

GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

The Secretary came down and said, that His Excellency had approved of, and signed, 40 Acts of the Heads of which follow—
An act to incorporate the plantation of Wales, in the county of Lincoln, in a town by the name of Monmouth.
An act to regulate the taking of fish called Alewives, in the town of Middleborough in the county of Plymouth, and for repealing a certain law for that purpose, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and forty nine.
An act to incorporate the westerly part of the town of Vassalboro', in the county of Lincoln, with the inhabitants thereof into a town, by the name of Sidway.
An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Merrimack river at the tuckert Falls, between the towns of Chesham and Dracut, in the county of Middlesex, and for repealing the same.
An act in addition to the several laws now in force, providing for the collection of taxes.
An act granting certain privileges to the proprietors of the lower or new flitting mill, standing on Mill-river in the town of Taunton, in the county of Bristol.
An act to incorporate the plantation of No. 7, so called, in the county of Hampshire, into a town by the name of Hawley.
An act to establish and incorporate the Harmonious Society, in the town of Lebanon, in the county of Bristol, by the name of the Congregational Parish in Easton.
An act to establish, and incorporate the plantation called Office, in the county of York, into a town by the name of Limington.
An act for establishing an Academy in the town of Fryeburg, by the name of Fryeburg Academy.
An act in addition to, and for repealing and altering part of an act, entitled, "An act for limiting the time within which suits may be prosecuted against Executors and Administrators, and for perpetuating the evidence of notice given by them and by Guardians and others, respecting the sale of real estate."
An act in addition to an act, made and passed the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1787, entitled, "An act to divide the town of Greenwich into two Parishes."
An act incorporating the Hon. John Worthington, Esq. and others therein named, for the purpose of rendering Connecticut River passable for boats and other things, from the mouth of Chickapee river northward throughout this Commonwealth, by the name of the Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River.
An act for setting off Samuel Holmes, jun. from the town of Stoughton, and annexing him to the town of Sharon.
An act for regulating the taking of the fish called Alewives, in their passage up Indian River, so called, between the towns of Pembroke and Hanover, in the county of Plymouth, into a pond in said town of Pembroke, known by the name of Indian-head Pond.
An act for dissolving the first and second Parishes in Malden, and for confirming certain articles of Union entered into between the said Parishes.
An act for acquiring into the rateable Estates, within this Commonwealth.
An act for incorporating the north precinct of the town of Braintree, in the county of Suffolk, into a separate town by the name of Quincy, and for annexing sundry inhabitants of the town of Dorchester, with their estates to the said town of Quincy.
An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Merrimack river in the county of Essex, and for supporting the same.
An act to prevent damage by unlicensed dogs.
An act for erecting a town, within the county of Hampshire, by the name of Russell.
An act for changing the name of Samuel Turner, to Samuel James Langman.
An act to present appeals in certain cases, from the judgment of a Court of Common Pleas.
An act ascertaining the boundary line between the towns of Medway and Sherborn.
An act to set off Joseph Danforth, Josiah Danforth, John Cummings and Joseph Upton, from the town of Doudle in the county of Middlesex, and to annex them to the district of Tyngsboro'.
An act for annexing part of the town of Norwich, and part of the town of Southampton, to the town of Moot-Society.
An act, in addition to an act, passed in the year of our Lord, 1789, entitled, "An act determining what transactions shall be necessary to constitute the settlement of a citizen in any particular town or district."
An act to render valid the votes and proceedings of certain town meetings, which have been assembled by virtue of a warrant signed by a Town Clerk, by order of the Selectmen.
An act incorporating certain persons for erecting a bridge over Connecticut river, between Moutague & Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire.
An act to set off Abel Smith and others, from South Hadley to Granby.
An act providing for the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions, and for preventing unnecessary costs therein.
An act to incorporate the plantation called Shepards-field in the county of Cumberland, into a town by the name of Hebron.
An act to incorporate and establish a society by the name of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.
An act for establishing an Academy in the town of Mattituck, by the name of Washington Academy.

