Saturday, Feb. 4.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorised to receive of Prince West, on his bond to the Treasurer for the sum of £.225 3/. 10d. in consolidated notes of this Commonwealth, now lying in the hands of John Bacon, Esq. in payments of said bond; and also that the Treasurer in like manner be authorised to receive of the said Prince West, the remainder of the sum due on his said bond, amounting as it is said, to £. 137/. 8d. with interest thereon, from the first day of February current, in notes of the aforesaid description, provided the same shall be paid by the first day of June next.

Adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 6.

The order of the day being called for, the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Tontine came on, which was read in paragraphs, and after a lengthy debate on the merits of the Bill, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Fessenden being opposed, and Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Wedgery, and others in favor, it passed to have a third reading tomorrow, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The report of the Committee on the subject of funding the debt of this Commonwealth, was taken up in the House, and the consideration of it referred to the next session of the General Court.

According to assignment the Bill to incorporate the Tontine Association had a third reading—on which the merits of the Bill was again combated by Mr. Parsons, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Bacon, advocated by a great number of the Members in every quarter of the House, and at eight o'clock the question was put, shall the bill pass, which was determined by Yeas and Nays —Yeas 84,—Nays 51.

Wednesday, Feb. 8.

An engrossed bill establishing an academy in the town of Fryeburg, having had three severan readings, passed to be enacted.

A committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of issuing a Tax the present session, and report.

The Committee on the petition of the Proprietors of the Duck Manufactory, reported a resolve for continuing the bounty on Duck and Twine, until the first of July, 1793.

Thursday, Feb. 9.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill, inquiring into taxable estates, within the Commonwealth, were taken into consideration; and that *to strike out* the words *twenty one years and to insert "fifteen"* for the tax on polls was non-concurred; 96 against concurring, and 33 in favor.

A report of the committee to inquire into the practicibility of cutting a Navigable Canal, between *Barnstable* and *Buzzard's Bay*, was received from the Senate, and laid on the table.

Friday. Feb 10.

The attention of the house was principally taken up in debating on the report of a Committee on the subject of building a bridge over *Merrimack river*; and the report of another Committee, on the subject of a separation of the District of Maine, from this Commonwealth, the consideration of the latter is postponed until tomorrow.

Saturday, Feb. 11.

The committee on the petition of Lyman Taft and others, praying for leave to build a bridge over Connecticut River, at Montague, reported verbally, that the petitioners have leave to bring in a bill for the purpose prayed for.

Monday, Feb. 13.

The House proceeded to the further consideration of the question, whether a notification should issue to the district of Maine, for ascertaining the sense of the inhabitants relative to a separation, and after debate, it was determined in the affirmative—112 voters 84 in favor of notifying.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.

The committee raised to take into consideration the propriety of issuing a tax the present session, reported verbally that it was not expedient.

The report was advocated by Messrs. Brock, Jarvis, Eustis, Stearns, and other gentlemen—The prospect of the assumption of our State debts, the handsome sum of money in the treasury, and the still greater sum due to the commonwealth, were insisted on as arguments not only against the tax, but as proofs, that we should have hereafter in the State but very small assessments indeed; and that the time was fast arriving when the good people of this Commonwealth, wherever situated, I will enjoy all the blessings of peace and tranquillity, with but very little expence to them.

The report was objected to by Messrs Bacon, Gardiner, Cony and Parsons; but this last gentleman altered his opinion upon hearing the reasons urged in favor of it. The house accepted the report by a large majority.

Wednesday, Feb. 15.

Messrs Peirce, Tudor and Bond were appointed a committee to take into consideration the expediency of giving a bounty to that person who will make a model of the best and simplest construction for the expediting the breaking and swindling Flax and Hemp, to go either by water or hand, for the benefit of the public.

TONTINE.

Yesterday afternoon the bill for incorporating the Tontine Association, had a second reading in the senate, when after considerable debate, it was determined, that the committee of the Association, should have a hearing on the floor of the Senate, this day, at ten o'clock.

The House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, made choice of the Rev. David Tappan, of *Newbury*, to preach the Sermon, at the next annual Election.

PARIS, October 12—20

The public were long since informed that the Abbe Raynal had undertaken to write the history of the revocation of the edict of Nants. The work was, previous to the revolution, already in considerable forwardness, but was surprised through the bribes and threats of the aristocratic party. We may date the Abbe's deplorable apostacy from the time he consented to the supression of this work. He has been publicly upbraided with the base desertion of his principles, but as yet, has made no reply or defence.

