

and of no effect, & if the said proprietors shall neglect or refuse for the space of six years after passing this Act, to build and complete such dams, canals, locks, and to clear the passages of the river beneath the mouth of Deerfield river, and the head of Miller's falls aforesaid; so as to be passable in manner as aforesaid, then this Act shall be void and of no effect, so far as respects the locks and canals last mentioned. In the House of Representatives, Feb. 18, 1792. This Bill having had three several readings passed to be enacted.

DAVID COBB, Speaker.  
In SENATE Feb. 22, 1792.  
This Bill having had two several readings passed to be enacted.  
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.  
By the Governor Approved, Feb. 23, 1792.  
A true Copy—Attest  
JOHN HANCOCK,  
JOHN AVERY, Jun. Sec. cary.

### Proceedings of Congress.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.  
MR. TUCKER, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, with the resolution entered into by the House on Saturday last, respecting the letter from the French King, informing the House, that the committee had, according to order, acquired themselves of that duty. Amended by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that the Senate had passed the Representation Bill with amendments, in which they requested the concurrence of the House.

The order of the day being called for on the Georgia Election.  
The House proceeded to the further hearing of the evidence adduced by General Jackson, who read the several affidavits of James Gray, Abner Williams, and Samuel Hammond. The first was admitted—the two others were not.

G. Jackson, then proceeding to produce the impeachment of Mr. Osborne, in evidence, objections were made, and a debate ensued, which continuing to a late hour, the House adjourned without taking the question.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.  
A message from the Senate was delivered by Mr. Secretary Otis, notifying that they had, on their part, agreed to the report of the managers of the conference, on the bill respecting amendments of both Houses, to the "Bill to alter and regulate the claims to half-pay and invalid pensions."  
The order of the day being called for on the certified Georgia Election.

A motion of General Jackson's, "that the decision of the Senate of the state of Georgia, on the impeachment of Judge Osborne, so far as respects the Camden return for a member to represent the state of Georgia, on the third day of January 1791, be received as evidence in the present trial of that election, to establish the corruption of Judge Osborne" was the subject of a lengthy debate, in which the extent of the right of the House, to judge in all cases of contested elections, was fully discussed; and the interference on the part of the Senate, was construed into an invasion of the privileges of the House.

The question being at length taken on the motion, passed in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 41.  
Mr. Lewis, counsel for the sitting member, then proceeded to reply; and having canvassed the evidence respecting the Edmington election, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.  
Pursuant to the order of the day, the House proceeded to the trial of the certified Georgia Election.  
Mr. Lewis, counsel for the sitting member, spoke in reply to the evidence adduced by the petitioner.

General Jackson arose and addressed the House in an eloquent and animated manner, at the conclusion of which, a loud peal of applause suddenly rang from the gallery; whereupon, some honorable members called to have the gallery cleared. Several gentlemen, however, having opposed the motion, the audience were suffered to remain.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.  
Mr. Bondinot rose, and addressing to the behaviour of the audience in the galleries yesterday, observed, that it is of the highest consequence to every citizen of the United States, that the freedom of debate in that body should be preserved inviolate; that although the conduct of the House, on the 14th inst. (after General Jackson) might be considered as the sudden effect of the involuntary impulse, and unattended with any premeditated design of insulting the House collectively, or any individual member of the House, it had nevertheless a tendency to infringe the freedom of debate—Left therefore it should be done into a precedent on future occasions, he moved the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table—

"Resolved, That whenever in the opinion of the Speaker, or of the chairman of the committee of the whole House, any disorderly or improper behaviour shall happen in the galleries, it be a standing order of the House, that the Speaker or Chairman do order the galleries to be immediately cleared without taking the opinion of the House or committee."  
The House then proceeded to a decision, in the case of contested elections; and the following resolution was agreed to—Yeas 58—Nays—none.  
"Resolved, That ANTHONY WAYNE, was not duly elected a member of this House."  
[Notwithstanding the unanimity of this vote, we read, in justice to General Wayne, observe, that it

was, with equal unanimity on all sides of the House, that, although his election was clearly proved to be illegal, still his character stood unimpaired; as it did not appear from any part of the evidence produced on the trial, that the illegality of the proceedings was, in the smallest degree, impracticable to him.]  
A motion was then made by Mr. W. Smith, that Mr. Speaker should transmit a copy of the above resolution to the Executive of the state of Georgia.

