fury and War departments, of any utter inability to supply the contract.

From what quarter, and with what views those representations were made, I shall probably have occasion to shew at a future period.

No. VI.

Return of provisions on hand, May 25th, 1791, at and near Pittsburgh.

Total—Twelve beeves. 2356lbs. of pork, 792 lbs. bacon, 2595 barrels of flour, 8628 1-2 gallons of whiskey, 23 boxes soap, 1000 pounds candles.

N. B. This return was transmitted to the War-Office, and from that department to me.

No. VII.

Abstract of provisions for the army, sent forward to the several posts under the contract for 1791—also, shewing the quantity on hand, July 28, 1791.

Total sent forward——13 bls. pork, 12257 1-4lbs. of pork, 17 bls. beef, 39842 lbs. beef, 2674 bls. flour, 1366 kegs flour, 5243 bls. whiskey, 6028 3-4 kegs flour, 1549 lbs. candles, 2169 1-2 lbs. of soap, 10 1-2 bushels salt, 197 gallons vinegar.

Total on hand—138 bls. flour, 374 kegs flour, 1068 bls. whiskey, 16 kegs ditto, 140 lbs. candles, 9200 lbs. soap 42 1-2 bushels salt. 190 gallons vinegar.

The above is exclusive of what has been issued to the troops, at Wheelon, Buffaloe, Rickoon creek, Fort Pitt, (Reeds, Johnston's and Loyal Hanon's station up the Allegheny river) also to the troops on their passage down the Ohio, and 28 head of beef cattle on hand at Fort-Pitt, and 25 head at Muskingum.

No. VIII.

Return of provisions on hand the 12th day of December, 1791—at Fort Washington.

400 barrels flour, 30,000 lbs. salt beef, 100 gallons whiskey, 21 boxes soap 10 bushels salt.

Issues at this place per day, 600 rations.

Copy. Signed EDWD. EVENS.

No. IX.

*Extract of a letter from Francis Mentges, Esq. inspector of the troops of the United States, to the Secretary of War, dated Fort-Washington, June 2d, 1791.*

"The present contractor has supplied the several posts with *good and wholesome provisions; and great quantities of provisions is on hand.*"

True extract,

Copy. JOHN STAGG, jun. Chief Clerk.

N. B. This extract was transmitted to me from the War-Office.

From the above documents the following facts are clearly established.

1st. That as early as the 25th of May, there was collected at Pittsburgh, (exclusive of other articles of supply) 2395 barrels of flour, and 8628 gallons of whiskey, which is equal to 469.420 complete rations of flour, and 552, 192 complete rations of whiskey; whereas the amount of rations required for the troops whilst on the expedition, did not exceed, by General St. Clair's requisition, 360,000 rations.

2d. That previous to the 28th day of July, there had been forwarded to the army (exclusive of all the subberdinate posts, being in the mean time victualled) 2674 barrels, and 1366 kegs or half barrels of flour, and 9277 gallons of whiskey equal, to 675.972 complete rations of flour, and 593.344 complete rations of whiskey.

3d. That from the first of January, 1791, at the time my contract commenced, to the 2d of June following, before any of the supplies above stated could have arrived at the army, all the posts under the contract had not only been supplied with *good and wholesome provisions* but that *great quantities of provisions were on hand.*

4th. That after the return of the army from the expedition, and only nineteen days previous to the expiration of my contract, which was on the 31st day of December last, 400 barrels of flour, and 30,000 lbs. of beef were on hand at head quarters, for a garrison of 600 men; which is equal to 133 days supply of flour, and 52 of meat. It is unnecessary to mention my supplies of beef, because the reporters acknowledge *a plentiful supply of meat:* This article being furnished from Kentucky, is not included in the Pittsburgh returns.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

### *HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

*Thursday, June 7.*

A Committee are appointed to consider and revise the laws of this Commonwealth, respecting the carting and keeping of powder in the town of Boston.

