on thefe, as to fome articles, and prohibi-

Still it muft be repeated that friendly as rangements are preferable with all who ry into fech arrangements all the liberali re of the cafe will admit.

nature of the cale will admit.
France has, of her own accord, propoled agociations for improving, by a new treaty on fair and equal principles, the commercial relations of the two countries.
But here internal diffurbances have hitherto prevented the profession of them to effect, though we have had repeated affor ances of a continuance of the disposition

Propolate of friendly arrangement have been made on our part, by the prefent gor-ernment, to that of Great-Britain, as the good a footing in law, and a better in fact, than the most favored nation, they have not, as yet, discovered any disposition to have it meddled with.

We have no reason to conclude that friendly arrangements would be declined by the other nations, with whom we have fuch commercial intercourse as may ren der them important. In the mean while it would reft with the wildom of Congret to determine whether, as to those nation they will not forcesse exparte regulation on the reasonable presumption that they will concur in doing whatever justice and moderation, dictate should be done. TH: JEFFERSON.

On IMPRISONMENT for DEST, PUNISHMENT of DEATH.

From Barlow's Letter to the National Con

HE spiele of inviolability, as appli ed to the members of the aff or to any other officers of the flate, is wor-thy of reconfideration. But before it be again decided in the affirmative, you ough to take a general view of that interesting fubject of imprisonment for debt. It is a species of civil cruelty, which all modern vernments have borrowed from the Roman law, which confidered a debtor as man 18w, and committed the care of bis punishment into the hands of the creditor, lending the public prison as an infirument of private vengrance. It is a disgrace to the wildom of a nation, and can never be allowed in a well regulated flate. If no citizen could be arrefted or deprived of his liberty, for debt, there would be no need of making an exception in favour of the officers of government; and thus you would remove a diffinction which must always

appear unjust.

You will fearcely think that your 'duty is discharged so as to fatisfy your own sion from which the friends of humanity will anticipate a total regeneration of forciety until you shall have given a farther declaration on the fubject of criminal law All men of telection are agreed, that punishment in modern times have loft all proportion to the crimes to which they are annexed, even on the scale of barba-rous justice by which they were introduced. Few, however, have had the wildom to difcover, or the boldness to declare, th fe of the evil : and while we remain ignorant of the caufe, it is no won-der that we fall in finding the remedy. In the glooms of meditation on the mife-ries of civilized life, I have been almost led to adopt this conclusion, That fociety itfelf is the capfe of all crimes ; and, a fuch, it has no right to punish them at all. But without indulging the severity of this unqualified affertion, we may venture to fay, that every punishment is a new crime; the it may not in all cales be fo great would follow from amitting to punish.

There is a manifest difference between

ment was agreed to, and then the quemon
on the Report, as amended, being put, it
was adopted by the house.

A mediage was received by the Prefident of the United States, communicating
fundry papers relating to Algerine and
Spanishadiairs. These being consideratial,
when the reading was called for, the gal-There is a manifed difference between penilhment and corretion; the latter, among rational beings, may always be performed by infrections; or at most by fome genule species of referaint. But pour influence, on the part of the public, asifar from no order fource but a jealoufy of the penils. rom no other tonce but a jealouly of power. It is a confession of the inability of fociety, to protect itself against an igno-rant or refractory member. When there are factions in a state, contending for the supreme command, the pains insided by each party are farmary; they often pr their vengeance on each other, as a preven tion of expected injuries. Something very fimilar to this is what perpetually take place in every nation, in what is called a fate of tranquility and order. For gov-ernment has usually been nothing more than a regulated faction. The party which governs, and the party which reluctantly fubmits to be governed, maintains contin-ual conflict, and out of that conflict proceed the crimes, and the punishments, or more properly speaking, the punishments

When we fee the power of the nation

ent duties, for the first, and a fixed advance | feizing an individual, dragging him to a tribunal, pronouncing him worthy of death and theo going through the foleran formal ities of execution, it is natural to ale, what is the meaning of all this? It certainly means that the nation is in/a flate of civil war, and even in that barbarous flage of wer, when it is thought necessary to put all prisoners to death. In deciding the selfion, whether a particular criminal what is the nature of his offence? It has what is the batter or his ducace; it has nothing to do with the queflion; I would fimply enquire, what is the condition of the fociety? If it be in a state of internal peace, I would fay it was wicked and ab-ford to think of inflicting fach posifisment To plead that there is a necessity for the desperate remedy, proves a want of energy in the government, or of wildom in the

