while they bloom afresh in your own remembrance, convey the history of this noble Parchase to your listening children—Teach them obedience to the voice of their Country——Inform them, that THEIR BIRTH-RIGHT is FREEDOM—and pointing to this Monument, tell them, the Legacy left them by their countrymen to maintain it, is VALOUR.—Having thus inspired them with their Bravery, to defend their country in the field, may they defend from the tumult of war, to the tranquility of Peace, and learn the noblest conquest of themselves.

And, O, thou ever existing and omnipresent ARCHITECT, approve this solemn Dedication to the memory of *Columbia's* valient Sons—Accelerate the extension of their honest fame, and perpetuate its being in the bosom of posterity.—May this public evidence of their Valour, teach others the danger of invading the peaceful abodes of Freemen—and may it have a tendency to lessen that lawless ambition for conquest, which has filled the world with blood.

After this nine Minute-Guns were discharged, by a detachment of Capt. SMITH's Artillery Company, with the flag displayed half staff high. The Procession then returned to the Hall, where after a solemn Dirge, an Eulogy on Gen. WARREN was recited by a Member of the Lodge and the ceremony concluded with the following

TOST.

May the fragrance of a good Report, like a Sprig of Cassia, *bloom over the grave of every departed brother.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

Last Saturday, at twelve o'clock, the House of Representatives of the United States waited on the President with the following address:

SIR,

The House of Representatives, calling to mind the blessings enjoyed by the people of the United States, and especially the happiness of living under constitutions and laws, which rest on their authority alone, could not learn, with other emotions than those you have expressed, that any part of our fellow citizens should have thrown themselves capable of an insurrection; and we learn, with the greatest concern, that any misrepresentations, whatever, of the government and its proceedings, either by individuals, or combinations of men, should have been made, and so far credited, as to foment the flagrant outrage, which has been committed on the laws.

We feel, with you, the deepest regret, at so painful an occurrence in the annals of our country. As men, regardful of the tender interests of humanity, we look with grief at scenes which might have stained our land with civil blood. As lovers of public order we lament that it has suffered so flagrant a violation: As zealous friends of Republican Government, we deplore every occasion, which, in the hands of its enemies, may be turned into a calumny against it.

This aspect of the crisis, however, is happily not the only one which it presents. There is another which yields all the consolations which you have drawn from it. It has demonstrated to the candid world, as well as to the American people themselves, that the great body of them, every where, are equally attached to the luminous and vital principle of our constitution, which enjoins, that the will of the majority shall prevail: That they understand the indissoluble union between true liberty and regular government: That they feel their duties no less than they are watchful over their rights: That they will be as ready at all times, to execute such exertions of these as they have been, to forbid usurpation.—In a word, that they are capable of carrying into execution that noble plan of self government, which they have chosen as the guarantee of their own happiness, and the asylum for that of all from every clime, who may wish to unite their destiny with ours.

These are the just inferences, flowing from the promptitude with which the summons to the standard of the Laws have been obeyed; and from the sentiments which have been witnessed in every description of Citizens, in every quarter of the union. The spectacle, therefore, when viewed in its true light, may well be affirmed to display in equal lustre the virtues of the American character, and the value of Republican Government. All must particularly acknowledge and applaud the patriotism of that portion of citizens, who have freely sacrificed every thing, less dear that the love of their country, to the meritorious task of defending its happiness.

In the part which you yourself have borne through this delicate and distressing period, we trace the additional proofs it has afforded of your solicitude for the public good. Your laudable and successful endeavours to tender lenity in executing the laws conducive to their real energy, and to convert tumult into order, without the effusion of blood, form a particular title to the confidence and praise of your constituents. In all that may be found necessary, on our part, to complete this benevolent purpose, and to secure the ministers and friends of the laws against the remains of danger, our due co-operation will be afforded.

The other subjects which you have recommended, or communicated, and of which several are peculiarly interesting, will all receive the attention which they demand. We are deeply impressed with the importance of an effectual organization of the militia.

We rejoice at the intelligence of the advance and success of the army under the command of General Wayne:—whether we regard it as a proof of the perseverance, prowess and superiority of our troops, or as a happy presage to our military operations against the hostile Indians, and as a probable prelude to the establishment of a lasting peace, upon terms of candor, equity and good neighbourhood,—we receive it with the greatest pleasure, as it encreases the probability of sooner restoring a part of the public resources to the desirable object of reducing the public debt.

We shall on this, as on all occasions, be disposed to adopt any measure which may advance the safety and prosperity of our country.

In nothing can we more cordially unite with you than imploring the Supreme Ruler of Nations to multiply his blessings on these United States—to guard our free and happy constitution against every machination and danger—and to make it the best source of human happiness, by verifying its character of being the best safeguard of human rights.

To which the PRESIDENT answered.

GENTLEMEN,

Anticipated with confidence, the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the regret produced by the insurrection. Every effort ought to be used to discountenance what has contributed to foment it; and thus discourage a repetition of like attempts. For, notwithstanding these consolations which may be drawn from the issue of this event, it is far better that the artful approaches to such a situation of things should be checked by the vigilant and duly admonished patriotism of our fellow-citizens, than that the evil should encrease until it becomes necessary to crush it by the strength of their arm.

I am happy that the part which I have myself borne on this occasion, receives the approbation of your House. For the discharge of a constitutional duty, it is a sufficient reward to me to be assured that you will unite in consummating what remains to be done.

I feel, also, great satisfaction in learning that the other subjects which I have communicated, or recommended, will meet with due attention; that you will direct a due proportion of the militia to be held in readiness to march, if it should be found necessary; and that the arrangement of the militia, and the advance and success of the army under the command of Gen. Wayne, have awakened you, no less than by myself, to a proof of the perseverance, prowess, and bravery of our troops.

GO. WASHINGTON.

The Gentlemen composing the Fox Cover Troop of Horse, desirous of evincing their sincere regret for the loss of their much lamented friend and Companion, Mr. EDITH CLYMER, who unfortunately died on the late expedition, have agreed to wear a crape for thirty days, in commemoration of his services, and of the patriotic principles which distinguished his character.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The Genesee Treaty, we are informed, has terminated much to the satisfaction of the commissioner of the United States, and of the Six Nations of Indians, who have relinquished all right and title to the Preisque Isle Territory, and a tract of land, four miles wide, from Johnston's trader's to Fort Slausser, including the Fort of Niagara, and also granted to the United States the right of passing and repassing through their country.

One of the greatest evils resulting from a difference of political opinions is the ill will and diffocial passions which they create in the intercourse of private life.—When parties have taken sides, they are apt to become clanish—men of the same opinions naturally draw together, their interests and attachments are more closely connected; while they are naturally thun those of a different party. Indifference is the first step towards a separation, coldness succeeds—and ill will, foul lies, and jealousy or absolute hatred follow, to the annoyance of social happiness.

Slander is another consequence of party spirit. If a man is held up as a candidate for office, the men who oppose him endeavored to depreciate his worth, by publishing his private faults and even his weaknesses. This is wrong—Every thing should be kept out of sight which does not affect his *public* character.

If a man wants probity, if he is a transferver, a verfatile character, one who is in opinion with every man he meets, or who is on one side of a question to day and on another to-morrow; and especially if he has a great hankering after office, and long his manners out to shake hands for him; such a man will not have the confidence of discerning men. He will only keep for a weak people dangling about him.

A man too who pays great court to the *least informed* part of the people, is always to be suspected; for it is always to be supposed such a man reforts to the ignorant for support, solely because he cannot obtain the support of the discerning, who know him best.

It is perhaps a good rule never to support a man who two readily offers his service to the public. The modest man is the most to be relied on—merit lies concealed, and rather yields with reluctance to the demands of the public.

It is remarkable that the events of almost every day are encouraging to the wisdom, prudence and temperate policy of the Executive and his federal supporters. The President prefided the efforts of hostile combination into war—his policy is crowned with success.

Facts were known that the President by his advice, put a stop to the projected settlement at Presque Isle, the assistance of were denounced him for his interference. Democratical wise men, who knew nothing of his motives, railed at the man and his measures. Now it appears that the precaution of that bafinefs would certainly have involved us in a war with the Six Nations. The President knew this—he had the best means of knowledge—he delayed—he treated—and the issue was a settled peace with the Indians, and an acquirement of a full right and title to the territory in dispute, with the free privilege of passing thro' their country.

In this case as in the plan of negociation with the English Court, the policy of the government has proved sound and just—and in every event has served to confound the enemies of the peffions and the ignorance of the well wife. the peffions and the ignorance of the ill meant, opposition lofts its head and demands that we put men into office who have fought against public measures, and to put out of office the federal patriots, the real patriots, who have preserved and secured peace, these very unfocial men, in spite of their teeth.

ELIPHAZ MOODY,

PROPOSES to carry on the MALTING business in South-Hadley, the ensuing Winter, at the Malt-House formerly occupied by Mr. JOSIAH MOODY.

December 15, 1794.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.

By a gentleman just arrived from Jamaica, we are informed, that previous to his coming the harbour, he discovered nine and all the vessels then in sight experienced the same piratical treatment. The Schooner Peggy, Capt. Brien, of Baltimore, was robbed of Four thousand dollars. The same gentleman observes, that American cannot with safety, venture on the Southside of Hispaniola, without arms to protect them.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Newbern, (N. C.) to his brother in this town, dated October 18, 1794.

"On Sunday last, a very alarming fire broke out in the store of Mr. John Harvey, in Craven street, which consumed fourteen stores and a number of dwelling houses. The loss is very great. Several merchants are entirely ruin'd; but, happily, we have escaped."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, Nov. 15, 1794.

Messrs. Dowlop & Cheyne'es,

The schooner Patty, belonging to Mr Daniel Sleet, of Boston, commanded by the subscriber, was captured and brought into this place by the schooner Thetis, Capt. Thomas Brown-low, who robbed us of all our money, not leaving one penny. Many other vessels belonging to different parts of America, have been brought in—their masters and crews experiencing the same treatment. One or more American vessels are daily sent in, by the cruisers of this Island, and all condemned.

Last Intelligence from the Seat of War.

Capt. Hughes of the Brig Holbrook arrived yesterday afternoon from Dieu-donne which place he left on the 19th of October.

We have not been able to procure a sight of the printed accounts he brings, but hope to have some papers in time for our next. He says that the French have beaten Gen. Clairfayt again near Juliers, where he left guns men; that the fortress surrendered in consequence of the defeat, and that the General had retreated as far as Cologne on the Rhine.

On the other hand that Rotterdam and Rheinsteyn are both taken by the French, who in the latter part captured 36 vessels of different sizes.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, dated Sept. 16, to a gentleman of this city.

"The Prussians have been terribly beat by the Poles so that the king of Prussia has been obliged to raise the siege of Warsaw; this is absolutely a fact, and may be depended on tho' our German papers give quite another reason for it; it not being allowed in Hamburg to infest any thing in favour of the Poles, and to the disadvantage of Prussia, for accounting when they retreat with victories!!!

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The national library of France, lately the royal library, has been totally confounded by fire. As this library was one of the best collections of books and manuscripts in Europe, the loss to mankind is irreparable, though Barrere suppofed the books might be replaced by the libraries of the Emigrants.

In consequence of this unfortunate accident, the Convention on motion decreed that a collection of all rare books and manuscripts should be made by proper perfons, and copies of them multiplied by the press at the expence of the nation, to secure them from similar accidents.

This example is well worthy of imitation in every country. Too little attention is paid to the subject of preserving ancient records, papers and rare books. A small valuable record often lies in a single copy for a century; and a few minutes fire or other sudden accident may deprive the world of it forever. While copies of books could be multiplied only by the pen mankind had some apology for losing them; but the art of printing has fixed apology and rendered nations inexcusable for suffering any valuable writing to be loft.

By the report of Mr. [illegible]COTT, of the Treasury Depart[illegible], it appears that the estimates of appropriations for the 1795, are as follows:

	Dol.
Civil List,	435,249
Light-Houses, &c.	32,024
War Department,	1,541,975
Militia for 1794,	1,122,569
Navy,	220,754
Pensions,	85 357
Total,	3,407 929

Particulars hereafter.

Of this sum, it appears the *defensively* of Pennsylvania has cost us only the sum of *one million, one hundred and twenty-two thousand, five hundred and forty-nine dollars.* The President and Mr. Scott, a member of the house, declare the insurrection in part at least to be ascribed to the clubs. What our future appropriations will be for the support of clubs, time must determine.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

SCIENCES IN FRANCE.

A new system of weights and measures has been adopted in France, and is to be put into use in the year '95. The immutable basis, for long without fee, has, we understand, been taken from the exact menfuration of an arch of the meridian of considerable length. In this new system all divisions are made according to decimal proportions, introduced in all cases of time and space; the ancient division of the circle has been reduced to it. In consequence of this last alteration, the dial plates of clocks and watches have been divided in ten parts instead of twelve, and the interior machinery is also to conform to that system.

In one of the states, a citizen, who thought himself injured by the denunciation of a certain self-created society, entered the hall, like citizen *Legendre*, with a club in his hand, (instead of a brace of pistols) and put the whole club to flight: *this was club-wesus club!!*

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD,

in the English parliament, has brought forward a motion for peace, in which every honeft man in the world will with his grace success. He is seconded by the duke of Grafton. The question is to be brought forward before the recess or diffolution. His grace will have of course much oblo-quy to encounter from government contractors, crimps, and sinecure-placemen.

PEACE WITH THE POLES.

According to the most recent advices from South-Prussia, the insurrection is still predominant. The insurgents are said to meafure all the small decachments of Prussians they fall upon unawares, and to hang the officers. This misfortune lately occurred to a counsellor of war and a young receiver of the excise. Proposals of peace are generally talked of; and it is added, that an officer of diffinction will shortly be sent to Warsaw for the purpose of negociating.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. SWAINE, in the ship *Hope*, arrived at *Biddeford*, monday last, in 40 days from *London*, brings accounts of the ENTIRE CAPTURE OF HOLLAND by the French. Our informant saw a *London* paper on board, containing the account; but could not obtain the consent of the captain to bring it with him.

A LETTER FROM AMSTERDAM,

in the "Conduct of the convention," of Oct. 3d, says that great surprize had been occasioned by the fall of the agio of the banks; an event which has proved very prejudicial. This event is ascribed to the great supply of bank receips to market. The merchants who are immensely interested in the bank, have neither the courage nor power to obtain a scrutiny into the real situation of the bank, which is now wholly in the direction of the regency or government of that city. They therefore prefer felling their bank paper at a discount, for the purpose of converting it into specie; rather than rifk a loss of their whole capitals.

It is alledged, that the regency have drawn upon the bank for the specie necessary to carry on the present war; and thus impaired its credit. The real state of the coffers of that bank is kept a profound secret from all the world, except the immediate directors.

The RULING PASSION, STRONG in DEATH.

"Invite none, but republicans, to my funeral—do not let any follow me to the grave, who are enemies to the rights of man," are the words uttered by a genuine New-York republican, in the 80th year of his age, but one hour before he expired.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Oct. 3, 1794.

"I enclose you several newspapers.—you will be pleased to find, that the convention of France begin to gather courage enough to speak of the jacobins as they deserve. I am not without a hope, that the empire of these *self constituted* rulers will soon yield to that which the people constituted."

"But whatever deterioration many may feel for the violencies of Paris, I think none can refuse admiration to the courage and constancy of the armies and mass of the nation: not an instance has yet occurred of desertion or revolt in any quarter; but on the contrary, an energy pervades their military system of conduct, of which the world has not before seen an example. From the 15th to the 22d of September has been a scene of conflict and action on the frontiers of Holland, where the allies have been every where worsted—there appears now no chance of their being able to rally on this side or the Rhine—and Holland is in serious danger.

"Where all this is to end, I know not, but I think there exists on this side the Atlantic a strange delirium, from which some will only be awaked by ruin."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, ESQ.

secretary to the treasury of the United States, has communicated, in a letter to the house of representatives, his intention, to resign his office on the last day of January next. He gave this early notice, that an opportunity might be afforded, previous to his resignation, to proceed in any further measures, which might be projected, in consequence of the inquiry during the last session, into the state of his department.

