

Ship to market, without being detained for quarantine, and to be allowed interpreters—In case of a war between the two nations, they are to exchange their prisoners of war, man for man—American merchants not to be obliged to purchase merchandise contrary to their pleasure, nor to be molested in the disposal of their goods—When the goods are landed, they are to be examined, that the usual duties may be imposed; but in case of fraud, or contraband goods, the persons committing the fraud only to be punished without confiscation of the ship, masters of ships not obliged to carry their goods from one port to another, without their will, notwithstanding the price afforded and agreed upon—Americans, guilty of crimes to be subject to the judgement of their own Courts only—If the require assistance from the Governor of the place, it is to be granted him—If he cannot determine the case, the criminal is to be sent to America—An American injuring or assaulting a subject belonging to his imperial Majesty, may be imprisoned by the Governor, who is to set in judgement upon him, but in presence of the Consul, who is allowed to plead his cause. If the prisoner makes his escape the Consul is not answerable. If an American subject dies in his imperial Majesty's dominions, his effects are to be sent to the Consul, or the trading company, to be surrendered to the heirs claiming the same—The American Consul is to reside in one of the ports belonging to his imperial Majesty, and considered as other Consuls—In case of a disagreement between the two contracting parties, the peace is to remain until the matter is determined; if war is resolved on, arms are not to be taken up before nine months after the determination, in order to give the subjects of both nations time to depart quietly with their effects—If his imperial Majesty thinks proper to grant new privileges to other nations, the same are to be extended to the Americans—The peace between the two nations is to last fifty years, from the present twentieth day of Ramadan, year of Hegira, 1200; that is July 24, 1786.

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.
To the EDITOR.

SIR,
IN a late excursion I made through the southern States, I was kindly entertained at the house of Col. _____ in _____ county—in the state of _____. The morning after my arrival at his house, happening to be Sunday, the Colonel proposed to me to accompany him with his family to church, assuring me at the same time, that their parson was a very entertaining preacher, and that both his subjects and sermons were different from the hackneyed texts and discourses, which we generally hear in places of public worship. I readily consented to my friends proposal, and had no reason to repent it. The parson was a neat little man—His manner was graceful and pleasing. His text and sermon were both of a piece, and full of original matter—I devoured every word of it, and upon my return to Col. _____ in the evening, sat down and committed the substance of it to writing, nearly I believe in his own words—If you think the publication of it will amuse any of your readers, you are welcome to it from yours, &c.

A CUSTOMER.
Account of a Curious Sermon.
"AND Rachel said unto Jacob, give me children, or else I die, and Jacob's answer was 'kindled against Rachel.'" Genesis xxx.—Part of the 11 and 2d verses.

FROM "these words, my brethren, I shall beg leave to make a few observations, which may tend to unfold some new ideas of the female character."—The text that occurs, is the unreasonable and folly of Rachel's request to her husband, the asks for children as the condition of her life. "Give me children, says she, or else I die." Ah weak and inconsiderate woman!—Little did you know the dreadful connection that was established in the book of fate, between thy death and the birth of children. But heaven often curses human folly, by answering its prayers. Rachel's desire for an increase of her family are gratified, but alas! Rachel knows only a short lived joy from this event. She dies in childbed with her second son.—Her lovely boy drops from her breast.—His smiling infancy, and prattling childhood afford her no pleasure—for Rachel's remains have descended into the grave, and mixed with the clouds of the valley.

A second remark that is suggested by the words of my text, is, that upon certain occasions, anger is a necessary passion, and that may be exercised, with peculiar propriety, by husbands, when the folly of their wives requires it. Jacob was a man of uncommon dignity of character—He was wise, prudent, and religious—and yet Jacob was angry.—He was a fond and indulgent husband, but yet he was angry at his wife. For we read, that the anger of Jacob was kindled against Rachel. But let us examine a little further, and enquire in what manner Jacob disco-

vers and gives vent to his anger.—Does he stamp upon the floor, and call his wife by improper names? No. Does he drag her across the floor by the hair of her head, or threaten to throw her behind the fire? No. Does he pinch her—or kick her—or beat her with his fist?—No—for Jacob was a brave man, and never disgraced his character as a soldier by striking a woman. He rebukes his wife by reasoning with her. "Ah I (says he) in God's stead, who hath withheld from thee the fruit of the womb?" Learn hence, ye husbands, from the example of Jacob, to treat your wives as reasonable creatures.—In this way only, you will not only reform them, but secure their perpetual esteem and affection for you.