This occasioned some debate, which turned principally on two points, viz. whether General Jackson be entitled to take General Wayne's seat; and And whether the House ought not to pass a resolution formally declarative of a vacancy, before any notification can with propriety be sent to the State executive to issue writs for a new election—Ordered to lie on the table.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the representation bill were then taken up, and read; but as they totally alter the principle on which the bill was originally framed, their further consideration was postponed.

[The Senate propose to strike out every thing relative to a second enumeration and apportionment—and to fix the number of representatives after the next election, at one hundred and twenty, viz. N. Hampshire, 2; Massachusetts, 16; Vermont, 3; N. Ireland, 2; Connecticut, 8; N. York, 11; N. Jersey, 6; Pennsylvania, 14; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 9; Virginia, 11; Kentucky, 2; N. Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 7; Georgia, 2.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.  
Mr. Speaker laid before the House a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a resolution, passed on the 8th inst. directing him to report to the House the ways and means, by which, in his opinion, the additional funds, necessary for the public service, ought to be raised.  
The House then took up for consideration the amendments proposed by the Senate to the representation bill, and after considerable debate they were all finally disagreed to.

LONDON, January 24.  
Last week in the National Assembly, M. Isnard made use of the following expression. The traitors of every rank shall fall by your hands; the generous nation pardoned once, it will pardon no more; to KING and MINISTERS, take warning!

The Turkish Ambassador at Vienna being complimented by the Clergy, returned an answer very singular, and not much to be expected from the mouth of a Mahometan: "I commend myself," said Rakit, "to your prayer. We all have the same God, and only pray to him in different languages."  
The number of M. d'Orleans's creditors is 2181. His revenues are about 67 millions livres, but inadequate to defray his debts and expenses. The result of the debts filed 45 folio pages of a paper which has been two months preparing. It is to be hoped that M. d'Orleans, seeing the deplorable situation brought on by luxury and extravagance, will take warning; and obtain the love of the people as the sure source of riches to the utmost extent of all virtuous wishes. M. d'Orleans's creditors have taken possession of his plate and effects, and allow him an annuity.

At one of the late meetings of the Duke of Orleans's creditors, when the Prince entered the apartment in which they were assembled, he found them all standing up and uncovered. One of the tradesmen, however, a greater democrat than the others, and knowing himself to be superior in respect to the man who had called the meeting, thus conditionally addressed the fellow seffers—"Good folks! by the fist article of the Rights of Man, all mortals are born equal, why then should we stand with our hats off in presence of one who is not more than ourselves? For my part, I cannot think what one has done, but so perfectly sensible of what he owes us; so let us sit down and be covered."

The spirit of toleration begins to penetrate into parts of Spain, which has long been excluded. Letters from Vienna state, that the Grand Signor has caused an order to be published, though the whole extent of his dominions, forbidding all insult, under the name of rigorous penalties, to insult any Christian, of whatever sect he may be, and especially not to make use of the opprobrious appellation of Christian dog.  
By every account from Germany we learn, that the French princes are making very serious and active preparations—to whatever they may eventually lead, money they appear to have in plenty.