OMNIA VINCIT AMOR.

A few miles from Florence, a lady, of singular beauty and exquisite symmetry, was lately found dead beneath a tree; she held fast, in her lifeless hand, the miniature picture of a gentleman, and upon her snow-white breast was pendant a ticket or label, inscribed with the following words: "O, you who have hearts susceptible of sympathy and compassion—if ye find the remains of a woman, who lost her reason for love, do not disdain to fulfil her desire and perform the last, sad office, by affording her a coffin and a grave! Would you open her bosom, which in all events and vicissitudes of fortune, remained chaste and pure, ye will therein find a heart, the victim of suffering and wo."

HAVERHILL, Nov. 19.

Yesterday that noble and elegant structure, the Bridge over Merrimack River, between Haverhill and Bradford, was opened for passengers. The strength, workmanship and situation of this bridge, is not equalled in America, and perhaps not excelled in the world. It is 863 feet long, with three arches, 182 feet each in length, 34 feet wide supported by stone piers and abutments.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 17.

The following note, is taken from a book written by Doctor Linn, entitled "The Signs of the Times."

"Mr. Thomas Paine, in his "Age of Reason," alledged, that the prophecies in the Bible, are "so equivocal, as to fit almost any circumstance that might happen afterwards." I cannot now follow him on this subject. Whatever may be said of the writings of this Author on politics, he was surely unhappy when he commenced divine. He has discovered, and indeed confessed such ignorance of the sacred Scriptures, as readers him not only unworthy of trust, but subjects him to contempt. There is nothing new in this performance, save the bold and indecent manner. His character gives it a temporary popularity; but it must soon sink into infamy, and carry his own name along with it. It can do no harm except to the young and superficial. In the virtuous mind it will excite sentiments of abhorrence, and the Devil, who has read a little, will doubtless see his cause so miserably handled. It has already called forth some animadversions and probably will more. Indeed it is provoking to see the Christian religion, after having withstood the roarings of the Pope, insulted by the bravings of the sea.

STRAYED from the

Subscriber, some time in June last, a forrel Horse COLT one year old last spring, with a star in his forehead and a small white streak just below the star, one hind foot white, trots and paces. Whoever will take up said Colt and return him to the owner or give information so as he may find him, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid—by

ISAAC HATCH.

Whately, Dec. 5, 1794.

Strayed, a red HEIFER,

and STEER, both marked with a notch in the near ear—the Heifer two years old, the Steer two coming. Whoever will inform the Subscriber of the said creatures, shall be well rewarded, and will oblige

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Hadley, Dec. 9, 1794.

Brake into the inclo-

sure of the subscriber, sometime last summer, nine SHEEP, artificially marked—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them.

SOLOMON PARSONS.

Goshen, Dec. 11, 1794.

CASH given for clean COTTON and LINEN RAGS,

AND OLD FISHNET.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, Porter, Sherry, Cape Madeira and Malaga Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyson and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Ginger, Indigo, Snuff, Leaf and Paper Tobacco, Codfish, by quintal or lb. Salmon and Mackerell, by the bbl. or lb. Herring, Russia Iron, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Rock and Lisbon, Salt, Lemons, Chalk, &c.

N. B. Most kinds of produce received in payment, also, Cash and a generous price given for PORK, on delivery.

Northampton, Dec. 1794.

To be sold,

A SMALL *FARM*, in Goshen, of excellent Land, well watered with a fine Brook running through it, about 50 acres under improvement, and a very handsome Wood Lot, and a pleasant situation, near the meeting-house—with a very profitable Stock. Enquire of Mr. Timothy Lyman in said Goshen, or of Adam Collton, Northampton, who has for sale, an excellent Chaise Horse, with a new, strong and handsome Chaise, as any in the county—also, a good second hand Coach harness. Likewise, a very handsome assortment of English GOODS, a very large assortment of Womens Leather and Cloth Shoes and Slips of the best kind. Tea, Coffee, and Sugar equal to any—And as he sells for money only, shall put them so cheap, as to make it worth while for those who wish to purchase to call on him.

Northampton, Dec. 15, 1794.

Paul Chapman,

INFORMS the public, that he is now carrying on the SHOE and BOOT-MAKING business, a few rods from the meeting-house, in Southampton—those Persons that want shoes made at his shop may have them on the most terms. The subscriber wants to collect a small sum of money in a few weeks—those persons who will favour him with their custom, by paying the cash, may have them on terms that will suit themselves.

Said CHAPMAN, will receive, in a few days, a good assortment of Boots and Boot legs, and other Boot-leather—those who want to purchase Boots may have them on as good terms as can be had of any boot maker in the State.

Cash and the highest price given for TANNING HIDES.

Southampton, Dec. 1794.

TO be sold, at Public

Vendue, (by order of the Court of Commonpleas, holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampshire, on the second Tuesday of November last,) at the house of Lt. LAVIN SACKET, Innholder, in Norwich, in said County of Hampshire, on Thursday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. the real estate of Mr. JAMES BOLTON, late of Blanford, Deceased, containing 40 acres of land, lying in Blanford, Norwich and Chester, all in said County of Hampshire, consisting of Orcharding, Plowland and Mowing, with a house and barn on the premises: the terms of sale to be made known at the time of sale.

MARTHA BOLTON, Administrator to said Estate.

Blanford, Dec. 10, 1794.

Ran away from the sub-

scriber on Wednesday night last, a BOY, indented to the Taylor's business, named THOMAS CURTIS, 17 years old, 5 feet seven or eight inches high, his complexion, rather resembling the American Native, roguish eyes and dark hair—Whoever will return said run away to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded by the public's humble servant,

HEMAN POMEROY.

All Persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said Boy, on the penalty of the law.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1794.

Strayed from the Sub-

scriber, last Spring, near Williamsburgh, a light red yearling STEER, marked with a half penny cut the upper side of the right ear. Whoever has taken up said creature, and will return him, or give information, so that the owner may have him shall be well rewarded.

LUTHER CLARK.

Northampton, Dec. 1794.

STRAYED from the

Subscriber, about the first of November last, a dark red HEIFER two years old, supposed to be branded on the horn, I. COOK. Whoever will return said Heifer to the owner, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

JOSEPH COOK.

Northampton, Dec. 15, 1794.

SIMEON BUTLER,
At his *Bookstore & Bindery*, has this day received from New-York, a small assortment of

BOOKS,

Among which are the following,
—viz—

Large and small Bibles.
Enfield's Sermons,
Paradise Lost,
Chesterfield's Letters
Newton's Letters,
Domestic Medicine,
Chesselden's Anatomy.
Cullen's Practice, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Medical Pocket Book.
Hamilton's Midwifery.
Hamilton's Treatise,
Wallis on Diseases,
Morse's Univeral Geography, 2vol.
do. Abridged,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Art of Speaking,
Seneca's Morals,
Ladies' and Gentlemens Monitor.
Evelina, 2 vol.
Religious Courtship
Roderick Random, 2 vol.
Rowe's Letters,
Clarilla Harlow, 8 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Citizen of the World 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Beauties of Sterne,
Life of Dr. Franklin,
Rochefaucault's Maxims.
Robinson Crusoe,
Baron Trenck,
Young's Night Thoughts.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Principles of Politeness.
Robert Boyle,
History of the French Revolution, 2 vol.
Ross Latin Grammar
Riggs' do. do.
Young's Dictionary
Latin Accidence,
Greek Grammar,
Pike's Arithmetic, do. Abridged,
Young Man's best Companion,
School Master's Assistant.
Ready Reckoner,
American Clerk's Magazine.
Economy of human life.
Watts' Lyric Poems,
Testaments, per doz. or single.
Perry's Dictionary,
Psalms,
Psalms and Hymns,
Little Reader's Assistant.
Prompters, per. doz.
Moir's Trial,
Gerrald's do.

Rowan's do.
Margarots' do.
Paine's age of Reason.
Examination, do.
Barlow's Letters and Poems.
do. Advice,
Priestley's Letter,
Prospects of the War
Select Stories,
Death of Abel,
do. Cain,
Bolton Magazine,
Political Morality by Robespierre.
Comick Songs,
Chap Books,
Children's Books, per hundred.
Spelling Books,
Webster's and Perry's wholesale and retail.
Blank Books of all sizes.
Merchant's Account Books.
COMEDIES,
Siege of Belgrade,
Mourning Bride,
Battle of Hexham,
Columbus,
Mermaid,
STATIONARY.
English Paper, Writing, Letter, Marble, Embroidered and Wrapping do.
Memorandum Books
Holland Quills, per. hundred.
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Count Plaister,
Black Sand,
Sand Boxes,
Tok Cases,
do. Stands,
Black Lead Pencils,
do. do. Sliding,
Office Penknives, and Cases.
Penknives of different qualities.
Red Morocco Pocket Books.
Bl'ck Leather do.
Morocco Purses,
Slates and Slatepencils.
Gold Leaf,
Morocco Leather,
Ladies Gilt Lockets and Pins.
Roman Waiters,
Razors and Cases,
Knives and Forks,
Smelling Bottles,
Knee Buckles, and Children's Clasps,
Bread Baskets,
Sieve Bottons,
Snuffer Trays,
Tooth Brushes,
Powder Flasks,
Pins,
Tobacco,
Snuff,
Segars &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A
Collection of the Newest COTILLIONS and COUNTRY DANCES, to which is added instances of ill Manners to be carefully avoided by Youth of both sexes, by
JOHN GRIFFITHS. Dancing Master.
FOR SALE,
Price 24s. a Gross—2s3d. a dozen, and 4½d. single.

Beers' Almanac for 1795.

Merchants in the adjacent towns who wish to purchase any of the above articles, are most cordially invited to call on said Butler, where they will be supplied on moderate terms. Constant attendance given, and the smallest favour acknowledged with gratitude.
Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

THE Partnership of BRIDGMAN & RICE, is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved.

All persons having accounts open with them, are desired to call on said Bridgman for settlement.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.
AARON RICE.
Northampton, Nov. 28, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,
HAS just received from New-York, a fresh supply of European and India

GOODS,

Which make him a universal assortment, among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all sizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Stuff Goods of all kinds, also, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewise a large quantity of London, Bristol, and this Country Pewter, Brass Kettles of all sizes, and a large assortment of Hard Ware, W. I. Goods as usual—as he is dealing altogether for ready pay, he flatters himself that the above goods will come so low as to meet the approbation of his customers.
Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

A. SAWHITE,
INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has lately received a fresh assortment of English and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Which with his former assortment make it very complete, which will befold very low for Cash, or on his usual credit.
Also, W. I. Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Molasses, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Allspice, Ginger, Chocolate, Bohea Tea, Codfish, which will be sold low for cash.
Williamsburgh, Dec. 3, 1794.

For SALE,
and possession given next May.
A VALUABLE Home-Lot, containing three acres, situated half a mile north of the Meeting House, on the main road, with a neat and commodious dwelling-house, two stories; a large barn and other convenient out houses, and a good orchard standing on the same. The situation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requested, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaser. For particulars enquire of
JOSEPH LYMAN.
Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 t3w.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,
INFORMS his friends, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, suitable for the season, which he wishes to dispose of on the lowest terms for ready pay.
Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baizes and Flannels of good quality, mixed Kerseymere and Kerseymere vest Patterns, Wildbores, Moreens, Durants, Velvets and Thickets, Red, Green, and White Hair Plush, Cravats and Muslins, a large assortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Calicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandanno and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large assortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per doz. or single Bottle, and almost every other article inquired for. Constant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.
N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing are desired to call and settle immediately.
Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Chiliab & W. Smith,
HAVE just received a large and general assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, which they determine to sell on very reasonable terms.
Also, Want to purchase Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Flax, Butter, 10, or 12, likely horses, by the 15th of this month.
N. B. All persons who are indebted to them, whose time of credit is expired, are desired to call and settle them by the first of next month—unless they are settled by that time, they may depend on being called on in a more disagreeable way.
Hadley, Dec. 2, 1794.

MALT WORKS.
THE Public are hereby notified that the subscriber's Malt Works are in good repair, furnished with a new Tile Kiln, to dry with charcoal—these however, who prefer their Malt dried with wood shall be gratified—and as early made malt is much the best, those who wish it made at said works, are requested to forward their Barley as soon as possible.
B. PRESCOTT.
N. B. Those who are indebted to said Prescott, are urged to make payment immediately in Cash, Barley, or any other Grain.
Northampton, Dec. 3. 1794.

WHEREAS *SARAH* my wife, has eloped from my bed and board—I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after the date hereof.
JOHN WELCH.
Northampton, Dec. 1, 1794.

Cheap Winter Goods,
AT THE
VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.
INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.
Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.
Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

Tappan and Fowle,
HAVE lately received a fresh assortment of English and India

GOODS,

Which they will dispose of to the satisfaction of their Customers for ready pay.
Northampton, Dec. 1794.

Justus Clark,
HAS just received, an assortment of GOODS, which he will sell at the lowest market price, for Cash, most kinds of grain, or short credit.
He requests all those indebted to him who have had a reasonable credit, to make payment immediately—those who neglect a compliance, will be called upon in a disagreeable way without further notice.
Whatley, December 5. 1794.

Jonathan Judd, Jun.
HAS just received a very general assortment of English and Hard Ware GOODS, of the kinds most commonly enquired for in a country Store—Likewise, West-India Goods and Groceries, of various kinds, Brandy, Wine, Cassis, Rice, Iron Hollow Ware, Stone and Crockery Ware, Nails, Brads, German Steel, a few Brass Kettles, Spanish Brown and White, Linseed Oil, Looking Glasses of various sizes, Whalebone, Dying Woods, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, Rosin, Cotton, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to be inserted in an advertisement—For which he receives all kinds of Grain, Beef, Pork, Tallow, Lard, Cheese Butter, Beeswax, Flax-Seed, Flax, and most other kinds of produce—CASH, or sells on credit.
Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, wanted.
Southampton, Dec. 8. 1794.

The Subscriber, feels himself obligated to the public, but especially his customers, for their favors the year past—but wishes to have his book accounts settled from whilst his present Clerk continues with him—those people that have notes or accounts that have become payable, must expect severity used unless settled without lots of time. He has and means to have GOODS as usual, if not more. The public's humble servant,
ABNER WILLIAMS.
Williamsburgh, Dec. 2, 1794.

☞ All Persons indebted to WILLIAM EDWARDS, either by Book or Note, whose debts are now due, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will indiscriminately be put into the hands of a collector, without further notice.
Northampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the Subscriber, a dark red HEIFER, one year old past, artificially marked. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
SOLOMON FERREY.
Eastampton, Dec. 9, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th inst. 3 SHEEP, two of them white and the other black, painted on the back. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.
JOHN HOWARD.
Worthington, Dec. 9, 1794.

Taken up in November last, a large red COW, about 7 or 8 years old, some white in her face, and some artificial marks—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
ELIJAH ALLEN.
Northampton, Dec. 6. 1794.

Taken up by the Subscriber, a last Spring heifer CALF, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Also, Strayed from the Subscriber, a heifer CALF, of the same age, without any artificial mark.
ENOCH CLARK.
Northampton, Dec. 9, 1794.