When men are in a flate of war, with th

enemy's bayonets pointed at their breafts or when they are in the heat of a Revolu-

trion, encompaffed by treafon, and tormen ted by corruption, there is an apology fo human flaughter; but when you have e

tablished a wife and manly

annihed a wife and many government founded on noral fenfe, and invigorate by the calighrened reafon of the people exit not be follied by that timid vengeauch which belongs only to the people

which belongs only to tyrants and ulurpers
i could with that your confliction migh

declare, not merely what it has already de clared, that the penal code thall be reform ed, but, that within a certain period after

the return of peace, the punishment of death shall be abolished. I ought likewife to enjoin it on the Legislative body to for-ten the rigour of punishments in general, until they shall amount to little more than

a tender paternal correction. Whoever will look into the human heart and exam

ine the order of nature in fociety, must be convinced, that this is the most likely method of preventing the commission of

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES. Monway, December 23.

M. D'Orr, from Kentucky, appeared,
was qualified, and took his feat in

A petition from the invalid pentioners

and one from John Maffy, a ferjeant in th

late American army, were read, and reter-

The speaker laid before the hoose a let-

ering an efficient of the appropriations ne-

printed.

The house, according to the order of the day, proceeded to read the communications from the fectetary of war, relative to the Indian affairs, and continued until the hour

Sondry petitions were read and referred.

The peaker than read the leveral orders of the day. On motion of Mr. Smith, (S. C.) the honfe proceeded in the confideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the canfe of John E. Van Allen, one of the litting members from the Sun of Newyork. The motion before the

of Newyork. The motion before the

mitted; this motion being put, was neg

mittee; mis monoto eeing hui, was negarreed. He was then moved; That the report be accepted. The Report was again
read by the Speaker.
After confiderable debate, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Lee, the fubflace of which is, that the allegations of

the petitioner do not flate any corruption or irregularity in the election, on the par

of John E. Van Allen, according to the law of the flate of Newyork, and there fore that he is duly elected; this amendment was agreed to, and then the question

leries were cleared. [The proceedings of Wednesday we have

THUISDAY, December 26-

Sundry peritions were read, and refer

Mr. Van Allen after observing, the

of adjournment.
Tuesday, December 24.

ter from the fecterary of the treafory, cov

at war.

pation.

rimes.

he honfe.

red to the fecretar

aridavit. It having been observed by Mr.
Lee, that the object of Mr. Van Allen was
fully enswered by the communications
which had been read. A petition was read from Ahraham Trigg complaining of illegal and nowarantable proceedings to the election of Francis Prefof Virginia—This petition was referred to the committee of elections.

take any order from them. The scading of the affidavirs was waved,

A memorial from the infoeffors of the election of the town of Stephentown was then read, complaining of a milreprefenta-tion of their conduct, by the petition of Mr.

Van Ranffelear—this being read on motion of Mr. Lee, it was voted that leave be given to withdraw the petition and the

On a motion that the honfe (honfe) refoly itfelf into a committee of the whole, on the confidential communications from the Pref ident of the UnitedStates. Mr. Boudino moved that the galkries flould be that dur-ing the difeution of this bufing s—this mo ion being put was agreed to-and the the whole-the galleries were closed.

FRIDAY, December 27.
Mr. Heister of Pennsylvania appeare as qualified and took his feat.

Mr. Sperborne prefented the petition of Eliphale Ladd, of Newhampshire, praying Eliphale Ladd, of Newhampfhire, praying that bonds given for the duties on fundry goods, taken from a thip which was wrecked ome time ago, at Plymouth, Maffachuletts may be cancelled or given ap-read and referred to a feleft committee, with infructions to prepare and bring in a bill.

Mr. Hancock prefented the perition

fundry inhabitants refiding on the fouth fide of James River, Virginia ; praying for the effablishment of a Post to facilitate the communication of intelligence through that quarter of the State—read and referred to the committee on the Post Office bill.

Mr. Sherburne prefeated the petition of Thomas Manuing, flating that a brig of which he was the owner, was chartered in the Westpladies to carry Soldiers to France; when the veffed had delivered her freight he applied for payment of his contrast—but after repeated applications, he could obtain nothing but affiguats, which were at 50 per cent, difcount, and which he refused to receive: He therefore prays for redrefs in the premifes from Congress-laid on the

rable.

