

the bill might be committed for the purpose of lowering the rate.

Several members expressed themselves in favor of the principle of Mr. Murray's motion; but it was judged to be out of order to recommit any particular section, without the whole bill was generally recommitted.

Mr. Madison proposed that he should amend the bill made by the general consent of the House; but he would be sorry to recommit the whole bill, although he thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Murray of the greatest importance; as to raise the postage of newspapers should have a cent, amounted to a prohibition in fact of the distribution of knowledge and information throughout the Union.

Mr. W. Smith was as much in favor of the amendments as any other member; but he feared that the bill could not now be re-committed any other way than generally, and then he supposed several members would make different amendments. Indeed it seemed to be the opinion of members, that the bill was exceedingly imperfect; but he had little hopes of making a better by delaying any longer in this house. He therefore believed it would be best to let it pass in the Senate, and trust that those for a correction of the errors. However, should it be the sense of the majority to recommit the bill, he would move for an amendment which he had before attempted, viz. to allow magazines and other periodical publications to go in the mail, on paying a certain postage.

After a few further remarks on the order and rules of the house, the question on Mr. Murray's motion was negatived by a small majority, viz. 27 to 21.

The house proceeded to fill up the blanks in the bill as follows:

The terms of the contract between the postmaster general and the stage proprietors was filled up with four years.

The fine for retarding or obstructing the mail was made 100 dollars.

Penalty on a ferryman refusing or neglecting to transport the mail, 10 dollars for every day.

Twelve weeks notice to be given by the Postmaster general in the newspapers, previous to his making contracts, &c.

Salary of the postmaster general 2000 dollars per annum, and of his assistant 1000 dollars.

The new rates of postage to commence the first day of March next.

Five or six duty Postmaster for making an over charge of postage, 1000 dollars.

Five on any private person for carrying letters for hire on the postroads, 200 dollars, and 300 dollars for every week's continuance of the practice.

Any person employed in any department of the post office, who shall unlawfully open, detain or embezzle any letters or packets, not containing bank notes, public securities or other valuable property, shall pay a fine not exceeding 300 dollars, and suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

The post-holder who delays the mail, or quits it on the road, to forfeit 1000 dollars, and if he carries letters contrary to the act, a fine of fifty dollars.

After filling the foregoing blanks, the next question was on filling up the salary of the deputy postmasters, 2500 dollars, 1900, 1050 and 200 were each proposed: It was observed that the deputy in New York if he had office rent and clerks would not have 2000 dollars left to himself: that therefore in those places where packets arrive and clerks are necessary it would be proper to allow the deputy postmaster a salary sufficient for his labors, otherwise no man of character would undertake it.

On the other hand it was argued that 1900 is the salary of a district judge, which is a place of as great trust as that of a deputy postmaster, and it was said that the postmaster general had given his opinion in favour of 1900 dollars.

To this it was rejoined that the salary of a district judge was in every respect, that the confidence was very few could be found to accept of it, and that who did generally resigned in a few months: this is the case at present in Pennsylvania. Even in the case of the deputy postmaster they have to pay all the expense of clerks, office rent, &c. and unless they are allowed something over their expenses, very few will be found to accept of the appointment, unless it be men of less respectability than ought to be placed in a place of such trust and confidence.

Adjourned.

From the National Gazette.

To his Excellency Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Western Territory, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Major-General and Commander in Chief of the American Army.

SIR, THERE are no persons who sympathize more sincerely for the private distress and public misfortune occasioned by your late defeat, than the friends of the late General BUTLER; whose honor, military reputation, and memory, you have injured, by intimating that he withheld from you some very material intelligence, which was communicated to him by Captain Slough, in the course of the night before the action, as one cause of your defeat.

As this insinuation against General BUTLER is published to the world his friends have a right to request the favor of you to make known to them in like manner, every circumstance relative thereto; and particularly, the words as nearly as may be, in which Capt. Slough informed you he had communicated the intel-

ligence; the hour of the night; in whose presence; and General BUTLER's reply to him.