Williams and James,
BEG leave to inform all those who are indebted to them, on Book, or Note of hand, that unless they come and settle on or before the 20th of December next, they will be called upon in a more disagreeable manner, without any further notice.
N. B. They call on all those that have any demands on them to come and receive their pay—they will take most kinds of produce in payment.
Goshen, November 25, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of land lying in Hawley, (formerly called No. 7,) that their lands are taxed in State, Highway, Town, County, Minister, and School Taxes, committed to the Subscriber to collect, for the year 1793, as follows:

	No.	Lot.	£	d.	q
Half Lot,		47		5	1
S. Leonard,		112		3	2
D. Harris,		124		3	3
1 Lot, Worthington,		41		5	2
D. Harris,		32		10	1
Half Lot, Cooley,		103		6	2
do. do. do.		116		10	0
S. Hitchcock,		131		2	3
S. Leonard,		62		10	2
S. Hitchcock,		94		11	2
D. Harris,		122		10	2
T. Chapin,		53		9	1
S. Leonard,		84		11	2
18. Division, Hatfield Equivalent.					
		47		9	3
Dickinson,		48		3	2
		56		3	3
S. Bond, 40 acres		59		10	0
Dickinson,		22		3	3
		26		6	3
2nd. Division,		69		12	0
		47		5	0
		51		3	1
Graves,		53		8	1
		56		6	1
Dwight,		57		8	3
J. Wait,		58		9	2
N. Sadler,		59		8	3
S. Dickinson,		60		7	2
		83		1	3
		81		0	3
Woodbridge,		79		7	0
		76		6	0
		74		8	0
T. Edger's Grant,		2		9	0

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the last Monday in January next, so much of said Lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Hezekiah Warriner, in said Hawley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be sufficient to discharge the said taxes with interesting charges.
DAVID PARKER, Collector.
Hawley, Dec. 1, 1794.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled.
The petition of DAVID MORLEY of Westfield, in the County of Hampshire,

HEREBY shews, that a Bridge over *Westfield River*, near the house lately occupied by Stephen Noble, would be of essential service to the public, and especially to those who travel up and down Connecticut River; as it would not only shorten the travel from Northampton to Suffield four miles, but the road would also be vastly better than any of the other roads: That the building of a Bridge in this place has been contemplated for many years, but the expence and risk of erecting one there, has prevented the county from doing it; and has hitherto discouraged any private adventurer from engaging in so necessary a work—That your petitioner, being willing to take the hazard and risk upon himself, humbly prays the Hon. Court to give him leave to erect a Bridge there, and to indemnify him by granting to him, his heirs and assignees a toll as your honors shall think reasonable, and bear in duty bound shall ever pray
DAVID MORLEY.
Westfield, May 1794.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
In the House of Representatives, June 4, 1794.

On the petition of DAVID MORLEY, praying for leave to build a toll Bridge over *Westfield River* in the County of Hampshire.

ORDERED, That the said petitioner notify all persons concerned, to appear on the second Wednesday of the next sitting of the General Court, (by publishing his petition, and this order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspapers printed at Springfield and Northampton), and their cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.
EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*
In SENATE, *June 11, 1794.*
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *President.*
True copy—Attest.
SAMUEL COOPER, *Clerk, Senate.*

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1794. [NUMB. 434.]

AUTHENTIC.
(Copy—No. 6.)

The THREE first numbers are on the whole only of the property of the publisher of the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE. Numbers 4 and 5 have been published heretofore.

Upper Canada.
Navy Hall, Oct. 20th 1794.

SIR,

IT was last night, honored with your Excellency's dispatch, enclosing the copy of a letter to you from Mr. Randolph Secretary of State, dated on the first of September, and your answer, which latter the intention of transmitting it to me by the first opportunity.

It appears upon the perusal of Mr. Randolph's letter, that I am called upon by the respect due to his official station, publicly, to state the misrepresentations of that gentleman; and on this consideration, to put them over to that silence, which would otherwise become the language and tenor which the Secretary of State permits himself to make use of, in his animadversions on my conduct.

In having executed the orders of his Majesty's Commander in Chief in north America, Lord Dorchester, in re-occupying a Post upon the Miamis River, within the limits of those maintained by the British forces, at the peace, in the year 1783, upon the principles of self defence against the approaches of an army, which menaced the King's possessions, is what I presume Mr. Secretary Randolph terms "Governor Simcoe's Invasion."

The motives which led to this re-occupation furnish the true grounds for disproving the establishment of a military post, from its own nature, must have been unjustifiable, as not to have required from me, Sir, on the part of Mr. Randolph, an avowal of a denial; nor does it appear to me, that he has introduced so public an event, as a matter of doubt in itself, but solely as a ground work for splicing into the world "opinions" transmitted to the executive government of the United States, which however respectable are but "opinions" that "British officers and British Soldiers aided an attack made by the Indians on Fort Recovery." Such an intention Sir, introduced as fabricated my evidence of a fact, which required no proof, will undoubtedly, on the unsolicited impress a belief that the British troops, instead of adhering to that principle of self defence, on which a part of the Minister was re-established, were united in arms with the Indians in an attack upon a post held by the United States.

As if to promote such a belief, Mr. Randolph proceeds to comment on the speech delivered to Mr. Williamson at the harbour of the great Sodus; he terms this speech, which I transmitted in obedience to Lord Dorchester's orders "a mandate borne by Lieutenant Sheaffe, under a military escort, and in its tone, corresponding with the form of its delivery, being unequivocally of a military and hostile nature."

Mr. Randolph seems peculiarly anxious to consider every transaction of the King's government, in its grade, as well as in its substance, as hostility, otherwise he could not but have seen in the speech delivered by Lieut Sheaffe to Mr. Williamson, not a line of hostility, but a spirit of conciliation, explanatory of the just principle, on which the settlement in question is termed an aggression; the incurrence of the Treaty on the part of the United States—Nor is it possible to conceive that less offensive language could be made use of, consistent with the formality necessary to substantiate a protest requiring the suspension of the exercise of a controverted claim.

Had Mr. Secretary Randolph made due enquiry, he would have found that the military escort consisted of an officer, expressly sent to accompany Lieutenant Sheaffe, and seven persons to row the boat, soldiers most certainly, but *unarmed*, without military habiliments, and in the dress they wear for the purposes of fatigue. It also might be presumed from Lieutenant Sheaffe's letter that he was personally acquainted with Captain Williamson, and in such this circumstance was of some weight in the appointment.

The general language and conduct of Mr. Williamson, particularly in the proposals of his speculation at the Sodus, have, of late, manifested a disposition so incompatible with those views of conciliation, which are the true interests of Great Britain and the United States, that it became proper to select such a person as Mr. Sheaffe for this duty; being a gentleman of great discretion, incapable of any intemperate or uncivil conduct and certainly not disqualified by being a Lieutenant in his Majesty's service.

Such, Sir, are the circumstances of this transaction which Mr. Randolph is pleased to term my "hostile views."

The following paragraphs do not seem to require illustration. It can escape no person, that what in the beginning of Mr. Randolph's letter to you he has stated as respectable "opinions" transmitted to the executive government, is no longer confined to "opinions" but the Secretary of State asserts as matter of fact "that the Governor of Upper Canada allocated British with Indian force to assault our Fort."

In respect to Mr. Randolph's assertion and his appeal to you, Sir, that "it is grown into a maxim that the affairs of the "Indians within the boundaries of any "nation exclusively belong to that nation" I cannot admit so general and so novel a principle, as applicable either to the territory or boundary under consideration—I do not recognize its birth, nor any state of its existence. It will be difficult for the Secretary of State to prove, that it has governed the conduct of the United States; it is not to be found in the express provisions of the Treaty of Utrecht, it was never assumed by the British nation prior to that compact; it is incompatible with the natural rights, and injurious to the acknowledged independency of the Indian American.

The British government has not involved itself in disputes with the Indians by acting in so vague & indeterminate a manner. It has ever done justice to their natural rights; nor have violated the stipulations purposely made for their support and definition; in consequence of an uniform conduct, Sir, the Indians are constantly solicitous for the presence of some of the King's officers, or subjects at their public meetings and I have the most full persuasion, that had the United States concurred with the confederacy in their request, that the king would extend his good offices to the mediating between them in the present war, and that in consequence his majesty had graciously permitted me, as required, or with more obvious propriety yourself, to have been present at the late treaty, in such a case, I am confident that peace would have been established on this continent, to the satisfaction of the United States, and the comfort of the Indian nations; and scarcely in a less degree to the benefit of his majesty's subjects in this province, who are materially interested, that their neighbours should on all sides flourish in wealth peace and prosperity.

As the close of the secretary of state's letter seems intended through you, Sir, to "apprize me of the consequences of self defence should I not be restrained by remonstrances," the date of it cannot possibly escape my notice; it bears that of the first day of September and on the 22d of August, General Wayne advanced to the post at the Miamis, laid waste the possessions of the king's subjects under its protection and summoned it to surrender. It may here be proper to observe that so ill informed was that officer of the principles on which he made this invasion or "self defence," that in his summons he requires "the garrison to remove to the nearest post occupied by his Britannic Majesty in 1783."—Had this requisition been complied with, the garrison must have advanced up the Miamis River into the Indian country beyond the post, while evacuation had been demanded as a recent aggression.

The difference, good conduct and magnanimity of Major Cambell, the commander of that garrison, prevented the commencement of war and all its dreadful consequences.

Upon the comparison of circumstances, the march of General Wayne, the date of Mr. Randolph's letter, its immediate publication, and manner of it, I cannot but conjecture that it was written not to remonstrate against "my excesses" but to prepare the minds of men for whatever consequences might have arisen from the movement of General Wayne's army; and could the temperate forbearance of Major Cambell and the event of the enterprize have been foreseen (if I may be permitted to revert to the object of this letter) I cannot believe that I should have been spared the necessity of taking notice of Mr. Secretary Randolph's publication, or of controverting the assumptions of a gentleman for whom I have always entertained the most profound respect.

I am, Sir, who know my private sentiments to yourself, Sir, who are acquainted with the public conduct, to his majesty's ministers, and the officer chief in command, who have approved of my strict adherence to their orders, and the consequent impartiality which I have maintained between the United States and the Indian Americans, any justification or exposition of my sentiments is unnecessary; even Mr. Secretary Randolph has officially in his possession sufficient proofs of my good will to the government and the people of the United States. They ought to have sheltered me from the imputations to which I have been exposed. I have ever shewn the utmost inclination to cultivate the most perfect harmony between his majesty's subjects and those of the United States, and have looked forward to an honorable termination of existing differences with the most anxious solicitude.

Signed
I. G. SIMCOE,

His Excellency
George Hammond, &c. &c. &c.

(—No. 7.—)
Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1794.

SIR,

Under any aspect of the affairs of the United States in relation to Great-Britain, I should decline a discussion with the Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada. The manifest of his Britannic Majesty is the proper correspondent for the Secretary of State, upon subjects affecting their two nations; and his communications will be always received with the attention due to his character, and with a temper, flowing from a love of truth and of harmony.

But before I could enter, Sir, even with yourself, into any examination of the letter, which the Lieutenant Governor thot proper to address to you on the 20th ult. mo, I should take the liberty of asking, whether it has been transmitted to me as a paper, which I am free to estimate according to its merits, by stating a reply, without violating my respect for your functions; or whether it is adopted, as the sense of your government? This preliminary enquiry would be rendered absolutely necessary; since on a former occasion, you disavowed a responsibility for the conduct of the British governors in Canada; and in your letter of the 27th inst. enclosing that of the Lieutenant Governor, you leave it too uncertain, how far you approve its doctrines, its assertions, and its statements.

If it is to be understood, that to all these your assent is given, and it were expedient now to revive our former controversy; I should request you to define precisely, what is meant by the apology for the Fort at the Rapids of the Miami, as being the "*re occupying* of a post upon the Miamis river, within the limits of those, maintained by the British forces, at the peace, in the year 1783;" I should urge an explicit declaration, whether British officers and British soldiers did or did not aid the attack made by the Indians on Fort Recovery; and should at the same time detail the evidence, upon which we have been induced to believe it. I should beg to be informed, how the nature and spirit of the mandate, borne by two British officers, and seven British soldiers were in fact, or on principle transformed into the garb of peace, by the absence of arms, and "military habiliments;"—the dress of fatigue, or the friendship of Lieutenant Sheaffe for Mr. Williamson. I should wish to know whether Governor Simcoe derives from his instructions, or any other warrant of his Britannic Majesty, an authority to deny that it is inadmissible for one nation to intermeddle with the Indians in the territories of another. I should oppose the conclusion, that what may not be found in the treaty of Utrecht does not exist, under the sanction of the law of nations, and especially in regard to the usages of America. But, for reasons, which may be easily conceived, I would not, without the most clear necessity, recur to the circumstances, which prevented a treaty with the northern tribes of Indians, in the last year. Nor should I take a moment in resisting the suspicion, that my letter of the first of September, was "written to prepare the minds of men for whatever consequences might have arisen from the movement of Gen. Wayne's army; because on the 20th May I complained * of the erection of the Fort, and you were then informed, that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, would not be able to distinguish between them and any other people allociated in the war:

These, however, and many other striking features in the letter and conduct of Governor Simcoe will, I hope, at no distant day be consigned to oblivion by the separation of our interests, and the refutation of our rights. Until therefore, I shall not be disappointed in this hope, I shall not willingly open a new source of altercation.

I have the honor, Sir, to be
With great respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

* *The letter containing the complaint was addressed to Mr. Hammond, who on the 2nd of May says in his reply, that he should immediately transmit a copy of that letter to the Governor of Upper Canada; and there can be no doubt of this having been done.*

Philadelphia, 18 December, 1794.
4 o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

In answer to your letter of yesterday, which I have this moment received, it is expedient for me merely to remark—in addition to the motives I have already assigned as inducing me to transmit to you a copy of the letter addressed to me by the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada—that, as in your letter of the 18th of September you considered me to be the *proper* medium of conveying to that officer the remonstrance of this government against his conduct; I am not sensible that I have been guilty of any impropriety, in communicating to you, in Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's own language, his exposition of the principles by which he was actuated in two transactions, on which you had especially animadverted.

Being equally unwilling with yourself, Sir, "*now* to revive our former controversy," or "to open new sources of altercation," and persevering in my opinion (from which I trust I have not deviated in this instance) not to esteem myself responsible for the conduct of his Majesty's officers, in Canada, or in any other of the King's possessions, it is totally unnecessary for me to express my *personal* approbation of, or dissent, the doctrines, assertions and statements, contained in Lieutenant Governor Simcoe's letter.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
SIR,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
October 6.
News from the Armies.

Carnot in the name of the committee of public safety made the following report:

CITIZENS,

A splendid victory has just now crowned the army of the Sambre and Meuse with glory. The enemy, entrenched on the banks of the Roer, and protected by the fortress of Juliers, was totally defeated; and the fortress of Juliers is taken.

This event is the most important of all those which have happened during the

course of this campaign, without even excepting the battle of Fleurus.

Maestricht has now lost all hopes of being relieved; a stand for our armies near the banks of the Rhine is assured; the enemy is exiled to the other side of that river: the road to Holland is opened; our winter quarters are protected; and we are masters of all the resources, which the provinces of Limburg, Cologne, Treves, Luxemburgh and Juliers offer.

The enterprize was also the most difficult ever undertaken; the enemy had rallied all their forces; their army amounted to 80, 000 men; all the advantages of art and nature, were on their side; but we had the advantage of courage, confidence, and the remembrance of our glorious exploits: And what are the obstacles of nature and art, in comparison to the genius of liberty and the love of our Country!

Citizens, all your exterior enemies are now humbled, and flying; the armies were consequently the first, in accomplishing their task; it belongs now to us, to accomplish ours; for our warriors have imposed on us the duty, to crush the interior enemies of the Republic.

Citizens, the triumphant armies obey your voice; and should a few intriguers be suffered to dictate laws in the hall of the convention? No! It is time that the national representation should seize with its gigantic arms all the factions; that it should reduce the factions to their nullity, by dashing them against each other; it is time at last to announce, that the Convention will be the depository of the rights of the people, and annihilate those who shall dare to put their hypocritical or furious hands on the Ark of the Revolution.

THE OFFICIAL LETTERS:

Head-Quarters, Juliers, October 3.

Gillet, representative of the people with the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Committee of Public Safety.

Dear Colleagues,

I delayed, to this moment, sending you an account of the latter successes of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, because I wished to announce to you at the same time a victory, the capture of 2 fortified towns, of a citadel, of 60 pieces of artillery, and of a great quantity of powder and ammunition, &c.

You saw, by my last dispatches, that the Austrian army were defeated on the 28th & 29th Sept. in mass on the river Roer, and consisted of between 60 and 80 thousand men. On the 22d September we took Aix la-Chapelle, and our army encamped in the plain of Aldenhowen; its left wing supported on the Worm, and the right wing extended to Schwiller, on the Roer.