We have beheld the end of Rachel, the wife of Jacob; but unhappily for mankind, her posterity did not die with her. There are Rachels still alive in every part of the world. While one is hundreds of her descendants, who cry out, give me more children, or else I die.—Nor is this all—how many wives do we find, who urge their requests to their husbands, with the same powerful and, as they suppose, distressing argument. Give me, says one, a new bowie, or else I die—give me, says a second, another house-wench, or else I die.—Give me, says a third, a weekly rout, or else I die.—Give me, says a fourth, a trip to the Virginia Springs, or else I die.—Give me, says a fifth, a winter in New-York or Philadelphia, or else I die.—Give me, says a sixth, a service of plate, or else I die.—Give me, says a seventh, a set of china, or else I die.—Give me, says an eighth, a new silk gown, or else I die.—Give me, says a ninth.—But I forbear, for the day would fail me, should I attempt to enumerate all the instances of female folly and extravagance, which display themselves in conjugal and domestic life.

I shall conclude with one remark, which I hope, will be profitable to the ladies, who compose a part of my audience.—and that is, that this kind of penance never fails to cool the affections in the conduct of Jacob—we read, that his wife died on her journey with him to Ephraim. We read of no marks of respect paid to her memory, by a splendid or even a decent funeral. We do not find that Jacob cherished himself, even for a single day, from his ordinary pursuits, in order to mourn over her. We only read that he placed a pillar of stone over her grave,—probably to prevent her rising from her grave, to tease him with her ill-humour—and hence probably, may be derived, the origin of TOMBS-STONES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Translation of the French King's SPEECH, upon opening his Assembly of Notables, on the 22d ult.
Gentlemen,
I made choice of you, among the different order of my estates, and called this meeting, to impart to you my projects. Several of the Kings, my predecessors, acted in the same manner; and chiefly those of my house, whose name is dear to every Frenchman, and whose example I still always be proud to follow.

Great and very important are the projects which will be communicated to you from me. To improve the revenues of the state by a more equal partition of the imposts. To emancipate commerce from the several restraints which prevent its free circulation. To relieve the lowest classes of my indigent subjects, as far as the same lies in my power.

Such, gentlemen, are the subjects which I have made my study; and I have resolved upon them, after the maturest deliberation, knowing that all of them tend to the public good, and knowing the zeal with which you are actuated for my service. I do not disdain to consult you upon the execution of them. I will listen to, and consider with the greatest attention, all the observations you think them susceptible of. I do not doubt but all your advice tending to the same point, will be united with felicity. And I hope no private interest will injure the public one.

her father she entered the fiery apartment, the door of which the father closed, and having flopped up the vacancies with clay tempered with water, placed a crucifix before the oven, and then went out of the house, with every appearance of tranquility and satisfaction. Having told some persons whom he met, that his daughter was doing penance in the heated oven, they hastened to her assistance, but before their arrival, the body hended and conducted to Gleichenberg, where he has undergone an examination.

PETERSBURGH, April 6.
Accounts from the Havana manue, which the public letters announced, a general insurrection of the Indians in the neighbourhood of Ciego de Avila, and that several detachments of forces sent to quell them were entirely cut off; and that it was expected a considerable naval and land reinforcement would be immediately sent from Cuba to that quarter.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.
A gentleman, who arrived on Monday from Kentucky, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz: that some prisoners having been taken by the inhabitants from the Indians in the month of October last, among which was a squaw and a Frenchman, the two latter were sent out with proposals for an exchange of prisoners: in consequence of which Noahonohou, a chief of the Shawanese Nation, attended at the mouth of Lime-fort, on the fourth of March last, and delivered the following speech.

My Brothers,
I am very glad you are willing to exchange prisoners, and agreeable to your request by the squaw and Frenchman, have sent in three of yours, and hope that you will give up two for me. Clark's son and one apiece for the others, agreeable to your own proposals.—I have been sent here by Captain Johnny, the head chief of the Shawanese Nation to represent him to you, as it was out of his power to come until such time as he could collect the whole of the prisoners; which he will do and be at Lime-fort within one month of the date hereof.—and for fear your people should be uneasy, have sent me with the above mentioned prisoners as a confirmation of our intention.

