fused all pecuniary return from his fellow citizens, it should be remembered that General *Washington* had made no sacrifices of his patrimony in the cause, and, what in *M. le Fayette's* instance ought to be urgent, had he no children dependent on his fortune. These arguments, however reasonable, have drawn from him no other than a very warm expression of thanks to his fellow soldiers for their solicitude and kindness, with a declaration, that the small remainder of his fortune was more than equal to his wants, and that in truth he was richer than ever, for he possessed the luxury he coveted most, civil and religious liberty."

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

TUESDAY, *APRIL* 17.

A Bill to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, & repel invasions, was read twice, and committed for Thursday next.

The committee on the memorial of J. Ceracchi, brought in a report, in which, after reciting a resolution of Congress under the late confederation for erecting an Equestrian Statue to the memory of General Washington—the report says,

That the honor and dignity of government require a speedy execution of the above resolution—and nominates the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of War, to superintend the business—laid on the table.

Two reports from the Secretary of the Treasury were read—the first stating the exports of the several states—the other respecting additional appropriations for services of the current year: The last report was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report a bill—report to be printed in the interim.

A third report was read from the Secretary on the memorial of the marine society of Boston, respecting a marine hospital—also on a memorial on the same subject from Virginia, referred to a select committee consisting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Sterret and Mr. Parker—100 copies to be printed.

A report from the Secretary on a number of petitions was also read, and 100 copies ordered to be printed.

A petition from W. and J. Symmes, owners of the ship Brothers, cast away on her voyage from Newyork to Philadelphia, praying to be discharged from a bond given to the collector of Newyork for the duties on the cargo of said ship—read and referred to a select committee.

A petition from ——— in behalf of himself and other French emigrants, settlers at Galliopolis—praying a right of exemption to a tract of land on the Mississippi, near the French settlement of Illinois, on paying compensation for the same; read and referred to a committee of five.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the Frontiers.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 6th section—and made some amendments—they then rose and reported progress.

A message by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that the Senate

Have passed an act, authorising the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to the Ohio company of Associates, with an amendment.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 18.

Mr. Boudinot presented a bill for settling the claim of A. W. White against the United States, which was read the first time.

A petition of Charles Cadwell and Wm. Robertson, lately released from captivity at Algiers, was read, praying to be reimbursed the amount of the ransom paid by their friends; and that the situation of the Americans, in captivity at Algiers, may be taken into consideration, and relief granted them.

This petition was referred to a select committee.

The house agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill authorising the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio company of associates, in the terms therein mentioned.

Mr. Gerry laid on the table a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the recruiting service, and (if necessary) to report a bill for promoting the same, by increasing the pay of the privates to four dollars per month.

A report of the select committee on the petition of Wm. Heyburn, the invalid officer (whose application to the Judges of the circuit court was mentioned in a former paper) was read—it contains, according to order of the house, a statement of facts only.

A message from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that the Senate have passed a bill making alterations in the Treasury and War departments;—he also informed the house, that the Vice-President of the United States having obtained leave of absence, for the remainder of the session, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President protempore, as the constitution provides, when the Hon. Richard Henry Lee was duly elected.

Mr. Otis also informed the house, that the Senate having considered the bill for extending the time for the payment of the duties on certain teas, had resolved the same should not pass to a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers of the United States—the committee made further amendments, which being reported to the house, were laid on the table.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *APRIL* 19.

Mr. Goodhue reported a bill relative to the compensations of certain officers employed in the collection of the duties of impost and tonage—read twice and committed for Monday next.

A bill for settling the demands of A. W. White against the United States, was read the second time, and committed for Monday next.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury was read, on the petition of the merchants of Philadelphia relative to the erection of piers in the Delaware—which was favorable to the prayer of the petition—This report, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, was referred to a select committee.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house that they had made choice of Mr. Bradley for the committee on enrolled bills, in the room of Mr. Rutherford, who is absent.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, entitled, "An act for authorising the grant and conveyance of a tract of land to the Ohio company of associates," as duly enrolled.

The amendments reported to the house by the committee of the whole, to the "bill for raising a further sum of money for the defence of the frontiers," were taken into consideration—The house agreed to all the amendments, except one, which was to exempt cotton from a duty—this being disagreed to, cotton continues charged with the duty as heretofore.

Mr. Seney renewed a motion made yesterday, to add a section to the end of the bill to limit the duration to the ——— day of ——— and from thence to the end of the next session of Congress, &c.

