delivering to make his way through the country towards some sea port town, to take shipping for America. That he was discovered by some of the inhabitants, seized and delivered into the hands of government.

He requested, it is also said, to be removed from the scene of action on the frontiers, and chose Antwerp for the place of confinement.

The account of his being taken and actually confined, was communicated to Capt. M'Pherson, by the merchant to whom he was consigned, who had seen the letters received at Ostend.

These can therefore be but little doubt of the reality of the fact. What led to his being taken it not so evident.

That a general officer should venture into an enemy's country, with so little caution as to be captured by peasants, is not very probable; that M. la Fayette should desert the cause at the moment it most needed his support, is more incredible.

Information received in town from Bourdeaux, via New-York, may still in unravelling the mystery.

A vessel arrived at New-York, from Bourdeaux, which place she left on the 5th day of August, informs that a decree of accusation against M. la Fayette had received the sanction of a majority of the National Assembly. That orders were in consequence issued to apprehend him, and another commander was chosen in his stead.

M. la Fayette, probably receiving information of this decree, before the arm of the Jacobin party could reach him, may have taken the resolution to escape their fury.

The breach of the constitution by the Jacobins would not have been sufficient to have led him to abandon his county; but the command being taken from him by the ruling party, put it out of his power to be any longer serviceable, especially as his arrest was decreed, which might be followed by a trial, condemnation, and perhaps death. An attempt to fly to this country as an asylum would be extremely natural in such circumstances and not unworthy of himself.

He will be treated with humanity by the despots in whose hands he has fallen; not so if the emigrants had him in their power. His efforts in favour of the King whose life he has saved more than once, will plead powerfully in his behalf;—but it is much to be regretted, that if it was his plan to fly to this country, he should have been unsuccessful;—Here he might have enjoyed the sweets of that liberty, in the cause of which he has been so active, and we should have an opportunity of testifying our admiration for his character and gratitude for his services.

Captain M'Pherson also informs, that before he came away several of the officers of the Northern Army had arrived at Ostend, and among others Count Dillon. They were probably impelled to emigrate in disgust at the proceedings of the Jacobins.

The Duke of Brunswick had taken possession of several French towns without meeting with opposition. Indeed the people at Ostend are of opinion that the Duke is able to march through all France without meeting much resistance. This however, is easier to speak, than it may be found in affair.

Gloomy as the Ostend intelligence represents the situation of France, it ought to be considered, that that town is within the enemy's lines, and the inhabitants it must be presumed, are rather inclined to blacken the cause of liberty. They tell us of the numbers of French officers, who are daily deserting, but they are obliged, at the same time to acknowledge, that for every French officer who deserts his country, twenty stout Austrian soldiers come over to Luckner's army. The prompt sum of fifty livres is paid to each, and in case of loosing his life in the service of France, one hundred livres per ann. is settled on his widow and family. Thus if the French army should be thinned of her officers, it will be strengthened in more than a ten fold rate, by hardy soldiers; and whilst the emigrants may say they have an army composed of officers, they can't say the French are all officers and no soldiers.

On the contrary, France is now in reality what the has been formerly stiled figuratively, *A Nation of Soldiers*, who will persevere to obtain Independence for their country, through every obstacle which mad ambition may plant in their way.

The last accounts from Paris describe the city as in a state of more tranquility since the deposition of the King.

The decree of accusation against La Fayette and his capture, added to the deposition of the King, have made a change in the situation of affairs in France. The cause of the constitution, expires; but that of liberty & republicanism are still to be supported.

It remains to be seen whether a majority of French citizens will support the proceedings of the Jacobins at Paris: It remains to be determined whether the Royalists, Aristocrats and Constitutionalists will be more numerous than Republicans. If the Republicans can maintain a decided superiority within, the cause of Liberty and Equality may still prevail, this must be the wish of every friend to the Rights of Man. It is better that France should feel, for a few years the evils of anarchy, than again to experience the horrors of despotism. The great body of the French nation have seen the dawn of liberty, they can never again bend to the yoke of tyranny.

Extract of a letter from St. John's (Antigua) dated August 7.