A motion was made for going into a committee of the whole, on the fubject which was under confideration yefferday.

Mr. Nicholas observed, that he hoped

the bufinels would be taken up without flutting the galleries, and alledged the appearances of yellerday, in favour of its pro

icty. Mr. Boudinot was of a contrary opinion Mr., Isoudinot was of a contrary opinion.
The rule of the house was adverted to,
with which Mr. Boudinot's opinion coincided. Several members fooke in dispersbuggin of it. Mr. Boudinot, in favour of
two the well, that when the reasons for it
were fully known, he did not doubt but that

were tolly know, a chain and could be the it would appear to be a wife regulation. Mr. Madison opposed it, principally on the ground of its being inconsistent with the Rights of a Republick, and derogatory to the majety of the forered—that a supposition of the having no secret, cannot arise from the store of a republican government.

That the duty of the President, with

whom are properly deposited the secret transactions of the Union, may lead him to delegate those secrets to the members of the hoste, and the soccess, fasety and energy of the government, may depend on keep

og those inviolate. That the people have interests as well as That the people have interest as well as rights, & tout it is the drup of the Legisla-ture to take every possible measure to pro-mote those interests; whereas a publick distribution of those feerest transactions would tend to factifiee those interests, and deprive

government of all foreign information.

The motion for going into a committee of the whole on the Algerine buliness was catried, and the galleries were thereupon

MONDAY, December 30.

A bill to provide for the renewal of loft certificates, was read a fecond time, and nade the order of the day for Thursday next. Ordered that 150 copies be prin

The petition of HatfieldWhite, prefenter the Secretary of War.

The petition of Sarah Brown, prefented by Mr. Rutherford, was read and laid on

Mr. Hunter prefented the petition of John Alberton, which was read and refer-ted to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Nicholas moved for a reconfideration

the rule of the house, which provides for closing the galleries during the discus-fiom of confidential communications from the Prefident of the United States.

Some debate enfeed on this motion. It lefs fervice than afual.

ing, as he did not fee that the house could was urged in its support that the rule to oppredively on the option with them to determine when option with them to determine whether was proper to clofe the doors on a particular occasion or not. Every communication denominated "confidential" imposed to denominated "connection in policy to ceffity on the hoofe for clofing the door. It had been faid that the committee on de-roles might report so alteration in this pa-ticular role. In answer to this, it was used that the committee might not be rest to report for fome time; in the inten-that no necessity existed for the hoose ha that no occeffity existed for the houle intiing their deliberations hampered by this
role, which might be referred by this
role, which might be referred to foreign onnextons; it was obferred; these are of
commercial nature, and therefore consintications relative therein, ought to be made
as publick as possible; for the poule a
large are generally and immediately encerned. Against the motion it was that
operation of the role—that until the lost
experienced such incompressions to an
experience that many the lost
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the such as t experienced fuch inconvenience to repe which in the nature of things is cride founded on propriety, betrays a verland in the publick councils, that may be pu-ductive of pernicious confequence. To utility of the role was expaniated on reference to various objects of a feerer onfidential nature—it was observed, the pendent of all connexion with other tries—the role was negatory; but whe one of the nations of the earth, and he very important interests to confole, in a lation to their concexion with faring countries—it follows of course, that we countract—It follows of counts, that my important fector way exist, and the government may be deprived of the medidication from their foreign agent, should all fecurity be removed for the fafe keeping of considential concentrations. It was observed, that the congress of the fact was the fact of the fact o ion of this country with foreign autom involved other confiderations than the of a commercial nature.

The motion, after fome forther remark was varied to as to amount to an ame ment only of the rule— the purport of the confe at liberty to difcols confidential co nonfe at liberty to a meaning fee proper, amendment was agreed to.

Mr. S. Smith, of the committee on

retition of Andrew G. Francis brought report—the fuhltance of which is, it be Secretary of the Treafury had confine refuled payment of the warrants prefe by the petitioner fince May laft,—and tary, the committee made particulu is quiry into the charge against him refed ing the porchase of the annuity of Baro Glaubeck, and report, That it is whally liberal and groundless.

A further report from the commine elections respecting the returned Memb was read.

It was then moved that the com the whole House should be discharged for any further confideration of the common cations received from the Prefident refer ing the affairs of Spain—this motion w

agreed to.