You will readily perceive, Sir, that the General's friends require nothing further justification, but a simple answer to these particulars. That will enable them to investigate the charge against him, unless their intentions shall be rendered abortive, by a declaration that no person, was present, when Capt. Slough made the communication.

As the present Indian War is said to have been entered into by your recommendation, and the arrangements of both campaigns to have been yours together with the exclusive power of making peace; your country has expected from you, an exertion of the abilities you possess, in one department or the other.

Your defeat appears to the world to have arisen from deficiency of intelligence; from your not knowing your enemy; from your detaching one fourth or one fifth of your army into sixty militia Detachments—and from your incautious encampment. Excuse me yourself from these, and no imputation against General BUTLER will be necessary.

A. B. P. S. General BUTLER's friends request that all Printers, who have published Gen. ST. CLAIR'S P. P. alluded to above, will give them a placid and pacific.

To his EXCELLENCY GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

The friends of the deceased Colonel OGDON are going the favor of you to publish the "Orders of much consequence" which you had given him over night immediately preceding your defeat; his neglecting to execute which, you suggest as one cause of it. They wish to be certified by whom and in whose presence, these orders were delivered.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. PRIEST.

EVERY man to his humor. Some people express their ideas in one way, others have a different mode of communicating their sentiments; some are delighted only with the deep researches of nature, and please themselves with fruitless endeavours to investigate its first principles; while others are delighted with the beauties of Poetry, and conceive all happiness derived from that source. I am content that every man should be happy in his own way, provided he does not injure himself or society. My chief delight is, in telling the news and entertaining my friends, neighbors and the public, with what I hear folks say. I am never calm a moment, after I have heard a piece of news, till I have said some body of it; and I repeat in the matter in doing it, that I often enjoy victory in matters of no consequence, merely to secure the privilege of the first communication; always reserving an exclusive right to make some observations (to go along) cannot conceive why THE ADVICE, and MR. AUDITA QUERRIA, should be out of humor, as the relation of a few innocent HUSBANDS. Why have I not as good a right to indulge my prevalent humor, as they to gratify theirs? I am very sensible that tattlers, story-tellers, &c. &c. have been considered as noisiness in society, diluters of the peace of families, and the harmony of neighborhoods; and I have heard of their doing great good. The heavens to the human mind are various and intricate, and it has been the study in all ages to find free access, and bring it into consideration; it is immaterial in what way the mind is brought to peace, and take an imaginative view of its principles of action; or a retrospective glance on the more overt and public acts of life. I have heard some folks say, that the only way to console the mind, was by the ministers preaching, and solemnly warning mankind, (both of high and low degree,) of the danger of vice, and of impropriety of conduct, in public and private life. This is one way, and I believe a very good one; but every fondly's experience evinces, that in every instance it is in vain effected. There are other methods of conveying Home conviction to the mind—there must be Preachers who dare speak to the KING—Nathan did not preach to David, but told him what he had heard—a simple story of the little Eve-Lamb; the effect on David's future life, and conduct, every one knows, who has read the Book he ought to. When I hear folks talk a great deal, and tell many stories, I always conclude something is the matter. My dear folks talk every thing, and almost every body says something—possibly, as the old Proverb says, "there may be more cry than wool"; but nobody will make me believe when I see a great smoke, that there is not some fire. I have heard some folks say, that the mode of keeping order in the Courts was totally altered—the former way by the Gentlemen of the WHITE WARD in case of noise or disorder, cried, "Order Gentlemen—be still, there—SILENCE PLEASE!" but now that they were drawn into profound silence, by the more audible and emphatic method of speaking. I have heard some people say, that they could not believe it—it was not a truth—I thought for a while I experienced the fact; then I became fully convinced that it was the best possible method—few people are so bumptious, but will walk a mile rather than disturb a person (before of high rank) under those circumstances. If this is the most effectual method, (and I have heard it is agreed on by the Gentlemen) will derive a very great advantage to himself—it will be as the old saying is, "killing two birds with one stone," because it can be done both SILENTLY—and at particular times, and under certain circumstances, save the trouble of great exertions for distinct articulation. I have heard some folks enquire, why GREAT FOLKS are more sleepy during the day, than labouring people? I have heard that the deep meditation, and contemplation of GREAT MINDS, at the same time it illuminated their con-