The design of the enemy was to defend the passage over the Roer, and to effect a communication with Maestricht; a strong detachment of the Austrian army was, to that effect, posted on the left bank of the Roer, and occupied the famous position behind Aldenhoven and before Juliers, which, already strong by nature, was besides fortified with a chain of redoubts, and almost impregnable in all its points.

We were determined to pursue our successes; and Jourdan resolved to force the last entrenchments of the enemy. To ensure success, it was necessary to have recourse to one of those skilful and bold manœuvres which, if executed by experienced officers and intrepid soldiers, render always the greatest enterprizes possible; for, the Roer, tho' fordable in many places, was swoln by the rain, which fell since ten days. It flides all the fords were rendered impracticable, and thick set with chevaux de frize; the bridges were broken down and the river extending on the right bank of the Roer, from its spring to Roermonde, were covered with fortified lines and redoubts, defended by a formidable artillery.

Jourdan divided the army in four corps; he gave the command of the right wing to general Scherer; the direction of the left wing to general Kleber; general Le Fevre was ordered to put himself at the head of the advanced guard, and Jourdan reserved for himself the centre which formed the main force of the army. The Generals, Hatry, Morlot, Championet and Dubois were under his orders. General Scherer was ordered to force the passage of Dueren; Kleber to direct the march of his column towards Keinsberg, and the advanced guard to attack Linnich, whilst the main force should be occupied in sweeping away the camp before Juliers.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock all the columns began their march; the different corps attacked with equal courage; the camp of Juliers was forced, and all the redoubts were taken with an intrepidity without example and in less than two hours.

The cavalry of the enemy appeared, to cover their retreat; but they were charged, routed, pursued to the glacis of Juliers, and owed, as well as the rest of the Austrian army, their safety to the artillery of the fortress, which prevented us from exterminating them at once. The 18 and 14th regiments of dragoons distinguished themselves particularly in this engagement.

The other columns were equally successful, but they met with difficulties of another kind. When the advanced guard appeared before Linnich, the enemy had destroyed the bridge and set fire to the town; all the passages being rendered impracticable, our republicans were obliged to brave a terrible fire of small arms and artillery, while they were occupied in re-establishing the bridges. Our artillery began now to thunder, and in this, as well as in every former occasion, proved its superiority over that of the enemy, who were forced to abandon their redoubts and to retreat.

The passage over the river could however not be entirely effected, because it was found impossible to build the bridges before night. All was prepared to cross the Roer this morning, when after the fall of a thick fog we discovered on the other bank of the river the enemy in full flight.

Several redoubts were raised during the night, before Juliers. We established immediately a battery of howitzers, which began to bombard the fortress with considerable effect, when the white flag was hung out in the citadel. A deputation of the Magistrates offered us the key of the town, which had been evacuated during the night, and the fortress surrendered at discretion.

The 2d of October will be a memorable day for the armies of the Republic; an army of between 60 and 80 thousand men defeated notwithstanding the most formidable position: a place, stronger than Landrecies, evacuated, tho it was besides defended by a good citadel, and fosses filled with water; a fortress conquered without striking a blow, with all its artillery, a well provided arsenal and more than 500 quintals of powder; these, dear colleagues, are the fruits of that splendid victory.

The loss of the enemy is immense. The fields on the left bank of the Roer to the fortified lines are covered with dead bodies; this and every circumstance we observed this morning give striking proofs of the precipitate retreat of the Austrians.

Every object on the road to Cologne, bears the mark of the most complete defeat. Several columns of cavalry, flying artillery, and grenadiers are in pursuit of the enemy; and in this moment I receive intelligence, that general Dubois at the head of 6 regiments of cavalry, has reached the baggage of the enemy on the road to Cologne, and made about 600 prisoners.

I cannot attention all the traits of heroism and courage displayed during the battle; else I would be obliged to write down the names of all the corps, of all the generals, of every officer and soldier, for all have fought like heroes.

I shall only cite two particular remarkable actions. The first happened in the corps commanded by general Kleber. Those brave warriors, impatient to delay the attack, for the want of a bridge plunged into the water, crossed the river, attacked the retrenchments of the enemy, and took them with the bayonet and sword in hand. The second action covers two squadrons of chasseurs commanded by general Hautpoul with glory; they met with four squadrons of Austrian hussars, charged them, without considering their numbers, and drove them into the river. Almost all the hussars were taken, cut to pieces, or drowned.

Salut and Fraternity.

Signed GILLET.

LONDON, October 9.

The Tutor of a respectable Latin School in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis, has been dismissed his situation, for applying the Birch to one of our infant Lieutenant Colonel's in the army, who neglected his exercise to play at marbles!

October 11.

Yesterday, a messenger was sent off to Edinburgh from the Duke of Portland's office, with his majesty's most gracious pardon of part of the sentence pronounced upon Watt and Downie. Instead of being hanged by the neck, but not till they are dead, &c. &c. they are to be hanged till they are dead, their heads served from their bodies and exposed to public view.

It has been said that in consequence of the Prince of Wale's intended marriage with the Princess of Brunswick, the Duke of Brunswick, her father, is once more to take the command of the Allied armies, and that the Duke of York has signified his readiness to serve under him. The Duke of Brunswick had the command in chief the first campaign, and the plan may, perhaps, now be to fight all the combinations over again, and then *Da Capo*. We do not hear that the French have yet proposed recalling *Dumouriez*, their commander in chief for the first campaign.

October 13.

Yesterday a messenger brought dispatches to government, from his royal highness the duke of York, dated head quarters at Grosbeck, 7th inst. The Dutch mail, due on Friday last, also arrived. The one due this morning has not yet come in.

The principle intelligence, brought by the messenger and the mail, is, that the unfortunate gen. Clairfayt, who after his defeat in the neighbourhood of Liege, about four weeks ago, had taken up so good a position on the banks of the Roer, as to make him even with the enemy might attack him, has been again attacked by the enemy, and sustained a fresh defeat. The accounts, so far as the particulars are yet known, state, that on the 1st inst. the French crossed the Meuse and the Roer, and attacked all the posts of the Austrian army from Roremond down to Juliers and Dueren. These posts were defended with great bravery and skill; but were at length carried by the masses sent forth by the convention, who were every where victorious. The Austrians in consequence were forced to cross the Rhine, near Cologne, with the loss of more than 5000 men. Some accounts say almost twice that number, with a great part of their artillery and baggage: so that the French are masters of almost the whole territories on the west side of the Rhine, which may now be considered as their eastern boundary.

Their next attempt will be against the fortress of Luxemburg—Maestricht is already completely invested, and all communication with that place may now be considered as entirely cut off; for they have been transferring to that quarter the greatest part of the force which they had in the neighbourhood of Venlo and Ruremond. There is some hope, however, that both Luxemburg and Maestricht will be able to stand out against all their attempts. The former can hardly be besieged regularly, and can only be reduced by famine: the latter is defended by a garrison of 15,000 men, under the orders of gen. Kray, a very experienced and brave officer.

VIENNA, *(Germany)* Sept. 26.

Letters, and particularly the official accounts from Warsaw, of the 9th inst. give us the most ample details of the circumstances attending the retreat of the Prussians, on the night between the 5th and 6th.

Various causes contributed to this retreat. The insurgents in Great Poland not only cut off the supplies of provisions and ammunition from the army of His Prussian Majesty, but also cut off the communication between the other parts of his dominions and his camp, in the environs of which the Poles had demolished all the streets, and attempted to entrap the Prussians in a number of grand abbatis, which the rubbish enabled them to form.

In the pursuit, the Prussians were miserably slaughtered, the streets through which they passed were covered with the carcasses of men and horses; and as they had not time to bury their dead, the air about Warsaw, for four or five days was greatly infected by the putrid exhalations from their bodies.

The enraged Prussians fled like mad dogs, destroying in their way, all the houses of the peasants: so that the places through which they passed are as dreary as the desart.

In their march to Great Poland, they have but a melancholy prospect of penetrating into the country, the insurgents having carried off all the magazines and arsenals, and occupied the strong places in it, and are firmly determined to oppose them.

In the Warsaw papers do not near charge their accounts, the King of Prussia is in great danger of being cut off with his whole army.

The insurgents have possessed themselves also of Pazin, a city with a fortified castle, which is the centre of the government of the whole province.—They have no further intelligence at Warsaw since the arrival of the Prussians at Sochaczew, in the Palatinate of Rawa.

A report prevails, but unauthenticated by any date of name or place, that *an action has already taken place between the Poles and Prussians, in which the latter have been beaten.*

They again talk here of a peace, of which the House of Austria would be very desirous, if it was not bound by its engagement with the Allies, of whom it wishes to know what terms are expected. If the French would consent to establish the National Convention upon more solid principles, humanity itself would call for a peace, of which the Austrians stand more in need than any of their Allies.

If it is required that the House of Austria should try another campaign with the money offered them, it must be very disagreeable to the Emperor and his Ministers, that it should be so long forthcoming.

Great difficulty also arises in finding recruits to replace the men lost in the different regiments, and to augment the armies.

Hungary has already contributed fully, and by its constitution no more can be forced to enlist against his will.

Neither is it inclined to furnish any money; and it is even doubtful whether it will furnish the sums promised to the Emperor at the time of his Coronation.

Much of this, however, is founded upon conjecture; nor is there any better ground for the report, that the King of Prussia is very urgent with our Court to furnish him with the troops stipulated by the Treaty of 1791, by which the two Powers reciprocally guaranteed to each other their possessions, and which troops in insurrection in Poland now rendered necessary to him.

BERLIN, *(Prussia)* Sept. 26.

The King's army at the Rhine will, it is said, be withdrawn from thence, all but about 17,000 men, the command of which will be conferred on Prince Hohenlohe. The Regiment of Hussars of Bose will return to their old garrison in four weeks; and many companies of Artillery of the army of the Rhine are already returned part of them to their former garrison, and part of them to their own homes.

According to the most recent advices, the insurrection in South Prussia prevails more and more. The insurgents, for the most part, not only cut to pieces the small detachments sent against them, but kill the Officers.—This fate has recently befallen a councellor of War, and a young Excise man.

The general opinion is, that proposals of peace will soon be made, and that a General of distinction is about to be sent for Warsaw, with instructions to this effect.

On Friday the 26th, his Majesty the King is expected at Potsdam, from his tour to Poland. The Prince Royal is expected back to-morrow, and Prince Louis will arrive here the day after.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, Nov. 21.

THE following resolution, moved by Mr. SMITH (S. C.) was unanimously agreed to:—"Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for every officer in the service a portion of the militia of the United States, to be stationed in the western counties of *Pennsylvania* for such period as shall be found necessary to insure the execution of the laws." A Committee was raised to report a bill immediately.

COMMITTEES,

Were raised to report on the various matters recommended in the President's address, viz. To bring in a bill for the better organizing, arming and disciplining the militia; and making further provision for calling them forth to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.—To report a further provision for the gradual reduction of the public debt. To request the President to direct the proper officer to give information relative to the progress made in the fortifications directed by law.

Monday, Nov. 24.

ANSWER TO THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The House, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Gilman in the chair, took into consideration the draft of the answer to the President's address at the commencement of the session; and a very lengthy debate ensued, which turning on small points, is not necessary to be detailed. The amendment of the word your instead of the article *a*, was moved in the following words of the answer: "Solicitous also as we are for the preservation of peace with all nations, we cannot otherwise than entirely approve of a policy in our foreign negotiations, which never loses sight of that blessing;" which, after a warm debate, was withdrawn; as were several other amendments to this and other amendment.

SELF-CREATED SOCIETIES.

Mr. FITZSIMONS moved the following amendment: "As part of this subject, we cannot withhold our reprobation of the self-created societies, which have risen up in some parts of the Union, misrepresenting the measures of government, and disturbing the operation of the laws; and which, by deceiving and inflaming the ignorant and weak, may naturally be supposed to have stimulated and urged the insurrection."

"These are institutions not strictly unlawful, yet not less fatal to good order and true liberty; and reprehensible in the degree that our system of government approaches to perfect political freedom."

This produced a warm debate. Mr. GILES, who took the lead in it, opposed the amendment, as *indefinite*, and as tending to raise the democratic societies into much more importance than they could possibly otherwise acquire. As to the societies themselves, Mr. G. said he had nothing personally to do with them, nor was he acquainted with any of the persons concerned in their original organization.

Mr. LYMAN wished the amendment withdrawn. Some of the societies, he said, were perfectly sensible they had gone too far.

Mr. SMITH (S. C.) advocated the amendment, and reprobated the conduct of the clubs, the whole of whose proceedings, he said, had been a chain of censures on the conduct of government.

Mr. M'DOWELL opposed the amendment as indefinite, and as tending to irritate the public mind. He professed the highest respect for the character of the President, but said, that other societies had done more harm than the democratic societies.

Mr. TRACEY advocated the amendment, and was severe on Mr. M'DOWELL. For his part, Mr. T. said, he was disposed to let those societies alone, and leave them to the chastisement of their own conferences. He hinted that Mr. M'DOWELL might belong to one of those societies.

Mr. M'DOWELL, in reply, declared he was not a Member of any such society. He did not know he had ever been in the company of any person, who was a member of any of them. He was even, he declared upon his honour, ignorant whether there were, or ever had been, any such societies in *North-Carolina*.

Mr. DAYTON was for the amendment. That the democratic societies had produced the most mischievous effects, in the west tern counties, he said, could be no question. Letters had been received from respectable officers of the army, and who, from authentic information affirmed the fact. It has been stated that these people would reexaminate and affect "THE PRESIDENT."—"THAT MAN, said Mr. DAYTON, IS ABOVE THEIR CENSURE."

Mr. NICHOLAS opposed the amendment—as not being legislative business. The passage of the President's address, of which the amendment was a reply, was addressed to the People at large, and in his opinion ought not to be a topic of discussion in that house. He never had, he said, any concern with those societies, nor never of his knowledge had spent an hour with any person who was a member of them—He rather, if any thing, *despised* them. He always thought them the worst advocates for the cause which they espoused; but he had come two hundred miles to make laws, and not to reprobate private societies. That there never should be a democratic society in *America*, said Mr. N. I would be my most hearty consent; but I cannot agree to persecution for the sake of opinion. Mr. N. was for leaving them alone—To notice them would make them of consequence.

Mr. DAYTON said they ought to be noticed, for they had produced the western insurrection, and an expense of millions of dollars.

Mr. FITZSIMONS withdrew his amendment, and substituted another, in these words, "In tracing the origin and progress of the insurrection, we entertain no doubt, that certain self-created societies and combinations of men, careless of consequences and disregarding truth—by diffusing suspicions, jealousies and accusations of the government, have had great influence, in fomenting this daring outrage against social order and the authority of the laws."

After much further debate, Mr. GILES moved to strike out the words "self-created societies," and"—which motion was carried—Yeas 47. Nays 45—Majority 2.

Mr. GILES moved to add after the words "*combinations of men*" the following, within the four western counties of *Pennsylvania*," which was lost by a considerable majority.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.

Major-General Morgan, who is appointed to command the troops left in this county, has established his head quarters at Bead's farm, on the Monongahala, where they have erected a fortification.

On Tuesday last, Judge Peters and Mr. Rawle, the attorney of the United States for this district, closed the examination of the persons apprehended in this country, said to have been active in the late insurrection—Some were discharged, others held to bail, and the following persons sent under guard, to Philadelphia for trial, viz.

John Hamilton,	Robert Porter,
John Lockary,	Caleb Mounts,
M. Curtis,	John Black,
Thomas Barney,	James Kerr,
John Corbley,	David Bolton,
Wm. Crawford,	Isaac Walker,
John Barrett,	T. Sedgwick, Esq
James Stewart,	Joseph Scott.