It is the liberty of the press only that can preserve to us the blessings of the revolution. Printing-houses are much more useful than parish churches; and if this country ever sends forth apostles (as religion did in day of yore) or if we have wealthy characters among us, who know not what else to do with their money, let them build printing-offices, as they formerly did chapels. These will naturally produce a race of philosophers who will disseminate the knowledge of our free constitution throughout the globe.

Curiosity has induced many of our countrymen to travel through the United States of America. Amongst these, none has given so entertaining and, we are inclined to believe, so just an account of the country and inhabitants, as M. J. P Brissot, who visited the United States in 1788. His work is contained in three octavo volumes, the following extracts from which will give or readers some idea of his manner.—"Boston (says he) may be called Salentum. We here meet with a number of celebrated characters in the American story; here we observe the most persevring industry in a variety of pursuits; no contemptible advancement of the arts and sciences; and honest simplicity of manners, which do real honor to the Bostonians.—In travelling from Boston to New York the fatigue of my journey was well repaid by the amazing variety of the beautiful and romantic scenes through which I passed, and that perpetual contast which I observed between nature and art? the one struggling, as it were, and making every effort for the destruction of the other. In one place you see ponds loosing themselves in an immense extent of forests; in another, you observe brooks and rivulets, serving to water meadows recently snatched from the grasp of uncultivated nature, and every where, elegant and comfortable houses scattered over the country, the seats of industry and embracing all the sweets of life.

This part of the United States swarms with handsome, healthy-looking children, well clad, and by their appearance, well fed. The fields are covered with trunks of trees, left to rot, and which are concealed during the vegetating part of the year by crops of Indian corn, or other grain. In other places you see enormous quantities of timber blown down by storms half rotten, and the branches withered; oaks yet standing, deprived of their verdure, but which in some fort remain the semblance of their ancient vigour; being girdled near the root, and consequently ready to fall by the first violent blast. All these objects, so new to European eyes, thoroughly abfabed my attention, as it were in an agreeable vision. The immensity of the forests, together with the thickness and prodigious height of trees, recalled to my mind, the time when the country was wholly inhabited by savages.—This very tree (said I, as I passed under an aged oak) this very tree has beheld those sons of nature, when they ranged through the forests. There remains not one of them; they have given way to another generation of men! The husbandman, however, is no longer in dread of their vengeance; his musket, which in times past he kept by his side when he was employed in rural labors, now hangs neglected in his house. Situated in the midst of these extensive forests; and having only his wife and children about him, he sleeps and goes through his daily toil in safety. He is therefore happy; and it is my real opinion, that of happiness is to be found on this earth (that happiness which nature owes to man) it is in those remote solitudes, where human pride and ambition have nothing to singulate mischievous desires, there is no room for the indulgence of extravagant hopes; felicity of the inhabitant depending solely on himself and the little circle around him.

Striking off the eastward, I visited Rhode-Island. The prospect of that state is not so agreeable as could be wished. The baneful effects of paper money and want of public faith are here depicted in every countenance, and visible to the superficial observer.

My mind, however, met with some consolation when, in proceeding southwestward, I contemplated the prosperous situation of New York and Philadelphia, which appeared to me to be owing to causes directly contrary to those which had given Rhode-Island so sickly an aspect."

Extract of a letter from Albany, Jan. 15.

"A very extraordinary deception was a few days since practised on the citizens of Schoharie, by a knowing villian. He put up at Ingolt's tavern, and in conversation with young Ingolt, told him he would give him six new dollars for three old ones—A bargain was, in consequence immediately struck. This was soon noised about, and brought many people together, to trade with this extraordinary man for his new dollars; and he exchanged with them to the amount of some hundreds, all real good dollars; telling them at the same time that he coined the new dollars himself, and that he made a great profit in giving two for one, and that if they would furnish him with any sum of old dollars, he would give the receiver three of, and in three weeks return to every one double the sum they had given him.—His conduct so infatuated the people of Schoharie, that some of them mortgaged their lands to borrow money, others sold off their horses and oxen, and, it is said, a merchant advanced him eighty pounds; others fifty, twenty, ten, five, &c. to the amount of about 500l. He then hired a sleigh and gave the man a dollar for every six miles to drive him to the Hudson, wherewith to purchase some things of the apothecaries, in order to make his dollars.—Here the story ends, and the citizens of Schoharie are left to repent, when too late, their unparalleled credulity."

Philadelphia, Jan. 29, 1792.

SIR,

TO the letter of the 9th of November, which I had the honor to address to you from Fort-Washington, a postscript was added, relating to information communicated by Capt. Slough to General Butler, not imparted by him to me, and that did not come to my knowledge till after the army got back to that fort. As the nature of the information was not mentioned, the postscript must have appeared mysterious, and it is proper I should explain it.

