to conduct the measures they think themselves justified in pursuing towards the neutral powers, as to render them as little detrimental to our commerce as the state of warfare existing in Europe will admit; and, on complaint of some irregularities committed by British privateers, he requested me to select some instances where the evidence is clear, in order for criminal prosecutions to be instituted against the offenders, in which he promised the fullest support of the law officers of the crown, and I am now endeavouring to fix upon some strong cases where our evidence may be sufficient to ensure conviction. I believe it to be the desire, both of government and of the people in general here, to be upon good terms with us; but the line of conduct pursued to the neutral powers, in which I do not perceive any symptoms of relaxation, cannot but create dissatisfaction. From the department of State I generally obtain explicit answers on such subjects as they are competent to decide; but where references are made thence to other departments, which is very frequently the case, the delays are very great, especially in the business with the admiralty."

Truly extracted from the original, 22d Jan. 1794.

GO. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

September 3d, 1793.

Ordered,

That freight and reasonable expences shall be allowed to all masters of neutral carrier ships, and be a charge upon the cargoes whether condemned, or restored or ordered for further proof of neutral property—provided always, that no malafides, or prevarication shall appear, or be justly presumed, or suspected on the part of any neutral master, and that such neutral master shall make oath that such freights are not already paid for, or engaged for to be paid, by the owners of the said cargoes, in view of every event or otherwise. Demurrage shall be allowed & considered as reasonable expence, only in cases where the ship shall be pronounced to have been unjustly seized and brought in for adjudication or bulk broken, and his majesty's instructions disobeyed, or where there has been actual and wilful damage done, and misusage of persons or property by the captor, or when the time of detention for the purpose of undelivery of the cargo, or repairing such damage, shall exceed the time specified in the charter party, or when the neutral master shall not refuse or neglect to take away his ship upon bail offered to be given by the captors, for freight, and reasonable expences.

That where the value of corn and naval stores sold to his majesty shall be decreed to be paid to any neutral claimant, the owner in cases where such corn, provision, and other naval stores, by any treaty or particular stipulation shall be held to be not contraband, & so not confiscable, the captor who shall have brought in such privileged ships and cargoes, in consequence of his majesty's orders and instructions, and who shall have given bail to be answerable upon undelivery of the same, freight and reasonable expences in case that any shall be allowed, shall be discharged from his bail, but that the freight and such reasonable expences shall be decreed to be added to the price of the cargo, and paid for by his Majesty to the neutral owners in cases of restitution, and in cases of condemnation, shall be added in like manner, to the price of the cargo, and paid to the captor by his Majesty.

Freights, and reasonable expences, where captors and claimants cannot agree shall be referred to be settled by the deputy register, and merchants appointed by the court; the report nevertheless shall be subject to revisal by order of the court, upon objection made by either party.

A true copy of the original, January 22, 1794.

GO. TAYLOR, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

[To be continued.]

At a public meeting of the Citizens of Savannah, held by adjournment, at the Filature, on Wednesday the eighth day of Jan. 1794.

The Hon. Nathaniel Pendleton, *in the chair:*

Resolved, That we view them as one of the greatest privileges of free citizens publicly to express our disapprobation of the measures of government, when we conceive them to be conducive to improper ends, and influenced by improper motives: so on the contrary, we conceive it equally our duty to express our approbation of great and extraordinary acts, which have been the result of constant vigilance and prudent precautions for national safety.

Resolved, That among the great and good acts of our first magistrate, we are particularly induced to express our warmest thanks and faithful approbation of the wise and judicious measures adopted during the recess of congress, to prevent their turn to embrace at their great objects, the honour, dignity, and true interest of America: and we feel a particular pleasure, that after a public investigation, those acts have received the fullest approbation of both houses of congress.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be the genius of true republicanism, to give equal liberty, and we were. That this liberty, can only be enjoyed where the laws are supreme, and are respected. That the attempt of Citizen Genet, the French ambassador, to enlist and raise an armed force, under French pay, within the jurisdiction of the United States, would if not early checked, have a direct tendency to a total subversion of our laws and government, and the equal liberty of the citizens. That acts of this kind are contrary to the laws of nations, and repugnant to the principles of every good government.

Resolved, That while we express a just sense of the indignant conduct of the French ambassador, towards the American government, we at the same time declare we entertain a sincere gratitude and attachment to the French nation.

Resolved, That in the present crisis of European politics we are of opinion it is the true interest of America to remain at peace—to observe a strict adherence to the faith of treaties on our part and with firmness to demand a reciprocal conduct from other nations.