sciousness, induced weakness of body, trembling of the hands, and an irrefragable disposition to sleep—No, let me observe, if this be true, (and I have heard it was so many, or body of men, ought to be censured for the certain and unavoidable effects of such deep meditations. I have heard that the former days were better than these—that formerly the Judicial and Executive departments, in the County, were filled with gentlemen of enlarged abilities—competent knowledge of the Laws—of grave deportment—examples of temperance and all the virtues that adorn human life. This brings to my mind a conversation that took place in my being, between two elderly gentlemen. One of them observed, he had lately attended the Courts, and all the other there was no such noise as formerly—no loud levity and affected drollery—Why? don't you remember such a great man and such a great man! how they look't? What greatness! what majesty! what sobriety what decency! what order and decorum in all their proceedings? Why the very Lawyers trembled when they adventured to address them. Ay, ay, says the other, I remember all about it, their very appearance would create respect, and from every immorality out of sight.—At this my indignation began to kindle, I told them they were old men, and did not enquire wisely—that the former times was no better than these—they were born under a tyrannic Government—that the will of the magistrate was then a law, that no one dare dispute—but thank Heaven, we had escaped, and shaken off the shackles of the old constitution, and were now under the milder beams of new dispensation; that what they called intemperance, levity, low witicism, and pleasant drollery, was but the living sense of majesty, and the gratifying of our MINDS to the common level of mankind: that the law, now, could make their address with confidence and freedom of meeting half way, the most indulgent condition to their weakness, at all times believing, if in a single instance they should be detected from the strict rules of law, they should be taken by the hand and led into the right way. They both cried out there was nothing at all in it—they knew better. I insisted on it there was much more LAW KNOWLEDGE, more order and decency in Courts than formerly. One of them said it was not true, if it was, he said, he knew formerly that GREAT FOLKS hardly did not tremble in the forenoon, neither did they sleep on their feet in the afternoon—thus ended the conversation. He that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

THE AUDITOR.

General Court of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Foster, Heath, Black, Ely, and Wedgley, was raised to consider and report upon the expediency of granting a bounty for the encouragement of the culture of Silk, and raising of mulberry trees within this State.

A bill to exempt the denomination of Christians called Shakers, from military duty, was brought in by leave, and read the first time.

The committee on the petition of Deborah Gennett, reported a resolution directing the Treasurer to make a warrant to her, for three hundred and interest from October 23, 1783, for her services in the late War, which was read, accepted, and sent up for consideration.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Mr. Gardiner, chairman of the committee, to whom was referred the instruction of the town of Bolton, to their Representatives, to procure a Repeal of the Law prohibiting Theatrical Exhibitions as well as the Removal of a number of inhabitants of the town against the repeal; was also the order of the House to consider of the expediency of such repeal, reported verbally, that it was expedient to repeal the said Law. He observed, that the Committee consisted of seven members—that two were decidedly against the repeal and that two others who voted against the report of a repeal of that Law, as at present advised, acknowledged in committee, that they were not perfectly masters of the subject, not being perfectly acquainted with the whole nature and tendency of Stage plays; that himself was decidedly in favor of a repeal of that Law, which he considered as an undue restriction of the unalienable rights of the free citizens of this State; and that the other two of the committee were for a repeal also.

Dr. Jarvis then moved, that the House take up the subject matter of the report of that committee at three o'clock, on the next Tuesday afternoon, which was ordered accordingly.

Dr. Cony, moved that a committee be appointed to consider the subject of establishing a College in the District of Maine, and that the bill and other papers touching the subject be sent for down, from the Hon. Senate; which motion was agreed to, and Messrs. Parsons, Kingsley, Mafon, Jan. Ely and Sewall, were appointed.

The committee for considering the expediency of repealing the Law for licensing Auctioneers, and imposing a duty on them, reported in favor of the repeal—which was negatived by the House.