"Yesterday morning arrived in this port the schooner Bell Nannette, belonging to this Island, James Lewis master, by whom we have the following melancholy narrative.

"That he got into the Carenage at St. Bartholomew on Wednesday night, in the course of which the most violent hurricane, ever known by the oldest man there, commenced: the wind blew from all points of the compass in a few minutes, so that no direct method could be used for safety. There were 15 or 16 sail of vessels in this port, not one of which in the morning (except the schooner) were a float, being either ovrset and sunk at anchor or drove on shore. The crews of many were drowned in the vessels which overset. The melancholy sight which presented itself on shore was shocking in the extreme; numbers of houses were blown down, and many inhabitants buried in the ruins, and in the harbour the dead bodies of men, women and children floating about. Near 20 houses of some note were destroyed, (some being washed into the sea, and others dashed to pieces) besides small huts, &c. All provisions in the Island were destroyed, except what were in the King's store, and in the store of Mr. Rolle. When Capt. Lewis, left St. Bartholomew, several of the inhabitants were missing, and it was computed that near 140 had lost their lives."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) dated August 13.

"The mulattoe woman, who was drowned a few days since in the harbor, was one hundred and twenty years old. A twin sister survives her, and has yet her eye sight in such perfection as to be able to thread the finest needle without the aid of glasses.

Tranquility in the West-Indies.

A late letter from the municipally of Port-de-Paix to the Colonial Assembly of St. Domingo, inserted in a Cape-Francois paper of the 9th ult. contains an agreeable account of the cordial re-union of the people of colour, free blacks and whites in that quarter. It says:

"The citizens of Port-de-Paix having effected a reform in the national guard, and have composed the two first companies of an equal portion of white and coloured citizens; officers have been chosen, & apportioned in the same manner.—These two companies have form, under arms, to forget the old causes of dissention, and have promised to denounce those who, by their actions or conversation, should endeavour anew to create disturbances.

"They afterwards went to M. Vincent's a free negro, and wealthy proprietor, captain of the second company who gave them a splendid entertainment, at which M. Casamajor, the municipal officers and a number of citizens, white and of colour assisted. Good humour was also one of the guests, Patriotic toasts were drank, and the advantages of a cordial re-union were sung.

"The same evening, M. Collas captain of the first company gave a ball. Several white ladies, as well as of colour assisted;—the municipality, M. Casamajor, the officers of the troops of the line and of the national navy, the grenadiers of the 1st regiment, and a great number of citizens of every class, formed a crowded company.

"All was harmony and cordiality, and an excellent supper concluded the fete—The company separated late in the evening, well satisfied with the pleasing effects of this friendly meeting, and fully persuaded, that nothing but unanimity and a friendly union of all classes of citizens, can save the colony."

MISCELLANEOUS articles from ENGLISH Papers.

DOCTORS COMMONS.

Adultery of Mrs. Duberley with Gen. Gunning.

Monday, came on to be heard, the suit instituted by Mr. Duberley against his wife, to obtain a sentence of divorce, for adultery with General Gunning.

Dr. Nicholls, counsel for Mr. Duberley, opened the cause by stating the evidence examined in support of it.

Sarah Allen said, she lived as a wet nurse to Mr. Duberley, and in that capacity had great opportunities of observing her conduct and behaviour; she appeared to the witness to be a loose, abandoned, wicked woman; the several times had told the witness, that if any letters came from General Gunning directed to her, not to let Mr. Duberley know any thing about them; Mr. Duberley was a very fond, tender, and attentive husband.

Sarah Wilson said, she lived as a servant with Mr. Duberley, who was the best and most affectionate of husbands. The witness always considered Mrs. Duberley to be a lady of slight turn. General Gunning frequently visited her without the knowledge of Mr. Duberley.

Several other witnesses bore testimony to Mr. Duberley's being a kind and affectionate husband.

J. Andrews said, that about a year and a half ago, several letters passed between Mrs. Duberley and General Gunning, by means of the witness, totally without the knowledge of Mr. Duberley.

Evidence was then adduced to prove the criminal intercourse between Mrs. Duberley and the General.

