

To all who shall see these presents. Greeting. WHEREAS the United States of America in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand five hundred and eighty-four, thought proper to continue John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat and negotiate, with the Ambassador, Minister or Commissioner of His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, concerning a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, to make and receive propositions for such treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

And by one other Commission, bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, did further empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals, to appoint such agents in the said business as they might think proper, with authority, under the directions and instructions of the said Ministers, to confer, treat and negotiate, with the said Commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the said Emperor of Morocco, and to conclude and sign the said treaty, provided that the said treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams, at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, October the eleventh of the same year, did appoint Thomas Barclay, agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the said second commission they were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay, in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabic language, confirmed by his said Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and sealed with his Royal Seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the ratifications thereon annexed, are in the following words, to wit: In the name of ALLMIGHTY GOD. This is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which has been ratified and sealed in this book, and sealed with our royal seal at our Court of Morocco, on the twenty-fifth day of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year one thousand two hundred, trusting in GOD, it will remain permanent.

I. WE declare that both parties have agreed that this treaty, consisting of twenty-five articles, shall be inserted in this book and delivered to the Honourable Thomas Barclay, the agent of the United States, now at our Court, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matter contained therein.

II. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a privateering flag to that nation, and there shall be found on board subject or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded, on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

III. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a privateering flag to that nation, and there shall be found on board subject or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any nation, with whom either of the parties shall be at war, shall be loaded, on vessels belonging to the other party, they shall pass free and unmolested, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

IV. A signal or pass shall be given to all vessels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at sea, and if a commander of a ship of war of either party, shall have other ships under his convoy, the declaration of the Commander shall alone be sufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

V. If either of the parties shall be at war, and shall meet a vessel at sea belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it shall be made by sending a boat with two or three men only, and if any gun shall be fired and injury done without reason, the offending party shall make good all damages.

(The remainder in our next.)

AMSTERDAM, (Holland) June 2. The greatest confusion reigns in this place. The destruction and mischief committed here on the night of the 29th ult. are unprecedented. A number of persons had met at an inn, to sign an act of qualification for the preservation of the ancient constitution. They were set upon by a lawless mob in the streets. One young man among them threw a stone at the mob, but he got not hurt; next morning they threw another into the water, who was known to be a friend to the Stadholder, but he found means to escape into the inn called Walwaaren. The same night, about nine o'clock, the mob belonging to the patriotic party, began to pillage

the inn, when they destroyed every thing: they then went to the house of one Arends, a lace merchant, where they also destroyed the premises; next to the bookseller Arende; where they vented their greatest fury. The house of the burgo-master Hendrop was next marked out, which they pulled to pieces, destroying all the furniture and every thing they could find. They then attacked the house of burgo-master Dedel, but it being full of armed burgoes, they desisted, and directed their fury to the house of burgo-master Best, where they totally destroyed the whole; and by this time the morning appeared and the whole burgoes were in motion.

HARTFORD, August 10. An Account of the late HURRICANE at WESTFIELD.

Westfield, August 18, 1877. Messrs. PRINTERS, WHEN an extraordinary event attended with dreadful effects occurs, the curiosity of the public is excited, and it is proper it should be gratified; such an event occurred on Wednesday the 15th instant, in the tremendous hurricane which passed near the north line of the parish of Stepany in this town. Too much gratitude cannot be expressed by the inhabitants to that BEING, who has his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, that it passed in a line, where the least possible damage should be sustained—half a mile to the northward, or to the southward, its course would, probably have been fatal to a large number of families—while and an half in either direction, it would have swept the center of the town, on the north, or the center of the parish on the south—in either case, I have no doubt, hundreds of lives would have been lost—in the former perhaps thousands.

I was myself an eye-witness of but a small part of the hurricane, and that near the time of its disappearance, and at the distance of almost two miles from the line of passage—was, however, as soon as possible, on the ground, and spent most of the next day in traveling for some miles the scene of desolation, making observations, and collecting the best possible information from those who were near or saved from its fury. That my information may be as accurate as possible, I have delayed giving you the account until this day—whether it be exactly so, I dare not pronounce in regard to other towns adjacent—can only say it is the best I can procure.