A bill incorporating *Dudley Atkens Tyng*, Esq. and others, for the purpose of rendering Merimack River, passable with boats, rafts, masts, &c. from the divisionary line of New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, to the tide waters of said river, by the name of the *Proprietors of the locks and canals, on Merrimack River*, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for the states poor was taken up, and after a very lengthy debate, passed to have a third reading to-morrow.

*Friday, June 8.*

A bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the President and directors of the Massachusetts State Bank, was read, and Tuesday next, assigned for the second reading, and three hundred Copies were ordered to be printed in the mean time, for the use of the Members.

The bill to provide for the State's Poor, was read the third time, and passed to be engrossed.

The Hon. J. Hosmer, Esq. brought down the following order from the Senate, viz.—Ordered, That William Heath and Thomas Davis, Esqr's. with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to consider and report suitable means for discharging the principal and interest of that part of the debt of this Commonwealth, due previous to the 19th of April, 1775—which was read and Concurred, and Mr. Jones, Mr. Jarvis, and Mr. Mason, were joined.

*Saturday, June 9.*

An engrossed bill, permitting the naturalization of persons prescribed by a law of this commonwealth, was read and passed to be enacted.

*Monday, June 11.*

A bill for erecting a College in the County of Cumberland, was read, and with the papers accompanying, committed.

A committee were appointed to consider the expediency of continuing the law, rendering processes in law less expensive.

*Tuesday, June 12.*

The Hon. E. Dwight, Esq. brought down the report of a joint committee, on the mode of choosing Federal Representatives.

The House proceeded to a consideration of the above report, and after debate, it was committed to a Committee of 12, who were directed to take the subject up at large.

Agreeable to assignment, the bill for incorporating sundry persons, by the name of the Massachusetts State Bank, was read a second time, and after a lengthy debate, on the question, shall the bill have a third reading, it passed in the affirmative, yeas 82 nays 61. To morrow 12 o'clock is assigned for the third reading, in the mean time commited to Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Sewall.

*Wednesday, June 13.*

A joint committee were appointed to consider and report what measures may be necessary to be adopted in regard to the unassumed part of the debt of this Commonwealth.

The order of the day being called for, the house proceeded to the third reading of the bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of of the President and Directors of the Massachusetts State Bank; and after a long debate which continued until 8 o'clock, P. M. on the question, shall this bill pass? the votes being required by yeas and nays, there appeared,

Yeas, 50—
Nays, 92—

### *ANSWER.* TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In SENATE June 13, 1792.

ORDERED, That William Heath and Peleg Coffin, jun. Esquires, with such as the Hon. House may join, be a committee to wait on the Governor, with the following ANSWER to his SPEECH, delivered at the opening of the Session.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

*In the House of Representatives*, June 13, 1792.

READ and concurred—and Mr. Read, Mr. Ely, and Dr. Jarvis, are joined.

*May it please your Excellency,*

IT affords us great pleasure that we have an opportunity of offering you our sincere congratulations on your being again called to take a distinguished part in guarding the rights, and administering the government of a free people. The repeated suffrages of enlightened freemen, are the most honorary encomiums on public merit

In times of public danger, the energies of the human mind are kept awake by continual exertion; but the happiness of a people, secure in the unmolested enjoyment of all the rights of citizens, admits of some alloy in the reflection, that times of uncommon prosperity, are too apt to induce the people to neglect those vigorous exercises, that produced, and are necessary to preserve this political health and happiness.

It becomes the duty of Legislators to encourage the cultivation of the useful arts, and to turn the public attention to projects of local and general utility; to guard against that lassitude of sentiment, which directly tends to destroy the manly features of public character.

Good morals and useful knowledge generally diffused among the people, are an essential part of the broad basis of FREEDOM. We therefore are deeply sensible that we owe a liberal patronage to our University and public schools.