The princes have their public offices, such as war office, secretary of state's office, &c. at which business is transacted with a national regularity. Regiments are raising in different quarters, which all very fast—that of the younger Princes is 1200 strong.  
All letters received from abroad are now filled with accounts of the mighty preparations making by the Princes, for re-entering France. These may for the most part be considered as mere stratagem to keep up the spirits of the party during the winter.—The season is certainly unfavourable to such undertakings. It is a fact, however, that considerable sums have been remitted to Coblenz, to the Ex-Princes. But the Count d'Artois, sending forth the money, as intended for his own use, and that if force opens of the royal household, has dissipated the greater part of it, which has alienated the hearts of many friends to the cause.

DUBLIN, November 23.  
By permission of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor. To be seen at No. 31, College-green, near the Post-Office, from 10 in the morning till 9 o'clock in the evening, an extraordinary *leser vortse*, lately arrived from the Glaciers, in the grand mountains of Cta-monus, the two *Wonderful Brothers*, called the *Allies* of

Example, known and described by Moul. Sander, in his voyages to Chamouy, published in the Encyclopaedia Britannica, and may be had in a pamphlet as above. They had the honour to be presented to Sir John Banks, President of the Royal Society in London, who was pleased to express his surprise and admiration, and at the same time, with other gentlemen learned in natural history, pronounced them a perfect and new variety of men, and the greatest and most curious curiosity ever seen in England. They are allowed by gentlemen of the first science to be the most curious phenomenon of Nature's productions. The hair on their heads is as white as snow, and as strong as iron hair, it flows over their shoulders, and has a most beautiful appearance. Their eye lashes and brows are of a fine pink colour. The skin on their heads, is of a fine pink colour, their eyes of a pale red, with a continual motion like the pendulum of a clock. They can hardly see by day, but have the advantage of seeing by night. They are remarkably fair and rosy, and of a pleasant countenance, their manners free, and of a pleasant conversation. Dr. Murray, Professor of Anatomy at Edinburgh, has minutely inspected them, and allows them to be real natural curiosities, and worthy the attention of the curious. Admiralty, ladies and gentlemen, one British Shilling each. Ladies and gentlemen may see them at their own houses the shortest notice.

PITTSBURGH, MARCH 24.  
Capt. Cass of the 2d United States regiment, marched from this place, on Tuesday last with a detachment of 100 men, for Fort Franklin, this detachment will amount to 120 men, and of which Captain Cass is to take the command. The detachment is commanded by a fine company of men, and is here on Saturday last from the eastward.

On Sunday last the pilot Brothers were overtaken by a sudden squall of wind, in seven fathoms of water, and every person on board perished.—By this melancholy accident, the city of Charleston has been deprived of some of its ablest branch pilots, and eight families of their only support.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 27.  
Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship *TRANSVALEX* from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 23d January. By this vessel we learn that at Bourdeaux all was confusion—that assignats were 50 per cent. below par; and that the people were in daily expectation of a counter revolution.

In the ship *Perseverance*, Capt. Boy arrived at this port yesterday from Bourdeaux, came passengers six Catholic clergymen.  
Official accounts have been received at the War Office, from the Colonel, commanding the 2d regiment, advising of his having visited the field of action of the 4th of November last, and returned to Fort Washington, without having seen any Indians.

He commenced his march from Fort Washington the 25th of January, with two companies of the 2d regiment and 150 volunteers, militia of Columbia district, in the vicinity of Fort Washington. The snow being deep, retarded the march of the party, so that they did not reach Fort Jefferson, 68 and an half miles distant, until the 30th of January, where the snow was two feet deep on a level.

Had rather prevent the march from Fort Jefferson until the 3d of February, when, from the path being excessively deep for the infantry, Col. WELLS ordered them to return to Fort Washington, while he proceeded to the field of battle, on which he arrived at ten o'clock the 4th of February, being ten or nine miles from Fort Jefferson. A description of the spectacle which they had presented, though covered with twenty inches of snow, would be offensive to last many."