He further says, that the Delaware, Mingo and Wiandoti, have wanted them to go up the Big River to make peace with the white people, but we refused, and will not have any concern with them, as we think this is the place to exchange prisoners and settle our peace, and hope you will pay any attention to other nations talk, for we mean to be at peace.

NOAMOHOUH,
Chief of the Shawanese Nation.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 4.
Oliver Evans of the county of New Castle, in the state of Delaware, miller, hath invented, discovered, and introduced into exercise two machines for the use of merchant mills, one of which denominated by the said Oliver Evans, an Elevator, is calculated by its own motion, to hoist the wheat or grain from the lower floor, and the meal, or flour from the flones of any mill, to the upper floor or loft of such mill; the other denominated an Hopper-boy, so constituted as to spread the meal over the floor of a mill to cool, gather it up again to the booting hopper, and attend the same regularly, without the assistance of manual labour.

NEW BURY-POR, April 18.
Last Saturday evening came to this town, a Mr. Stearn, formerly mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clark, commander, who informs, that they took in a cargo of tobacco at Alexandria in Virginia, in 1784, bound there with into the Mediterranean. Soon after they had passed Gibraltar, they were surrounded by their Algeric Corsairs, who took possession of their vessel and cargo, stripped the master, mate and seamen of every article of clothing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof a frock and pair of trousers. They were soon landed at Cadix, and immediately conducted to the Cadix-giers, and put to hard labour, without distinction, and upon a pitiful allowance of only half a pint of rice per day, no bread or meat, unless when they were allowed to take the brands of cream which were killed. After having remained several months at hard labour in the Calle, they were brought forth to a public sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise treating them in the most brutal manner, did open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheek.

Being thus marked, they were put on board the galleys and chained to the oars, where they remained until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 30 Louis d'ors for the Captain, 60 for the mate, and 30 for each seaman.

The labour and fatigue, with their scanty allowance and severe usage, were so much as to make them wish for death, rather than life. A

crucifix was freely exercised upon them without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegades, who served also as interpreters for the Algerines, but never to design to look on them. Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, who only hope of redemption rests on the exertions of Congress. He informs, that the captains of those crews were more fortunate than captain Clark, owing to the humanity of the French and British Consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families. He also informs, that the Algerines were very active in building and equipping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the Straights; and that he was informed that the Portuguese, considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the Straights.

BOSTON, April 23.
His Excellency John Adams, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at the Court of Great-Britain, has lately published a very valuable book, entitled, "A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America." In the preface is the following paragraph, well worthy the attention of every American at this important crisis of our public affairs.—"The people in America have now the best opportunity, and the greatest trust, in their hands, providence ever committed to so small a number, since the transgression of the first pair: if they betray our trust, their guilt will merit even greater punishment than other nations have suffered; and the indignation of Heaven, in their behalf, will be collected from the rights of all ages, it is this; that the people ought to have liberties, and the democracy in a constitution, can never be preserved without a strong executive, or, in other words, without separating the executive power from the legislature. If the executive power, or any considerable part of it, is left in the hands either of an aristocratical or a democratical assembly it will corrupt the legislature, as necessarily as rust corrupts iron, or as arsenic poisons the human body, and when the legislature is corrupted, the people are undone."

About four o'clock, on Friday last, a fire broke out in the malt-house of Mr. William Patten, in Beach-street, a little part of the town; and it is with real sorrow we announce, that the desolation which ensued, within about three hours time, was never equalled in this place, excepting in the years 1771 and 1760, since its first settlement. The malt-house, on the discovery of the fire, was almost instantly in flames, which immediately communicated to a or 3 of the nearest buildings; but, these being consumed, and one end of the dwelling-house of Mr. Pierce much burnt, the progress of the fire was here stopped. The wind blowing fresh from the Northward, the coals of fire, burning in stoves, &c. were, however, carried, in great quantities, and lodged on the roofs of many of the buildings in Orange-street, some of which were instantly set on fire, while a number of the interjacent buildings were preserved.