We sincerely lament that a few designing persons should have had such an influence in this country as to draw, into their diabolical schemes, men who have heretofore been esteemed good and peaceable citizens. These persons, who signed the circular letter, to the different commandants of regiments to assemble their men at Brodhead's field, and who conceived and had executed the plan for robbing the mail, will, if not in this world, in that which is to come, have to answer for all the distress and misery which have befallen this country.

We hear that the party of men, that went in pursuit of David Bradford, came up with him near Limestone, but could not take him—he had a guard of sixteen men, and the party consisted of but eight.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

A letter dated Santa Cruz, 22d November, states that three ships of the line had arrived at Martinique from England, and that a convoy with a number of troops commanded by General Vaughan were hourly expected at that place.

Two sailors who formerly belonged to the ship Essnore, Captain Osgard, of Copenhagen have arrived here on Wednesday last, in the Danish ship Peter Holter, Captain Dodds, 55 days from Cadix—They inform that the Essnore mounted 26 guns, and had on board about 160 men; that she sailed from Calcutta some time in summer last, bound for Copenhagen, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of silks, chintz, cotton, sugar, pepper, rum, &c.

They also informed that about the 6th of Oct. last, within 48 hours sailing of Lisbon, at 1 o'clock in the morning they discovered fire in the ship's hold, which they could not extinguish—that shortly after in a fit of despair the Captain, officers, and part of the crew, including 25 in number, deserted the ship, and that they afterwards during the remaining part of the day kept at a distance from her, in the long-boat until the evening of the same, at which time she was seen in a flame of fire. Next morning they were picked up by an English ship, from Liverpool; which carried them safe into Cadiz.

They are sorry to add, that they believe the greatest part, if not all, of the rest of the crew left on board, have fallen victims to the flames.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.

There have been various reports of seizures, of fleets, and of convoys, off the Chesapeak, but we can give no particulars for want of authentic documents—it is pretty well ascertained, however, that a number of French provision vessels have lately sailed from the southern states, and we fear they have been chaced back, after (perhaps) some disagreeable rencounter.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.

A LETTER FROM AMSTERDAM,

dated, Sept. 30, says, "this day we received here the very unpleasing intelligence, that the garrison of Creveceur had capitulated, on the same terms, that were granted to the garrison of Valenciennes. The garrison of Bommel, according to letters from Leerham, has orders to evacuate that place, and to pass the Waal, to cover the province of Utrecht. For Isabella, and the other Forts near Bois-le-Duc being taken, it is not expected, that that place will be able to hold out long. Our alarms increase as the enemy advance; every moment, we may now expect the greatest disasters, both from the approach of the enemy, and from internal dissensions."

A GRAND INUNDATION

has already been agitated by the states general, and some of the towns of the province of Holland have already declared their willingness to accede to it. Other towns, however, have positively refused, declaring, that the conquest of the province by the French could not be productive of such an injury as the inundation, which would ruin the country for many years. Some of the towns were deliberating on this important measure, when the last letters were dispatched from Helvoetsluys.

GENERAL CLAIRFAYT,

though one of the bravest and most experienced generals of the present age, has been defeated nine times almost successively, since the commencement of the present campaign.

THE KING OF SPAIN

has lately issued an edict, in which it is said, that, as circumstances require an augmentation of the maritime forces, his majesty invites all his subjects to enrol themselves for the sea-service during the present war; they are promised several advantages and small privileges, mentioned in the edict. The national militia is also to be called out. Twelve of the principal officers, concerned in the surrender of Collioure, are sent to serve, as private soldiers in some of the African garrisons for two years; if not content with this award, they may appeal to a court-martial. Nine days public prayers for the success of the war are ordered in all the churches in Spain.—The fleet in the mediterranean, under Don Dangara, had 10,000 land forces on board.

LETTERS FROM STOCKHOLM,

of the 12th of Sept. state, that the news of the concessions made by the English ministers, has excited the most lively joy there. The British cabinet will indemnify Sweden for all the captured ships, and her trade to France is now allowed to be as open, as that with any other nation.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GENEVA,

has orders to make reprisals against the Dutch, who have ordered all the Genevese property to be sequestered, and no debts to be paid to the Genevese merchants and bankers.

A LETTER FROM HISPANIOLA,

dated the 29th of June, says, "a dreadful mortality prevails there; the black carts are constantly employed. The streets exhibit a scene, equally distressing, with that of Philadelphia during the sickness."

THE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY,

at Paris is now employed in the means of affording the required supplies of troops to the armies of generals Jourdan and Pichegru, to enable them effectually to execute their future plans of conquest. The last letters from thence, of the 1st October, state, that reinforcements had already been sent to those officers, which would increase their armies to very nearly 300,000 men.

THE CLERICAL BLOOD.

The following advertisement is copied verbatim from a London morning print—"WANTED to purchase, by a clergyman, a living in a fine *sporting* country, where duty is *light* and the neighbourhood convivial!"

TWO FRENCH FRIGATES

have lately sunk an English frigate on the African coast and taken four merchantmen, richly laden, estimated at four millions of livres. These prizes were carried into Toulon.

December 18.

FROM respectable authority we are informed, that Mr. DICKINSON of London has written a letter to an opulent correspondent, of good mercantile information in this town, under the date of Oct. 8, which states—that the affairs of Holland were almost desperate. It is said, young Mr. DICKINSON, lately of this town, was in Holland, on the 28th Sept. and his intelligence may be depended on—he says, that the Dutch are as fix to one in favour of the French Republic—he further says, that he expects every day to hear of the surrender of Amsterdam. We have not seen this letter, but from the respectable authority from which we received the above, we have no doubt but we have stated nearly its contents.

The discipline of the French army is almost perfect.

There is no positive intelligence of the success of Mr. JAY. It is not even said, what satisfaction the sufferers by British spoliations are to receive. But if they should receive any, it will be wholly owing to the French successes, which are superb and transcendant.

Capt. Butler in the sloop George, arrived last evening in 3 days from Norfolk, informs, that last Saturday, a SEA FIGHT took place off the capes of Virginia, between one French 64 and two frigates of 36, and one English 46 and two frigates of 36; that several boats went out to see the fight, but he had not learnt how it terminated.—We consider it as a TOUGH STORY—and if we say it smells of a "TAR BARREL," some may understand it.

(Pat. Reg.)

By several vessels, arrived at that port since the above, accounts are received of a smart cannonading being heard—and otherwise confirming Capt. Butler's intelligence.

NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 24.

On the 6th October the Grand-Jury at Hicks Hall, London, found a bill for High Treason against the following persons (at present under confinement in the Tower)

Thomas Hardy, John Baxter, John Horne Tooke, Thomas Holcroft, Jeremiah Joyce, Richard Hodgson, Thomas Wardle, John Richter.

DIED]—At Westfield, on Sunday last, Miss FANNY FOWLER, daughter of Hon. SAMUEL FOWLER, Esq. aged 21 years.

——Of a paralytick stroke, on the 27th ult. at his seat in Steuben-ville, Baron FREDERICK DE STUBEN, Major-General in the late army of the United States of America.

FOR SALE, BY

HUDSON & GOODWIN,

A few Rods North of the Bridge, Hartford,

All Parts of

Webster's Institute,

In large or small quantities, either bound or in sheets.

They have also on hand, a variety of *BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. as usual.*

They want to purchase clean Cotton and Linen Rags, old Sail Cloth, old Seins, Bees-Wax, Horse Hair that is long, and Calves Pates, for which they pay Cash on delivery.

Jahleel Woodbridge,

HAS lately received a good assortment of English and Hard-Ware GOODS, suitable for the season—Also, Crockery, and Homemade Earthen Ware, Salt by the Hogshead or less, Rum, Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, Glass, Nails and Brads, Sword and Rifle Iron, German and Blistered Steel, Fustick, Redwood, Alum, Copperas, Looking Glasses, Pewter, Sole Leather & &c. &c. which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, or short credit, also, receives in payment all kinds of Grain, Beef, Butter, Lard, Tallow, Bees Wax, Flax, Winter-Braws, Flax-Seed, Hatter's Furs, Cotton and Linen Rags—he all wants to purchase Pork, and 2 or 3000 bushels of Rye, for which he will pay part Cash. He requests all those that are indebted to him either on Book or Note, whose accounts are of more than one years standing to make immediate payment or they must expect to be called upon in a more disagreeable way, without any further notice,

South-Hadley, Dec. 16. 1794.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES!

After calling at the pretended *cheap cash store*, please to call and look at

Apollos King's

GOODS—this day received from New-York, and ready for sale—

ALMOST beautiful assortment of Goods, suitable for the season—a good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware, on low terms for ready pay.

Those Persons that have favoured the subscriber with their custom, for a number of years and have not settled their accounts, are desired to call without loss of time—and much oblige their humble servant,

APOLLOS KING.

Oct. 16-14, December 17. 1794.

Simeon Butler,

HAS FOR SALE,

Price 24s. a Gross—15d. a dozen, and 4d. a bogle.

Beers' Almanac for

1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Goshen, situate on the County road, leading from said Goshen, to Plainfield, containing about 75 acres, about 20 acres under improvement, two dwelling houses, a good Barn, forty-two feet by thirty, well finished—also a Shop forty feet by sixteen—for terms enquire of CYRUS STEARNS, living on the premises.

Goshen, December 15. 1794.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, containing upwards of 100 acres, situated half a mile north of the meeting-house, in Goshen, on the main road, with a convenient dwelling house and Barn, a convenient shop for a weaver, which is now occupied for that purpose—the situation, is well adapted for a merchant, and Tavern, for which it is now improved.——For terms of Sale, enquire of JOHN WILLIAMS, living on the premises.

Goshen, Dec. 16, 1794.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a boy indented to the Barber's business, named John Alexander, 17 years old. Whoever will return said run-a-way to me the subscriber, shall have one penny reward.

Thomas Hardy, John Baxter, John Horne Tooke, Thomas Holcroft, Jeremiah Joyce, Richard Hodgson, Thomas Wardle, John Richter.

To be sold,

AT Public sale, on the 15th Jan. next, at the house of Mr. Zachariah Field, innholder, in Ashfield, a certain piece of Land, lying in said Ashfield, belonging to Susanna Smith, late deceased—sale to begin at 1 o'clock, P. M.

SYLVENUS SMITH.

Hawley, December 15, 1794.

Eraſtus Lyman,

HAS for ſale, W.I. and N. E. Rum, French Brandy, Geneva, Porter, Sherry, Cape Madeira and Malaga Wines, Maſſaſſes, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Ginger, Indigo, Snuff, Loaf and Paper Tobacco, Codfiſh, by quintal or lb. Salmon and Mackerell, by the bbl. or lb. Herring, Ruſſia Iron, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Rock and Lisbon, Salt, Lemons, Chalk, &c.

N. B. Moſt kinds of produce received in payment, alſo, Caſh and a generous price given for PORK, on delivery.

Northampton, Dec. 1794.

To be ſold,

A SMALL *FARM*, in Goſhen, of excellent land, well-watered with a fine Brook running through it, about 50 acres under improvement, and a very handſome Wood Lot, and a pleaſant ſituation, near the meeting-houſe—with a very profitable Stock. Enquire of Mr. Timothy Lyman in ſaid Goſhen, or of Adam Colſon, Northampton, who has for ſale, an excellent Chaiſe-Horſe, with a new, ſtrong and handſome Chaiſe, as any in the county——alſo, a good ſecond hand Coach harneſs. Likewiſe, a very handſome aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS; a very large aſſortment of Womens Leather and Cloth Shoes and Slips of the beſt kind. Tea, Coffee, and Sugar equal to any—And as he ſells for money only, ſhall put them ſo cheap, as to make it worth while for thoſe who with to purchaſe to call on him.

Northampton, Dec. 15, 1794.

Paul Chapman,

INFORMS the public, that he is now carrying on the SHOE and BOOT-MAKING buſineſs, a few rods from the meeting houſe, in Southampton—thoſe Perſons that want ſhoes made at his ſhop may have them on the uſual terms. The ſubſcriber wants to collect a ſmall ſum of money in a few weeks—thoſe perſons who will favour him with their cuſtom, by paying the caſh, may have them on terms that will ſuit themſelves.

Said CHAPMAN, will receive, in a few days, a good aſſortment of Bootee and Boot legs, and other Boot leather—thoſe who want to purchaſe Boots may have them on as good terms as can be had of any boot maker in the State.

Caſh and the highest price given for TANNING HIDES.

Southampton Dec. 1794.

TO be ſold, at Public

Vendue, (by order of the Court of Commonpleas, holden at Northampton, in and for the County of Hampſhire, on the ſecond Tueſday of November laſt,) at the houſe of Lt. LAVIS SACKET, Innholder, in Norwich, in ſaid County of Hampſhire, on Thurſday, the 8th day of January next, at one o'clock P. M. the real eſtate of Mr. JAMES BOLTON, late of Blanford, Deceaſed, containing 40 acres of land, lying in Blanford, Norwich and Cheſter, all in ſaid County of Hampſhire, conſiſting of Orcharding, Plowland and Mowing, with a houſe and barn on the premiſes: the terms of ſale to be made known at the time of ſale.

MARTHA BOLTON, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate.

Blanford, Dec. 10, 1794.

Ran away from the ſub-

ſcriber on Wedneſday night laſt, a BOY, indented to the Taylor's buſineſs, named THOMAS CURTIS, 17 years old, 5 feet ſeven or eight inches high, his complexion, rather reſembling the American Native, roguiſh eyes and dark hair——Whoever will return ſaid run away to the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded by the public's humble ſervant,

HEMAN POMEROY.

All Perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or truſting ſaid Boy, on the penalty of the law.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1794.

Strayed from the Sub-

ſcriber, laſt Spring, near Williamſburgh, a light red yearling STEER, marked with a half penny cut the upper ſide of the right ear. Whoever has taken up ſaid creature, and will return him, or give information, ſo that the owner may have him ſhall be well rewarded.

LUTHER CLARK.

Northampton, Dec. 1794.

STRAYED from the

Subſcriber, about the firſt of November laſt, a dark red HEIFER two years old, ſuppoſed ſo be branded on the horn, I. COOK. Whoever will return ſaid Heifer to the owner, or give information where ſhe may be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

JOSEPH COOK.

Northampton, Dec. 15, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS juſt received from New-York, a freſh ſupply of European and India

GOODS,

Which make him a univerſal aſſortment, among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all ſizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Stuff Goods of all kinds, alſo, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewiſe a large quantity of London, Briſtol, and this Country Pewter, Braſs Kettles of all ſizes, and a large aſſortment of Hard Ware. W. I. Goods as uſual—as he is dealing altogether for ready pay, he flatters himſelf that the above goods will come ſo low as to meet the approbation of his cuſtomers.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

For SALE,

and poſſeſſion given next May.

A VALUABLE Home-Lot, containing three acres, ſituated half a mile north of the Meeting Houſe, on the main road, with a near and commodious dwelling-houſe, two ſtories; a large barn and other convenient out houſes, and a good orchard ſtanding on the ſame. The ſituation, is well adapted for a Farmer, Merchant or Mechanic—Credit, if requeſted, may be given for part payment, and the terms, it is hoped, will be acceptable to the purchaſer. For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Dec. 10, 1794. 432 153.

JOSEPH CLAP, Jun.

HAS juſt received a variety of European and India

GOODS,

Among which are an elegant aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable India and European Lutestrings and Chintzes.

ALSO, Swedes Iron, Steel, Pewter, Braſs, Lead, Powder, Shott, Hollow-Ware, Croſſcut Saws, Carpenters, Joiners, Saddlers and Shoemakers tools and Utenſils—Tea, Coffee, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Raiſins, Indigo.

JUST COME TO HAND,

Choice Coniac Brandy, W. I. Rum, St. Croix Sugar, by the hhd. or leſs—Loaf Sugar, Liſbon and Malaga Wine, &c. &c.

The above goods, will be ſold at a very low rate, for caſh in hand, or ſhort credit. Thoſe, whoſe notes and accounts are now become due, will be ſued in February next, without diſtinction, unleſs prevented by payment.