On the day I mentioned, the wind was very fresh from the southward; at about twelve at noon a uniformly black cloud appeared to be ranged from the center to somewhat past the northern point, its upper extremity and formed irregular columns, sometimes resembling pyramids, which reached to within about 25 degrees of the zenith—the appearance of this cloud, I took notice, was different from the common thunder-cloud, being one continued sheet, singly defined at the edges, and not a congeries; it did, however, produce a peal or two of thunder, and a little rain—this happened I think between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the hurricane was seen to approach near the western boundary of Stepany parish—a violent agitation in the clouds had indeed been before observed in the western quarter; but now from a rising ground, it displayed itself in its full extent, replete with undecipherable horrors—a black column from the earth to the cloud of about thirty rods diameter, so thick that the eye could not penetrate it, whirled with amazing velocity and a most tremendous roar—it appeared luminous and ignited, and was charged with broken pieces of fences, and of huge limbs of trees, which were continually crashing against each other in the air, or tumbling to the ground. This appearance continued but a few moments, when the column instantly divided horizontally at a small distance from the earth—the upper part appearing to rise, while the lower part exhibited the appearance which a huge body of thick smoke would do were it dashed by a strong vertical wind, spreading itself to the extent of sixty or eighty rods. At once you might observe it, at a small distance forward, apparently burst from the ground, like the thickest smoke, spread the above distance on its surface, then whirl and contract itself, but in no instance did the cloud appear to swoop towards the earth. In this manner it appeared, with longer or shorter intervals of the compact column, during the whole space in which I have been able to collect accurate information; with this exception only, that in the easternmost part of the observed space, for a considerable distance, it was not seen to be luminous or ignited; though each described its bursting from the earth, as giving them the idea of fire, which they really supposed, until after it was past, consuming every thing in its way. It moved in a direction, when first noticed, somewhat to the northward of east, but soon changed as nearly as east. In this direction, and almost instantaneously after it was observed, it arrived at the house of Mr. Wail Robbins, who was himself absent, as were two of his children, a wife, four children, an infant five months old, a la-

bourer, and a female negro servant, made up what of the family were at home, the labourer, at this time in the barn. All observed it presently at the same time and anticipated their escape from the buildings—Mrs. Robbins with her babe in her arms, and two little boys, and the labourer, where the labourer past her a few paces, and was overtaken by the hurricane, thrown over a fence into a garden and escaped with little hurt.

Near the place where the labourer past them, the two little boys were found, amidst the ruins of demolished buildings—the oldest, about ten years of age, lifeless—the other it is believed, mortally wounded—Mrs. Robbins, with her babe in her arms, is supposed to be buried by the yards back towards the house, for there she was found dead, with her babe lying a few paces distant, wounded, but not badly—the servant with the other two children had a different course; they were all wounded but likely to recover. The house unroofed—the garret floor gone—chimney thrown down below the garret, and what is left standing of the house is shattered beyond, I believe, the possibility of repair. A corn-house, cyder-mill-house, a building for pressing hay, and a large barn floored with grain, hay and straw, all levelled with the ground. A hat part of an orchard of very large trees, which stood in its range, and near the barn, totally destroyed—every tree either torn up by the roots, or twisted or near the ground, one only excepted, which is stripped of its branches. And now the scene was a truly tremendous, as observed by many at a small distance, boards, bricks, numbers and small trees flying in the air to an amazing height, and whirling in horrid agitation, the sensation was rendered perfectly new by the reflection, that eight persons were involved in the center of this deluge. And here as we proceeded, humanity would creep a tear over the distress of this devoted family, and find up a tribute of praise that a single life was spared.