Resolved, That although we deprecate war, as one of the greatest evils that can befall a nation, and that an appeal to arms ought to be the dernier resort of a republican government, it becomes the United States to be prepared in this last extremity, to assert and protect their rights against the encroachments or insults of any foreign nation whatsoever.

NATHANIEL PENDLETON, *Chairman.*

Of the RIOTS in BRISTOL, ENGLAND,

Extract of a letter, dated September 30.

"UPWARDS of 10,000 persons being assembled on Bristol bridge and its avenues, it was settled that the riot act should be read, and afterwards to place constables at the Toll houses to take the tolls. So polite, indeed, was one of the aldermen, that he turned collector himself, and pulled a coachman from his box, who was not within 100 yards of the bridge. The coachman had recourse to his whip, and actually gave his Worship a good drubbing before they conducted him to Bridewell. This happened about nine o'clock in the evening—his Worship carried a dark lanthorn with him. The mob continued till 11 and then dispersed.

"This morning the mob assembled again, and the constables came to take toll—At twelve o'clock the riot act was read again and upwards of 100 soldiers, with bayonets fixed, were placed at the Toll house, and any person having given out "no toll," was immediately conducted to Bridewell.

"The inquest have set on John Abbot the man killed on Saturday night, and have brought in their verdict wilful Murder, by a person or persons unknown. Great numbers pass to-day without paying toll, and the greatest part of the constables absent themselves from this disagreeable business.

"The Kingswood colliers are expected in town every hour, and they threaten to set fire to the bridge, and release the French prisoners out of Stapleton prison, near this city.

Extract of another letter, October 1.

"I am extremely concerned to write you of news which is shocking to every feeling mind. Every thing remained tolerably quiet all the afternoon of yesterday; but at six o'clock the Magistrates (to make the people's mind easy) called off the military, loosed the chain of the bridge, and ordered that during the night no toll should be received.

"As soon as the soldiers were dispersed, the mob assembled, burnt the new posts to which the chain was affixed, and burnt every thing in the Toll-house. The civil Magistrate then came down, and read the riot act; but the populace still continuing outrageous, the soldiers were again collected and were insulted, and interrupted in their way to the bridge. Remonstrances were again used, but to no effect; the mob continuing to assault them with oyster-shells and stones. The officers paraded the streets, exhorting the inhabitants to withdraw from their doors and windows, as the troops would be obliged to fire. Powder was first fired, and then grape shot in the air.

"The rioters then bid them defiance, and the fatal command was given to fire with ball. About 15 persons were left dead upon the spot, and the adjacent houses were much damaged by the firing. The wounded are now known to be upwards of 50; two of whom, reputable tradesmen, died this morning (a Mr. Powel, a baker, in Castle-Street, and a Mr. Jones, brush maker, in Maryport-street.) Twenty five men and 15 women were carried to the Infirmary this morning, and they are continuing to bring in more. Two of them are since dead, and more dying. Several amputations of legs and arms have taken place. I tremble so that I can scarce hold my pen.

"Mr. ——has just come from the Infirmary where he saw the wounded. The soldiers were obliged to fire in their own defence, being beset by a mob of 12,000 people, among whom I am sorry to say, are many respectable characters. The soldiers are so harrassed that Lord Bateman has written to the War-Office for a reinforcement of horse and foot, some of whom are expected here to night. The French prison here has been doubly guarded, as threats have been thrown out, that the Sans Culottes shall be liberated. Mr. Daubney, our late member, has been very active in doing his endeavors to suppress the riot. The mob vow vengeance against him. He has fought most bravely, and has got two or three scars from the blows he has received.

"The City, at the moment of my writing, is in the utmost consternation; and no toll has been collected this day. Many people were wounded, whom curiosity only led into the streets; and one of these, who is since dead in the infirmary, was a stranger from a distant part of the country.

"The soldiers are so threatened, that they have orders not to walk about singly. Lord Bateman has a very large guard to escort him about; which is no more than what is prudent.

Extract of another private letter.

"This is the last letter you will receive from me, I hope, or a late unfortunate business.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that peace is again restored. One party of the horse is arrived, and two of the foot; but I trust there will be no further need of their assistance. The citizens have agreed to raise the money that is wanted for the bridge; and notice was yesterday given, (Oct. 4.) that the toll should be taken off. The populace threaten some individuals who were active in the business, but I hope that will soon be forgot. The mob broke all the windows of the Guildhall and Council-house on Tuesday, in the night, but that has been overlooked. Several people are dead of their wounds since Tuesday."