Capt. Slough, sir, was intended to have been the bearer of the letter, and so it was indorsed upon the cover, and therefore I thought it needless to insert the particulars; and had he presented it, you no doubt would have inquired into it fully, and all ambiguity would have ceased; but at the moment he should have set off, some accounts of the situation of Col. Gibson (who is his uncle) induced him to delay his journey, and the packet was put into the hands of another person, then going to Lexington.

You will be pleased, sir, to recollect it was stated in the letter, that in the night preceding the 4th of November, the militia were in advance of the rest of the army.—For greater security, and to intercept any small parties of Indians that might be approaching, with predatory views, it was thought fitting that a party of regular troops should be advanced, from a quarter to half a mile in front of the militia.—The party was taken from the right wing which formed the front line, then under the immediate command of General Butler, and Capt. Slough was the officer ordered out by him for those purposes.—In the night, it seems, he discovered the Indians approaching in such numbers, that he thought it necessary to draw in his party, and immediately made report of what he had discovered to Gen. Butler, from whom he had received his orders. He proposed to the Gen. to make the same report to me; but the General replied to him, that as he must be fatigued, he had better lay down to sleep, and he himself would give the information.

This is as nearly as I can recollect, the account Capt. Slough gave me at Fort Washington.

The orders given to Col. Oldham, mentioned also in the postscript as not executed, were, "that he should send out from his command an hour at least before day and as much earlier as possible, four or five parties of 20 men with an officer to each different directions, for the purpose of making discoveries. I was very anxious on this point, and not without some doubt that it might not be punctually attended to; the Adjutant General was therefore, about the dawn of day but rather before it, sent to Col. Oldham, that I might be certain of that precaution having been taken. Col. Oldham was met by him at some distance from the encampment, and informed him the parties were not then gone out, but would be dispatched the moment he returned.

Unhappily he never returned.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honorable Major Gen. Knox,
Secretary of War.

The following is copied from a Pittsburgh paper of the 14th instant—"The whole amount of our fighting men in the late engagement with the Indians was fourteen hundred men, out of which were killed in the field six hundred and sixty six, and three hundred and thirty four wounded. This is a true statement which was received from head quarters, and under good authority. It was expected and reported that Gen. Scott was to take the command of the militia from Kentucky, with what regulars there were at Fort-Washington. The militia from the country of Columbia and adjacent settlements turned out, and their exertions gained them great applause from Gen. St. Clair, but the Kentucky militia declined coming forward by reason of some mistake (it is said) among them about a commanding officer, in consequence of which the expedition fell through."

"On Thursday, the 19th inst. (says the same paper) a large supply of provisions for the garrison at Fort-Franklin, was forwarded by the contractors, under convoy of a number of volunteers from Washington and this county commanded by Capt. Hughes.—The last accounts from Fort Franklin came to hand on Saturday, the 7th instant. There appears to be no further intelligence respecting the hostile Indians, than what has already been published."

"A considerable shock of an Earthquake was felt at Quebec the 6th of December last.—A letter from Paul's Bay, to a mercantile house in that city, mentions, that several smart shocks were felt at that place

DANBURY, Jan. 30.

We hear from Newton, that on Wednesday evening 18th inst. Mrs. Lewis, a widow woman, had her accidentally shot off by a boy who was playing with a gun, not knowing it to have been loaded. A surgeon was sent for, but afforded her no relief. The unfortunate woman survived the accident but three days.

JANUARY 29.

Late letters from Birmingham mention that Mr. Taylor (who had his house and other property destroyed by the mob) and several other respectable dissenters, were preparing to embark for America, in the course of the present year. Mr. Taylor, alone, it is said, is worth near 200,000l. sterling.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 1.

Since the 31 day March, 1789, between 6and 700,000 souls have been born in the United States—How politics is the general government.

William Carmichael and *William Short*, Esquires, are appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, for negotiating a treaty or convention relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, with such commissioners as are or may be authorised thereto by his Catholick Majesty.

The latest advices from France mention numerous desertions from their army on the frontiers; these desertions are however confined to the officers, seduced from their allegiance. The common soldiery remain faithful to the cause of their country. The army on the frontiers consist of 146,000 effective men. Of these 17,000 are cavalry, and 8,000 artillery. There consequently remains 121,000 infantry; two thirds of which (says a Leyden paper) are distributed upon the frontiers of Germany, and along the Rhine. To the above are added the national guards, actually under pay and ready for service. These amount to 300,000, making in the whole an effective army of [illegible] hundred and fifty three thousand men, a force, it is thought, fully sufficient to check any attempts of the emancipated princes upon the kingdom of France.