The violence of the hurricane struck down a low wall of roughly squared stone, some of which stones were estimated to weigh several hundred pounds—carried many of the large apple trees from ten to twenty rods distant, and one, (if the tree be not mistaken) little short of half a mile—brick and lime were found thrown to the distance of forty rods, and boards from 12 to 16 feet long, a mile and an half, as were crests of grain and some of Mrs. Robbins's goods were found in Glanborough, at the distance of about three miles—other articles of clothing at a mile and an half—a trunk containing clothing not yet found—articles of furniture lying in the rubbish, or carried to distance, shattered and broken. In its progress it swept the ground, and carried desolation nearly complete, scarce the smallest vestige of fence left, the posts and rails carried the extent of miles, and a large pole broken into small pieces—corn-fields entirely mowed—leaves a large tree left standing in its course, some carried forty rods. In the meadow of the hay that was mowed and a field of peas, amounting to several car-loads, not a handful left, nor to be found in passing the river, it hurried a hoop ashore on its beam ends. It now proceeded through the meadow, to the town of Glanborough, and unroofed a large brick house of Mr. Theodore Ely, three or four rods past the end to the place where the deluge of an old house of his, an entirely demolished one of his barns, and unroofed the other; it also entirely demolished a barn of Mr. William Moseley, and did considerable damage to several other buildings, and entirely destroyed the orchards in its range; but providentially no lives were lost, and only two persons slightly wounded. It then proceeded to Kalthury, and unroofed a barn of a Mr. Andrus—making its way thither with nearly the same deluge—it then proceeded to Bolton and Coventry, in both, I hear, it has done damage, but learn not the particulars; beyond which towns, I can obtain no account. I have, however, obtained good information of its life; it was in the parish of New-Britain, somewhat to the westward of Mr. Elnathan Smith's, where the barn is unroofed, and carried part of the roof two miles—I proceeded through the fourth part of the parish of New-Britain, entered the limits of this town, demolished a small barn and unroofed the house of a Mr. Rockwell, making all its progress with the same horrid destruction of corn-fields, fences and trees, until it arrived at the spot where I began my account. Near this place, it removed a barn of Mr. Wail Robbins, from its foundation, but did no other essential damage, as his buildings were out of its range of its violence. A lad on horse-back happened to be more exposed, and was hurled from his horse and carried to some distance, but received no essential hurt—the horse was unroofed through a considerable extent, and had its legs broken—some other cattle were destroyed.

It is remarkable, however, about fifty eight or nine years ago, a violent hurricane, as I have understood information, passed nearly in the same line with this, their centers being only about 32 rods distant. I should have noticed that the width of considerable damage, though not of its greater violence, was greater than I have described, be-

ing in some places, at least half a mile—and that the hurricane was attended with neither thunder nor rain, except a few large drops falling from its skirts.

The Philosopher will undoubtedly take notice that this hurricane is of a fort some what singular, partaking of the nature of the Typho and the Pestifer, but of neither wholly, nor of a uniform mixture of both. The man of ferocious will consider that the voice of such Providence is the voice of God, awfully denouncing his anger, and calling to consideration.

I am, Gentlemen, with respect, your humble servant, J. L. E. W. I. S.

P. S. I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned, that in Mr. Robbins's corn-house, there were three ox-ploughs, two of which are not found, and the share of the third carried forty rods, as also the circumstance of a ramp-white-oak tree of more than two feet diameter, being cut up by the roots, with a weight of two or three tons of earth, and casted the distance of eight or ten yards from its base—and of another large and remarkably strong oak being wrenched off and carried without striking the ground more than 20 rods, and hurled on more than 20 rods further, ploughing up the ground in its course.

LITCHFIELD, August 13.

Last Saturday the Hon. Superior Court finished their sessions in this town, and adjourned until the second Tuesday of November next. During their sessions, Elijah Forbe, of Norwich, in Massachusetts, and Joseph French, of Chester, in the same State were arraigned on an indictment for counterfeiting and uttering counterfeit bills of credit, the imitation of those emitted by the State of New-York; and being put to plead, confessed the crime. The court sentenced them to be whipped 20 lashes, pay a fine of 50 pounds each, and to be kept one month at hard labour in the house of correction; the first part of which punishment was duly inflicted on Saturday last. Forbe has been regularly attended by a physician; but being a zealous disciple of Gen. Shays, discarded his profession, and joining himself with a gang of counterfeiting villains in the State of New-York, which producing his proffered, has introduced him to an acquaintance with the pole.

BOSTON, August 23.

The following is a more full and just account of the deluge which visited us the 15th instant, than has yet been published. A little past three, P. M. several clouds, running extraordinarily quick and low, were seen to meet over Northborough; a black feligineous vapour instantly ascending from the point of coalescence, much resembling the quickest motion of fine smoke, disgorged from the chimney of an air furnace. Every spectator was for a moment astounded, which the clouds would maintain its course;—such a scene as these contending parents of a hurricane, lasted for a few seconds, and took here most the calmest Philosopher with astonishment. Clouds of different appearance, flew in almost every direction to that center, and a common centre, and were immediately wafted in blackness. The whole hemisphere was greatly agitated, and appeared rushing to that spot. Every beholder was interested, and felt anxious for the result, till the clouds from the east gave way, and then each picture of devastation was drawn through several towns, as that part of Heaven had previously seemed to meditate.