The generous philanthrophy expressed by your Excellency, and the particular gratitude to the nation, that nobly relieved our distresses, command our entire approbation. We view with peculiar pleasure, the spirit of LIBERTY, spreading in Europe, and from its rapid diffusion, we anticipate the happy period, when the Freedom of all nations will be established on a permanent basis, and the peoples throughout the world, however differing in language, or complexion, enjoy unmolested, the "*Rights of Man.*"

The mode of choosing Representatives for the General Government, deserves our most serious consideration. It shall be our endeavour to secure to the people an equal and satisfactory representation.

The ready and cheap administration of justice in this Commonwealth, and the just claims of our creditors ought to be attended to, during this season of prosperous tranquility. It shall be our honest aim to practise that righteousness that exalteth a nation.

All other matters of general concern mentioned by your Excellency, shall meet with suitable attention from the Legislature, and if zeal for the public welfare can ensure success, the present Session shall not be useless to the good people of this Commonwealth.

STOCKHOLM, April 23.

WE Have not yet seen any authentick list of those who are taken up or supposed to be concerned in the plot of the late regicide; they are, however, said to be 28 in number, four of which the assassin himself owned as accomplices; eight lay under violent suspicion, but have not yet confessed any thing; one poisoned himself; and lastly, 14 were arrested on suspicion, of whom five are since released.

The Queen of Sweden is very ill.

The deceased King not long before his death declared that the conspirators might be pardoned and the assassin himself be as mildly punished as the law would admit of.

It is said that Ankerstrom had attempted to poison himself to death, but that he had been forced to take nourishment.

All the inhabitants of Stockholm, have been ordered to have any gunpowder in their houses, or to sell it.

## LONDON, Feb. 28.

On Saturday a gentleman of Lincoln's Inn, who weighs twelve stones, undertook, for a considerable bet, to ride twenty miles on the turnpike road within an hour, he having the liberty of changing horses as often as he liked—which he performed on the Surry road, in less than fifty-seven minutes, with once changing his horse.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday was tried in the court of King's Bench a case wherein Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the learned pig was plaintiff, and the landlord of the George Inn in the Hay market was the defendant.

The action was brought to recover the Pig and caravan, which had been distrained for rent.

The court was of opinion, that the pig and caravan like the tools of a tradesman, were the means by which the plaintiff obtained his livelihood, and therefore could not be seized to answer for any debt.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.

### WESTMINSTER-HALL.
COURT OF KING'S BENCH.
LIBELS.

Mr. Mingay moved for leave to file a criminal information against Mr. Evans, Bookseller in Paternoster Row for publishing a Libel against the Earl of Lonsdale. The noble Lord's friends had been informed by Mr. Evans that the offensive matter had been written by a gentleman Doctor Walcot, but better known by the name of Peter Pindar, in a Poem called, a Commiserating Epistle to the Earl of Lonsdale: it had been offered to the Publisher that if he would make an affidavit of the fact, no prosecution should be commenced against him, which was refused. Mr. Mingay said he would read a part of the Poem, as well as was in his power, although doubted whether he would be able to do it justice, and he ought to be cautious as every proceeding would probably be next day laid before the Public. He then recited,

" Shades of the Lowthers, armed with vengeance
" rise,
" And shake this Lonsdale who his birth belies,
" Shock'd at his weakness, History turns pale,
" And madly tears the leaf that holds the tale.
" Look through the desert of five hundred years!
" Lo, not a Lowther virtue once appears.
" Thus will the Nation in one voice exclaim—
" A Lowther do an act of virtuous fame!
" When from a Lowther did a Scyon shoot,
" A Lowther Trunk not rotten at the root?"

Leave was given by the Court to file a criminal information against the Publisher.

Mr. Mingay next moved the Court in a similar manner, against Mr. Bell, Printer of the Newspaper called the Oracle, for publishing in that Paper on the 17th of December last, the following paragraph:

"The PAINTERS are still very much perplexed about "the *Likeness* of the Devil. To obviate this difficulty "concerning his INFERNAL MAJESTY, the humorous "PETER PINDAR has recommended to his friend Orra "the Countenance of LORD LONSDALE."