N. B. Pork, Hogs Lard, Tallow, Butter, Bees wax, and moſt kinds of country produce taken in payment.

Eaſtampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

ELIPHAZ MOODY,

PROPOSES to carry on the MALTING buſineſs in South Hadley, the enſuing Winter, at the Malt-Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JOSIAH MOODY.

December 15, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, on the 18th ult. a light forrel MARE, and ſucking Colt, three years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before and both all. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOEL RUST.

Weſtampton, Dec. 2, 1794.

Taken up on the 15th

ult. a red lined HEIFER, one year old, without any artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL RUST.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton meadow, a red Heifer Calf, her ears appear to have been frozen off. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

STRAYED from the

Subſcriber, ſome time in June laſt, a forrel Horſe COLT one year old laſt ſpring, with a ſtar in his forehead and a ſmall white ſtreak juſt below the ſtar, one hind foot white, trots and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and return him to the owner or give information ſo as he may find him, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid—by

ISAAC HATCH.

Whateley, Dec. 5, 1794.

Strayed, a red HEIFER,

and STEER, both marked with a tenon, in the near ear—the Heifer two years old, the Steer two coming. Whoever will inform the Subſcriber of the ſaid creatures, ſhall be well rewarded, and will oblige

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Hadley, Dec. 9, 1794.

Williams and James,

BEG leave to inform all thoſe that are indebted to them, on Book, or Notes of hand, that unleſs they come and ſettle on or before the 20th of December next, they will be called upon in a more diſagreeable manner, without any further notice.

N. B. They call on all thoſe that have any demands on them to come and receive their pay—they will take moſt kind of produce in payment.

Goſhen, November 25, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non reſident Proprietors of land, lying in Hawley, (formerly called No. 7.) that their lands are taxed in State, Highway, Town, County, Miniſter, and School Taxes, committed to the Subſcriber to collect, for the year 1793, as follows:

	No.	Lot.	ſ.	d.	q
Half Lot,	47		2	6	1
S. Leonard,	112		3	8	3
D. Harris,	44		5	4	2
1 Lot, Worthington,	41		2	10	1
D. Harris,	32		4	6	2
Half Lot, Cooley,	103		2	0	0
do. do. do.	116		2	8	1
S. Hitchcock,	131		1	10	1
S. Leonard,	62		4	11	2
S. Hitchcock,	94		4	11	2
D. Harris,	122		10	9	2
T. Chapin,	53		4	11	1
S. Leonard,	84		4	11	2
1ſt. Diviſion, Hatfield Equivalent.					
	47		6	3	1
Dickinſon,	48		1	10	2
	56		3	2	2
S. Bond, 40 acres	59		10	9	0
Dickinſon,	22		3	4	3
	26		6	4	3
2nd. Diviſion,	69		7	2	0
	47		5	4	0
Graves,	51		2	3	1
	53		2	8	1
	56		6	4	1
Dwight,	57		2	8	1
J. Wait,	58		2	9	2
N. Sadler,	59		2	2	2
S. Dickinſon,	60		1	9	2
	83		1	8	3
	81		0	10	3
Woodbridge,	79		7	2	0
	76		1	6	0
	74		2	8	0
T. Edger's Grant,	2		8	9	0

Unleſs ſaid taxes are paid on or before the laſt Monday in January next, ſo much of ſaid Lands will be ſold at public vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Hezekiah Warriner, in ſaid Hawley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid taxes with intervening charges.

DAVID PARKER, Collector.

Hawley, Dec. 1, 1794.

To the Hon. Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled.

The petition of DAVID MORLEY of Weſt Springfield, in the County of Hampſhire,

HEREBY ſhews, that a Bridge over *Weſtfield River*, near the houſe late-ly occupied by Stephen Nobles, would be of eſſential ſervice to the public, and eſpecially to thoſe who travel up and down Connecticut River; as it would not only ſhorten the travel from Northampton to Suffield four miles, but the road would alſo be vaſtly better than any of the other roads: That the building of a Bridge in this place has been contemplated for many years, but the expence and riſk of erecting one there, has prevented the county from doing it; and has hitherto diſcouraged any private adventurer from engaging in ſo neceſſary a work—That your petitioner, being willing to take the burden and riſk upon himſelf, humbly prays the Hon. Court to give him leave to erect a Bridge there, and to indemnify him by granting to him, his heirs and aſſigns ſuch a toll as your honors ſhall think reaſonable, and he as in duty bound ſhall ever pray.

DAVID MORLEY.

Weſt Springfield, May 1794.

Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 4, 1794.

On the petition of DAVID MORLEY, praying for leave to build a toll Bridge over *Weſtfield River* in the County of Hampſhire.

ORDERED, That the ſaid petitioner notify all perſons concerned, to appear on the ſecond Wedneſday of the next ſitting of the General Court, (by publiſhing his petition, and his order thereon, three weeks ſucceſſively in the newſpapers printed at Springfield and Northampton), and ſhew cauſe, if any they have why the prayer of ſaid petition ſhould not be granted.

Sent up for Concurrence.

EDWARD H. ROBBINS, *Speaker.*

In SENATE, *June 11, 1794.*

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, *Preſident.*

True copy—Attеſt.

SAMUEL COOPER, *Clerk, Senate.*

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

Joſeph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Cuſtomers and the public, they have juſt received a large and very general ſupply of Engliſh and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an aſſortment of Gold, Crockery and Hard Ware, which they offer for ſale on their uſual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Caſh will not be refuſed.

Cheſterfield, December 9, 1794.

Tappan and Fowle,

HAVE lately received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of to the ſatisfaction of their Cuſtomers for ready pay.

Northampton, Dec. 1794.

Juſtus Clark,

HAS juſt received, an aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell at the loweſt market price, for Caſh, moſt kinds of grain, or ſhort credit.

He requeſts all thoſe indebted to him who have had a reaſonable credit, to make payment immediately—thoſe who neglect a compliance, will be called upon in a diſagreeable way without further notice.

Whateley, December 5, 1794.

Jonathan Judd, Jun.

HAS juſt received a very general aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware GOODS, of the kinds moſt commonly required for in a country Store—likewiſe, Weſt India Goods and Groceries, of various kinds, Brandy, Wine, Cotton, and carpet roads, for the ſaſhes, which is almoſt gone forth. Forty-ſeven members Iron Hollow Ware, Stone and Country Ware, Nails, Brads, German Steel, alſo Braſs Kettles, Spaniſh Brown and White, Linſeed Oil, Looking Glaſſes of various ſizes, Whalebone, Dying Woods, Alum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Rozin, Cotton, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to be inſerted in an adverſement—For which he receives all kinds of Grain, Beef, Pork, Tallow, Lard, Cheeſe Butter, Bees-Wax, Flax-Seed, Flax, and moſt other kinds of produce—CASH, or ſells on credit.

Clean Cotton and Linen Rags, wanted.

Southampton, Dec. 8, 1794.

The Subſcriber, feels

himſelf obligated to the public, but eſpecially his cuſtomers, for their favor the year paſt—but wiſhes to have his book accounts ſtruled ſoon while his preſent Clerk continues with him—thoſe people that have notes or accounts that have become payable, muſt expect ſeverity if not ſoon ſettled without loſs of time. He has not means to have GOODS as uſual, if not more. The public's humble ſervant,

ABNER WILLIAMS.

Williamſburgh, Dec. 2, 1794.

All Perſons indebted

to WILLIAM EDWARDS, either by Book or Note, whoſe debts are now due, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or their accounts will indiſcriminately be put into the hands of a collector, without further notice.

Northampton, Dec. 10, 1794.

Broke into the incloſure

of the Subſcriber, a dark red HEIFER, one year old paſt, attentively marked. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SOLOMON FERREY.

Eaſtampton, Dec. 9, 1794.

Broke into the incloſure

of the ſubſcriber, on the 17th inſt. 3 SHEEP, two of them white and the other black, painted on the back. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HOWARD.

Worthington, Dec. 6, 1794.

Taken up in November

laſt, a large red COW, about 7 or 8 years old, ſome white in her face, and ſmall artificial marks—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ELIJAH ALLEN.

Northampton, Dec. 6, 1794.

Taken up by the Sub-

ſcriber, a laſt Spring heifer CALF, without any artificial mark. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away. Alſo, Strayed from the Subſcriber, a heifer CALF, of the ſame age, without any artificial mark.

ENOCH CLARK.

Northampton, Dec. 9, 1794.

Hampſhire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, *Maſſachuſetts*: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1794. [NUMB. 435.]

MR. AMES's SPEECH.

In a committee of the whole, on the ſubject of the Preſident's addreſs, the clauſe, relative to ſelf-created ſocieties, was ably diſcuſſed: in the courſe of the debate,

MR. AMES began with expreſſing his pleaſure that he had ſat down, to give way for Mr. Scott to ſpeak; but this, *entre ces mufi fee*, was attended with a ſacrifice; as it was manifeſtly a diſadvantage to bring forward his obſervations, immediately after thoſe of that gentleman, becauſe they were too remarkable for their pertinence and ſtrength, to encourage the attempts of their opponents to invidiate, or his own to enforce them.

He requeſted Mr. Giles, and he urged it ſtrongly on the houſe, to conſider maturely how large a part of the argument lieth on their ſide. Mr. Giles had been accuſtomed to reſting what nobody had aſſerted, and in proving what nobody had denied. It would appear to every perſon, at a glance, that, after ſo large a deduction ſhould be made, the advocate of the amendment would be left almoſt without an adverſary.

He obſerved, it would be amuſing, and not without its uſes, to turn a moment from the debate, to inquire what would be ſaid of yeſterday's deciſions. Some already boaſt it on all her wings, and proclaims it with all her tongues, that congreſs has been engaged in trying the democratic clubs and carefully ſtanda a tipter, on all

Few as the apologiſts of the clubs have been, the ſolemnity and preſeverance of their appeal to principles, demand for it, an examination.

The *right* to form political clubs has been urged, as if it had been denied. It is not, however, the *right* to meet, it is the *abuſe* of the right, *after they have met*, that is charged upon them. Two members are authoriſed by law, yet they may be called for ſeditious or treaſonable purpoſes. The legal right of the voters in that caſe, would be an aggravation, not an excuſe for the offence. But if perſons meet in a club, with an intent to obſtruct the laws, their meeting is no longer innocent or legal; it is a crime.

The neceſſity for forming clubs, has been alledged, with ſome plauſibility, in favor of all the ſtates, except New England, becauſe town meetings are little known, and not practicable in a thinly ſettled country. (Mr. Ames alluded to what had been yeſterday ſaid by Mr. Parker.) But, if people have grievances, are they to be brought to a knowledge of them only by clubs? Clubs may find not more complaints againſt the laws, than the ſufferers themſelves had dreamed of. The number of thoſe, which a man will learn from his own and his neighbor's experience, will be quite ſufficient for every ſalutary purpoſe of reform in the laws, or of relief to the citizens.

He may perhaps Congreſs, this own Representative will not fail to advocate, or, at leaſt, to preſent and explain his memorial. As a juror, he applies the law as an elector, he ſucceſſfully controls the legiſlators. A really aggrieved man will be sure of ſympathy and aſſiſtance within this body, and with the public. The moſt real grievances of clubs may think them uſeful, but he will not inſiſt on their being indiſpenſibly ſo.

The plea, for their uſefulneſs, ſeems to reſt on their advantage of meeting for political information. The abſurdity of this pretence, could be expoſed in a variety of views. I ſhall decline, ſaid Mr. Ames, a detailed conſideration of the topic. I would juſt ſtik, however, whether the moſt ſtarted party men, who uſually lead the clubs, are the beſt organs of authentic information? Whether they meet in darkneſs, whether they hide their names, their numbers, and their doings, whether they ſhut their doors to *admit* information?

A laudable zeal for inquiry, need not flun thoſe who could ſatisfy it; it need not bluſh in the day light. With open doors, and an unlimited freedom of debate, political knowledge might be introduced, even among the illiterate.

But inſtead of expoſing their *aſſerted* purſuit of information, it will be enough to ſhew hereafter what they actually ſpread among the people—whether it is information; or in the words of the Preſident, "jealouſies, ſuſpicions and accuſations of "the government;" whether diſregarding the truth, they have not fomented the daring outrages againſt ſocial order and the authority of the laws. (Vide the Preſident's ſpeech.)

They have arrogantly pretended ſometimes to be *the people*, and ſometimes the *guardians*, the champions of the people. They affect to feel more zeal for a popular government, and to, enforce more reſpect for republican principles, than the ſeveral Repreſentatives are admitted to entertain. Let us ſee whether they are fet up *for* the people, or in oppoſition to them and their inſtitutions.

Will any reflecting perſon ſuppoſe, for a moment, that this great people, ſo widely extended, ſo actively employed, could form a common will, and make that will law, in their individual capacity, and without repreſentation? They could not. Will clubs avail them as a ſubſtitute for repreſentation? A few hundred perſons only are members of clubs, and if they ſhould act for the others, it would be an uſurpation, and the power of the few over the many, in every view, infinitely worſe than deſpotism itſelf, will repreſent this government.

To avoid this difficulty, ſhall the whole people be aſſembled into clubs? Shall every ſix miles ſquare be formed into a club ſovereignty? Thus we ſhould guard againſt the abuſe of truſt, becauſe we ſhould delegate none, but every man might go and do his buſineſs in his own perſon. We might thus form ten or twenty thouſand democracies, as pure and ſimple as the moſt diſorganizing ſpirit could wiſh for—But what could keep this fair horizon unclouded? What could prevent the whirlwinds and fires of diſcord, internal and foreign, from ſcattering and conſuming theſe ſlitters and rags of the ſociety, like the dry leaves in autumn? Without reſponſibility, without ſafety, without tranquility, they would be like ſo many cares of Eolus, where the impriſoned ſtorms were ſaid to ſtruggle for a vent. If we look at Greece, ſo famed for letters and more for miſery, we ſhall ſee their ferocious liberty made their petty Commonwealths, wolves' dens—that liberty, which poetry repreſents as a goddeſs, hiſtory diſcribes as a cannibal.

Repreſentative government, therefore, is ſo far from being a ſacrifice of our rights, that it is their ſecurity: it is the only practicable mode for a great people to exerciſe or have any rights. It puts them in full poſſeſſion of the utmoſt exerciſe of them. By clubs, will they have ſomething more than all? Will ſuch inſtitutions operate to augment, to ſecure, or to enforce their rights, or juſt the contrary?

Knowledge and truth will be friendly to ſuch a government, and that, in return, will be friendly to them. Is it poſſible for any to be ſolicitous, as to ſuppoſe that the over zeal for government, on the part of the ſupporters of this amendment, would prompt them to deſtroy, to attempt the obſtruction of the liberty of ſpeech, or the genuine freedom of the preſs? Impoſible! That would be putting out the eyes of government, which we are to zealous to maintain. The abuſes of theſe privileges may embarraſs and diſtreſs our preſent ſyſtem; but, if they were aboliſhed, the government muſt be changed. No friend, therefore, of the conſtitution, could harbor the wiſh, to produce the conſequences which, it is inſinuated, are intended to enſue. Mr. Ames reſumed the remark, that the government reſts on the enlightened patrioſm of an orderly and moral body of citizens. Let the advocates of monarchy ſhoak, that ignorance may be made to ſway in chains; that even corruption and vice may be enliſted as auxiliaries of the public order. It is, however, a ſubject of exultation and confidence, that ſuch citizens as we repreſent, foreſeen, ſo generally virtuous and unecorrupted, under the preſent mild republican ſyſtem, practicable, are eaſe—nay, more, it is evidently the only ſyſtem that is adapted to the American ſtate of ſociety. But ſuch a ſyſtem contains within itſelf two indeſtructible elements of deſtruction, two enemies with whom it muſt conſiſt for ever; whom it may diſarm, but can never pacify; vice and ignorance. Thoſe who do not underſtand their rights, will deſpiſe, or confound them with wrongs, and thoſe, whoſe turbulence and licentiouſneſs find reſtraints in equal laws, will ſeek gratification, by evaſions, or combinations to overawe or reſiſt them.