There was several facts of adultry charged to have been committed on different days, and at different places. The first was on the 8th of January, 1791.—The second, on the 8th of August 1791, at Shields, at he house of Mr. Duberley, there, in his absence. The third, on the 26th of September, at the Plough at Clapham, in a back room called the Venus. The others were on the 27th and 28th of September, at Osborn's Hotel in Adelphi.

All the acts of adultery with General Gunning were clearly proved, excepting the first.

The defence of Mrs. Duberley was, that her husband had connived at the infidelity of which he complained, and had been the pander to his own dishonour.

This defence was attempted to be supported by the cross examination of Mr. Duberley's witnesses, some of whom had said, that several acts of levity happened between Mrs. Duberley and Gen. Gunning, in the presence of her husband, which were the subject of conversation among the servants, and followed them jocosely to call Mr. Duberley the cuckold!

In order to prove that this defence had no real foundation, Dr. Nicholls produced several striking passages in letters wrote by Mrs. Duberley to her husband, subsequent to the detection of her adultery with the General.

In the first of these letters are these words: "Take care of the offspring of our once mutual love—do not teach them to despise, but to pity their unhappy mother." She concludes by pronouncing herself the most penitent and wretched of human beings, and begs forgiveness of Mr. Duberley.

In the second she says, "Suffer the most penitent of women to address you—your conscience and your good conduct will always make you happy. Oh! pity me, I love you more than ever."

In the third she expresses herself thus: "The devil has undone me, and taken me from the bell of husbands. Condescend to send me a line, that I may pat it near my heart—God bless you."

In a fourth she says, "If you could but see my heart, you would pity me; and all my affections are returned to you ten fold."

In another letter she writes thus:—"Repentance and determination never to offend again, is all the atonement I can now make to you. Oh! pity me! suffer me to see my dear babes. I do not fail from a corrupted principle, but because my passions were stronger than my judgment. My prayers shall always be for your happiness."

After the learned council were heard on both sides, the Judge pronounced a sentence of divorce from bed and board.

The learned judge said, there was not the least foundation from the evidence, to suppose that Mr. Duberley had connived at the infidelity of his wife. The General was an aged man, loaded with infirmity, and by no means likely to awaken suspicion.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, August 15.

M. Merlin announced, that the Prussians had been driven from the town of Sterck, by Marshal Luckner. That the enemy while in possession of the town, had committed great excesses, that they had been connived by an emigrant who marked out certain victims, & the houses to be burned and pillaged; but this man had been taken, and is now in the prison of Thionville.

Great part of this day was taken up in deputations.

The Commissaries for forming the Camp of Paris, gave an account of their operations, and the Assembly assigned 500,000 livres to the Minister of War, who was charged to concert with the Municipality to prepare a camp for forty thousand men.

M. Montmorin's papers were seized; and he himself ordered to be arrested; but he had quitted Paris with his wife and children some days before.

August 17.

The citizens came up with an address, complaining of the slow proceeding of the Tribunals in judging the Prisoners of State. They said that if the Swiss Officers in particular were not speedily brought to trial, there would be a new insurrection; that the tocsin was ready to be rung. But the object of this Petition had been obviated by a decree which the Assembly had just made for the formation of a new jury taken from the Electoral Corps; and it was published from all the quarters of Paris.

New regulations for the National Assembly.

M. Tariot observed, that in difficult times nothing was more essential than to have the Legislative body always in a state of deliberation, he therefore moved a decree which the Assembly adopted in these terms.

All the deputies shall give in the several Sections where they dwell, the streets, and the number of the houses. The Commissaries of the hall shall print a list of these names and addresses; and in case of an extraordinary deliberation, notice shall be sent to each deputation, who will advertise the Deputies in their precinct.

A great number of papers found in the Thuillerie, more or less indicative of a Counter Revolution, was again read. A number of ways were proposed to make the people acquainted with these papers. They were ordered to be ranged according to their subjects, then printed, and read in every parish church, and at the head of every regiment.

The Disposition of the Armies.

A letter from Marechal Luckner was read; it contained nothing relative to the events of the march. The Marshal announces, that the towns of the frontier are on the point of being besieged, and that the fall into great on the assignats, that he desires the soldiers pay may either be in money, or if continued in assignats, that it may be increased.