The Colonel buried as many of the dead as could be discovered. He found all the carriages, except three, rendered unfit for service; and on one of which a four pound iron cannon was mounted. The other cannon could not be discovered, being probably covered by the snow or ice, or buried in the vicinity. The damaged carriages were burnt, and the iron separated, which, with the three carriages and cannon, were placed on sleds and taken to Fort Mifflin, to which place the party returned on the 9th, having encamped on the field of battle during the night of the 4th of February.

Not a tree or bush, or scarcely a twig, could be found on the left, between the lines of the army, which had not been burned by a ball.  
On the 31st of January, after Col. WILKINSON had left Fort Jefferson, it appears that CAPT. SHAYLOR, the commanding officer, Lt. BISSILL, Mr. MASON, Mr. KIRBY, Mr. F. WALKER, with Capt. Slaylor's son, and a soldier, left about half a mile distant from the fort, were suddenly fired upon by a number of Indians dressed in blue coats. Mr. Nelson and young Mr. Stewart were killed by a shot. The Captain escaped to Fort Jefferson, and was now ill nursing. Captain Shaylor is arrested and will be tried at a general court martial for leaving his garrison contrary to orders.

Extract of a letter from a French Gentleman in Bourdeaux, to the Printer, dated Jan. 15th 1792.  
"America, this day, believe me, is in a happy agony as you in this globe, and much more desirous, from the tranquillity prevailing all over it. France is in a terrible situation, struggling, not for liberty, but to procure it. Her enemies are doing every thing to prevent

the condition. The high and low Nobility are voyaged to Chamouy, have embodied in an army, which stands on the frontiers of Germany, and over-riding forcing their way into the country, and over-riding the constitution; but we are decided to oppose them with all the perseverance possible, although they are assisted by Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, and the Emperor; but it is expected that the armies of these despots are so badly equipped, that they will be unable to fight against the only defence of their liberties, it is expected, that these very armies will turn their arms against their tyrants, who are pleased to invade their own gainful freedom, while they are warring in aid of Slavery, Kings, and Tyranny."

A loan of one million of guilders for four months, in the city of Amsterdam.  
A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the Turks and the Kingdom of Poland, in which the latter are allowed the free navigation of the Black Sea.

The French frigate, *La Mafelle*, which arrived here on Friday last (commanded by Capt. Ferrand, Lieutenant in the navy of France) left the Cape the 6th inst. Six thousand troops had then arrived, but the national committee had sent an urgent despatch to France for fourteen thousand more, which, in addition to the 6000 already arrived, it was thought to be fully sufficient to reduce the revolted to insubordination.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated Feb. 22.  
"Commandant Wilkinson being appointed Lieutenant Colonel to the second United States regiment, about the middle of January, the firing of cannon, at Fort Mifflin, announced to the soldiers the arrival of his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel, gave him the command of the 2d United States Troops.

Our winter has been uncommonly severe; we have had snow on the ground upwards of six weeks, and the snow is 18 or 20 inches deep, and the river perfectly closed, the ice at Cincinnati, for near a fortnight, afforded a bridge to the Kentucky shore. Gen. Col. Wilkinson, perhaps concluding business would be done early in the spring, improved the advantage of the snow to transport forage for the army to Fort Jefferson, and engaged all the teams and pack animals that could be procured in the different settlements, and having determined upon an immediate enterprise, he started himself to the militia at the different settlements in the Hon. Judge Symms's Parcade, and at the 10th inst. visited Columbia, where he met the militia at Capt. Gambo's, he made his appearance in an alluring frock—he harangued them very feelingly, and they had long thoughts, if it should be found impracticable, of visiting one of the Indian Towns; and send to them the expediency and necessity of bringing away the cannon from the place of the fatal defeat of the 4th of November last, as there was a probability that unless they were done, they might be brought off by the approaching campaign; and that a little more of the melancholy tone of the country, and the prospect in the field of battle, calling upon them for the vigils of repentance. These hints were sufficient—they sent off.