A government that proteſts property, and cheriſhes virtue, will, of courſe, have riſe and prodigality for its foes, becauſe it will be compelled to abridge their liberty, to prevent their invading the rights of other citizens. The virtuous and the enlightened will cling to a republican government, becauſe it is congenial, as laſt with their feelings, than their rights. The licentious and the profligate are ever ready for confuſion, which might give them every thing, while laws and order deny them every thing. The ambitious and deſperate, by combinations, acquire more power and influence than their fellow citizens; the credulous, the ignorant, the raſh and violent, are drawn by artifice, or led by character, to join theſe confederacies. The more free the government, the more certain they are to grow on; for where there is no liberty at all, this abuſe of it will not be ſeen. Once formed into bodies, they have a ſpirit of corps, and are propelled into errors and exceſſes, without ſhame or reflection. A ſpirit grows upin their progreſs, and every diſappointment makes them more boiſe, as to the means, and every ſucceſs, more and more immoderate in the objects of their attempts. Calumny is one of theſe means. Thoſe whom they cannot puniſh or control, they can vilify; they can make ſuſpicion go where their force could not reach, and by rumours and falſe-hoods, multiply enemies againſt their enemies. They become formidable, and they retaliate upon the magiſtrates, thoſe fears, which the laws have inſpired them with. The execution of the laws is not accompliſhed without effort, without hazard. Inſtead of mildneſs, of mutual confidence, inſtead of the laws almoſt executing themſelves, more rigor is demanded in the framing, more force to ſecure the operation of the laws. The clubs and turbulent combinations exerciſing the reſident power, it is obvious that government will need more force, and more will then be given to it.

Thus it appears, that inſtead of lightening the weight of authority, it will acquire a new *momentum* from clubs and combinations formed to reſiſt it. Turbulent men, embodied into holds, will call for more energy to ſuppreſs them, than if the diſcontented remained unembodied. Diſturbances, fomented from time to time, may unhappily change the mild principles of the ſyſtem, and the little finger then may be found heavier than the whole hand of the preſent government. For if the clubs and the government ſhould both laſt ſo, tranquility would be out of the queſtion. The continual enemies of one organized body againſt another, would produce the alternative extremes of anarchy and exceſſive rigor of government. If the clubs prevails they will be the government, and the more ſecure for having become ſo by a victory over the exiſting authorities.

In every aſpect of the diſcuſſion, the ſocieties, formed to control and vilify a republican government, are hateful. They not only of neceſſity make it more rigorous, but they tend, with a fatal energy, to make it corrupt. By preverting the truth, and ſpeaking jealouſy and intrigue through the land, they compel the rulers to depend on new ſupports. The ſlurping clubs offer to faction within theſe doors, the means of carrying every point without. A corrupt underſtanding is produced between them. The power of the clubs will prevail even here, and that of the people will proportionably decline. The clubs echo the language of their protectors here; truth, virtue, and patriotiſm, are no longer principles, but names for electioneering jugglers to deceive with. Calumny will aſſimilate to itſelf the of jects it falls on. It will perſecute the man who does his duty; it will take away the reward of virtue, and hellow praiſe only upon the tools of faction. By betraying his truſt, a man may then expect the ſupport of the powerful

combinations opposed to the government. By faithfully adhering to it, he encounters persecution: He finds neither refuge nor consolation with the public, who become at length so corrupt as to think virtue in a public station incredible, because it would be, in their opinion, folly. The indiscriminate jealousy, which is diffused from the clubs, tends no less to corrupt the suspicious than the suspected. It poisons confidence, which is no less the cement of state, than the recompense of public services. It lowers the standard of action.

These observations, which seem to be founded on theory, unfortunately bear the stamp of experience. History abounds with proofs. Never was there a wise and free republic, which was exempt from this inveterate malady. We can find a parallel for the brightest worthies of Greece, as well as for their calumniators. In that country, as well as in this, the assassins of character abounded. While slander is credited only by its inventors, it is easy for a man to maintain the serenity of his conscience for both. But when it is adopted by the public, few are hardy enough to despise the public opinion: he, who pretends to do so, is a hypocrite; and if he really does so, he is a wretch. This precious property is one of the first objects of invasion, and the combinations, alluded to, are well adopted, and actively employed, to destroy it.

It is a plausible opinion, that if the government is not grossly defective in its form, or corrupt in its administration, anti-malitia against it will not exist. This corresponds neither with sound sense nor experience. Equal laws are the very grievances of their perpetrators, who combine together to engross more than equal power and privileges. When power is confrered exclusively upon the worthy, the profligate and ambitious are driven to despair of success, by any methods that the worthy would adopt. The more pure and free the government, the more certainly will the worst men, it protects and restrains, become its implacable enemies; and such men have ever been the foes of the republic. The outcasts from society, those who singly are shunned, because infamy has smitten them with leprosy; men, who are feared with worse than plague-sores, are the first to combine against it. And such men have the front to preach purity of principles and reformation. Such men will meet in darkness, and perform incantations against liberty—there they will gather to macerate their poison, to whet their daggers, to utter their blasphemies against liberty, and may proceed again to shout from that gallery, or may collect with cannon at this door, to perpetrate sacrilege here in her very sanctuary.

It will be asked, What remedy for this evil? I answer, No violent one. The genius power of opinion, I flatter myself, will prove sufficient among our citizens, who have sense, morals, and property. The hypocrisy of the clubs will be unmasked, and the public scorn, without touching their persons or property, will frown them into nothing.

(Remainder in our next.)

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL, *&c.*

CITIZEN GRENELLE,

As our good ALLIES, *are soon near, or in the city of* AMSTERDAM, *the following description of that place may be agreeable to some of our customers, who are not in possession of books sufficient to inform them.*

AMSTERDAM is the capital of Holland, and of all the United States; it is situated on the River Amstel, at its conflux with the River Y or Wye, which forms a port capable of receiving a thousand large vessels; it is about 2 leagues from the Zuyder Sea; is 33 leagues N. from Antwerp, 56 N. N. W. from Aix la-Chappel, 25 N. from Bergen-op Zoom, 19 N. N. W. from Bois le-Duc, and 112 N. from Paris.—In 1655 it was surrounded by a wall and a large ditch 80 feet wide, full of running water; the walls were fortified with 26 Bastions; there are 8 gates towards the land, and one towards the water; it contains 200 000 INHABITANTS and is without doubt one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the universe. Its situation being in a very marshy country the foundation is intirely laid on piles of timber drove into the earth close to each other and clapsed together with iron. The form is SEMICIRCULAR; the streets in general are well paved; there are three prodigious piazzas, and a great number of fine BRIDGES over the CANALS which cross the city in many parts, and render the streets clean and pleasant; the canals are deep; their sides are lined with hewn stone, and have generally rows of trees planted on each side. The finest canal is called the Ammarack, which is formed by the waters of the Amstel; this canal has several bridges, the principal is called Pont-Neuf, or New Bridge, 60 feet long and 70 broad, with iron balustrades on each side; it has 36 arches, and from it there is a grand prospect both of the city and port.

The STADTHOUSE, where public business is conducted, is esteemed one of the finest structures in the world; it is a square building of freestone, whose front is 282 feet long, the depth of its sides 255, and 90 feet high in front, and 116 to the top of the cupola; on a marble pediment in front, is carved in relievo, a woman holding the arms of the city, and supported by two lions, with an olive branch in her right hand; on each side are two sea nymphs, who present her with a crown of palm and laurel, and two others presenting a variety of fruits. It has no handsome gate, but seven doors to acknowledge the number of provinces: the great hall is particularly magnificent; on the floor are represented a terrestrial and celestial globe, each 22 feet in diameter, made of black and white marble, inlaid with jasper and copper, with many grand pieces of painting. Under the house is an extensive vault, wherein are kept the riches of the Bank of Amsterdam, the doors of which are said to be cannon-proof, and are never opened but in the presence of the burgomasters; at the bottom of the Stadthouse are the prisons, both for criminals and debtors, and a guardroom for the citizens where the keys of the city are deposited every night. The second story is a large magazine of arms, and on the top of the building are six cisterns continually filled with water, that by means of pipes can be conveyed to any room in the house in case of fire, to prevent which the chimnies are lined with copper. This immense fabric, like the rest of the city, stands on piles 14,000 being employed for that purpose only.

The EXCHANGE is another fine building that stands on 2000 piles: its length 200 feet, its breadth 122; the galleries are supported by 26 marble columns, on which are the names of the people that are to meet there; they are all numbered, and there is a place fixed for every merchandize; under one of the numbers on the right side of the gate, is a superb flair-case, which leads to the gallaries, on one side of which are several shops, on the other places to sell ready made cloaths. There are eleven CHURCHES belonging to the established religion, one for the English Presbyterians, and two Synagogues. The RASP HOUSE also, so called from the original punishment being that to rasp wood, is a work-house for men; if they will not perform the task allotted them, they are put into a cellar into which water constantly runs, and will most assuredly drown them if they do not pump continually. There is also a SPINNING HOUSE for lewd women, where they are completely paid for their folly.

PISCATAQUA BRIDGE,

LEADING from Newington, over Piscataqua-River, to Durham, is now passable and in a few days will be completely finished. Its distance from Portsmouth, is seven miles—from Dover four. The river which it crosses, is of a great depth—in most places about 52 feet at high water; the whole length of the Bridge, is 2562 feet—width 38.

This piece of Architecture, has been under the management of THOMAS THOMPSON, and JOHN PIERCE, Esquires. A grants appointed by the directors. It consists of three principal parts—the first is, a Pile Bridge, carried from Newington shore, to Rock-Island; the second is, an Arch, from Rock Island, to Goat Island; the third from Goat-Island, to Durham shore, is similar to the first, supported on piles of great length, from 55 to 63 feet, driven into the bed of the river by large hammers of oak timbers, braced and framed on a new and improved plan. Mr. ZEBOS WHITING, of Norwich, in Connecticut, has had the superintendance of the pile work, which is finished in a strong, and workman like manner. He has also constructed a draw, for the passing of shipping, which moves across in a horizontal direction, instead of being raised on hinges—but it is feared this expected improvement will not answer the purpose.

The arch is supported on two abutments—the one on Rock-Island, the other on Goat Island—the chord of this arch, between the two abutments where the water passes is 244 feet six inches in length; it is composed of three tiers or girders of arches—the crown of the lower one next the water, is 16 feet from the chord, and 20 feet from high water. The second tier supports the planking, on which the road passes, which is on a larger circle to facilitate the travelling. The third tier or cap-piece, forms the top railing of the Bridge, which is handsomely ornamented. The length of the arch being much greater than there was any satisfactory account of—appeared at first a very formidable difficulty, but its present great strength and firmness, is equal to the most sanguine expectation, and sufficient to answer every purpose.

Mr. TIMOTHY PALMER, of Newbury-Port, in Massachusets, was the Architect, who contrived and preferred the model on a plan entirely new, and under whose sole directions, this accurate and beautiful piece of mechanism was executed.

The model of Merrimac Bridge, was had from the same person, who by his knowledge of the theory and practical part of this sort of mechanism, may justly be considered as one of the most ingenious Architects of the present age.

A convenient Tavern-House, and Stables, are erected at the expence of the Proprietors, on Goat Island, for the accommodation of travellers. The road is now very defect, and from the exertions of the townspeople contiguous to it, is put in good order. This road and Bridge, being on the great post from Portland, through Dover, to Newbury-Port, and Boston, will greatly accommodate all who pass that way.

The work for building this Bridge, was begun in April last, since which, as much as 3000 tons of oak timber—2000 tons of pine timber—80,000 four-inch plank—20 tons iron—8000 tons stone, have been used, and a suitable number of hands employed. Such exertions reflect great honor on the Agents, and others concerned, for completing in so short a time, so great a work.

LONDON, October 9—11.

The Imperial contingent of Salzbourg consisting of 1500 men, were all cut to pieces in the late action near Liege, except 15 men who are now at Juliers.

The Polish Charge d'Affairs at Vienna has not yet been able to obtain any answer to the notes he has lately presented. It is said that Kosciusko offers terms advantageous to the House of Austria. The prisoners taken in the contest in which the Austrians were forced to repass Weipre, being brought before Kosciusko, he treated them kindly, and said, That Poland was disposed to pay every respect to the House of Austria, but would at the same time repel any hostilities committed on its territories.

Higgins, Lemaitre and Smith, three of the persons apprehended on the information of a conspiracy to assassinate his Majesty, are committed, not on any charge respecting the pretended conspiracy, but on a charge of treason as members of the London Corresponding Society. The informer, and, as far as appears, the inventor of the conspiracy, having prevaricated in his evidence, and been contradicted in material parts of it by witnesses of unimpeachable character, is also committed.

General Clairfayt is like a drum; we never hear of him but when he is beaten!

While we tremble for the fate of Holland, over which the sword of the enemy is suspended by a thread, we rejoice at the emancipation of the Poles from a cruel and unprovoked bondage.

The latter have completely expelled the enemy from their territories, and, in the frenzy of their indignation and refentment, menace the invasion of the Prussian dominions.

The States General, in the extremity of danger, propose, as the last fatal remedy, the grand inundation of the whole country; but the majority of the people, inimical to the Stadtholder, refuse their affent, preferring the clemency of the enemy, with the new French doctrines, to what they term the destruction of their territories.

While from this statement may be seriously weighed transactions of magnitude abroad, we behold a spirit of refolution and vigour at home, seldom surpassed in any age or country.

A great and opulent commercial city announces its determination to support the profecution of the war; and chaste patriotick efforts may be crowned with the desired effect, is our most sincere wish.

As to the Dutch having, by opening the sluices, drowned a great part of the French army, the reverse is the fact; for the French, being in possession of Crevecœur, have it in their power to drain off the water, which had before been let in, a circumstance which they have taken advantage of, as our readers will see by letters from the British army.

Upwards of 100 medals, and orders of merit, have lately been distributed by the King of Prussia among the troops before Warsaw. From the frequency of these distributions of the cheap defence of nations, it is not improbable but that their number will by and by exceed those of the French Assignats.

Money has proverbially been said to constitute the sinews of war. Such indeed is the opinion which Ministers have of its influence, that they conceive it alone adequate to every military purpose—to invigorate imbecility, to counteract disappointment to repair miscarriage, and inspire courage, confidence and success. By the salutary application of money, they trust they shall be able to give efficacy to the feeble efforts of the King of Sardinia, confidency to the wavering counsels and uncertain operations of the Prussian Monarch, and finally, energy and valour to the enfeebled and dispirited troops of the Emperor.

BOSTON, December 17.

AUTHENTIC.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his correspondent in this town, dated

"London, 11th Oct. 1794.

"Though I often pay my respects to American interest, yet we, none of us, ever could get from him any thing respecting the stage or forwardness of his fortunes, and from the necessity alone of the British Cabinet's granting all, and even more than he at one time would have exacted, we have reason to suppose he will by and by return back, and be heartily welcomed by his fellow-citizens. It is rumoured, and not without some truth, that the British Cabinet never had a harder struggle on hand to deal with than they fell in Citizen JAY; this, with the critical situation of Great Britain just now, will lessen his success; and it has been mentioned to cities where I have been, who attend to the American interest, that he, Mr. JAY, is embracing the present opportunity, and will obtain the privilege of the carrying trade to the West-Indies, so far as the United States shall have access to all the islands with free liberty to carry and bring any thing to and from them they please. For instance, a vessel not exceeding 70 tons burthen may go from Boston, with a cargo of any thing, to the island of Jamaica; there sell, and purchase a cargo of sugar, and carry it back to Boston, sell it, and then, if you please, refit it, in any free vessel, and carry it to any European market, except Great Britain and Ireland. This point gained, as the United States can carry in times of peace, for about one half Great-Britain can, she will go on to make a monopoly of the whole carrying business. Although Mr. JAY, as before observed, is close in the extreme, yet from this leaking out of the other party, I hardly doubt its truth; and as Great Britain must be at peace with the United States, she will just now grant almost any thing Mr. JAY may demand, and I do not think he will be wanting or sparing in his demands.