An act to enable the town of Framingham, to regulate and order the taking of the fish called Staid and Alewives, within the limits of said town.
An act providing for the due observation of the Lord's day, and repealing the several laws heretofore made for that purpose.
An act providing for the security of the treasury of this Commonwealth.
An act in addition to an act, passed Feb. 22, 1790, entitled, "An act to prevent the destruction of the fish called Alewives, in Taunton Great River, so called in the county of Bristol, and to regulate the catching of said fish therein for the future."
An act, in addition to an act, passed on the 10th day of Feb. 1791, entitled, "An act for establishing the boundary line between the towns of Brookfield and New-Britains in the county of Worcester."
An act to prevent the catching of fish in the mouth of Agawam-river.
An act for making the certificates of certain officers, evidence in criminal cases.
An act for incorporating Daniel Reed and others, proprietors of a certain tract of meadow land in the town of Abington, known by the name of the old Mill Pond Meadow, into a body corporate by the name of the proprietors of the old Mill Pond Meadow.
An act to incorporate Henry Knox, Esq. and others, for the purpose of opening a navigable Canal, from some part of Connecticut river, to communicate with the town of Bolton, by the name of the proprietors of the Massachusetts Canal.
An act providing a more easy and simple method than is now in use of barring estates tail in lands, and for making the same liable to the payment of debts of the tenant in tail.
An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Charles-river, from the westerly part of Bolton, to Cambridge, and for extending the interests of the proprietors of Charles-river bridge for a term of years.
An act regulating the taking of the fish called Alewives, in several streams emptying into Merrimack river, in the town of Andover.
An act in further addition to an act, entitled an act, for regulating and governing the Militia of this Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpose.
An act in addition to an act, entitled "an act, to establish a Bank in this State, and to incorporate the subscribers thereto."
An act to continue an act, entitled an act, for rendering processes in law less expensive.
The Secretary also said, that His Excellency did not at present feel at liberty to give his assent to the "Bill for prescribing the mode of Naturalization of Citizens, Absentees, and proscribed Persons"—and the "Bill to provide for the support of the poor." Persons as bankrupt or may become bankrupt, in this Commonwealth;—That he was disposed to promote the Legislature agreeably to their request, but unless the General Court, thought proper to lend for the bills and act upon them, he must avail himself of the time allowed by the Constitution for the consideration thereof.
The Hon. J. Thompson, brought down the following order of the Senate.—Ordered, That Walter Spooner, W. Heath, and T. J. Skinner, Esqrs. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to consider and report such measures as may be proper to be adopted in consequence of the message received from His Excellency the Governor, this day.
Read and concurred, and Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Hitchborn, Mr. Kinley, and Mr. Estlin assented.
The Hon. B. Andin, jun. Esq. brought down the following order of Senate.—Ordered, that the Secretary lay before the Gen. Court, an engrossed Bill, entitled, "An act directing the mode of Naturalization of Confiscators, Absentees, and proscribed Persons within this Commonwealth." Also, the Bill, entitled, "An act to provide for the support of such poor persons as may be the proper charge of this Commonwealth."
The Secretary came down and said, that it was His Excellency's pleasure, to be by and with the advice and consent of Council, and at the request of the General Court, that the said Court should be prorogued to the day preceding the last Wednesday in May next, at ten o'clock, then to meet at the State House in Boston;—and that was PROROGUED accordingly.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Messrs. Auditt, Auditt & Co., Impartialis, Triarum Offi, and others.
GENTLEMEN,
I HAVE not, with, if it were in my power, to use the "barbed arrows of indignant satire;" nor have I the peculiar faculty of "writing with milk;" such bitter things are as said of "some of our Great Folks." I am but a plain lettered man, and neither you or the public would ever have been troubled with my pen, but for an attack which has lately been made upon my particular friend his Honor, who sits at the right hand of his great Honor. It is a fact, notorious to more than a few, that his great Honor, ever since you began to write, has not only been talking, but abusing, sneering, and most graciously smiling the public in a belief, that you fly-dillers and fair-ies were not "dividing at him;" but all his Honor only, who sits at the right hand of his great Honor. Now, gentlemen, I think all parties will agree that you ought not to write all, or to write in such a manner that all may fully understand you. For to leave your writings so dark and mysterious that either the public or the persons aimed at may not apprehend you, besides laying innocent persons under ill grounded suspicions, will probably frustrate the great object of your writings, to wit, a reformation of the persons who have been guilty of these enormous things. I have barely read your writings and considered them as containing