A letter from a volunteer in the army of La Fayette, informed the Assembly, that the greatest pains were taken in that army to give an odious turn to the proceedings of the 10th, and to hear the soldiers misclaim against the Assembly.

A letter from General Dumouriez was more agreeable. He protests in it that he will alway, remain faithful to the sovereignty of the people. This letter is ordered to be printed, and sent to the departments.

M. Veroinond read a letter from Valenciennes, which gave the alarming intelligence that the Assembly's Commissaries were arrested in that city. A Courier arrived at the end of the sitting, which confirmed this intelligence.

AMSTERDAM, August 17.

The recent events in France have thrown all the sea of diversion in the United Provinces into confusion. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam it is much feared that several private fortunes are totally sacrificed, and that France will gradually find herself more and more unable to fulfil her pecuniary engagements with foreigners. As yet, however, the funds have not suffered.

M. de Maulde, Minister of France, having wished to depart on the 16th of August, for his Ordinary, with the grand pensioner, was induced to shut up his doors, on his being signified that he was no longer recognized as a Minister, since the suspension of the King of France. It is thought that the same conduct will be followed by all the other Powers, and that kingdom will thus have no Minister acknowledged on any side. It is further said, that the ship builders in Holland have prepared in haste all the vessels of War. It is uncertain whether the fleet shall put to sea, and as the English Ministers frequently seen in conference with the state Members of the Republic, it is concluded that Great Britain will likewise take a part in the attack of France for the establishment of the Throne.

As to the armies of Prussia and Austria, their Generals become very uneasy on the subject of desertion. They fear that a great part of the soldiers will join the French, when the action shall be about to commence. It is certain, that if the armies of Prussia and Russia shall experience great desertions, it will not be possible for the Sovereigns to form others.

LONDON, August 21.

It is now pretty certain that the refusal of Council on Friday night was to take part in the national disputes of France, unless it was resolved by the legislature in that kingdom to take away the life of the King of France; in which case, it is understood that both Holland and England would be ready to declare against the Revolution.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, July 28.

"*The armistice, which was the natural consequence of the accession of the King to the constitution proposed to Russia, has been formally published; the King, as commander in Chief of the forces of the Republick, and the Russian Minister, as being furnished with full powers from his Sovereign, respectively signed the order. Our two armies after having been put under the command of Generals, Chiefs of the Confederation of Targowic, are to separate, and the regiments return to their quarters. Fifty pieces of cannon, which made part of the artillery of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, have been brought back to Warsaw, where part of the troops are also returned. The Russians have also approached this capital, and already occupy the suburbs of Praguc. Our bravest generals, sent at the little good they can render their country, have retired, and the confident General Kaciczko has refused the rank of Lieutenant-General offered him by the King.*

"*Every thing announces that the fate of Poland must depend upon the weal of Russia; and a Diet is to be convened at Grodno to settle what is to be done.*"

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) September 7.

Wednesday last being a field day of the Charleston battalion of Artillery, that ancient corps was complimented with a very handsome standard by Miss Maria Stevens, daughter of Capt. Lieut. Daniel Stevens, of the same corps. On presenting the standard, to the officers appointed to receive it, that young lady delivered the following animated address.

"Gentlemen,

"The election I entertain for your ancient and respectable corps of artillery; and also when I reflect that many of you were the brave defenders of our country, were the protectors of the mothers and daughters of Carolina, during the late glorious struggle for independence—have led me to undertake the pleasing task, and as a mark of gratitude, to present you with a new standard; not doubting, that if again called forth into the service of your country, you will support it with honour, and defend it with your lives; and may that excellent motto thereon displayed, be your polar star, to lead you to certain victory."

To which address Major Edward Rutledge, as commandant of the battalion, made the following well adapted reply.

"It is with peculiar pleasure, Miss, that we accept your present. The fair daughters of America can best appreciate the services of their countrymen, and it is their approbation which must give lustre to our actions. The standard which we have received at your hands, shall be preserved with fidelity and defended with honour."

WINCHESTER, October 3.