This motion occasioned a long debate—the ayes and noes being at length called, were ayes 32—noes 31.

The Speaker, according to a standing rule of the house, having a right to vote in the negative, according to the same rule, the motion was lost.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 20.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Elisphalet Ladd—was read and referred to the committee on the petition of W. and J. Symmes.

Mr. Williamson presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of Northcarolina, relative to the internal navigation of that state, and praying Congress to authorise the legislature thereof to impose a duty on tonnage to enable them to remove obstructions in the same—referred to a select committee.

Mr. Gerry, after stating to the house that the debates of Congress have heretofore been inaccurately published, brought forward a resolution, the purport of which was to make public provision to remedy the evil, by appointing persons of good reputation, versed in stenography, to take down the debates, &c. this motion was referred to a committee of five, viz. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Mercer, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Kittera.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the bill to raise a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers.

Mr. Livermore moved that the bill should be engrossed, Mr. W. Smith seconded the motion—this motion was superseeded by another made by Mr. Page, to recommit the bill—This motion after a short debate was negatived.

A motion by Mr. Williamson, to strike out a clause which exempts books imported for the use of any college or academy of learning from a duty, was, after some debate, carried; 42 members rising in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, a section was agreed to, repealing the clause in the collection law which rates the live tournois, at 18 ⅔ cents.

A motion by Mr. Kittera, to insert among the articles exempted from duty, *tradesmen's tools, machines for manufactures, and implements of husbandry*, was negatived.

Mr. Parker moved an addition to the duty on coal of 4½ cents per bushel—which was agreed to.

Mr. Giles moved to strike out the several sections stating the regulations in the collection of the duty on playing cards—this, after a short debate, was carried —27 to 25.

A motion by Mr. Barnwell, to reduce the duty on imported spirits from 25 to 24 cents ——— was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, the duty on common wines was reduced from 35 to 30 cents.

A motion made by Mr. Baldwin to add a clause providing in the payment of all the duties for the receipt of the bank notes, of the banks of Newyork, Boston, Providence, Northamerica, Bank of the United States, or the bank of Baltimore; several amendments being proposed, and negatived, the question on the original proposition being put, it was lost; eight members only rising in favor of it.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading tomorrow.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *APRIL* 21.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter and report from the secretary of the Treasury, on twenty four petitions, respecting lost or destroyed certificates, and praying a renewal of them—referred to a select committee.

The memorial of sundry merchants of the city of Newyork, respecting bankrupt laws, was referred to a select committee.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Secretary Lear, his Secretary, notifying, that the President did this day approve and sign "An act authorising the grant and conveyance of a certain tract of land to the Ohio Company of Associates."

An engrossed bill for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, was read the third time, and the blanks therein filled up—and upon the question that the said bill do pass, it, was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Vinning laid on the table a resolution that Congress should adjourn on the 5th of May, to meet again on the first Monday of ———

A motion made on Wednesday last, by Mr. Gerry, being called up, and in part agreed to, a committee was, pursuant thereto, appointed, to inquire into the state of the recruiting service and to report.

Mr. Boudinot, moved, that a joint committee of both houses be directed to wait on the President of the United States, to request he will recommend to the people of these States a day of public humiliation and prayer, to be observed by supplicating the Almighty for the safety, peace and welfare of the UNION.

Adjourned.

EXTRACT,

FROM A LATE DUBLIN, PAPER.

The following particulars respecting a late unfortunate Duel are in circulation:

WHILE Lieutenant G's. regiment was last quartered at Galway, he had some slight misunderstanding at the public assembly-room, with Mr. F. of this town, a gentleman somewhat eminent in the field of modern honour. Mr. F. in consequence sent him a challenge by Mr. H. his late antagonist; but having explained the cause to his brother officers, it was their sense that the was not bound as a gentleman to accept any challenge either from the person who sent it, or the one who brought it.

Mr. H. came a second time with a more peremptory message, and was, by order of the Commanding Officer arrested, and handed over to the civil power by which he was committed to prison and held to bail in the sum of a Thousand Pounds. While Mr. H. awaited in custody the interference of his friends, Mr. F. persevered in the satisfaction, and at length amused, ing took place, preparatory to which Lieutenant G. was apprised of Mr. F's. eminent marksmanship, told the his commission and settled his affairs—The parties met and determined either should fall. They fired four shots each; it was Lieutenant G's. fortune to wound his antagonist severely thro' both his thighs, and escape unhurt.