The quefition then was, whether the geleries listed be open during the diletaof the Algeriae butinets—44 were in fave
of the affirmative, 45 in the negative.
The Hoofe refolved title! into a count
to the second s tee, and the galleries were cleared.

French Republicans Successful BRUSSELS, Officher 18. Head Quarters, at Pont, Off, 12, &1 NOHTING new has transfeired. enemy has attempted to recomoite country, with a firing body of men-did not diffurb our advance guards.

right wing and center, to retrest

which was the canfe of its being of fo

O'Rober 14. The enemy are advanta with all their forces rowards our amy observation, and have possed themsels between the forces of Mormal and Ber mont, Several triffing skirmishes taken place between the advanced gas.

Ottober 15-By break of day,

The fame day, in the afternoon. French army were feen moving is to firing columns, and provided with a gen er proportion of cavalry, than ufual. The moved in various directions, and held advantage of our advanced polit, were drove in. The woods and which protected the enemy, in from rear, prevented our charging then, bindred them from disposing of their merous artillery. A very brisk estade enforced, in which the artillery of sand fereral men.

This day a junction was formed by the enemy had an advantage over out their number: Nevertheless, we pro-their advancing, and even forced

We took in the action 12 pieces of can-pas; and took and killed feveral bundred that in the left wing was formershat bro-man and could not be fallied, without

ACTION NEAR MAUBEUGE. An attion near this place had been ex-pected for feveral days.—It began on the 14th at 6 o'clock in the evening, and con tinged until 7 o'clock, in the evening of the 15th-presenting a scene of carnage alm unparallele d. After this bloody action the Imperial troops were obliged to rever over the river Sambre, and raife to block

ade of Maubeuge.

The imperial forces before Maube amount, it is faid, to between/60 and 80,000 men; those of the French under Geo. Jourdan, the successor of Houchard, amount to between 100 and 130,000 men!

Queen of France beheaded ! O S T E N D, October 15.
The Queen of France was brought to
trial on the 14th inft, and frood charged with having foundered away the finance of the flare, and fent over to the Emperor of Germany feveral millions to make war against the Firnch nation, ad. To have confinired seasons the liberty of the people. 3d. To have endeavoured to flarve the people in 1789, 4th. To have excited the millioers on the 3th and 6th of October at Verhalles. 5th. To have, in concert with Bailly and La Fayette, maligared the partiols at Champ de Mars. 6th. To have ordered the Swifs guards to fire of the propose the 10th August, 7th. To have loft the duty of a mother in with her form.—Her trial lasted from with her form.—Her trial lasted from f Germany feveral millions to make wa with her fon.— Her trial lafted from the 14th until the thin; when the was found guilty of the feveral charges, condemned and executed the 17th October, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The town of Lyons by a decree is order

ed to be definyed; except the paper houl-es, manufactures and mann des arte; on the specifies the town flood, a pillar will be erected, upon which, in large letters

will be written.

LYONS REBELLED AGAINST LIBERTY THE SECOND YEAR OF THE REPUBLICK.

AUGUSTA, November 16. AUGUS IA, November 10.

Extrait from the Jummal of the Haufe of
Representation.

SATURDAY, November 9.

M. Walkins from the committee to
whom was referred that part of bis

excellency the governour's communica-tion, which relates to the proceedings of the impreme court of the United States in a fait; Robert Farquhat's executor, against the flate of Georgia, together with the attorney general's opinion thereon; brought in a regeneral's opinion thereon; brought in port, which being read, is as follows:

That an act of the legislaure of the flate ought to be passed, declaratory of the resumed sovereignty thereof.

That an address of the respective legisla-

tores of the feveral flates of the union thould forthwith be made, with the energy and decision becoming the legislature of a free and Republican state, requesting their con-currence in a proposal for an explanatory mendment to the conflitution of the Unit ed States, in the fecond fection of the third

article.

And that the proceedings therein be transmitted by his excellency the godnour, or otherwise, as the legislature and direct, to the fenature and expression the most of this flate in Coopress, arging in the most polyred manner the faid fenature and reprefertatives, to the every means in their power to obtain a freedy retification of the laid proposed amendment, in the man-

ner pointed out by the faid conflitation

ner pointed out by the faid contitution.
And the paragraphs of the report being
again read, were, on the quefficing feveralby our thereon, agreed to by the hoofe.
Ordered, That the committee heretofore appointed in take under confideration
the state of the failed may. the papers & documents of the fishied matter of the foregoing report, be a commit-tee to prepare and report a hill, conform-able to the fift lection of this report; that the faid committee do also prepare and remion, to be adopted by this legislature in relation to the fame.