Two traders of this town, who have stores in the territory of the United States south of the river Ohio, last week received letters from their agents there, from which we have taken the following extract.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 12, 1792.

"I am sorry to inform you of our present alarming situation—the five Chikamawga towns as well as the Creeks, have declared war against the United States, and the celebrated John Watts has marched at the head of 500 Warriors with the intent of committing depredations on some part of the frontiers, many imagine they are designed against this place, others Cumberland, Nashville is in the number. Last night a story, at a farm not more than nine miles from hence, was fired at.—The people at Nine Mile, which I left yesterday, are preparing to erect fortifications, as they are all on the frontiers of this country. We have nothing but rumoring and expresses, and War talks frequently. I was fortunately in Chota at the critical period of their declaring war; and discovering the resolt of their counsels, rode all night express, to give Governor Blount the information. The Governor immediately called the people of the country out for the defence of the frontiers. I must conclude, my friend, with a hope that Congress will relieve our helpless state, in doing which no time is to be lost.

FRENCH BROAD, Sept. 19, 1792.

"I have been informed that there are 600 Indians out against this part of the country—likewise, that they have killed two men, brothers, of the name of Gillespy, who lived on Holston, below Knoxville, and that Knoxville is evacuated."

CULPEPPER, Oct. 7.

"In the upper end of Culpepper, in the neighbourhood of the ragged mountain, on sunday evening last, was committed a most shocking murder by *Daniel Towell*, on the body of Nancy Clark, a young woman about fifteen years of age. This Barbarous outrage was done by Yowell in the presence of the young woman's mother, and several other people who could not prevent him from imbruing his hands in innocent blood. The young woman's mother at her seeing her daughter receive the first wound (by a knife) which was not mortal, attempted to rescue her daughter, if possible; tho' Yowell on her coming within his reach, gave her a fierce gash with the knife on her right cheek quite to the bone: He then, without hesitation, put an end to the young woman's existence, by cutting her throat in two places, and splitting her breast through into the bottom of her body; cut a gash across her right side which let out her entrails, and gave her several other wounds, which were mortal. The perpetrator of this heinous crime, immediately attempted to cut his own throat, in which he succeeded (as far as to cut his gullet and wind pipe, in which situation he now lays attended by a guard appointed by the sheriff, by order of the coroner, until he gets so far recovered, as to be removed from his own house to the county gaol."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18.

A gentleman at Fort Franklin, in a letter to his friend in Philadelphia, relates the following occurrence, which must impress the mind of the reader with a conviction that Complaisance and his nation very firmly adhere to the interest of the United States, notwithstanding the unprovoked enormities committed by some of our frontier banditti upon individuals of the tribe.

"*Not long before Complaisance left his nation to be the bearer of a pacific message to the hostile tribes—two Seneca men and a boy, on their return home from hunting, passed through one of the Genesee settlements. Having occasion to light their pipes, and not being supplied with materials which Indians generally carry for that purpose, they put down their bundles and went into a house where there were several men, and approached the fire. The foremost received a blow on the head of the neck from one of the villainous armed men, with an axe, which killed him on the spot. The other Indian fled, but not before he received a wound in one of his shoulders from the same person, who shut the door at his heels, and did not pursue him.*

"*The wounded Indian and boy continued their journey until the pain of the former called their attention. They dressed his wounds as well as they could, but the unfortunate Indian was struck by a snake of which accident he died.—Complaisance, on hearing this act of unprovoked cruelty, requested his warriors to remain quiet; and not to seek revenge; adding, however, that it was hard, when they were endeavouring to make peace for us, that they should be rewarded by unjustifiable conduct; and further, that he could govern his warriors and young men better than the United States could theirs.*"

DANBURY, October 6.

A melancholy accident happened lately in Horseneck. An only son of Mr. Jasper Mead, of that place, about four years old, was amusing himself by whipping the legs of a horse, which was tied to a post, when he received a kick from the animal which fractured his skull in such a manner, that on a perforation being made, the brains issued out. There was very little hopes of his recovery, when our informant left the place.

Mr. Connon informs us, that a gentleman of Hudson, in eleven months, had born by his wife five children, a mare had two colts, a cow had a calf with two tails, a ewe had five lambs, and a hen hatched two chickens from one egg.