fruit which never should have been, but in imagining that my friend would take, or any one else to his injury, which has been said of some of our Great Folks.—But as his great Honor's opinion weighs, and that the public may thereby be led into error with respect to your opinions, I would have that in your future writings, you should be more all references.—For instance—"If you should really be his great Honor, indeed, LORD MAXWELL, in margin, The public will the more clearly understand you mean—as his Lordship possessed great learning with the most persuasive eloquence, perhaps would not found harshly in the ears of great Honor himself, and might not only induce to take the hint, but reconcile him to the thought being considered the more. Perhaps, Gentlemen, will say that I am alarmed without foundation; that my friend does not possess the whole weight of your charges, in the public eye.—This I fully believe to be the case at present; as I have never heard one apply them to him, except his great Honor. I repeat it again, his great Honor's opinion has weight, and I must insist on the marginal reference, and do not comply with this request, I will dip my pen gall against you.
—Without this key to your writings the public will apprehend you, and no reformation will take place. I shall also be put, in justice to my friend, in a disagreeable necessity of convincing the public, his great Honor, as well as their justice Honor, fall within the smallest part of your dark and mysterious caricatures—that his great Honor may at least merit points, though he should be at all other clear of all charges of impropriety, and that he may be in some measure to convince the public, that his great Honor himself once took a wrong notion, it is not at a term, not long since, a motion was made to send a verdict upon the ground of misapprehension the jury, as to the law and evidence, which had offered them.—There was some doubt at the time, the Bar, whether their Honors had power to render a verdict under those circumstances, but his great Honor removed every doubt upon observing that he had "power enough if they had a mind to it."
The motion was then supported by a great body of authorities, and the point favored by a great body of the Court, for upwards of an hour. During which his great Honor has clearly and profoundly thought, sometimes starting, and sighing by a gentle inclination of body, and again remarking it happened to affect him. When the Counsel on either side had finished, and all stars were opened for the cause sentence, his great Honor rose and asked counsel if they were arguing for the removal of the Willard's nuisance from Greenfield Street. It is said I allow by some, that this was a *leer* in favor of the counsel; but, as his great Honor did not wish to be corrected, I strongly suspect that it was not a mistake.—If therefore his great Honor has clearly and profoundly thought, sometimes starting, and sighing by a gentle inclination of body, and again remarking it happened to affect him, that you, Gentlemen, mean his great Honor, him and not my particular friend, in your forced conclusions I will tell another short story of two gentlemen who were riding together, one upon a very noble horse, his rider after beating him with great severity for several miles, but without effect, on "friend he kind enough to side-saddle for my friend imagines I have all this time been beating your horse more explicit, Gentlemen, and I will not meddle you on the public with any further observations.
AMICUS CURIE.
For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.
TO IMPARTIALS.
I N your public Address to Messrs. A. A. A. and you, you, in the benevolence of your heart, "did you for your falling thus recently endeavor to depict character forever?" Pray Impartialis, is not an excuse? Ah! that one falling—too big for utterance, expellor please attempt its magnitude!
Candis Impartialis, cal.
UNUS EORUM.
PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6.
The quartermaster, Isaac Craig, at Pittsburgh, is about contracting for a number of large flat boats, known by the name of Kentucky boats. From this it would seem that government do not intend to take the river of the Presidios, on the next march of the troops against the hostile Indians.
Translation of a letter from the King of France, of the 19th, 1791.
Very dear Great Friends and Allies,
WE make it our duty to inform you, that we have accepted the Constitution which has been presented us in the name of the Nation, and according to the same we will be henceforth governed.
We do not doubt that you take an interest in it as so important to your kingdom & to us; & it is with pleasure we take this occasion to renew to you our assurances of the sincere friendship we bear you. What upon we pray God to have you, my dear Great Friends and Allies, in his just and holy keeping.—Written Paris the 19th of September, 1791.
Your good friend and Ally,
Signed, MONTMORIN.
The United States of North America.
Accounts from Frederickburgh inform that Col. WILLIAMSON, had been appointed to the command of the second United States regiment, at whose late departure four men were sent to recompose the loss of Gen. ST. CLAIR'S defeat. The bodies were found naked and scalped. Gen. BUTLER'S army, however, could not be found. No battle had taken