WEDNESDAY, November 13. Mr. James Jones of Burks, from the committee appointed to prepare and report a bill, to be entitled" an aft to pre-City.

The Sth inft, a fire broke out in Balti went the importation of negroes into this flate, and for other purposes therein men-tioned," reported the Isme which was received and read the first time.

BALTIMORE, January 1. On Sunday laft, arrived in Patapico river, the brig Henrietta, Capt. Honr, to days from Havre de Grace, and 63 fro Torbay. Capt. Hunt informs that at the time of his arrival at Havre, affigures were at discount of from eight to ten for one; but that, before he failed, they had rifes to to manual been informed, at discount of from eight to ten for our; ten acream, evaning in great force, but that, before he failed, they had fifen to the standard the first three; and that the people—there—enjoyed—four days before he failed, a vefiel had \$1 la confequence of which the Prince—universely—transpullity—that previous arrived there from fome part of Great Bri-

to his leaving Torbay, the British grand fleet had failed, with 16,000 had forces on board, among which are to regiment of French and Combined armier, in which board, among which are to regiment o dragoous; defication unknown,

bis kingdom are to be fet free, and the A

gerines not to moleft any of them in furnitation at few; and this government has appointed a convoy to protect the fifteen American

they will proceed home free from the Al gerines. So that the apprehensions we were under, in the first instance, are now

to any of your velicle coming to this por

NEW-YORK, January 8.
Recent accounts from the West-Indie

fare, that in purfusace of the Eritifi King

rican veliels, that have any connection with the French Islands,

the French Hands.
Yesterday artised here from Cape Nichola Mole, Capt Meech, in the februanet
Polly, which place he left the 10th of Decraber, who inform, That all the French
West India Islands, except Cape Francoi,
and Auxoryse, were in the possession of
the British—That some time before he
foliate some Nicola Male.

"We flatter outselves that tometong important will take place in the Weft-Indien. Twenty regiments and a fitting fleet are on their palfage there. No more English Packer age to New-York. The October Packer arrived a few days paft as the part of t

Ir is alfo faid, that when the victorios

republican army entered Lyons, the royal ifh (thole who would fell their country, t tyrants) fell facrifices to the rage and in dignation of that incenfed body who have

and their fervile minions, or die in the con

telt. Reports forther fay, that 60,000 me

my under Gen. Cartanx, in the fiege

and marched from thence, to join the ar

HARTFORD, January 20.
A gentleman from New-York has fa
wound us with a paper printed Laff Thurf
day evening, from which we have copied
theyfollowing very
IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

EXPRESS dispatched from CitizenGener at Philadelphia, to Citizen Hanterive, The Duke of York is taken with his

whole army: Toulon is re-taken with every fhip which were in the port & harbor All this my dear fellow-citizen, has been

amounced to the Congress, nor officially but as certain: the Congress could no flay in their fitting—the whole peopleir Philadelphia are in the greatest joy; and compliments and faltations are coming to

e from every part. It appears to meces

tain, that this news was brought in by the veffel fent to France by the Prefident, Let our friends know this news—and let

s cry out together, Five la Republique.
(Signed) GENET.
(Copy) HAUTERIVE, Conful

(Copp) HAUTERIVE, Confol.
Left Wednelday Evening, a Paper-Mill
was contained by fire at Springfield. It
contained a quantity of Stock, and was
owned by Mr. Nathaniel Patten, of this

more, by which accident 8 dwelling houles, and c flores, were confumed. Among

of flour and 4000 bulbels of cora. The whole of the lotter furting by this dread

ful conflagration, are efficiented at upward of 15,000.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.