We learn from Woodbury, that on the 26th ult. a young man by the name of Perry, was killed by the falling of a tub of sand; he was digging a well, had sunk it about 40 feet, the sand caved, and the tub fell upon his head, which deprived him of life at the age of eighteen years.

PROVIDENCE, October 13.

A correspondent at Boston has sent us the following

ANECDOTE.

A robbery was committed here sometime since, which was attended with a very singular circumstance. The thieves were arrested, tried, found guilty, and sent to the gaile; the goods could nowhere be found; however while one of the convicts was drinking, to his companions, he gave in French the following extraordinary toast: "*To the old man in the tomb.*"—A by slander took the hint, sent to the owner of the goods an account of it; a few tombs were rummaged and the goods found."

October 20.

By Capt. Taylor, from Surinam, we learn that a sloop belonging to Messi. Graves and Whiting, of this town, being on the coast of Africa, the Slaves on board (about 20 or 30 in number) taking advantage of the Captain being confined in the cabin by sickness, rose upon the crew and killed them all, except the mate and one hand, and then killed the Captain, and cut the sloop's cable, when she drifted on shore and was destroyed by the native.

PORTSMOUTH, October 13.

Arrived schooner Betsey, Capt. Ham, from Jacquemel, (St. Domingo)—he informs, that the blacks are still at war with the whites and mulattoes—that since the whites and mulattoes had made peace together, the negroes were much enraged, and killed all (without distinction) that came in their way, and that they had in their possession all the south part of the island, excepting a few forts near the sea, and to appearance, they soon would be in possession of the whole.

BOSTON, October 22.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois dated September 11.

"The fleet arrived this day at twelve o'clock, the new General (Desparbes) dined on board the Eole, man of war. The troops were under arms, in order to receive him: at 4 o'clock he first word he would not land until morning.

"At half past 5 o'clock, however he landed, and his landing was announced by the firing of cannon. The procession was dispersed, this was what he wished to avoid. He went to M. Blanchland's, who met him at the Camp de Mars. After resting for half an hour, we all went to the Colonial Assembly, the President, M. Danty expressed his regret, that the intended ceremony had not taken place on his arrival, and invited him for the next day to a feast with the Assembly and civil commissioners." M. Desparbes answered, that he would not hear of any feasts or ceremonies, that he was come to save the Colony, and he had more serious business to

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. Butler,

If you will be so obliging as to give the following place in your impartial paper, you will oblige a number of

WORCESTER ELECTORS,

WHO have agreed to vote for the following gentlemen, as candidates for seats in the next Congress viz:

For the Western District, *Samuel Henshaw*,
For the County of Worcester, *Jonathan Grout*,
For the County of Hampshire, *Samuel Lyman*,
For Berkshire County, . . . *T. Sedgwick*, Esqrs.

The above gentlemen are well known and there is no need of any comment upon their abilities.

BOB SHORT.

THE public are hereby acquainted, that in consequence of the late fire which destroyed the dwelling house of the subscriber, he has removed to the house of Mr. Timothy Mather a few rods west of his former situation, where he flatters himself he shall be able to accomodate all who are kind enough to call upon him. The Barn and stables being fortunately preserved, constant attendance is given where good fare may be had for horses as usual—His old friends are requested to call—every favour will be attended to with gratitude.

ASAHEL POMEROY.

Northampton, October 31, 1792.

ON Friday next we are called on to exercise the important Rights of Electing Representatives in Congress of the United States; in the course of contemplating the discharge of this duty a number of Gentlemen have been suggested to the consideration of the Electors, among whom none appear to me more deserving, or likely to obtain confidence of that sacred trust, than the following gentlemen, to wit.—Hon. *Theodore Sedgwick*, for Massachusetts, or three districts.—*Samuel Lyman*, Esq. for this or the third district.—*Jonathan Grout*, Esq. for the County of Worcester.—*William Lyman*, Esq. for the County of Hampshire.—And *Thompson J. Skinner*, Esq. for the County of Berkshire. This hint I am informed will give entire satisfaction to the district, and is generally supported.

An ELECTOR.