place, lately reported by some Idlers, between Gen. Core and the Indians.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Bradley, dated Feb. 17, 1792.
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the late expedition to the Cape, and in answer to inform you that the troops which were ordered to stop at Cadiz were a full complement of men, and were well equipped for the service. It was high time to stop the march of the Mulattos at the fourth part of the Cape. The Assembly sent immediately 400 men to the Cape St. Louis, where the Melattos act in a bordering manner. It has always been told that in the whole of the Cape there are 18000 Melattos, but we are now in doubt if it will be two tenths, or very forty to one, in regard to the Melattos, the negroes having destroyed this last in such a vast quantity of plantations, that not fire to their rifle-guards—the only hope had by the planters entering again on their property, to make a small revenue to live on.
NEW YORK, February 27.
The following seems to convey to clear and circumstantial account of the unfortunate engagement with the united Indian forces, on the 4th of Nov. last, that we have judged proper to insert in our paper, as an extract of a letter from an officer who served in the expedition.
On the morning of the 4th of November, just as we had been dismissed from parade, a violent attack was made upon our advance, which was composed of militia, and had the evening before been thrown over a smaller party, which ran along our front; they ran into camp in the most confused manner, without making any attempt to check the enemy. By the disorderly retreat of the cowardly rascals, our front line was thrown into confusion; but the alertness of the officers soon remedied this dangerous error, by forming the men again in proper order, which they will see by the plan in my next letter. The Indians advanced the bank in front, almost at the same time with the militia, but they were completely surrounded, and the fire became hot and general upon all quarters, but particularly where the artillery was posted, which you will see by the draft I enclose. A charge was then taken place by the regiment, Galder's battalion and the left picket, which had by this time got on to the left of the 2d regiment, led on by Col. Darke, in the most gallant manner. Such of the enemy as were opposed to this line, fled at the approach of the bayonet, and by falling preferred no object to our men; it would have become necessary to return to our camp and to attack the first line, which were still warmly engaged and our flanked by the enemy, who were, from under cover, always certain, and generally definitive. The Indians following us in turn, killing and wounding every way off. Another charge was made by the first line, but with little effect as the first; in this charge a part of the enemy entered by the Banks and scalped a number of our officers and privates, who lay wounded in the tents. They had possession of our cannon, but a smart charge by a party with bayonets, dispossessed them and drove them from the camp. All the artillery officers, excepting Lieut. Spear, with most of the militiamen were either killed or wounded, and the artillery of course silenced. Lieut. Spear, Seelye and Schwalberg, of the first regiment, and another officer, were the only survivors, and together a few men, and the artillery again a loading, but not being able with every exertion in their power, to collect a few men together as would work the pieces, and Lieut. Spear being killed, they were totally silenced, the Indians charging upon their very mouths with their tomahawks. The battle had now raged for three hours with great slaughter on our side, and Gen. Butler and the greater part of the officers, with six hundred men, lay dead on the field, and near four hundred wounded. It then became necessary to think of a retreat, the men were all in a confused manner on the bank of the camp, and paid no kind of attention to the repeated orders by which they were called to the rear. Capt. Berry of the Maryland battalion, with great presence of mind, mentioned, "anox the words "go home" to charge the road, and I will engage for its having the desired effect. Col. Darke, who had made several attempts to lead them on, in one of which he was wounded in the thigh, cried out, "Let us, my brave fellows, charge the road and go home." They instantly with fixed bayonets, and trailed arms, broke through the Indians like a torrent, who were very numerous in this quarter, for the purpose I suppose of cutting us off from the road. We gained it however, with less difficulty and loss than I expected.—The enemy followed us four miles and then returned to our camp, the plunder of which engrossed, I suppose, their attention, and saved the remaining remains of our army. The chief part of their fury on the retreat fell upon the poor women and children, who could not keep pace with the fugitives. Near fifty fell a sacrifice to the savages. A little after sun-setting we got to Fort Jefferson, and at ten o'clock the night being dark and foggy, we returned to Fort Hamilton, 7 1/2 miles from the place of action. It is unnecessary for me to give you a list of the killed and wounded, as the public press will long before this have informed you of their names and numbers. I am not competent to