Immediately after the duel with Mr. F. Lieutenant G. quitted Galway, where his regiment was quartered, and is said to have visited his relations in Dublin. Mr. H. remained in Galway for six weeks, until at length hearing of Lieutenant G. he followed him to Dublin, and sent him a challenge, by a Mr. Seymour, of Arbmee, near Loughread, which was delivered by the gentleman on Friday the 16th, to Lieutenant G. at Duigan's, in Palace-street, where he dined with Lord Errol, and the Hon. Francis Matthew.

Lieutenant G. with the approbation of those gentlemen, at first, refused to meet Mr. H. but offered to fight Mr. Seymour in his place; a delay of some days followed this objection, until it was at length overruled, and settled, that the parties should meet.

On Wednesday last Lieutenant G. dined and supped with a large party of gentlemen, at Duigan's: the company did not break up until late: on paying his bill, he is said to have remarked, "That he had been a pretty constant visitor of the house, but would probably never trouble them again on a like occasion!"

About twenty minutes after his departure, Mr. H. and his friend Mr. Seymour, came and staid for supper also. At six in the morning the company set forward to the place appointed—a hill near Leixlip.

Lieutenant G. was attended by ——— Blake, Esq. (brother-in law to Lord Errol) Mr. Shea, and Mr. Fawcer, Mr. H. having Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Grant, first cousin to the gentleman of that name, lately wounded in Galway by Lieutenant Grant.

The distance, which was seven paces, being measured, Lieutenant G. took his ground and waited near a quarter of an hour before Mr. H. quitted his carriage; at length called to know if he was ready.

On Mr. H's. coming from his carriage, Lieutenant G. was standing on his ground in an oblique position ready to fire, but seeing Mr. H. not prepared, changed his position, so as to present his full front to his antagonist. Lieutenant G. asked if he was ready, and being replied to in the affirmative, he, without returning his former oblique position, fired, and wounded Mr. H. near the groin; Mr. H. fired at the same moment, & stumbled forward on receiving the wound; his ball fatally took place under Lieutenant G's. left pap, he fell instantly, attempted to speak but was smothered at once, the blood gushing violently from his mouth.

Mr. Thomas, a surgeon in the army who lives near the spot, was present, but could give no assistance.

On his falling, his friends seemed to lose the power of approaching him, and we are informed that their tears strongly spoke their high opinion of this unfortunate young man's amiable qualities who was just entered his 23d year.

The folly of a mistaken point of honour, fostered by the weakness of our laws, has thus, in a moment, hurried a man, formed to be an ornament of society, to an untimely grave.

PARIS, MARCH 2.

Abstract of the Emperor's official communications to the Ambassador at Paris. 17th of Feb. 1792.

"I ANSWER, in the name of the Emperor, to your letter, the explanations required by the Court of *France*:—His sentiments are so pure, that he willingly submits to explain away the delusion, artfully propagated in order to commit the tranquility of the States. The request rested on two points; the first relative to the orders issued to General BENDER to prepare for war! This armament was merely defensive, intended no other object but to protect the Electorate of Treves from an invasion. The second point relative to the Emperor's alliance with the King of Prussia and other Powers. Though it be mismamed a league, nothing can be more just, than the treaty by which the Kings declared, in the month of June, 1791, that they would support the cause of his Most Christian Majesty against his rebel oppressors. Nothing but the perfect state of freedom could have disarmed his emigrants; but should rebellion break out anew, the efficacy of Kings would have its effect. [*When this last passage was read yesterday in the Assembly, a member exclaimed, that the Emperor was very insolent; another called for the Order of the day; a third exclaimed WAR! WAR! WAR! and M. TALLIEN, with a very audible voice, "The Emperor is a cursed coward."*]

[illegible] threatened those who would dare [illegible] the King, Queen, or any of the Royal Family. [illegible] proceeded to the popular Societies, and said, "the [illegible] and influence of the Republican party, connected by the principles of the constitution, are notice[illegible] by all those who wish well to *France*—[illegible] Jacobins are the instigators of the faction." [*Here M. [illegible] LISER interrupted—"so so, the cloven foot appears!" another gentleman called out for the author of the farce; [illegible] exclaimed, that* LEOPOLD *was a member of the [illegible] Club*]—by their manœuvres they seek to undermine the Government, to expose the Monarch, to [illegible] to contempt; to annihilate the principles [illegible] political toleration, and keep up eternal divisions [illegible] opinions—they have forced [illegible] to be lavish of the public fortune, in order [illegible] the torrent of excess which they taught to [illegible] Assembly of the nation admitted them, re[illegible] them with complacency, and caused their inflammatory declamations to be printed—through their [illegible] influence, the lawgivers issued the incompetent [illegible] of the 25th Jan: as if the King's *rights* were subordinate to the *caprice* of a National Assembly." To this letter is added another from the Prussian [illegible], breathing the same sentiments, avowing the [illegible] principles, and a circular letter written by the [illegible] to other crowned heads. He says, he will [illegible] them with efficacy, if required, though his first and [illegible] by wish be for peace.