A memorial was read and committed from the President and fellows of Harvard College, stating their right to convey pallogues over Charles River, and praying that said College might be compensated for the loss of the increasing income which would have arisen from the right.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Roxbury, against building a Bridge over Charles River, was read and committed.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

The committee proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the petition of R. Crane, Esq. Agent for the Inhabitants of the first precinct in Andover, and the report of the Senate thereon accepting the same, and giving the petitioners leave to bring in a bill accordingly.—And the question being put, whether the House would concur with the Hon. Senate in the said vote, it was determined in the affirmative.

Monday, Jan. 13.

The new Valuation Bill was the principal subject of discussion this day. From this bill, Mr. Hall, of Middlebury, moved, that the clause be expunged, which directs Minors to a poll tax; which after considerable debate passed in the affirmative.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

The new Valuation Bill was read the second time, and no more was assigned for the third reading.

The Hon. David Cobb, Esq. being, by indisposition, prevented from attending his duty as Speaker, the House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, 100 yeas, when the Hon. John Coffin, James, Esq. was chosen, and took the chair—and Messrs. Kinly, Wedgley, Ruffin, Sloan, and Bradford, were appointed a committee in relation to the Hon. Isaac Stearns, Esq.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had assigned to-morrow 11 o'clock to come to a choice of a Senator for the County of Middlebury, in the room of the Hon. John Brooks, Esq. who has resigned. Agreed to. (The Candidates are, the Hon. Isaac Stearns, and Samuel Dexter, jun. Esq.)

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The report of the Committee on the subject of Theatrical Exhibitions.

MR. HITCHCOCK moved, as several Members of the House felt an interest attending the House this day, that he be permitted attending the House this day, and be present, and that the subject be postponed to another day.—Several gentlemen spoke on the subject—some for, and others against the postponement—when Mr. Mafon, jun. moved, in behalf of the motion of Bolton, that the subject be postponed until to-morrow at 4 o'clock, upon the question being put, the numbers were,

For the postponement, 88.

Against 14.

As an addition to the several AGs for the collection of taxes, was read a second time, and committed for a third reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Mr. Parsons was charged with a message to the Hon. Senate acquainting them that the House were ready to proceed to the choice of a Senator for the county of Middlebury, according to assignment; whereupon both houses met together, and proceeded to the choice by ballot—when the

Hon. Isaac Stearns, Esq. was chosen.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the petition of Nathaniel Carter, and others, praying for leave to build a bridge over the river MERRIMACK, at Salisbury, and the vote of the Senate accepting the report with amendments; and the question of concurring with the Hon. Senate being put, passed in the negative.—The question was then put, whether the House would accept of the report of the committee which passed in the negative, also.—It was then ordered that the said report, and papers accompanying, be recommitted, and that the committee be authorized to hear the parties therein and report.

The bill for incorporating the Post-office Association, was taken up, and read the second time, on which a lengthy debate ensued.—The bill was proposed by W. Tudor and J. Gardiner, Esq's, and opposed by H. Mr. Bacon, and T. Davis, Esq. The debate held till six o'clock, when, in consequence of the Members being incommoded by strangers pressing upon them, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock, this morning, when the subject will again be resumed.

Adjourned.

KNOXVILLE, November 29.

About the sixth of the company, going through the wilderness in Cumberland, was met on the road by a party of Indians. Upon first sight the men (being seven in number) took up with the utmost precipitation, and left the women (four in number) who were terrified, that they were unable to proceed.—The Indians at once sp, took hands with them, and told them they should not be hurt, made a fire for them, and caught a wild horse, that one of the company had jumped from when they tried to a tree. They then went after a small boy who was attempting to make off, and brought him back to the women. Four of the company did not return, and the women after some time,

[The above extract is taken from a Gazette, printed at Knoxville, on the Holstein, in the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, and we have it also, in hearing that the women who had been detained by their fellow travellers, were induced for this remarkable proof of friendly attention to a hunting party of Cherokee's the nation with whom Gov. Blount made a treaty last summer.]

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 7.