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January* 27.

MR. Giles presented the memorial of citizen William Frederick Aff, of Fredrickburgh, in the State of Virginia, which being read, imported, that he had been possessed of a method that would lessen the insurance on houses from fire, and requested that a committee might be appointed to examine the principles of this invention. A committee of five members were accordingly appointed.

Sundry other petitions were read, one refused, and others ordered to lie.

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report, respecting the removal of any judge who may be disqualified through infirmity or any other cause, from discharging the duties of his office. The committee recommended, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the removing the causes now pending in the district court of the State of Newhampshire, into the circuit court of that State: They also recommended that the time of holding the circuit court in the State of Pennsylvania, be altered to the 3d days of February, May, August and November: and that the place be at Yorktown instead of Philadelphia. This report was committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Agreeably to the order of the day the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, respecting the privileges and restrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries, and after some time spent in the business, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January* 28.

A petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the States of Newjersey, Newyork, Connecticut, Rhodeisland, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, praying the interposition of Congress to prevent the American shipping from being concerned in the slave trade. Another petition of a similar import from a convention at Providence in 1793, was also read, and both of them were referred to a select committee.

Some private petitions were read and referred.

A petition was presented from two refugees from Hispaniola in behalf of themselves and others, praying a temporary relief from government, which they promise to reimburse when they return to their own country and possessions. Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Rebellion in St. Domingo.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the Resolutions for the relief of the St. Domingo sufferers in the United States. Mr. Smith (M.) brought forward a resolution, as a substitute to the propositions on the table, proposing the Executive to dispose of 10,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers, and endeavour by negotiation, to cause the said sum to be placed to our credit in our accounts with France. This resolution was, after some conversation, with the consent of the mover, varied so as to provide for bringing in a bill directing the application of the money.

The resolutions reported by the select committee were negatived, so being forward the foregoing as a substitute, & the whole then agreed to and reported by the committee.

Mr. Nicholas, in the house, brought forward an amendment, guarding against the injury which the passing of it may do as a precedent, predicated on the idea, that the constitution does not warrant the grant though humanity commands it. The motion was negatived, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

The resolutions of Mr. Madison were then taken up in committee of the whole, and the remainder of the sitting was employed in discussion on this subject.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 29.

After reading and referring a private petition, the order of the day being called for, the house went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions, on which the debate was renewed, and progress reported.

The appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and further progress made on the discussion.

TUESDAY, *January* 29.

A private petition was read and referred.

The appropriation bill was again taken up in committee of the whole. A message was brought forward to authorise the President to make a loan under certain restrictions, to provide for their appropriation.

Mr. Madison objected to connecting the two subjects. This involves a consideration of the ways and means, and ought to be kept distinct from that of appropriations.

Mr. Fitzsimons conceived on the contrary the objects inseparable. There is no difficulty making appropriations without money to pay them. The treasury does not at present contain more than 500,000 dollars, and a loan will therefore be necessary to anticipate the revenue.

After some further observations on the subject, the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The House then having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, took up the further consideration of Mr. Madison's propositions, and rose without taking a question.

A message was received from the President, communicating certain papers relative to the Creeks, by which it appears that the tranquility which had been established in that quarter, has been disturbed by lawless whites, who murdered several friendly Indians while hunting on their own territory. Also sundry papers received from the Governour of Northcarolina, via a petition of ——Person, respecting a purchase of land in the South Western Territory, a representation from the trustees of the University of that state. Amongst the mentioned papers is a letter from Governour Blount, giving an account of the murder of some whites.

The communications relative to Indian affairs were referred to a committee of the whole House.

A bill for the St. Domingo emigrants was reported, twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole to morrow.

Important Intelligence.

[On Friday last the British Packet Revenge arrived at Boston, and brought London papers to the 7th of December, from which the following intelligence was taken.]

FRENCH VICTORY.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Nov. 18.

The Representatives of the People send to the army of the Moselle, to the President of the National Convention.

"BLIESCASSEL, *Nov.* 18.

"We hasten to inform you of the success of the arms of the Republick.

The main of the army, divided into two columns, marched yesterday, at three in the morning, towards Bitche and the French camp near Bliescassel. The troops of the Republick surmounted all the obstacles which the satellites of despotism had raised on the roads to impede the ardour of our soldiers. We reached the enemy's outposts, charged them; they made no resistance and instantly advanced under the cannon of the Prussian camp. The battle immediately began with the greatest fury.