It was impossible to paint the situation of *Paris* yesterday—all was tumult—War was on every lip.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

This morning, M. BRUT complained that the Minister for Foreign Affairs had not advised the King to demand a categorical answer of the Emperour on his adherence to the Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1756 in short, whether he was desirous of a sincere and lasting peace with *France*, or war. "Why," said he, "are we to be kept forever in this suspense—a suspense that may exhaust all the sinews of war, and suffer the flame of public spirit to expire, never to be rekindled? Are those who are intrusted with the important charge of directing our forces for our defence in league with the enemies? I wish to confide in the rectitude of the King's intentions, and will do so as long as it shall be possible; but let his Ministers do their duty, and let it be know, once for all, if we are to consider the Emperour as a friend or an enemy. I move that the Diplomatick Committee be charged to examine and report within eight days, whether or not it concerns us to maintain the Treaty of 1756, and whether or not the Emperour has infringed it."

M. Royer proposed that the Committee should report in three days.

"Wars not to be decided on so lightly," said M. D'Aresbouit. "It is clear that our Constitution, which forbids us to undertake wars of conquest, annuls as much of the Treaty of 1756, as it relates to offensive wars; but notwithstanding this it is of importance to maintain the rest of the Treaty, and let us not unnecessarily convert a useful ally into a powerful enemy. To adopt the proposed motion would be to alarm the whole kingdom. Be assured that the people without dreading a necessary war, put up earnest prayers for peace, and that the cry of *war! war!* is heartily from your galleries."—The motion was referred to the Diplomatick Committee.

SUNDAY, MARCH 10.

Mr. Cahier, in a speech, wherein he announced his dimission, declared, that there existed a plan of a general conspiracy, carried on by those men who were inhabiting *Paris*; that the adjacent departments were in a state of insurrection, under the pretence of scarcity of grain; that the north, the south, and even the centre of the Empire, experienced those convulsions: And, that notwithstanding the means of force, were dwindling into a state of annihilation in the hands of the Administrative Bodies.

MARCH 17.—AT NIGHT.

A letter from *Strasburg* announced the flight of fifteen officers of the 23d regiment.

Letter from the *Accusateur public* of the criminal Tribunal of the Department of Gard, was read, stating, the standard of the Counter-Revolution is hoisted at *Saint Cantpentiers*, and that 8000 of the people of *Marseilles* are preparing to attack the town of *Arles*, with twenty 24 pounders, and a number of mortars.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

The Minister of War came to inform the Assembly, that his Majesty had given orders for forming an army in the south of *France*.

Paris, Friday March 8—7 o'clock. P. M.

"I open this letter to insert the following paragraph, which comes from the best authority, and arrived here two hours since by express to the Prime Minister.

"The court of of *Spain* has given orders for arming by sea and land to the extent of their Armament during the last dispute with *England*. Couriers were sent off immediately, upon the receipt of the last dispatches from *Paris* and *Vienna*, to every commander in chief throughout the kingdom, and a Spanish manifesto is expected by the 25th, at Paris."

The King has given the red riband to M. de la Fayette, M. Maillardot, and M. d'Ernest.

LONDON, March 12.

After the Royal assent was given, yesterday, to certain bills, and his majesty was returning to the robing Chamber, his foot slipped going down one of the steps from the Throne, which, of course, displaced the Crown; and had not his Majesty, with great presence of mind put his left hand immediately to receive it, the Crown must have fallen to the ground.

DEATH of the EMPEROR of GERMANY.

On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, Lord *Grenville* received a dispatch from his Majesty's Minister at Vienna, acquainting him with the sudden death of the Emperor of *Germany*.

His illness was so violent, [illegible] swelled to an enormous degree, and the malady bid defiance to all medical aid. His bowels literally burst.

He was born on the 5th of May, 1747, and by his Empress *Maria Louisa*, Infanta of *Spain*, who was born May 24, 1745, had 11 children.

The late Emperor is succeeded in titles and estates as *King of Hungary* and *Bohemia*, by his eldest son the Arch duke FRANCIS.