"To attempt to give you a particular account of the political world at this time would be endless and needless, as you no doubt left have things fully detailed in your own papers; and give me leave to observe, generally, that France is every where successful, and such extraordinary genius and energy does she possess, that the executive of that country should desire they would build a bridge from Calais to Dover, I should think it accomplished. Going on for three months more as they have for the three past, they will have all the cannon in Europe, and half the merchant vessels of Great-Britain. Holland must either make a separate peace or be conquered in all the present month; for in either case, France will have the Dutch navy in her scale, and then, by next spring, she will be both disposed and able to break the back of the British navy; of such importance does France conceive this object to be, that she will not make peace till it is accomplished."

We have pleasure in informing the public, that Captain NORTON, of this town, who had been carried into Liverpool, *England*, for adjudication, has received full restitution of all he has demanded, and ready cash. He may be heartily respected.

FROM FRANCE.

October 24.

On Sunday arrived schooner Gil-Blas, Capt. Bicon, in 51 days from *Rochfort*, in *France*. No papers were brought by this vessel, but from the oral information of the Capt. a gentleman of veracity and intelligence, we have collected the following articles.

That the post, which arrived from *Bifcay*, the day before he sailed, gave information of the subjugation of Biscay, by the French. This information, he was told, (being unacquainted with the language) was officially published in the papers at *Rochfort*.

That reports of the capture of *Rotterdam*, was in general circulation, and obtained universal credence, but he knew not how they were founded.

That an English frigate of 36 guns, arrived immediately before he sailed, a prize to a 74 gun ship—That prizes were continually pouring into *Rochfort*, thirteen arrived in one day.

That nine ships of the line were building at *Rochfort*, three of 130 guns, and the others 74's.—

That so great was the spirit of exertion for prosecuting the war, that a 74 gun ship was launched in three months from the time of the laying of the keel, and fitted as a cruiser in 17 days after launching, in company with a frigate which was built and launched in the same space of time.

That the people were in high spirits and determined to prosecute the war to the extinction of all crowned heads.

DECEMBER 24.

FROM AMSTERDAM.

By an arrival yesterday from Amsterdam we have received the latest accounts from that quarter.

At the date, Oct. 17, the French were at *Maestricht*, and appeared to be bending their whole force against the capital of *Holland*—The northern army having assembled the *Maese*, and taken a circuitous rout for *Amsterdam* leaving *Rotterdam* on the left.

The public expectation was, that the French, if not opposed with success, would be in that city, in the course of a few days—they being only five days march off.

The *Duke of York*, whose army was at Nimeguen [about 12 miles from Amsterdam] had offered to march in for the defence of the city, but had been refused; and the proposition of a general inundation was strongly opposed; which appeared to anger that some propositions of accommodation surrender would be made, on the approach of the French.

A letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 6, has the following paragraph:—"The Carriages are now at about 14 hours distance, which is about 50 English miles—in the country nearly open to them; and although there are some here, who will not believe in their coming to this place this year, I have no doubt in my own mind of their being here in all this month, and perhaps sooner. When that takes place, I think the game will be up, and JOHN BULL may settle and pay the reckoning."

The following are Translations from Dutch papers, brought by Capt. Coolman, of Alford, in detail, much authentic information.]

HOLST, (Dutch Flanders) OCT. 6. Last Sunday and Tuesday, all the English, Hanoverian, and Dutch troops, evacuated this place, Sans de Grand, Axel, and Philippine; and all the military stores, magazines, &c. have been transported to Holland.

GRAVE, OCT. 9. Every day the French flee themselves before this place; all our garrisons have been taken up, and the women sent out of the city. Numbers of reinforcements of English and Dutch troops have arrived to occupy the forts opposite to this place. Fort St. Andries has been demolished by our troops; but all the batteries at Rossum, in the county of Gennel, are strongly fortified. The dyke at Nimeguen (in Guelderland) has been cut, consequently all the country between the Maese and Waal; in the neighbourhood of Nimeguen there are yet a number of thousands of English troops.

Since our last all the differences between the Emperor and the King of Great-Britain, have been entirely settled, by paying the contracted subsidies. Gen. CLAIRFAYT is to advance with a large army towards Wesel, to re-establish the junction with the Duke of York's army, for the defence of the United Provinces.

St. Andries has been retaken by our troops, with the assistance of six gun-boats; and preparations are making to drive the French back out of the country, between the Maese and Waal.

According to letters of a late date, from the county of Boimael, every thing was in a perfect state, the rivers swell'd every day; but we have received, on the contrary, the news of the capitulation of Bois-le-Duc; the garrison to leave the place on Sunday morning at eight o'clock, with their standards flying, drums beating, field-pieces, and all their baggage, with liberty to go where they please, under the condition of not serving against the French.

The taking of Bois le Duc is confirmed by the arrival of the French Adjutant General of Gen. BOURNEAU, commanding at Rock, and the arrival of Col. VAN RECHTEREN, from that city, escorted by a French Auditor, a Captain, and three French officers. The garrison to pass through Grave on the 12th inst.

WESEL. The English and Hanoverian troops extended on the 11th inst. from Nimeguen to Emmerick, and their out-posts to Wesel, whilst the Austrian army were on the other side of that city, which evidently shews that the allied armies mean to defend the passage of the Rhine with all their forces.

DUSSELDORF, has been saved by the early retrieve of Gen. KEMPEN, after the French had thrown some bombs into the city. On the 6th inst. Cologne was taken by the French without any opposition. On the 9th inst. every thing was quiet along the Maese, and not a Frenchman to be seen between Wesel and Venlo. At Gueveld, (Austrian Territory) a few Patriots had been seen, that kept very strict discipline.

BRUSSELS. A new corps of artillerymen, to the number of 400, has been formed for the conquon defence of the country.

AMSTERDAM, OCT. 14. The Hereditary Prince of Orange, has issued in the Provinces of Gueldreland and Holland, an invitation to all the Inhabitants of these Provinces, to embody themselves for their mutual defence, with liberty, that every company of 50 men shall have the privilege of choosing a Lieutenant, and two under officers; that they shall not serve out of their Province, but with their own consent; that they shall, further, be supplied with experienced officers, arms, ammunition, cannon, &c.

HAGUE, OCT. 11. We have now received authentic information, that the county of Bommel is put in a great state of defence, that 12000 men have been sent on there by the Duke of York, to reinforce the troops already stationed there; and that the report of the French having penetrated to Tiel is false.

FROM LONDON, Oct. 17.

Yesterday morning early, Mr. East and Mr. Dutfins, King's Messengers, arrived in town with dispatches to Government. The first came from Earl Spencer at Vienna; the latter from the Duke of York, whose head quarters are still at Nimeguen. Mr. Dutfins came from thence on Sunday evening last.

CAPTURE OF BOIS DE LUC.*

We are extremely sorry to learn, that Bois le Duc, capitulated to the French on Thursday, the 9th inst. An event greatly unexpected. The people rose, and demanded the furrender, before they would undergo the horrors of a siege. The terms of capitulation are said to be nearly the same as those granted to the garrisons of Conde and Valenciennes. The French have passed the Maese; and, as they seem determined to force their way further into Holland, an engagement with our troops, dispersed in the Bommel country, and in the province of Nimeguen, appears unavoidable.

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* Bois le Duc *is a large, strong, and handsome town of the Netherlands, between the rivers Dommel and Aa, 45 miles S. of Amsterdam.*

ROTTERDAM, OCT. 13.

We have this day learnt that the French had passed the Meuse; but we know nothing of their further proceedings. The island of Bommel is every where fortified; and a very numerous English garrison has been sent to Tiel, to defend the passage of the Waal near there.

HALIFAX, Nov. 9.

Tuesday arrived the privateer sloop Republican, pierced for twelve guns, a prize to his majesty's ship Hester, Commodore George. She had on board, at the time of her capture, upwards of 23,000 dollars. She is one of the best of privateers, which, to the disgrace of the American government, have been suffered to be fitted out at Charleston, to cruise against powers in whom they profess to observe a neutral conduct. This vessel had on board, when she left Charleston, about 70 hands, and during her cruise, has taken upwards of 20 prizes, most of which were Spanish. Besides this vessel, we are happy to learn, that the Commodore has taken another privateer schooner, pierced for 14 guns, just out of Charleston, before she had time to do any mischief. The manner in which numbers of privateers, with French commissions, are fitted out at Charleston, and rendezvous there with their prizes, would lead any one to suppose, that it was not a port belonging to any of the States of America; but a port belonging to, and in the possession of the inhabitants of the French Republic.——The sloop, which has arrived here, had just before her capture, taken a very valuable Polacre ship—and as the Commodore was left in charge of a vessel which appeared in sight, just as the sloop left him, we hope, he has been able to effect her re-capture. The sloop parted with the Commodore the 14th ult. off Florida.

Clarksonville, Tennessee country.

NOV. 12, 1794.

Dear Brothers,

Yesterday I was a spectator to the most tragical scene that ever I saw in my life. The Indians made an attack on Col. Sevier's station, killed Snyder, his wife, one child, King's wife and child, one of Col. Sevier's children, and another wounded and scalped, which must die. On hearing the guns, four or five of us ran over: we found the poor old Col. supporting his house with his wife. It is impossible to describe the scene to you. Mr. James, who goes, and was an eye witness, can give you the particulars. The crying of women and children in town—the bustle and conflernation of the people, being all women and children, but the few who went over to Sevier's, was a scene which cannot be described. This is a stroke we have long expected; and from every intelligence, we hourly expect this place to be assailed by the enemy.—Col Sevier is now moving, and the town will not stay longer than Mr. James's return.

My wife lies now on her bed, so bad that it would be death to move her. Thus we are situated. This place will, without any doubt, be evacuated, in a day or two, unless succour is given by the people from the interior parts.——Pray ask the influence of Major Tatum Douglass, and all our friends, with General Robertson, to guard us, or at least help us safe away.

Adieu.

Anthony Crutcher.

Messrs. Thos. & Wm. Crutcher, Nashville.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

Tuesday last a melancholy event took place in Appletree alley, in this city, the circumstances of which are as follow:—A man who had been for sometime past separated from his wife, being informed that she was at the house of a friend in Appletree alley, went to her and demanded of her if she would return and cohabit with him. Upon her answering in the negative, he declared that she must die, and instantly drew from under his coat a horse pistol, charged with buck shot, with intention to shoot her; but she quickly springing out of the house, he turned round towards her and discharged the pistol, the contents of which were unfortunately lodged in the body of a female child of nine years old: The child lingered for about twenty four hours, and notwithstanding every effort offered for her recovery, expired. Upon proper proof being made before Mr. Alderman Baker, a warrant was issued to apprehend the inhuman offender, but he has as yet eluded the strictest search.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

The latest Report of last evening was, that the CONCORD French, and the THETIS, British, frigates, had meet eff the Hook, and had a severe brush.

NORTHAMPTON, December 31.

LATEST FROM WEST-INDIES.

A brig arrived at Portland, on Saturday seven night, in 22 days from Barbadoes, the Captain of which informs, that a British Admiral had arrived at that island, about the 15th Nov. with four 74 gun ships, frigates and transports, in 24 days from England; and that two days after the squadron sailed for Martinico or Guadaloupe. It was reported at Barbadoes, that 10,000 British troops were daily expected in the West-Indies.

It is confidently reported in the European papers, that Mr. Munroe is charged with letters from the President of the United States to the King of Prussia, on the subject of the liberation of M. Gen. Fayette. We hope it is true: It is at least probable, that the above minister is charged with the money granted to the Marquis by Congress at the last session.

PROSPECT OF PEACE!

The province of Friesland, has petitioned the States General, to accept themselves forthwith in restoring peace to the country—even if they treat separately.

The King of Prussia is said to be in negociation with the French for Peace. The condition—the abandoning the attack on Holland. This has been rejected out from enmity of the French to the Dutch, but as breaking therein the right arm of England.

The Legislature of New-Jersey have expressed their highest approbation of the measures pursued by the Federal Executive for suppressing a Jacobin rebellion in the western counties of Pennsylvania, and resolved, that the arms employed therein have "deserved well of their country."

Three of the Pittsburgh leaders have made their escape from prison. Gov. LEE has offered a reward of 600 dollars for apprehending them.

A few days since, in a mixed company, the conversation turned upon politics, it was contended, whether it could be true that the Dutch intended to inundate their country, to prevent the approach of the French. Certainly, said an Irishman, "they must drown themselves to save their own lives."

Daniel Butler,

HAS just come to hand, and now opening a large supply of

GOODS,

Which he offers for sale, on low terms for ready pay or approved credit.

WANTED,

A quantity of FLAX-SEED, for which a good price will be given.

***, THOSE persons who have open accounts with him at his late shop at Williamsburgh—are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, Dec. 31, 1794.

LIST of LETTERS in the POST-OFFICE, Northampton.

THOMAS SMITH, Chester, 3——Spencer Whiting, Worthington, 3—Benjamin Lathrop, do.—Joseph J. Linsey, Northford—Joseph Smith, Hadley—Elijah Lee, do.—James Morse, Chesterfield—Rev. Doct. Peter Thatcher, Northampton—Solomon Stoddard, Esq. do.—Ichabod Bryant, Amherst, 2—Edward Bigelow, Hatfield—Joseph Baron, Patridgefield—Joseph Blanchard, Amherst—Capt. Thomas Week, Goshen—Jason Walker, Belchertown—Dr. Peter Bryant, Conington—Samuel Burt, Southampton—William Colton, Northampton—Benjamin Clark, do. Solomon Stoddard, Jun. do—Daniel Denelson, Brimfield—Alber Fuge, Northampton—Thomas Gale, Pelham—Samuel Hatfield, Northampton——John Hopkins Adams.

No Letters made up, without being p'rot' half an hour before the mail closes.

J. BRECK, P. Master.

Strayed from the subscriber about the first of Nov. last, a large black HORSE-COLT, one year old last spring, trid colt, has a white nose, one or both hind feet white, one wall eye—natural trotter—Whoever will take up said Colt, or give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

SAMUEL ANNABLE, Jun.

Athfield, December 15, 1794.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Otis and Fobes,

Was by mutual consent, dissolved, on the 25th Sept. last.

WILLIAM OTIS.
JASON FOBES,

Cummington, Dec. 1794.

Strayed from the subscriber, in Oct. last, a red STEER, one year old last March, both tail—Also, a yearling HEIFER, red lined, no artifical mark upon either. Whoever will take up said creatures, and return them shall have a reasonable reward, by

RUFUS GRISWOLD.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1794.

WANTED, immediately, three journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, to whom generous wages in Cash, will be given, apply to

JOSEPH BODMAN, Jun.

Williamsburgh, December 24, 1794.

Cheap Winter Goods,

AT THE

VARIETY STORE in CHESTERFIELD,

Joseph S. Bailey, & Co.

INFORM their Customers and the public, they have just received a large and very general supply of English and W. I.

GOODS,

Together with an assortment of Glass, Crockery and Hard Ware, which they offer for sale on their usual low terms.

Pork, Butter, Cheese, Flax, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and White Beans will be received in payment—and the ready Cash will not be refused.

Chesterfield, December 9, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, sometime last summer, nine SHEEP, artificially marked—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take them,

SOLOMON PARSONS.

Goshen, Dec. 11, 1794.

Taken up on the 15th ult. a red lined HEIFER, one year old, without any artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

DANIEL RUST

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton meadow, a red Heifer Calf, her ears appear to have been fewed off. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

CASH GIVEN, or Old and New Rum, Brandy, Molhaplin, Tea, Salt, Sole Leather, Flax and Wool Hats, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Pewter, Brass, Powder, Shot, Virginia Twist Tobacco, Hard Ware, German and Blistered Steel, Crockery Ware, English and India Goods, and the HIGHEST PRICE—For Butter, Tallow, Lard, Pork, all kinds of Grain, Beans, Peas, Old Pewter and Brass, Beer Wax, Furrs, and Cotton and Linen Rags, by

SELAH NORTON.

Ashfield, December 31, 1794.