When Mr. Mingay read the preceeding, the Court burst into a loud laughter.

The Counsel stated, that in this case also Mr. Bell, would not have been prosecuted, if he had given up the Author; but although he had promised to do so, yet he had always declined fulfilling his word.

Leave was also given to file a criminal information against Mr. Bell.

Mr. Mingay moved for a Rule, calling on Doctor Walcot, (Peter Pindar) to shew cause why a criminal Information should not be filed against him, for Libels against Lord Lonsdale, contained in his Poem, called a Commiserating Epistle.

The Counsel observed, that the Court could have no objections to this Rule, as it was for exactly the same offence as a few days ago, a Rule had been granted against Mr. Evans, the publisher. Mr. Mingay stated, that Dr. Walcot, on hearing of the proceeding requested Mr. Evans to make affidavit that he had given him money to get printed, and that he was the author; as he wished, if any prosecution was carried on, it might be against himself. And surely, added Mr. Mingay, the Court will not deny him that favour.

The rule was granted. The prosecution against Mr. Evans is withdrawn.

Mr. Mingay also moved for a rule, calling upon P. Stuart to shew cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him, for writing a paragraph which appeared in the Oracle, saying Lord Lonsdale's countenance would be a good one from which to form a likeness of the Devil.

Mr. Bell, a proprietor of the Oracle, against whom a prosecution had been entered, made affidavit that Mr. Stuart was the author, in consequence of which proceedings against him are dropped.

The rule was granted.

APRIL 23—26.

### *DECLARATION of WAR.*
BY THE KING *of the* FRENCH,
AGAINST THE KING of HUNGARY.

The speculation on the subject of a Continental War are now at an end. The dye is certainly cast, and is to be determined by force, "the last reasoning of Kings," how far the league of Sovereigns will be able to subdue the new energies and the new constitution of France.

Mr. Dundas yesterday received dispatches from Gower, mentioning that the King had given to Friday last to the National Assembly for the purpose of recommending to the Assembly an immediate Declaration of War against the King of Hungary. The crowds, it was stated, which were assembled to catch the first tidings of this momentous decision, were so great as to impede the passage of the Sovereign to the Assembly, and the ordinary Courier came away on Friday evening without intelligence of the final determination.

The latest intelligence received by Government, at seven o'clock last night, went no farther than this introductory statement. But from an express received yesterday evening by a French merchant of the first existence in the City, we are enabled to state in addition, that the King of the French recommended to the Assembly to make an immediate Declaration of War, in consequence of the answers which he had received from the Court of Vienna, from which conjoined with some hostile movements, it was apparent the King of Hungary waited but for a convenient opportunity to make war on France.

The King left the Assembly, and after some debate it was decreed on the same evening—that WAR should be immediately declared.

The formal Declaration of Hostilities was expected to take place on Saturday morning.

The Dutch mail of yesterday brings us certain accounts of the march of the Austrian troops.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, will send a fleet this summer into the Mediterranean—It is supposed that it will convoy a number of troops to the South of France, and co-operate with the Court of Spain, in assisting the counter revolution.

The decision of the National Assembly of France has accorded precisely with the general anticipation. In the sitting of Friday evening, the important decree was passed which sanctions the hostilities of France with the King of Bohemia and Hungary.

It was at the same time resolved, that a Manifesto should be immediately published and distributed thro' the Continent, stating the provocations, and the motives by which the nation was induced to enter on a war. It was also proposed, that both the National Guards and the troops of the line should take the oath to the Constitution as prescribed on the 14th of January last, this new ceremony was deemed superfluous.