The first effects of it were felt in the easterly part of Northborough—but its violence very much increased, as it moved easterly, near the place between Marlborough and Southborough, through Framingham, (to the westward of that place we have not particularity of it.) The wind and which sufficed by it, is not, in general, more than thirty or forty rods wide; and in some places much less. Where its force was collected within its smallest compass, its violence was almost incredible. A barn in Marlborough, was hurled from its foundation; the timber thrown various ways, and much of its contents lost, and more carried a great distance. Shingles, in which nails fixed, were fixed on the bodies of trees, as if driven with a hammer. The roof of a dwelling-house was torn off, and blown many rods. Pieces of boards, flung by the wind were found scattered three quarters of a mile from the house. Several other buildings were much damaged. A number of buildings were struck with no less violence. In Framingham a dwelling-house was entirely demolished, and two women who were in it, unable to make their escape, were most bruised, but it is told they will recover.—Some of their household furniture, such as beds, bedding, &c. has not yet been found, and it is said, had generally been buried that a pewter plate was blown half a mile. It is a melancholy prospect to see beautiful young orchards entirely destroyed. Many flourishing trees taken from them, and thrown promiscuously at the discretion of a hurricane, into other fields, meadows and highways. The thicker and more flourishing groves, seemed rather to feed its rage, than to check its violence. The toughest saplings—the eldest & largest white

oaks twisted off, and wove into firm impalpable thickets—their tops and separated branches striped and bruised like others whipped on a rock, allowed a traveller a most ungrateful prospect.

Instead of enumerating many, I admire (which the reader's imagination will naturally suggest,) we shall only mention two facts to prove that our atmosphere, in the part referred to, was tortured and convulsed, in a manner which defies description.

A found green tree, called a grey oak, was parted from the root, near the surface of the ground, lifted into the air, and moved in a curvilinear direction,—it was seen by many allonied spectators, to rise, fall and change its course like a spinning eagle, at least one hundred rods (as observers say); it was sometimes supposed to be ten rods or more from the ground; but the hurricane, by some means, communicated such a motion to the tree, that it shot from the roots, and pitched into the earth about twenty rods from the point of its removal. This tree is upwards of eighteen inches in diameter; it now lays and may be seen by the curious, about a quarter-of-a-mile from its stump.

Another fact very remarkable, is the following.—In the pasture of Lieut. Fay, of Southborough, the fence was broken, and much of it blown off, four and six inches deep, several yards in length, and two, three and four feet in breadth. Sixteen weighing several pounds, were moved from the place a number of yards. There was no tree, bush, or common pasture brakes growing on this turf, to expose it to the gale. People of various ages, who laboured the soil, carried through the inclosure, say, that on trees passed the place, which could possibly break the ground, and that there was no sensible discharge from the clouds, while it was near that lot, or any which was supposed to be in that direction, in the course of the day. At the time of its passing Mr. Fay's, a number of persons were in a few rods of it, and uttered a heavy undulatory sound, like thunder at a great distance, which kept pace with the collection of black vapour, which rose and fell almost instantaneously on the surface of the earth. These facts may afford matter of speculation to our philosophical readers.

We heartily sympathize on this occasion, with our country brethren, having experienced, in a late disastrous event, the elements are so Almighty command, being directed by the Great Supreme I AM, and that man's subsistence and support is as liable to be laid waste by the ravages of desolating fire, as by the force of jarring elements and tremendous whirlwinds. Among other singularities, naturally to be expected from the effects of such an event as the one before mentioned, is the following:—a cart with a yoke of oxen, loaded with hay, with a key on the top; (the whole together, weighing about two tons), were raised from the ground by the strength of the wind, and carried to the distance of six rods; every spine of the hay was separated, and blown about in wild confusion through the atmosphere.

RICHMOND, August 13.

By a gentleman immediately from the back country we are informed, that Col. Robertson, on hearing that a number of the Chickamauga tribe were established and building a town at the Muscle Shoals on the Tazewell, with a view of carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of New-Orleans, assembled a party to the amount of about 150 men from the Cumberland settlements, in the latter end of June last, and marched in such a private manner against them as to make a complete surprise, killed 41 Indians and four Frenchmen on the spot, and took three Indians prisoners, also forty rifles, with the loss of one man killed and eight wounded.