judge of the general conduct of the commander in chief, except respecting the place of encampment, march, exertions, attacks, &c. Were my opinion unfavorable, I do not think it would be equitable in me of my rank, to publish it would be equal to insult to the brave. I lean with truth and satisfaction, that he was not only brave and deliberate, through the whole of the action and retreat. His unfortunate defeat will, no doubt, draw on him the censure, and I suppose, at least of those who probably are not many of them judges of the business. For my part, I cannot think the public had a right to expect any brilliant action from 1500 ragged, half-frozen troops, hastily collected from the drops of the people, and hurried into the field, without the means of being able to fight three, or probably four thousand savages, in health and vigor.—I suppose, they have done it, they have cut a wagon road near one hundred miles long, through the enemy's country, and have built two forts, and covered the garrisons of these by the established troops; so that if they have not fought well, it must be allowed that they have worked well. Before a respectable army can be put into the field, the establishment must be altered, the pay of soldiers must bear some proportion to that of labourers, and the pay of officers be such as will induce faithful men to enter into the service of their country, and to incur their private sacrifices, or become the painful necessity of begging their subsistence throughout the distance of 800 miles. The soldiers must also be regularly paid and not discharged at the expiration of their enlistment, without receiving the full amount of their pay.
I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in a few days, till when I am, &c.
MARCH 2.
Extract of a letter from Capt. Bradley, of the Cape, to his superior in the city of New York, January 17, 1792.
A few days before the 10th of Nov. last, a tender belonging to the frigate, took a small vessel from the mountains, with 2000 on board, and every man to the death, many of whom were killed in the water by the heavy snow, while swimming for the shore. This irritation produced on the part of the mulattos, a general massacre of all the whites in their power, or those they could get hold of, attended with every barbarous circumstance.
On Thursday last they fortified post Picquet, on the Tibbeon-town, and put eighty whites—men, women and children to death. Nearly at the same time, they attacked Cavellon, an island a few leagues from hence, but after the defeat of my last tender belonging to the frigate, the inhabitants fearing their return in full force, abandoned their situation, and with such things as they could bring with them, arrived here the 14th ult. to the number of four or five hundred, men, women and children.
The strength and situation of Jacquelin enable the whites to keep possession of it, tho' it is on the land side blockaded by the enemy. The inhabitants there have neither more to produce or present, to support the whole of the colony from Altavala to Cape Tibbeon, is in the hands of the mulattos, this place and Jacquelin and Cavellon. These are strong camps, formed for the protection of this town, about two miles advanced, and the town is sufficiently fortified to resist a more superior enemy than the present one, especially as they have no field pieces.
What will be the issue of these things, time must bring forth.—A frigate arrived here ten days since, she was from France, but left from the Cape; she brought 160 soldiers, which she landed at the Cape, and advises that the first division of troops under the Comd' d'Elang, consisting of 2000 men were embarked before they left France, being part of a body of 18,000 men, voted by the National Assembly of France, shortly arriving, and a detachment being sent here, to keep up the spirits of the people at present, and it is the general opinion, that they will, in a short time, be very considerable part of the crop might be saved; we do not hear of any devastations being made by the enemy, on any thing yet, but the dwelling houses, furniture, and cattle of the whites. This is as near the present situation of affairs as possible, except every other day having an execution, and every other and sometimes every night an alarm, which hard duty they cannot possibly sustain long. You may from the judge of the distressed situation of the whites in this post, as there is an entire negation of all kinds of business.
We have just received news that the mulatto general had arrived at their camp, with four hundred mulattos, from Port-au-Prince, and twelve field pieces, that he proposes making a grand attack in a few days, on both town and camp. The news operates on people just according to their fears, for my part, I think if they will fight enough to act defensively they ought, that both town and camp are impregnable.
NEW-LODON, March 8.
Monday last arrived here, Gen. Bessley, Capt. E. Caulkins, from Port-au-Prince, which place he left the 10th of Feb. No troops had then arrived, and the inhabitants began to despair of receiving any succour from Europe. It is very lucky, owing in a great measure to their being deprived of the use of good water, the mulattos having in possession the fountains from which the town was usually supplied. Ammunition provisions of all kinds were in great plenty, and selling extremely low—nearly 1000 fall of vessels were lying there with part of their cargoes on board, and no prospect of sailing.—The citizens drew daily rations from the king's stores.—The whites were daily in expectation of an arrival of succour. Many houses were burnt in the City, by the mulattos; and they had murdered the greater part of the inhabitants of Leogane—committing unheard of cruelties upon all the whites that fell into their hands.