A murder of the most barbarous nature was committed last Monday night, on Mr. Joseph Ward and wife, in Seneca, Montgomery county. The perpetrator of this infernal act is supposed to be a black fellow who lived in the house, and who, after the family had

retired to bed, all was dark and silent, got up furnished with an ax to commit the horrid deed, and stole quietly to the bed-chamber where Mr. Ward, his wife, and little daughter (they being all the family) lay—the former of whom he struck first, in the head with the ax, and then his wife, repeating his blows until he had deprived them of their existence. He then took a chunk of fire and threw it into the garnet of the house, although a quantity of tow, where it kindled in very little time. In the meantime the little girl made her escape to a neighboring house, at which place the negro arrived immediately after, to inform that his master's house was on fire; on hearing of which the neighbours wear immediately, and the negro with them to try if possible, to extinguish the fire. When they arrived at the house, the flames had not got so far down as the lodging room of Mr. and Mrs. Ward; (neither of them was to be seen) it was conjectured they must have sustained where upon they immediately retired up stairs to apprehend that their danger; but to their abhorment, they found them in their bed murdered, the marks of violence being sufficient proof of the factitious.—The negro is at present confined in Montgomery jail.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) Jan. 18.

On Saturday evening the 7th inst. an unfortunate accident happened at Barrington: A Mr. John Stiles, was working some old iron in a forge, among which was a gun-barrel. While the iron was in the fire, Mr. S. was relating the story of a person who was working a gun barrel in the manner he then was, when the gun (being charged) went off and killed the man.—While Mr. Stiles was giving this account, the gun in the fire, which was loaded, discharged its contents into his thigh.—His physicians have pronounced his wound incurable.

MIDDLETOWN, January 28.

On Monday night last the dwelling house and store of Mr. Nathan Random, of East-Haddam, was consumed by fire, together with about 1200 pounds worth of dry goods, all their furniture, clothing, &c. The particulars of this melancholy accident are yet not known, further, than the old man of Mr. Random, testified in the Court, and that Mrs. Random very narrowly escaped a shocking fate of her son.

On Thursday last a span of horses, and a sleigh loaded with ice, broke through the ice in this river, and were lost. A man who was in the sleigh, was happily saved after a disagreeable bathing.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 8.

Saturday the 21st ult. arrived at Philadelphia, from Port-Washington, Maj. Gen. St. Clair, governor of the western territory.

The State of Georgia is considerably agitated by some supposed foul play in the late election of Federal Representatives.—The Legislature of that State has very spiritedly taken up the business, and have given it their own opinion, that Gen. Jackson, by the votes of the people, their Representatives for the lower district, Congress, and that by mal practices Gen. Wayne, the sitting member, was returned. The House has therefore impeached Judge Osborne, of high crimes and misdemeanors, touching said election, before the Senate of that State; and resolved that a copy of the proceedings thereon, and of the articles of impeachment, be forwarded to Congress of the United States.

Further Intelligence by the latest arrivals from Europe.

The Day of Algiers has declared War against the King of Sicily.—The Sicilian flag rises in Constantinople, and in Egypt it has destroyed 200,000 people.

Two rebel Bays have made themselves masters of the capital of Egypt, and have entirely seized on the government.

The inhabitants of Aleppo have revolted against the Turkish government, and obliged the commandant and the troops to evacuate the City.

In consequence of the peace established between Spain and Algiers, the former is to be allowed the privilege of establishing a Company of Spanish Merchants at Otan and at Malakivir.

The want of Union only, among the disaffected in the Low Countries, of Antwerp, Netherlands is said to prevent the flames of Civil war from breaking out there.

On the 16th Oct. the Royal Prison at Madrid was reduced to ashes—the prisoners to the number of 230 were saved from the flames.

Morton Edson, Esq. is appointed British Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin. Charles Mozé, is appointed British Agent and Consul at Algiers.

American Emigrants are said to be traversing the Highlands of Scotland for the purpose of seducing the Inhabitants to emigrate to America—which according to the English Papers which always terminate in Malice, and ends often in the Slavery of the deluded emigrants.