"The enemy seized a very favourable moment for drawing out their numerous cavalry; it was soon dispersed by our light artillery. A movement made by our right column, with its twenty five pieces of cannon, accelerated our victory, and the defeat of the enemy. We entered Bliescassel, where we found some stragglers, the greater part of whom we took prisoners. Nothing equals the constancy and courage of our soldiers. The fatigues of the combat and the approach of night prevented us from following the pursuit any further.

"Not only *en ira* in this country, but *en ira*. We are now at Limbach, two leagues distant from Deux Ponts. The flock of slaves will soon repeat their having fallied the land of liberty."

NOVEMBER 22.

The following letter from citizen LaHoche, commander of the Army of the Moselle, was read.

"Head Quarters, at Bliescassel, Nov. 17.

"You will learn with pleasure, that out of the five divisions of the Moselle, four posted and defeated the enemy, and the fifth formed as a corpse of Observation. The attack began on the 7th, about six o'clock in the morning, and for a distance of three leagues, from one height to another, through a thick fog and detestable roads, the Sans Culottes repulsed the well clothed, well gendemen took station there. The division upon the right, whom I ordered to charge, did it vigorously; the action lasted until night, the enemy profited by it, to retire towards Hamburgh and Deux Ponts, whereof hope to pay them a visit.

"The division of Vincent repulsed them on the same day as far as St. Imbert; and a fourth commanded by Ambert, left Saar Louis, and sent them to get supper beyond Lebach, after having taken a great number of prisoners, both horse and foot; in short, Bitche, which they attempted to take by storm, is free, and the position of Hornbach will be taken to night.

(Signed) "J. HOCHE."

BRUSSELS, November 25.

The French have orders, cost what it may, to take their winter quarters in Germany.

General Wurmser defeated the French on the 18th, Gen. Horze took some of their cannon, and the Prince of Waldeck drove them back to Strasburgh.

November 29.—After the repulse of the Prussians at Bitche in which according to their own account their loss has been very considerable, the current has appeared to turn in favour of the French. In their assault, Prince Frederick, of Prussia, received a forest wound in the shoulder. Of the Prussian army, it is said that the attempt cost them no less than 800 killed and 1500 wounded. The battalion of the grenadiers of Rumky who wished first to scale the walls, was almost entirely destroyed.

This affair took place on the evening of the 16th, and on the morning of the 17th the French made an attack on Bliescassel, at the Duke of Brunswick having succeeded in raising the right wing they were repulsed, but with what loss has not yet been ascertained.

On the 18th, another dreadful engagement took place between the Austrians, under Gen. Wurmser, and the troops of the enemy in the vicinity of Strasburgh, aided by a part of the garrison of that fortress. The accounts here say that the loss was extremely severe on both sides, but the silence observed respecting the particulars, portrays no favourable augury.

This was followed by a third engagement on the 21st, when Gen. Wurmser was attacked in all his positions. The slaughter was prodigious.

The loss of the Austrians is calculated at 2000 killed and wounded, and yet their suffering bravery compelled the French to retire to the heights of Saverne, where they have an entrenched camp. The Austrians resumed, for a time, their former position: But by late accounts, we learn, that Gen. Wurmser, with the greater part his army has retired to Hagenau.

The French have taken possession of Bliescassel, have entered Deux Ponts, and as it were believed, are in possession of the capital of that Dutchy.

They have also entered into Luxemburg, which was left nearly without defence, and carried off large quantities of provisions and stores. They have changed their quarters near Phillipeville, and have moved up the Sambre towards Thonin.

FRANKFORT, November 24.

The plan of taking Bitche by surprise, under the citadel, which would have been a great acquisition, as it commands the Rhine, was attempted in the night of the 16th, and miscarried. The town was easily taken, and the Prussians even penetrated the zigzag to the last gate towards the citadel, where the French, with balls, timber, stones, and boiling water, forced the Prussians to retreat, with the loss of several hundred men.

The French have since that invaded Germany, and taken possession of Bliescassel, Hamburgh, and Deux Ponts, and penetrated as far as Landshull, at the distance of four leagues from Lautern.

LONDON, December 3.

By letters from an officer at Toulon we learn that General O'Hara carried with him from Gibraltar one thousand troops. The force of Toulon was eighteen thousand men on the 1st instant, and great reinforcements were daily expected from the different allied powers.