By letters from Hispaniola, we learn, that the French fleet, with a large body of troops, are arrived at Cape Francois.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman now residing at Quebec, to his correspondent in New York; dated Jan. 9. 1792.

"Our humanity was deeply affected by the dreadful carnage made by the Indians. You may be afraid that the number of Indians did not exceed 1000, and that nothing saved Gen. St. Clair, and the remainder of his army, but the great quantity of plunder he left to the Indians; they were composed of various tribes, and three fourths of them remained in the camp to plunder it and to take scalps, the trophies of their victory; and he that got most when returned to his nation, acquired the greatest share of glory thence only about 300 pursued. The loss of the Indians is under 20 killed and 30 wounded. The victory they have obtained at so easy a purchase, and the riches they obtained by the plunder, and the provisions they found, will make them a more terrible foe than they have ever been; they boast of taking an amazing quantity of powder and arms, which they wanted; many of them were only armed with spears & hatchets, and I have no doubt if another expedition should be set on foot, that they will be met by three times the number of Indians. The Indian tribes of nations who live many hundred miles back have all entered into an association, and made the present war a common concern, they have made peace among themselves to enable them to oppose what they call the common enemy. The warriors of the different tribes so united are not less than 15 or 20,000;—numbers of the chiefs of ten or twelve numerous nations were here the last summer. Lord Dorchester advised them to make peace, and offered his mediation; He told them that he was at peace with the United States, and could give them no assistance. Their answer was, that the enemy was in their country, and would not make peace with them, but on terms dishonorable, and at the expence of their country, and that they had determined to die before they would accept of such terms. They left us much dissatisfied with the answer they received, and with a full determination to defend their country with the last drop of their blood.

"You may depend on it, that many years will elapse and many thousand men will be expended before the United States will by the present measures be able to possess in control, and I may also add, that I have great apprehensions, that great desolation and destruction will be the consequence on the frontiers of the Ohio this winter and next spring; I would to God that some steps might be taken to prevent them. I have no doubt but the country might be purchased for one fifteenth part of the expences already incurred by the different expeditions; the attempt to take the country from them by force, is founded in unrighteousness, and ought to be abandoned; besides, if the American mean to have any trade with them, they are taking steps that will prevent it formany years to come. The Indians do not easily forget or forgive injuries."

"DIED.]—At Eassampton, on the 11th inst. Mrs. *Lydia Clark*, consort of Mr. *Eliakim Clark*, in the 31st year of her age.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 28th of January last, a brindle HEIFER, one year old past, mark'd with a crop on the off ear——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OBADIAH TRACY.

Southampton, Feb. 16, 1792.

BOLTER & DELANO,
SADDLERS, CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,

Opposite the Meeting-House, NORTHAMPTON.

RETURN their grateful acknowledgements to their customers, and others, for the favour of their custom heretofore—they further solicit the continuance of their favour, as they have now made preparations for carrying on the business in a more extensive manner. They have now on hand a number of fashionable and well made, Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles; also, Harness, Caps and Halters, and all other work which is generally called for—They have like wise an assortment of Plated and Tin'd Stirrups with which Saddlers, and others may be supplied with most any article they wish for. Those who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the best manner, and payment made as easy as possible.

N. B. Wanted immediately a Journeyman, to work at the above business.

Notice is hereby given

TO the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 4. in the tax bills of the subscriber, as follows: viz.

	No. of Lots.	State tax.
Quobbin propriety,	68	0 0 7 0
3d division		0 0 4 2
2d division	44	0 0 1 0 0
G. Dunlap's original lot	52	0 0 6 1
1st	7	0 0 6 1
	8	0 0 6 1
	14	0 0 6 1
4	16	0 0 6 1
	24	0 0 6 1
	15	0 0 6 1
	23	0 0 6 1
	30	0 0 6 1
	26	0 0 6 1
	40	0 0 6 1
3d division	3	0 0 2 0
	4	0 0 2 0
	5	0 0 2 0
	7	0 0 2 0
	8	0 0 2 0
	12	0 0 2 0
	24	0 0 2 0
	17	0 0 2 0
	18	0 0 2 0
	21	0 0 2 0
	25	0 0 2 0
	24	0 0 2 0
	25	0 0 2 0
	26	0 0 2 0
	27	0 0 2 0
Original lots		0 1 1 2

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Con.