This fire, which was nearly parallel with the direction of the wind, came to that part which inclines a little more south-easterly, and the wind tending something more to the eastward, the fire was stopped in this street, but raged on the west side of it till an opening of vacant land towards the bay, on the west side of Bolton neck, prevented further destruction. Among the buildings which early took fire from the flying coals and cinders, was the Rev Mr. Wight's meeting-house, on whose extended roof great quantities of them lodged; which rendered every effort to save it impracticable. But the fire being communicated, by means of a burning shingle, to the spire, just below the steeple, and extending more than 150 feet from the ground, was a singular circumstance, and, by the pieces of burning wood falling from thence on the roof, facilitated the destruction of that large edifice, and with it that of the surrounding buildings.

The place where the fire commenced being remote from most of the engines—the dryness of the weather—10 or 15 buildings being in flames in a few minutes after the fire began, which greatly divided the attention of the inhabitants—the scarcity of water, the tide being down, and but few pumps near at hand, were circumstances which baffled the utmost efforts of the citizens for putting a stop to the devouring element for the space of upwards of three hours.

The destruction extended, on the east side of Orange-street, from Mr. Knapp's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the west side, from Mr. Inches to Mr. Othman's. About one hundred buildings were destroyed, fifty of which were dwelling-houses. Most of the latter were hand-frames, and a number of them elegant and costly edifices. The loss in house furniture, bedding, and other necessary articles, together with goods and

effects of various kinds, is very great, and, with the loss of so many valuable dwellings, loudly calls upon the benevolent and humane to afford their aid in alleviating the distresses of the unfortunate sufferers.

Many persons, at the beginning of the fire, deposited their goods & furniture near the meeting-house, which they deemed, from its remote situation, to be a place of safety; but they were unhappily disappointed, great quantities being destroyed before they could be removed a second time.

We are happy, however, in informing the public, that amidst the destruction of the fire, a curious specimen of art and industry, which does honour to our country, was luckily preserved; and we mean the ORRERY, constructed by Mr. JOSEPH POPE. This admirable performance, the result of many years labour and study, is near six feet in diameter, and was almost finished, when the house of the artist, with most of his effects, were in a few minutes reduced to ashes. Which praise is due to those gentlemen who, by their exertions, preferred to the lovers of science, this curious specimen of philosophick art, and mechanic ingenuity, and deposited it at the house of his Excellency the Governor, where, we are told, it still remains.

The inhabitants of Charlestown, Cambridge, Medford, Roxbury, Dorchester and Milton, with several engines, kindly afforded their assistance in helping to extinguish the fire.

The light of the fire was plainly seen at Newbury-Port, and at several other towns, near 50 miles distant.

Committees of the several churches in town, on the last Sabbath, set on foot subscriptions for the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the late fire, and we hear that the large sums which have been already subscribed are truly characteristic of the benevolence and liberality which have ever distinguished the citizens of this metropolis. The following is a List as accurate as could be obtained, of the persons burnt out, and of the principal buildings which were burnt and pulled down.

On the East-side of Orange-Street.
William Patten, Tjah Knapp, Samuel Hopley, Daniel Batey, Mrs. Sarah, John Fenn, Spencer Poff, Dennis Welch, Johnson, Henshaw, Elg. Dorothy Wharton, John Kerriservice, Mrs. Amory, Peabody, Mrs. Crandford, Joseph Field, Samuel Phillips, William Street, Nathaniel Phillips, Mrs. Swift, Nathaniel Sheppard, Ebenezer Pope, Joseph Bradford, Ebenezer Water, Mrs. Sagar, Edy Vermont, Mrs. Guyer, Mrs. Guyer, widow, Emery, Mrs. Hopkins, Joshua West, Mrs. Walter, Mrs. Scott, Wymans, Elijah Scarrow, On the West Side of Orange-Street.

Mrs. Inches Andrew Gardner, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Foster, Thomas Downing, Misses Johnson, House of the late Zachariah Johnson, Joseph Lee, Lovring, Joseph Poot, Robert Papp, John Webb, Andrew Calley, Nathaniel Stephens, House pulled down, Ditto, Ditto, Henry Langford, Joseph Pierce, Arthur Mar, George Guyer, Henry Guyer, Joseph Clark, William Wynne, Joseph Sprague, William Cook, Rev Mr. Wight's meeting-house, Frederic Inley, Jacob Gould, Thomas Sittel, Spencer Batey, Wm. Penniman, jun. Richard Gridley, Robert Price, Tjah Goddard, Mrs. Conant, Joseph Goddard, Mrs. Emmott.