By private letter received at Paris, from the banks of the Rhine, it appears, that the Court of Prussia, had some time ago, given orders to the Prussian Envoy at Paris, to dispatch a courier the moment that war should be resolved upon by the National Assembly. The first courier has accordingly been sent with all expedition to Hesse Cassel, from whence another was to be instantly dispatched to the commander in chief of the army of 15,000 Prussians, waiting for orders to march into Liege, which they will accomplish in three days.

This army is intended not only to check the irruption of the French, but also to keep the Liegeois in awe who only wish for another opportunity to break their fetters.

Yesterday a messenger came express from Paris to the French minister; it is said he brings information that the National Assembly, from the answer of Prince Kaunitz, had judged the most prudent and effectual means of securing permanency to the constitution to declare war against the King of Hungary, whom they consider as only tampering to watch the most favourable opportunity of overturning the objects of the French Revolution.

Letters from Madrid inform, that Don Francisco Saldanho, Governor of the Council of the Indies, and brother to Count de Florida Blanca, is discharged. He was ordered, on the 21st of March to quit Madrid instantly, and to repair to a small town called Ronsel, in the Mancha. He is deprived of all his pensions. Michael Heral, Agent for the French Princes, is also at the point of leaving Madrid.

## PITTSBURGH, June 9.

We are informed from good authority, that on Saturday last, the 2d inst. a party of four Indians crossed the Ohio, near the mouth of Raccoon creek, and stole nine horses, with which they immediately made off—in the mean time a party of men went out in pursuit of them, and came to the place where the Indians had left their blankets, on going to the settlement—supposing the Indians would return, the party lay concealed, and for some time saw them approaching, they continued concealed until the Indians came up, then fired and killed one of them, and wounded two, and returned home with the scalp of the one killed.

*In the satisfaction of the public Captain Jeffers has furnished us with the following Intelligence.*

Immediately on receiving information at Fort-Franklin of the depredations committed by the Indians at Reed's station, I marched, with the Ranger's under my command, in order if possible, to intercept the parties on their return——but the distance and difficulty of the march, and other unavoidable obstacles prevented us, and from the appearance of the tracks, the enemy had three days before. On the Shenango I fell in with 60 Munsees and a Cayuga, who I made prisoners and brought to his place, but from sundry circumstances in their favor Gen. Putnam, thought proper to release them.—A short distance beyond the Salt Licks I fell in with a party of Delawares, and killed two and wounded one.

## PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

On Tuesday last the President of the United States, and his Lady, attended by the Secretary of the Treasury and his Lady, visited Mr. Pearce's Cotton Manufactory. The President attentively viewed the Machinery, &c. and saw the business performed in its different branches—which received his warmest approbation.

On Saturday last, the *diligence* fire engine, (constructed by Mr. Richard Mason, of this city) was again made trial of for the satisfaction of those who wish to be eye witnesses to its wonderful effects in the discharge of water.—When played horizontally, the water was thrown to the distance of one hundred & eighty feet; and, in a perpendicular direction, to the height of one hundred and sixty six feet. The superiority of this engine over all others ever used in America, seems to give it a decided preference to those in common use.

An ingenious mechanick in England has invented a wooden Automaton, in the human figure. It is about five feet in height, walks about the room (by means of springs)—and plays upon several musical instruments in the most natural manner imaginable.—It is said the artist is now engaged in putting together a figure to represent a singing clerk, which when finished, is to sing a number of psalm tunes, not exceeding twenty-four.

Letters from the Havanna say, that Gen. Bowles, continues under close confinement in the Moro castle, and is treated with all that rigour which the Spaniards have never failed manifesting towards any person that is found molesting the peace of their settlements in the new world. No foreigner, on any pretence whatever, is admitted to talk with him, nor is he suffered the use of pen, ink, paper, or any other means to correspond with his friends in other parts of the world.

JUNE 13.

We are sorry to learn, that Capt. Montford and a soldier of the first regiment, being lately a short distance from Fort-Jefferson, were killed and scalped by the Indians, parties of whom are constantly hovering round that post, so that it is dangerous to venture out of sight of it.

JUNE 16.