This unexpected event undoubtedly arrests for a time, if it does not totally demolish the plan of the Royal *concert*. *Leopold*, did not succeed to his attempt to procure his eldest son to be elected King of the Romans; and consequently, by the laws of the Empire, a considerable time will elapse before there is a new Emperour. All this delay is favourable to *France*, as the season for action will pass over, and even the Courts may tire in furnishing the Emigrants with supplies to be wasted in idleness.

Letters from *Vienna*, of the 5th of March, mention that the King of *Hungary* has given orders to all the regiments that were marching to stop proceeding, and he has at the same time declared, that he would have no concern in the disturbances of *France*, in which the Emperour only interposed as Chief of the Empire.

REVOLUTION in the CABINET of SPAIN.

MARCH 19.

Yesterday Ministers received an express from Lord St. *Helens* at *Madrid*, informing them that on the 27th ultimo, the Prime Minister, Monsieur *Florida Blanca*, was arrested by order of the King, a fact was par on all his papers, and he was afterwards exiled. M. D' Aranda, who was heretofore Ambassadour at the Court of *France*, appointed Minister in the room of *Florida Blanca*.

This change in the Spanish Councils has no relation to exterior politicks. Certain intrigues in the Court in which Monsieur *Florida Blanca* acted as the Colonne of Spain, was unfortunately discovered, and his overthrow is complete.

MARCH 23.

After this paper went to press, we received information that an express, overland, from India, had arrived at the India House this day.

The intelligence is reported to be that our army had taken *Seringapatam*, by storm, on the 15th of November.

The loss on our part is stated to have been 400 Europeans and 7000 natives—General *Meadows* killed, and Lord *Cornwallis* wounded.

(*London Star.*)

The Impress of Russia has officially intimated to the Court of London, that she means to have a fleet in the Baltic in the course of the ensuing summer, and that her ally, the King of Sweden, will also have a fleet to act in conjunction with hers.

A very large body of Imperial troops is now in its march towards the Rhine; though a part of this force must be directed to the preservation of the Emperour's authority in Brabant, where it has of late been held in slight estimation. The army which the King of Prussia is to march, will be commanded by the Duke of Brunswick.

BRUSSELS, March 13.

Since the death of LEOPOLD, all military preparations carried on with so much activity have entirely ceased; the troops which should have marched towards the frontier, remain still in garrison; in a word every thing is at a stand.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

On Thursday last the President of the United States set out from this capital on a tour to Virginia. It is said he is to be absent about three weeks.

The President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed TENCH COXE, Esq. commissioner of the revenue.

On Thursday evening, a captain Morgan of a Schooner from Sinepuxent, lying at Bickhams wharf below South-street, having sold his cargo went on shore, leaving directions with his men, as his money was on board, to be particularly watchful; and to fire on any that might come to disturb them.

About twelve o'clock at night a person was heard on board—the men in the cabin hail'd him—he made no answer. After some time they heard him as if he were attempting to force open the cabbin door; they again spoke to him without receiving any answer. At length they discharged a loaded musquet through the partition and shot the man.

The people about the wharf were alarmed and immediately collected to the place; where to the great astonishment of all present they found Captain Morgan lying DEAD.

Some time last week (says the Virginia Gaz.) a negro woman in the county of James City, was delivered of a very extraordinary child; it had two heads and necks, four arms, four legs and thighs, and every other part distinct for two male children except the body, which was entire—there were only the appearance of two teats, and one navel, but proportionably large for two fine children. It was conjectured there was only one fist of lungs and bowles; and it measured over the hips, one foot. The woman is likely to do well.

All the British vessels of war on the Halifax station —together with the troops, have been ordered to, and have sailed, for Jamaica—So fearful is the British government of the spreading of the Domingo insurrection.

West-India prints abound with circumstantial accounts of the disasters that having happened in several counts of the windward Islands, in consequence of the floods of the rain that more or less fell in those parts, from the beginning till near the middle of April. The town of Basterre, in *St. Kitts*, has suffered severely by the torrents of water, which rushed down from the mountains, and carried almost every thing before them. *Nevis* has suffered lightly; but at St Eustatius the effects of this deluge of rain were tremendous; where the whole loss is estimated at near 30,000 joes, besides several lives; a baker, who immediately after this deviation of nature, advanced three livers upon the price of each loaf.

WINDSOR, (*Ver.*) *May* 18.

By a gentleman from Verdpire, in this state, we have the following singular account of

FEMALE GREATNESS.