Capt. Andrews, of this port, who arrived bere last evening from St. Euflatia, at

orn to rid France of crowned robber

Helifas, and will return from t

infractions, the English capture all Am

hips now bete to a certain latitude

carly removed in there is little

the latter had been defeated, with the lafe of 14,000 men killed. He says that the Dake of York, was reported to have been wounded in the action: But this does not PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13. Tefferday arrived in this port, the he Brandywine Miller, Man, from Lifes Brandravine Miller, Man, from Lagon. The fellowing intelligence is received by correspond with Capt. HALLET's account from Oftend, unless we presume a second action to have taken place, which we have Extract of a letter from John Bulkeley and Son, of Lifton, to a mercantile house

no right to suppose has been the cafe.
Capt. Andrews further informs, that the Judge of Admirally had the afferance to produce Gen. Walnington's Proclamation, as authority for condenning some Lifton, 28th Od. 1793We have the pleasure to fay, we do not find that the Algerines have exptured a finale. not find that the Algerioes have exputred a fingle American, numbers having zerived here, at Oporto, Cadie, Bilhoz, &ru, and it is with infinite plesfure we requisit you, that the truce in question was more the refult of an unexpected even, than any fludded plan of this cabinet, who, fo fast from appurving of the confequences have taken medions to protect your trade, and have affually dispatched a frigate, in the fiquadrom in the bay of Gibralter with orders to examine at fas every prize, and all that thall be found bound to the ports of this hey demand to be fast free, and the Alpentine found in his velled, though this ide was thisped for a British illand; politely observing, "There you regue, your President condemns you."

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 22. Extrail of a letter from a gentleman Newport.

"A young man, by the name of Daviel.

Allen, jon.who failed for the Indies about three years ago, with Capt. Jacob Smith, 1922. The effects contained in his cheft, 1922. The effects contained in his cheft, are lodged at Mr. John Bowark firm in Frovidence, where his friends may obtain them, by making anolication. It is defirthem, by making application. It is definsole that this information thould be pub-lifted in the publick papers, as it is not certainly known where the parents refided, it is find, by one, they belonged to althany, by another to Springfield, and by a third that his father kept a publick honse near the springs of Saratoga."

John and Calvin Burr, O NCE more inform all those subs are in-debted to them, that unless there are I debted to them, that unity tower ar-curate and notes, are feetled before, or out the fifteenth day of February next, that mo-thing but Cajb will be received in payment, and that as form on the lowe will permit. Wortbington, fan. 17.1794-

WE the fabferibers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon, Judge of Probate for the County of Hampfaire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the efface of ZIMAI DIREand Auxcayes, who me time before he failed from Nicola Mole; a report prevaled that Auxcayes had been haid in after. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Novagetia, to bit friend in this city, dated Nyounder 27.

We flatter outlelves that formething the Mole and wore, late of Conway, decarled, repre-leased infolvent. (Eleven meaths from the 5th of November 1aft, being allowed by the Judge, for the creditors to bring in and fupport their claims.) Do heteby give notice that we full attend find buf-outs at the dwelling house of Mr. PETER. CLARKE, in Conway, on the fecond Monday, of March and September next, from two to fix o'clock, P. M. on each

from two to fix o'clock, P. M. on each of find days.

OLIVER ROOT, DAVID CHILDS, Com'rs.

ALL Perfons indebted to faid effare are requefted to water immediate payment to ABAGAIL DINSMORE, Administration. Conway, Jan. 6, 1794.

R UN away from the Subferiber, on the 13th day of May laß, SILAS THAYER, an apprentice boy, between 18 and 19 years old, black hair, blue eyes, lark complexion had on when he went a mix'd colour'd coar, with dark brown acket and overalls. I do hereby forbid all perfors harbouring or trufting faid boy
—whoever will take up faid raw a way,
and return him to his mafter, shall have a
handfome reward.

JONAH WILLIAMS Golben, Jan. 15, 1794-

## ANDREW WOOD

INFORMS by enfowers that No. 384,...

I compleated his last yearter, and as he has retrieved but a small serties of his pay for the same of most sertieved but to fine he most carnelly intrast; them to make speedy payment. Those that are inthe lame, beings corruptly currant toom in make freely apprent.—They that are in-dibted for fix worths and more are informable, that the repeated calls of the Printer, on for pay, makes it requifite that he found to crive bit you immediately—Those and to not comply with this realizable reports, are informed, they must exped, without further natice, to receive fomething " in the name of the Commonwealth-Greeting."

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the tath of Nov. laft, a two years old MARE COLT, a light boy, with a large white firipe in her face, with three embite feet truts and paces, and supposed to be with fact. Whoever will take up faid Colt, and hal. Whoever will take upjain woil, and return her to the jubicriber, or give infor-mation where he may find her, shall receive all necessary charges.
SAMUEL BLACKMAN.