In searching their huts were found the following articles, viz. thirteen trunks of dry goods, 1000 weight of beaver furs, a bag of money (in gold and silver) supposed to contain as much as a half bushel a large quantity of powder and shot, 6500 patterns of deer skins, three barrels of rum, three barrels of sugar, ten bags of coffee, sundry boxes tea, and thirteen hories.

NORTHAMPTON, August 29.

We are credibly informed, that Congress have permitted the Ohio Company, lately associated in this and some of the neighbouring States, to make a contract for nearly five millions of acres of land in the federal territory, situated in its greatest extent, on the Ohio, and bounded on the east and west by the Mulingum and Scioto Rivers.—That the officers and soldiers, who are of this description, may be induced with their heavy loads within the purchase, provided they do not exceed one seventh part of the whole.—That the donations of 45,

500 acres for a general and public seminary of learning; 6040 for religious purposes, in every township of six miles square, and an equal quantity for a public school, are made by the honourable Congress, to the proprietors of the soil and their associates forever.

General Shays's head quarters, it is said, are now at the house of a certain Episcopalian divine, in Arlington, State of Vermont, where his Excellency (assisted by his reverend patron) is busily employed in revising the martial laws of his army, and making some very great improvements in military discipline.

The Subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Public, that this number completes the 10th year of the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.—During which time he has exerted himself to make it as useful and entertaining as war in his power.—He assures his Customers and the Public, it shall be his utmost endeavour to do like in the future.—He therefore hopes for that punctuality in payment, which is a absolutely necessary to enable him to continue his business, as well as to gratify the just expectations of the public.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

GINSENG.

WANTED a quantity of good and well-dried GINSENG, for which T. Shilling per pound will be given; in any kind of goods, if cured agreeable to the following directions, viz. Immediately after digging, wash the roots perfectly clean, at the same time sever the small branches from the main root.—This done, bring the roots in as small bunches as convenient, hang them in an upper room, otherwise out of the sun, where there is a free circulation of air, until they are perfectly dried.—By attending to this direction, it will be found, that the roots in a great measure retain their size and weight.

W. H. T. MOORE. N. B. Said Moore has all kinds of West-India GOODS, by wholesale, also, all kinds of NAILS by the cask—8 by 6 and 7 by 9 GLASS by the box. Greenfield, August 13, 1878.

Flax-Seed,

TAKEN BY SETH & DANIEL WRIGHT, at their store in Northampton, for which the highest price will be given in ready pay, one half in Cash, the other in English or West-India Goods.—They also continue to resell the above mentioned Goods for BUTTER. August 29, 1878.

The Honorable Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Hampshire, having appointed us Commissioners to receive and examine the claims on the Estate of JONATHAN ASHLEY, his late deceased wife, we shall attend her service at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, in Deerfield, on the 5th Monday in the three following months, from two o'clock afternoon.

John Williams, John Barlow, Thomas Hunt. ALL persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to, Eliza Ashley, David Dickinson, J. Administrators. Tirzah Ashley, Administratrix. August, 27, 1878.

STOLEN from the Subscribers, the night of the 29th inst. two Saddles, one nearly new, and a red cross-bar saddle cloth, and small pad; the other an old one, with a narrow blue checked saddle cloth; likewise two new white holland Shirts, three Ditto partly worn, six checked Shirts, four pair linen Stockings, one pair cotton Ditto, two pair pankeen Overall, two pair tow Trowsers, one pair pankeen Breeches, and two pair checked Overall. Whoever will secure the thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the articles stolen, to the satisfaction of the owners, may have five Dollars reward, and three Dollars for the above articles only.—It is presumed the villains have taken horses near this town. Edmund Hunt, Jun. Job White, Samuel Siler. August, 27, 1878.

Northampton, August 20, 1878.

BROKE good in this place on Saturday night last, the following persons, viz. Silas Hamilton, of Wilmington in the State of Vermont, about 50 years of age; 5 feet 4 inches high, light complexion, committed for coll.—William H. Jones, a transient person, 32 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, dark complexion, committed for coll.—William H. Jones, about 33 years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, dark complexion. Whoever will apprehend them or either of them, within this State, and return them to gaol, shall have a suitable reward, paid by ELISHA PORTER, Sheriff.