The wife of Mr. Nathan West, of said town, having occasion to go into a pasture near her house, in order to bring home her sheep, to secure them from the ravages of wild beasts, spied a large BEAR in full pursuit after one of the lambs of her flock. Upon which she immediately called to her favourite dog for assistance. The faithful animal, ever open to the calls of his Mistress, obeyed the command, and eagerly leaped off to secure from destruction, the innocent bleating victim. He immediately engaged with the bear, and threw him upon the ground—in which situation he held him, until his mistress, with that degree of fortitude and resolution, not peculiar to her sex, came up—when grasping with one hand, a leg of the bear, and with the other, a club, she made such applications of the latter to his pate, as almost instantaneously put a stop to all further appetites or inclination in him for mutton food—the suppers that evening upon the bear!—☞ Whosoever doubteth such "a Wife doth bear a GOOD THING."

BOSTON, May 24.

South Carolina accounts, as late as the third of May mention many additional instances of distress, from the floods of rain that fell in that state the beginning of April. It is remarkable that this happened about the same time with those heavy rains in the West Indies, which did so much damage in the Islands of Nevis, St. Eustatius, &c.

Many particulars of devastations, from the extraordinary swell of the rivers, are enumerated in the Carolina prints, of which we shall only mention the following.—The Congaree, was raised to such a hight as to overflow an eminence on the banks of that river, which had been used by the Indians from time immemorial for a burying place. The rapidity of the current dissipated the skeletons from their place of interment, carried off a great part of the soil, and leaving disclosed to view, a variety of curious urns, rude images of birds and beasts, wampum, bones and arrows, flake battleaxes, &c. &c. affording a quantity of curiosities of this kind, not unworthy the notice of the philosopher.—It is probable a similar swell in the Congaree river has not happened for many ages; ——— had this eminence been subject to its overflow, the Aborigines of the country would never have chosen it, for a burying ground.

The Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. is appointed Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

The Hon. Gen. Brooks, has, we hear, declined accepting the appointment of Brigadier General.

Benjamin West, Esq. a native of this country, is appointed President of the Royal Academy of Painters, &c. of England; vacant by the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The late Gov. Wentworth of New-Hampshire, is appointed Lt. Governor of Nova-Scotia.

Last Monday was found in one of the old tempts belonging to Mr. E. W. Coleff, of this town, the body of a female infant, supposed to be about two months old—it was swaddled up in the form of the spout, and a piece of board nailed over it; The head of the child was fractured; it was wrapped up in a piece of check, and probably had been there some months. The Coroner's inquest brought in their verdict "Murder against some person or persons unknown."

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

On Tuesday the 8th of May, after a session of six months and twenty three days, the Speaker of the house of Representatives of the United States, and the President pro tempore of the Senate, adjourned their respective houses, to meet again on the first Monday of November next.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate has appointed Rufus Putnam, Brigadier General, Western Territory, vice Willet declined.—Otho H. Williams, do. Maryland, vice Morgan declined.—

(Gen. Williams is the officer who, in the battle of the ETAW SPRINGS, led on the Maryland line with trailed arms, through a tremendous shower of bullets, and successfully charged the enemy with the bayonet.

Advices from Spain to the 1st of March mention, that government continued very vigilant in preventing the influence of French politics from spreading among the inhabitants of that country. All meetings of the people were strictly forbidden, a gentleman of character at St. Sebastian's had been arrested on suspicion of correspounding with the French emigrants.

A fine breed of *Persian Sheep* is raising in *Maryland*. The original flock is owned by Mr. GOUGH. The Ram lambs sell for 20 dollars.

It is said that about a third part of the city of Bruffels is destroyed by fire.

Mr. Paine's second part of the "*Rights of Man*," combining principle and practice, is now in the press in Boston.

Mr. Pain's facultly of putting strong doctrines in a popular way, so as to strike and captivate the partizans of democracy, is not lessened. His definition of a King is of this sort. He says, "It signifies a nominal office of a million sterling a year, the business of which consists in receiving the money.

Doctor Priestly has been unanimously elected successor to the late Doctor Price, and has commenced his ministerial labors accordingly.

Just received from NEW-YORK, and now ready for sale at the Store formerly occupied by Doctor Shephard, a general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

By SHERMAN & PECK, which they will sell cheap as the cheapest, for READY PAY.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 30, 1792.

lings, for each offence; and no retailer, innholder or person licenced to keep a public

against this [illegible] Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated

earned.