Yesterday arrived Erig Hope, Capt Perkins, in 28 days from Cape Breton, who informs, that two frigates and several transports, having on board from 800 to 1000 troops, had arrived there from France a few days before he sailed.—A part of which were immediately ordered on to Port-au-Prince. Eighteen transports and troops were expected out, and preparations were making in the Cape for an expedition into the country, but they did not yet think themselves sufficiently strong for the enterprise. All the plantations in the neighbourhood of Port-Dauphin, were burnt about the 11th of February, by the Mulattos.
Tuesday last, Capt. Mitchell arrived here in 24 days from Port-au-Prince, in a Schooner; He informs, that about the first day of February, a vessel arrived from the master of which reported that he had been in company with a fleet from France, which had 10,000 troops on board, bound to the Cape, and that he had left it but a few days before.
NORWICH, MARCH 13.
Saturday evening last, we had a violent storm attended with hail, rain and lightning. The sharpness of the lightning, and the tremendous roar of the thunder were not only uncommon (at this season of the year) but truly alarming. Capt. Zachariah Huntington had a cow and a female killed at about 75 rods distance from his house. The most prodigious glare is, that the lightning struck in a number of different places, at the same instant—the ground, rocks and trees being torn by its violence for about the space of one acre, in great variety of directions. In one place a limb of a tree was broken off and carried about 20 rods, and lodged in another tree 4 or 5 feet from the ground. The different furies seem to have nearly concentrated in one, at the tree where the broken limb was lying, being about ten rods from the place where they first struck, and afterwards to have diverged again. By one of those divergent furies the cow was killed, by another the swine at about 30 feet distance from the cow. Three other swine confined in the same sty were unhurt.
BOSTON, MARCH 15.
On Saturday night last, the Ship COMBUSTIA, Isaac Chancy, Commander, from Liverpool, bound to this Port, was lost near Plymouth Light-House, the Captain, Mate, two passengers by the name of Hillchild, (belonging to Birmingham,) and the seamen perished. The ship flew to pieces, except her bows where two men saved themselves, and were taken off on Saturday morning by Mr. Bangs, the keeper of the light-house.
The cargo principally lost—
Port-au-Prince, exhibits a scene of unparalleled distress—the Negroes have got many strong holds in the mountains—and continue to treat the white inhabitants with the greatest severity when in their power, we have an account of one man in particular, that was so unfortunate as to fall a victim to them; he was active in the execution of some of the blacks, at the commencement of the disturbances in that place, they set a mark on him, & by stratagem made him their prisoner, immediately he was taken to a pole, and scolded for 24 hours, about fourteen feet—where he continued without meat or drink for 12 hours, exposed to the scorching sun. He was then taken down, and confined in a lodgehouse cell, without the comfort of life, and none to yield the least succour or relief; occasioned by his being lashed with the cords to the pole, his hands became useless, he was unable to feed himself with what these wretches allowed him and had no other way than to lay on his face and eat his scanty pittance, this he did for some days, till at length being exhausted and finding nothing but increase of trouble, with the increase of his days—his heart failed him, and he perished and he fell asleep. Who can read this sad sort of a treat.

WORCESTER, March 21.

We are informed that the friends of Lieut. William Taffs, who lately removed from Uxbridge, in this county, to the State of New York, have received the melancholy intelligence, that he was passing, with his family, up the river Hudson, in company with nine other persons, which were mostly or all loaded with families, land some of them from this Commonwealth, they all fell through the ice, and perished in the water.—Mr. Taffs family consisted of himself, his wife, and five children.

NORTHAMPTON, March 28.

It appears, by a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, read in the House of Representatives the 29th ult. that there is a balance in favor of the United States, in his hands, and in the banks of Philadelphia, New York, Providence, &c. at upwards of One million and forty thousand dollars.

DIED.—At Eastampton, on the 17th inst. Mrs. Rebecca Wright, wife of Mr. Daniel Wright, in the 53d year of her age.

WANTED, Immediately.

A Single MAN, that is tough, sober, industrious, and capable of rightly managing a Farm. One that can be well recommended. Will receive good wages in Cash. Enquire of the Printer. March 26, 1792.

Malt Works.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has, by the spirited exertions of his townsmen, been enabled so far to re-build his Malt-Works, as to be now enabled to begin that business. Those who have barley still to deliver, are requested to bring it as soon as possible.

BENJ. PRESCOTT.

Advertisements omitted this week, will appear in our next.