A woman, Helen Gray, died in the parish of Monimail, in the shire of Fife, in the 109th year of her age. She was a little woman and remarkable cheerful. Some years before her death she had a new set of teeth. In early life she had been a servant in Lord Stormont's family. The ladies of the neighbourhood were much amused with her telling them that Mrs. Helen Murray, who they well knew as Directress of the Edinburgh Assemblies was one of the young bairns she remembered; and that Mr. Wille (Earl Mansfield) was a very fine laddie.

In the village of Collosie, in the county of Fife, there is a very old man, Thomas Garrick, who, from the best information that can be got, is in the 108 year of his age. He was a soldier in the Duke of Argyle's regiment, in 1715. For nearly twenty years past, he has never been known confined to his bed by sickness, for a single day.

In the parish of Fettingal, county of Perth, there is at present a gentleman living, and still healthy and strong, aged 103 who attended a funeral the first year of this century, and bore arms under the Marquis of Athol the year before the Union. The Minister knew, about thirty years ago, one Donald Cameron, who lived, it was credibly asserted, to the amazing age of 127.

Every recent letter from Spain brings some new instance of the growing spirit of revolt in that Country. It first manifested itself in Catalonia, where the hardy disposition of the natives is proverbial. Castille and Arragon, have followed the example, and if the recitals which have reached us be founded in any degree, despotism and the inquisition have both seen their day.

*June* 18. Letters from Red-stone mention that great numbers of people, who had resorted there with a view of going down the Ohio to Kentucky this spring, have been unable to put their design in execution, on account of the danger from Indian depredations.—Most of these are consequently in great distress, scattered about Red-Stone, having expended their little all. Two boats only had attempted to go down the river; both of which were taken, and the people either killed or made prisoners by the savages. Several murders have been committed along the Ohio by the Indians; and the frontier inhabitants, it is said, are generally removing to garrison for their immediate safety.

THE ground has been lately visited, by the President and managers of the Susquehanna Navigation, that is marked for the Quitapahilla canal. This canal will unite the Schuylkill and Susquehanna at a distance not exceeding four miles and thirty one perches. Every thing is said to be in forwardness for beginning the work.

By recent information from Kentucky, the Indians continue to kill people on the frontiers of that country. The messenger (Col. Harding) who was sent to the Miamee towns to persuade the Indians to treat, was fired upon by them, and was obliged to return without accomplishing the object of his mission. Three of his attendants were killed.

## BOSTON, June 21.

*From FRANCE, via SPAIN.*

Capt. Kellsa, from Bilboa, which he left the beginning of May, confirms the accounts of the DECLARATION OF WAR, by the *French Nation* against the *House of Austria*, and the other powers who have succoured and encouraged the French emigrants, and who have been menacing hostilities, and dictating terms to France—He further adds, that a merchant, of great repute in Bilboa, read him an account of a battle which had been fought by the *French Patriots*, and the *Germans*, in *Austrian Flanders*—that it was on the 26th day of April, and that accounts had stated the loss on both sides, at 7000 men, the action continued from nine in the morning until four in the afternoon. On which side Victory declared herself he did not understand, but supposes from the silence on that head, that it was dubious.

The captain further informs that the Spanish Government entertained great fears of a *Revolution* in that kingdom—that, as far as possible, all correspondence on political subjects was interdicted, and that the Inquisition-Boat visited every vessel on its arrival, to forbid the landing of any books, pamphlets, letters, or newspapers, but such as were previously inspected. The Captain and crew of all vessels were also forbid speaking on the government, or religion of Spain.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Hebert's Town, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated June 1.*

"A young man of good report, from the waters of the Ohio, came to town this day, informs that 700 riflemen arrived at the mouth of Buffaloe, above Wheeling, about ten days ago, to make a dash at the Indian settlement, at and about Sandusky.

"I wish they may visit the Grand Council now holding at the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Good luck to them! a treaty at the proper place would do more than fifty defeats!"