Pittsfield, Jan. 13, 1794.

TAKEN by miffake between Middle-town and Hadley, acast, supposed to contain DRY GOODS. The owner may have it by applying to COOK & LOCK.

Hadley, Jan. 20, 1794-

Mr. Van Alten arter obteving, ma-though the Houfe had decided on the legal-ity of his election, yet as the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Van Rauf-felear conveyed fome reflections on his [Mr. Van Allen's] character, and being now in peffedion of feveral affidients, which and he funpoled, remove every injuri ous imprefion, if any exited, from the minds of the members, respecting his con-duct; he wished they might be read for their impuration. The clerk then read one of the affida vits, and was proceeding, when Mr. Firz.

The efforts of the brave Majors Stein a The distrate of the brave Majora Stein and Meldings, greatly contributed to repair Medicings, greatly contributed to repair the difforter. Major General Count Belbergride, rendered great fervices on the right-gride, rendered great interpidity, as also Count Rousroy, who directed the artillery, who was to the center of the artillery, who was in the center of the artillery, who was in the center of the artillery, who was in the center of the artillery, who has maintained, by, his taleats and interpidity, the reputation of an excellent General.

The enemy having retreated to their for-

General.

The enemy having retreated to their for-ser position; we did not think it product to parfect them; we expelt to be attacked tin to morrow.

O Bober 16 - This morning there was errat fog, and as foon as it cleared up, we perceived the enemy advancing in the fame directions as the day before; but they were restorted by feweral lines of fresh troops, is very large numbers, and which apport of the centre, and the left wing. The fire and the artillery was most tremendous the hole day on both sides, and it was seconded by that of the mosquetry, which was not lefs quick, and our centre as well as ed by that he to build active as well as out right wing, were kept entire, but the left was braken. This accident necessitated ade movement, which is did no retrograde movement, which it did no reform but flowly, but not without taking perform hat flowly, but not without taking mine pieces of camoon more from the com-my, but the railing of the flege of Manbengu was a necessary confequence of it. It was commanded by prudence, in order to preme the accidents which might have relak from a division of our force, which room a division of our rate, water recreated in the night from the 16th to fe 17th in the best order, and withou

er lols. The army of the fiege repalled the rive Smbre, near Beaumont and Requignes The army of observation passed over nea Rolfieres and Pont; and we now occupy deletihank of that rivers. We cannot exrul the valour of our troops, having been 48 hours under 17ms, without taking the 12mm rulhwent, and having to contend with very numerous enemies.

Our lofs in killed, and wounded, and

Our lofs in Killed, and wounded, and mine, may a mount to 3000 men, among whom are many officers. The lofs of the empt is estimated as double at least.

Belides the action which took place at the great Army, Lieut. Gen. Benjowsky; who companded a detachment at Read-

mout, was stracked by a body of food men, paring been informed of the march of hit column, dispatched a division of in-marry, and another division of light borse to meet the enemy; thus onited, they at-trated the enemy vigoroully, and forced them to flight, after taking ten pieces of

then p nigot, and then cannot them felves on this de; when Major Beffer, having bem reinforced with two dividions of infatty, and two pieces of artillery, again stacked the enemy. Our troops attacked with fixed bayonets, and obtained a comare victory over the enemy. / We tool random versions of the took of nion; and cut up about 400 men. On

The Prince of Ashalt Kothen, who was quited to be killed, was wounded, and i

I predamed is taken prifoner.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

At day break on the 15th inflant the french attacked with vigour the advanced with vigour the advanced. ds of the Imperial ar ods of the Imperial army, towards Soffig of, Leval, St. Remy, Chaoffee, Doorlers Plannes, Varigates and Aibe. The action lifed very nearly the whole day. The en-ery were defeated on every fide, and drive to to the hedges of Avelnes. The Austrian bafe performed wonders; and those com-maded by Gen. Bellegarde, contributed graily to the foccess of the Imperial arms. In the wording, Gen. Clairfayt purford the entry, from whom he took 12 pieces of campo and feveral waggons, and 400 prif-caen. The killed and wounded on our

mon of the enemy, to the number of bein pieces of cannon, advanced from their currented camp at Rouff, and attacked a bay of our troops near Cerfontaine; but they were divien away with the lofs of one of artillery, three waggons, 24 horf

by wader the Doke of York, with the and imperial ermy. The moment is a with important events.

We have this moment been informed,