NEW-YORK, April 11.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman South-west of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 15th, 1792.  
"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have just received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, & commanding Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the same time a messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying a shore, in which they perceived were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them, being late in the evening they answered "friends," in English. They then moved on until they came within about three rods of the river, and discovering them as well as they could, they defended themselves, killed my brother in law, and the Captain in the fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, they were to drag a fire, that they fired the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer, than ever yet has been. My cousin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequences of his being in their power."

NEW-YORK, April 11.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman South-west of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 15th, 1792.  
"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have just received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, & commanding Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the same time a messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying a shore, in which they perceived were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them, being late in the evening they answered "friends," in English. They then moved on until they came within about three rods of the river, and discovering them as well as they could, they defended themselves, killed my brother in law, and the Captain in the fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, they were to drag a fire, that they fired the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer, than ever yet has been. My cousin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequences of his being in their power."

NEW-YORK, April 11.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman South-west of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 15th, 1792.  
"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have just received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, & commanding Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the same time a messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying a shore, in which they perceived were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them, being late in the evening they answered "friends," in English. They then moved on until they came within about three rods of the river, and discovering them as well as they could, they defended themselves, killed my brother in law, and the Captain in the fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, they were to drag a fire, that they fired the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer, than ever yet has been. My cousin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequences of his being in their power."

NEW-YORK, April 11.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman South-west of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 15th, 1792.  
"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have just received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, & commanding Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the same time a messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying a shore, in which they perceived were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them, being late in the evening they answered "friends," in English. They then moved on until they came within about three rods of the river, and discovering them as well as they could, they defended themselves, killed my brother in law, and the Captain in the fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, they were to drag a fire, that they fired the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer, than ever yet has been. My cousin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequences of his being in their power."

NEW-YORK, April 11.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman South-west of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 15th, 1792.  
"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have just received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, & commanding Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the same time a messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying a shore, in which they perceived were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them, being late in the evening they answered "friends," in English. They then moved on until they came within about three rods of the river, and discovering them as well as they could, they defended themselves, killed my brother in law, and the Captain in the fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, they were to drag a fire, that they fired the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer, than ever yet has been. My cousin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequences of his being in their power."

NEW-YORK, April 11.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman South-west of the river Ohio, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 15th, 1792.  
"I have the melancholy news to impart to you, that I have just received a letter from my father, in Cumberland, which informs me, that on the 15th of January, the Indians assassinated three of my brothers, and one brother in law. I understand they had been to Kentucky, and were returning home by water, & commanding Cumberland, they sent to my father for provisions, and about the same time a messenger was expected back, they discovered a canoe lying a shore, in which they perceived were white people coming to their relief. One of my brothers hailed them, being late in the evening they answered "friends," in English. They then moved on until they came within about three rods of the river, and discovering them as well as they could, they defended themselves, killed my brother in law, and the Captain in the fire. It was not long after, when they killed my brothers. But the few now left, they were to drag a fire, that they fired the boat from being taken. There is in all probability a greater appearance of a hot war in Cumberland this summer, than ever yet has been. My cousin is at this time in the Cherokee nation, and does not know any thing of the catastrophe that has happened in our family; and I dread the consequences of his being in their power."

formed you of the melancholy news of the revolted negroes on the plains of Leogay: they began to leave their masters' service some time past, and embodied 3 leagues from Leogay, at a convenient place in the mountains, where they were headed by some whites, said to be priests from France together with some Spaniards, and on the 15th inst. there appeared to be a general revolt the 15th at 10 o'clock in the morning, their whole force entered the town of Leogay, and began to plunder and destroy, but by the vigilance of the inhabitants, few whites and people of color, they were drove out of town.