A manifesto against the new Constitution of France, signed by the refugee Princes has been published—the leading sentiment of which is, that the King was not free when he accepted it.

Mirabeau having died insolvent, the National Assembly has voted unanimously to defray his funeral expenses.

An English paper of the 24th Oct. contains the following article, viz.

"It is said that one of the first acts of Col. Simcoe's Government in Canada will be, to divert up about twenty five years of age—brought up in Newark, speaks good English, and Dutch—is a smart active man, of a dashing Colour. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, in Schenck, (Albany County) shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

L. LODSWIGS VIELLE, Schenck, Jan. 20, 1794.

Conclusion of the Proceedings of a Court of inquiry held at the special Request of Brigadier Gen. John Harmer, to investigate his Conduct as commanding Officer of the Expedition against the Miami Indians, 1790.

"First. That the personal conduct of the said Brigadier General HARMAER, was irreproachable.

"Second. That the Organization of the army was calculated to support harmony, and give mutual Confidence to the federal Arms.

"Third. That the order of the March was perfectly adapted to the Country through which the army had to pass.

"Fourth. That the Orders of Encampment and battles were judicious and well calculated to give security to the Camp, Energy to the troops, in case of attack, and ample in his Execution.

"Fifth. That there were just Reasons for the detachments of the 14th and 18th October; that the Detachment of the 18th was made on good Principles, and had the desired Effect of securing the Return of the Army, and preventing the Enemy from harassing the rear; that the General had ordered Support for the said Detachment in time, but that his orders were not properly executed; and that the conduct of the said Brigadier General JODAH HARMER merits high approbation.

(The preceding opinion, is highly honourable to Brig. Gen. Harmer, was signed by Richard Butler, Major-General, and President.

MARRIED)—At Brookfield, on Thursday last, Doctor SOLOMON BORN, of Plainfield to Miss SALLY HICKLEY, of Brookfield.

Now on hand, and ready for sale, by Mather, Hutchens and Mather, At their Store opposite the Meeting-House, a general assortment of GOODS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE. Consisting of the following articles,

SUPPERINE Scarlet, Silk and Twist, Bontic green, Drab and Imperial and other Buttons, London Brown, Broad-cloth, House Brushes, Elastic and Fossil Cloths, Rufin Sheering, Backran, Lankims and Coatings, Ribbons and Laces, Neckties, Ribbons and Laces, Men's Women's Gloves, Saratoga and Ruffish Shoes, Money Scalers, Warms-pans, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Scissors, Razors, Pins, Needles, Soap-claps, Green and Bohea Tea, Lost and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger Soap, Razors, Hand-Barcelona, Bandages, and other Handicrafts.

WANTED. IN Exchange, for the above articles, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Pease, Beans, Butter, Flour, Pork-Cloth and Brew-Wax; for which the highest price will be given, & every favour gratefully acknowledged, Northampton, Feb. 8, 1792.

CASH FOR GOOD FLAX.

SEVEN Pence per pound given for FLAX in Cash, by LEVI SHEPHARD.

Also, SEVEN Pence half penny, in any kind of GOODS out of his Store. Northampton, Feb. 6, 1792.

Wanted at said Store. Horsemen's Pistols, and Bolting Cloths. To be sold at JUSTIN ELY's Store.

WANTED at said Store. PORK, For which part Cash will be given. Given for BEES-WAX. With Springfield, Feb. 7, 1792.

William Pratt, jun. INFORMS the public, that he continues to carry on the Book-Binding business, as usual. Gentlemen may be supplied with Account Books of all kinds. Old Books re-bound in the newest manner. Webber's Spelling-Books, by the dozen or single.—Blank Books of various kinds may be had on the shortest notice.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1792.

RUNAWAY FROM the Subscriber in November, 1790, a NEGRO MAN, named Jacob, about 7 feet 10 inches high, about twenty five years of age—brought up in Newark, speaks good English, and Dutch—is a smart active man, of a dashing Colour. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to the subscriber, in Schenck, (Albany County) shall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

L. LODSWIGS VIELLE, Schenck, Jan. 20, 1794.