As every revival of industry, and encouragement to our own manufactures, must give pleasure to the patriotic breast, and stimulate the exertions of frugality and economy, so essentially necessary at the present day, we wish to infer the following:
On Thursday last, about forty women assembled at the house of the Rev. Mr. FOSTER, of Cambridge, fourth parish, with their Spinning Wheels; where, after spending the day with the greatest diligence, cheerfulness and decorum, they generously presented Mrs. FOSTER with one hundred and seven pieces of yarn, being sufficient, at a moderate computation, to make upwards of forty yards of Cloth.

A correspondent observes, that the old arrears of taxes, remaining from year to year, have been the means of great injury to the public, and poverty to the people: Now is a proper time to complete the payment of the old taxes, which may be accomplished with ease at the present time, as upon an average, including the present emulsion money, they may be paid for one third the nominal sum in specie.

Yesterday the Honourable General Court of this Commonwealth, convened at the State House in this town, agreeably to his Excellency's Proclamation.

NORTHAMPTON, May 2.
A hint has, in the Southern papers, been suggested to the Deputies of the Federal Convention, on the propriety of recommending a dissolution of the Confederation, and a division of the States into four republics.—The first to contain the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.—The second to which Vermont might be added, Delaware to contain New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.—The third,

Virginia, the two Carolinas, and Georgia. The fourth to contain the State of Franklin, Kentucky, and the lands lying on the Ohio. This division seems to be pointed out by climate, which effect is perhaps less than is supposed. The religion, manners, customs, exports, interests, and general interests of each, being in almost the same, no opposition arising from differences in these (as at present) would any longer divide their councils—unity would render us secure at home, and respectable abroad, and promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

We are informed, that a number of young Ladies in several towns in this county, on Sunday and other public days, wear green feathers in their caps, alias buffets, emblematical of the vernal season.

We hear from Northfield, that on last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a body of the insurgents, to the number of about 25, assembled in arms on the west side of the river, as it is supposed to alarm the town.—They fired several guns, and appeared with drums beating, &c.—Soon after the alarm was given, the troops stationed there, together with a number of the inhabitants, proceeded to make what discoveries they could.—Some of the insurgents, having crossed the river in boats, were discovered and known among whom was Moses Dickinson, jun. who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, before the Supreme Judicial Court lately holden in this town.

The following anecdote of the present King of Prussia may be depended upon as a fact. Since his accession to the throne, he has become enamoured of a young lady of the highest rank, and the most exquisite beauty. Having already a Queen and several children, and the object of his affections possessing too much virtue to permit an illegal indulgence of his passion, he was determined if possible, to repair the rites of marriage, and give her an equal rank with his royal Consort; he called together the heads of the clergy, to state to them his wishes, and to ask their opinions.— They enquired if he had any objections against the present Queen? He answered, that his pretensions were not founded on any accusations against her; that she was every thing which virtue and affection could constitute.— They then told him his intentions were impossible. He desired them to search the earliest record of Prussia, to discover if some precedent of a similar action might not exist. After much labour they returned, assuring him, that no shadow of such a precedent could be discovered. "Then," teach the world, that a passion like mine ought not to be circumscribed by any laws whatever."— He has since publicly married the young Lady, and allowed her to share the honors of his former Queen. Such an instance of polygamy will afford matter of curious speculation for all Europe.

B. PRESCOTT,
HAVING enlarged his West-Card manufactory, is now able to supply his customers with all kinds of Wool Cards as cheap as they are sold in America.
Northampton, April 17, 1787.

OHIO Adventurers.
THOSE who wish to be with the first, from which many advantages will accrue, may have an opportunity if they apply soon, at Messrs. Prescott and Dexter's Store in Northampton, where the subscription papers and articles of association are lodged.
April 25, 1787.

All Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of JOSEPH MONTAGUE, late of Granby, deceased, are desired to bring in and exhibit their claims immediately to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive the same.
JOHN MONTAGUE, Administrator.
Granby, April 25, 1787.

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 of the estate of DAVID DAY, late of Worthington, deceased, the reports and inventories, and fixments being allowed to the creditors to file estate, from the third day of April current, to bring in and support their claims, We hereby give notice, that we shall examine the same at the house of John Stone, in the town of Chesham, on the first Monday of July, August and September next, from one to six o'clock on each day.—No account will be allowed after the above term.

JOHN STONE,
AM-SA CLERK,
B. HUNTINGTON,
Chesham, April 3, 1787.