The frigate then being at Leogay, with the commissary national and civil; the inhabitants immediately reinforced from the frigate, and the action became desperate; the negroes with such weapons as they were able to procure, molly repaired sticks, and the inhabitants retreated, they fled, and some of them were killed with bayonets, &c.—Report says, that upwards of 2000 were slain before they retreated, and commenced putting fire to the habitations, as they passed along on their retreat to the mountains; and from the accounts we can receive as yet, we have reason to believe, that nearly the whole of the plantations have suffered more or less, many entirely burnt, and others the greater part."

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 24.  
TO THE CURIOUS.  
It is a fact, that a gentleman of this town has now in his possession a tame duck, which was hatched on the 3d of April—last, the morning on which the eclipse took place, and resembling a luminous ring—and what is very curious, many which none can account for, is, that every eye this duck has laid, bears the resemblance of the eclipse to perfection; it appears on the large end of the egg, and the moon looks to be about two thirds off the sun, and forms a beautiful femicircle. The place of the moon is of a bluish cast, & that of the sun, a much lighter colour.

WINDSOR, (VER.) MARCH 13.  
On the 2d inst. the wife of Mr. COOPER, of Clarendon, Otter creek, put an end to her existence, by plunging a large carving knife into her stomach. The circumstances of this melancholy transaction are as follows:—For several months previous to her death, she appeared to labour under deep concern of mind, respecting her future fate. At intervals she was very cheerful—and often threatened to sever the thread of life, in the above unhappy manner. In this situation she continued until the morning of the above mentioned day; when, to the astonishment and regret of all her acquaintance, she was found dead, with the fatal blade sheathed in her breast. She had for some time been inwardly, as to make several gashes in her breast.

WORCESTER, MARCH 28.  
As our latest accounts from the Genesee country mention nothing of the melancholy disaster said to have happened to L. TAYLOR's and other families on Hudson foundation, and that the persons who handed us the intelligence must have been misinformed.

NEW-LONDON, April 11.  
A child of Mr. Lebbens Maynard, of Montville, about 18 months old, fell into a kettle of hot water last Wednesday, and died the next day.  
A London paper says—The American Bible is to have a *Quarterly Review*, and it is to be corrected by a gentleman of the name.  
An association has been recently formed in London for discouraging the use of sugar made in the West-Indies. The members of this association are known by the name of ANTI-SACCHARITES, [Sugar hater]. They conceive that when the distill of sugar shall become so general as to render the importation of it unnecessary, the slave trade will be at an end. They calculate that the slave trade would be entirely abolished were thirty seven thousand families to give over the use of sugar.

To day a list of *Twenty five failures* in the city of New York, has been circulating in this city.—Spec. 1 Spec. 1

HARTFORD, APRIL 16.  
On Monday the 2d inst. *Yakov Harger*, of Granville, put an end to his life by hanging himself. He was in the 25th year of his age, and had supported the reputation of a *spoke* and *industrious young man*; but had fallen into a melancholy state of mind for some months previous to his unhappy exit.

NORTHAMPTON, APRIL 18.  
A vessel is said to have arrived at Philadelphia, from Calcutta, in a short passage; and brings accounts that Lord Cornwallis had met several heavy disasters in proceeding the way against Tipoo Saah—Disasters which indicate a second Yorktown seems not improbable.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, MONDAY, MARCH 6.  
The following Resolution was moved:—  
RESOLVED, That it be a standing rule, that the doors of the Senate Chamber remain open, while the Senate shall be sitting in their legislative capacity, except on such occasions as, in their judgment, may require secrecy; and that the time of their sitting shall be in force the first day of the next session of Congress, be in force the first day—Yeas 8, Nays 17.  
It passed in the negative—Yeas 8, Nays 17.  
The Yeas and Nays being required by one fifth of the Senate present, those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Butler, Carroll, Foster, Hawkins, Johnston King, Lee, and Macon.  
Those who voted in the negative, are—

Messrs. Basset, Bradley, Calot, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Few, Gunn, Henry, Izard, Langdon, Read, Robinson, Rutherford, Sherman, Stoughton, Strong, and Wadsworth.  
The following resolution was adopted by the U. S. Representatives of the United States, March 27.  
"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the failure of the late expedition under Major General Sir Clair; and that such committee be empowered to call for papers, papers and records, as may be necessary to effect their enquiries.  
A committee was accordingly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Fitzsimons, Giles, Steele, Mercer, Finney, Clarke and Sedgwick."