Advices from France, as late as 16th April, mention the embarkation of 8000 troops, for the West-Indies, to quell the negro insurrection therein.

### *WINSOR, June 12.*

*We learn that on the evening of the 20th ult. the Distillery and Brewery in Middlebury, belonging to Mr. Rose, was confumed by fire, supposed to have been communicated from the chimney. A large quantity of Grain, Brandy, Gin, Porter and other liquors, were likewise consumed. The Building was 150 feet in length, and completely finished—equal in value and convenience to any in America. Fortunately, the people who slept in the building escaped unhurt. The damage is estimated at three thousand pounds.*

*To the great honor of the inhabitants of Middlebury & the adjacent towns, large sums of money have been subscribed, to assist in rebuilding the house; which, doubtless, will be immediately attended to.*

*On the fifth inst. Mr. Luther Lock, of Thetford, in the 23d year of his age, was unfortunately drowned in Ompanpanoosuck river. He was attempting to take some fish, and by what means he got into deep water, is not known.—His body was not found until the next day.*

*Wednesday last, the* Council of Censors, *for revising the Constitution of this State, convened at Rutland—on Thursday following they adjourned to the Monday preceding the Session of the General Assembly in October next, then to meet in Rutland.*

## NORTHAMPTON, June 27.

ON the 15th inst. the election for governor was determined in the city of New-York; when GEORGE CLINTON, was declared governor, and PETER VAN CORTLANT, lieutenant-governor of the state, by a majority of the canvassers.

The Marquis de la Fayette is become considerable obnoxious to the municipality of Paris, who have deliberated on removing his bust from the Hotel de Ville. The conduct of the municipality is, however, reprobated by the national guards, and several sections of Paris.

According to letters from Bourdeaux, three hundred thousand men have voluntarily inlisted in France, upon finding there was a deficiency of little more than 50,000 in the line of the army. A million of men it is said, are preparing to follow their example if necessary. It is mentioned in London papers, that so dreadful has been the plague in Egypt, that three hundred thousand houses have been depopulated, and shut up by the order of the government. "What is very extraordinary this awful visitation, which carried off nearly half a million of people, lasted but three days."

There seems not to have been at any period such a general union of sentiment against the African slave trade, as at present appears in Great-Britain. Scarcely a town or village is the whole island but has petitioned for the abolition of this unjust traffic—the petition from Glasgow was signed by upwards of 20,000 people—from Manchester by more than 10,000, and from York about 23,000, and others, it is said, in equal proportions.

The evils arising from lotteries in England, are beginning to claim the legislative consideration of that country. To such a height has this *legal* mode of gambling advanced among them, that in consequence thereof thousands of individuals have rendered themselves incapable of paying their taxes, during the last year.

" A lottery is a taxation
Upon all the fools in creation
And heaven be prais'd,
'Tis easily rais'd,
Credulity's always in fashion:
For folly's a fund
Will never loose ground
While fools are to rise in the nation."

DIED]—At Eashampton, on the 18th inst. Mrs. HANNAH CLAPP, wife of Capt. JOSEPH CLAPP, in the 56th year of her age, she was a woman of an amiable character, whose death is much lamented by all her friends and acquaintance.


## TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the estate of DAVID COBB, late of Ashfield, deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make speedy payment to

PRISCILLA COBB, Administratrix.

Ashfield, June 19, 1792.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the 14th inst. a dark sorrel* MARE, *supposed to be about 5 or 6 years old, shod before, with a small white streak on her forehead, hind feet white. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take her away.*

*JOHN BULLARD.*

*Westhampton, June 26, 1792.*

## RAGS.

CASH, and a generous price given for clean cotton and linen RAGS, at this Office. *A penny saved is as good as a penny earned.*


*fines*, for each offence; and no licence shall be granted to any person who has been convicted of any offence against this law, shall be holder or person licenced to keep a public Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated *Learned.*