Notice is hereby given

TO the non resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the State tax No. 5. in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

	No. Lots	State tax.
Quobbin propriety		0 1 1 1
2d division.	68	0 1 4 2
	44	
Hingam propriety 1st division.		
	4	
	6	0 5 3 2
	43	
Geo. Dunlap's original lot	52	0 2 9 1
First Division,	7	0 2 0 0
	8	0 2 0 0
	16	0 2 0 0
	15	0 2 0 0
	29	0 2 0 0
	30	0 2 0 0
	26	0 2 0 0
	40	0 2 0 0
	37	0 2 0 0
	42	0 2 0 0
3d division.	3	0 0 7 0
	14	0 0 7 0
	17	0 0 7 0
	23	0 0 7 0
	24	0 0 7 0
	25	0 0 7 0
	26	0 0 7 0
	97	0 0 7 0
	28	0 0 7 0
	29	0 0 7 0
	12	0 0 7 0
	3	0 0 7 0
	4	0 0 7 0
	5	0 0 7 0
	7	0 0 7 0
	8	0 0 7 0
	12	0 2 0 0
Original lot,		0 3 7 2
3d division,	45	
	34	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, at the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will discharge said taxes with interveng charges.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their land are taxed in the State tax, No. 5 in the tax bills of the subscriber, in the following manner, viz.

Number of Lots.	Tax No. 3 L. d. q.	No. 4
Beriah Curtis, 43	0 1 4 1	
George Dunlap, 45	0 3 4 2	
Original lot 52	0 0 1 1 1	0 0 1 0 0
7	0 0 7 1	0 0 6 1
8	0 0 7 1	0 0 6 1
29	0 0 7 1	
26	0 0 7 1	
40	0 0 7 1	0 0 6 1
24	0 0 7 1	
3d Division, 13	0 0 2 2	
14	0 0 2 2	0 0 6 1
17	0 0 2 2	1
19	0 0 2 2	
24	0 0 2 2	0 0 6 1
26	0 0 2 2	0 0 6 1
27	0 0 2 2	
28	0 0 2 2	
29	0 0 2 2	0 0 6 1
3	0 0 2 2 3d Divis.	0 0 2 0
4	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 0
5	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 0
6	0 0 2 2	
7	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 0
8	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 0
12	0 0 2 2	0 0 2 1
11	0 0 2 2	
9	0 0 2 2	
10	0 0 2 2	
21	0 0 8 2	
34	0 1 2 3	
Non-resident lots in Hingham propriety.		
4	0 0 8 2	
22	0 1 4 2	
2d division. 43	0 0 7 1	
3d division 16	0 0 5 2	0 0 5 2
20	0 0 1 2	
Ezra Clarke's original lot	0 0 8 2	

Unless said Taxes are paid on or before the 20th Day of March next so much of said lands will be sold at publick vendue at the highest bider at the dwelling house of John Stone, Innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock, P. M. as will pay said taxes with intervening charges.

LUKE BONNEY, Constable.

Chesterfield, Feb. 8, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors of lands in the town of Chesterfield, that their lands are taxed in the tax bills of the subscriber in No. 3 State tax as follows, viz.

No of Lots.	State tax. £. d. q.
Beriah Curtis, 43	0 1 4 1
45	0 0 1 1 1
George Dunlap, 52	0 0 7 0
7	0 0 7 1
8	0 0 7 1
21	0 0 7 1
26	0 0 7 1
40	0 0 7 1
24	0 0 2 2
3d division 13	0 0 2 2
14	0 0 2 2
17	0 0 2 0
18	0 0 2 2
24	0 0 2 2
26	0 0 2 2
27	0 0 2 2
28	0 0 2 2
29	0 0 2 2
3	0 0 2 2
4	0 0 2 2
5	0 0 2 2
6	0 0 2 2
7	0 0 2 2
8	0 0 2 2
12	0 0 2 2
11	0 0 2 2
9	0 0 2 2
10	0 0 2 2
2	0 0 2 2
38	0 0 2 2
23	0 0 8 2
54	0 1 2 3
34	
Nonresident lot.	0 0 8 2
Hingham propriety 43	0 1 4 2
42	0 0 7 0
2d division 43	0 0 5 2
3d division 16	0 0 2 2
20	
Zenos Clark's	
Original lot	0 0 8 2
Quobbin propriety 68	0 0 5 2
Sudricks lot 43	0 0 8 2
Original lot 55	

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the 20th day of March next, so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bider, at the dwelling house of John Stone, innholder in Chesterfield, at 1 o'clock P. M. as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges

LUKE BONNEY

Chesterfield