P O L I T E N E S S.  
A Banker at Paris was lately plundered in the night, and a chest containing 25,000 livres in paper, changed to his master; he was however infinitely surprised to receive a letter by a young post-boy, containing offers to the value of 15,000 livres, with the following billet.  
"Sir,  
"Among the offers which have fallen into my hands I find to the amount of fifteen thousand livres to be forged, I send them back to you, as perhaps you may have means to get them off; I confess I dare not attempt it. Permit me to express to you the necessity of being more circumspect in receiving these bills, as the subscribers of counterfeit offers are considerably increased of late, both in number and skill; I do indeed see all descriptions of them."  
Earthquake at Lisbon.

European papers mention a severe earthquake at Lisbon on the 27th of November, which killed that city with terror and consternation.—There were five or six severe shocks which rapidly followed each other, succeeded by another, after an interval of five minutes, that rattled the bells out of the steeples, and demolished the chimneys of many houses.—Such was the terror inspired by this commotion of nature, that all business, as well as diversions, was prohibited for several days at least.

DIED.—At Southampton, on the 6th inst. Mrs. ESTHER SHILOOH, consort of Capt. ESTWICK SHILOOH, in the 53d year of her age.

### GENERAL POST OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 13, 1792.  
PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the first day of June next, for carrying the Mails of the United States, on the following Post Roads, ON CONNECTICUT RIVER.

1. From Springfield, in Massachusetts, by Northampton, to Brattleborough, in Vermont—once a week. The Mail to leave Springfield, every Monday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Brattleborough the next day, at five in the afternoon; Leave Brattleborough the next Saturday, at noon, and arrive at Springfield, the next Monday, by nine in the morning.
2. From Brattleborough, by Charlestown and Windsor, to Hanover, in New Hampshire—once a week. The Mail to leave Brattleborough every Wednesday, at five o'clock in the morning—reach Windsor by five in the afternoon—leave it on Thursday at one o'clock in the afternoon—and reach Hanover at five: Leave Hanover at five o'clock on Friday morning, and arrive at Brattleborough by eleven on Saturday forenoon.
3. From Springfield, in Massachusetts, by Stockbridge, to Kinderhook, in the State of New York—once a week. The Mail to leave Springfield every Monday, at noon—arrive at Stockbridge the next day by noon—and at Kinderhook on Wednesday by noon. To leave Kinderhook on Thursday noon, and return to Springfield by the next Monday, at nine in the morning.

NOTE 1. If hereafter it should appear that any obstructions for the arrival and departure of the Mails would be more convenient and useful than those above proposed, alterations may accordingly be made.  
2. For every hour's delay in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.  
3. The contracts to continue in force until the first day of June, 1794.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Post-Master General.

### WILL COVER.

THIS Season at the Stable of the Saltwater, in Hawley, the famous Horse called the ROE-BUCK,  
He is allowed by judges of Horses in different parts, to be as elegant a horse as any in the County. He will cover at the moderate price of 7/5 the single leap, and 11/5 the season. Said horse was owned by Col. Lengley the last season; those gentlemen that have a mind to find their mares may depend they shall have good attendance.  
Hawley, April 2, 1792.

### ANDREW WOOD, Post-Rider.

WOULD inform his customers, that this Week, unless the present quarter—be therefore calls on all persons indebted to settle up to this time, without delay.  
April 18, 1792.

WANTED as Apprentices to the Coopers business, two or three, one 14 or 15 years of age, the other about 16 or 17—Enquire of JOHN C. CLARK, Northampton, April 16, 1792.