December 6.—The fortress of Bitche, which the Prussians unsuccessfully attempted to take by a coup de main, appears like an eagle's nest, perched on the summit of a rock. The ramparts are cut in the heart of the rock; the embrasures of the artillery, the magazines, and a very deep well are equally so; so that it is one of those extraordinary places which can only be taken by famine. It communicates by an high road with Wert and Hagenau, and by a more difficult one with Lettemberg and Bussbender. It is thus in the power of the French troops to molest Gen. Wurmser.

December 7.—Fauchet, whom the French Convention have appointed to succeed Genet as Minister in America, spent many years at New Orleans, he speaks the English language with great fluency, and used to correspond with the late Dr. Franklin on philosophical subjects; about ten years ago he wrote a curious treatise on chimneys, which was deemed seditious by the old government of France, and for which he was ordered to be prosecuted, but it ended in smoke.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

The tongue of rumor was abused yesterday, in retailing a variety of indistinct accounts, relative to European affairs. How much of the important intelligence mentioned, may be depended on we are unable to determine; we shall therefore only undertake to give it as we heard it, stating the channels through which the information is received.

There are three letters in town, from New-York, mentioning the arrival of a vessel there, from Amsterdam; one letter says in 30 days passage, which would bring the Amsterdam date to about the 27th of December; another makes the time of departure the 7th only. The mate of this vessel, all agree in stating, says that it was reported in Amsterdam, that Toulon was re taken, on the 25th of October; and one mentions that 20,000 lives were lost in the enterprize. If so, it must have been taken by storm. We have detailed authentic accounts from Toulon, to the 18th of October, and they do not warrant a belief that the city could fall into the hands of the Republicans, in the short space of seven days. The account may be true, however, and the date only mistaken.

The same vessel, it also said to bring news of the evacuation of Ostend.

A French frigate is arrived at Annapolis, in 44 days from France; so says more than one letter from Baltimore, dated the 13th. It is surprising, considering how old this date is, that no positive accounts should have reached the city. It is affirmed however, that she brings intelligence of the retaking of the lines of Weissembourg, and, that the French are once more in the Dutchy of Deux-Ponts; that assignats had greatly appreciated, and the National Treasury contains specie to the amount of 3,000,000,000 of livres.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15.

The following melancholy accident happened in the township of Little Egg Harbour, the evening of the 8th instant, at Martha Furnace.

As the founder and three others were at work in the furnace, the suddenly blew the hot metal from the temp, or belly; it flew in almost every direction, set fire instantly to the building, and consumed the whole, with two of the men, in the flames, and burnt the other two men to such a degree, that they died in a few days.

The aforesaid accident happened by filling the furnace with frozen ore and wet coal, and by giving an over charge, which got in a body, and fell into the hot metal (as is supposed) and caused the disaster.

February 15. Col. Oswald, lately arrived from France, writes his friends, "That there is no danger but the People of France will completely establish their Liberties, in spite of all the villanous conspirations of the most formidable powers of Europe, who have united to destroy them."

Mr. Oswald has a high opinion of the people of France; fold die is united, well paid, and provisions in great plenty; tranquility in every direction. Paine does not go to the Convention, but he continues a firm Republican. Mr. Oswald wears the national cockade, in honour of that magnanimous people.

FEBRUARY 16.

The English forces in the West Indies make some progress, and Guadaloupe is threatened. In consequence of this, the government of the Island has sent to Congress, stating their danger & requesting assistance from the United States.

Mr. Genet, in consequence of representations from Guadaloupe, has called on Congress for men, ammunition and provisions for her defence; relying on an article in our treaty with France, in which the United States guarantee to France her possessions in the West Indies.

The grand prize in the Washington city lottery, viz. the Hotel (equal to 50,000 dollars, was drawn on the 4th inst. being the 58th day of drawing.—The fortunate No. is 37,531, and is the property of Messrs. Daniel Williams, Norton Pryor, John George Budd, and Robert Beckley, of the city of Philadelphia.

FEBRUARY 17.

ONCE more we are favored with the long expected, and oft repeated intelligence of the *re-capture of Toulon.*

That this important event will one day be realized, it is scarcely in the volume of contingencies to doubt. Every human probability rests upon the well-known intrepidity, and the desperately determined resolution of the millions of France, that they will carry that place which it has not been possible to garrison, with numbers of any adequate proportion to those by which it has been invested; nor to fortify against a regular and a well conducted siege. But whether the reports which have been collected from the ship Favorite, which arrived here on Saturday, in 30 days from Amsterdam, and are now in circulation, will finally prove authentic, is to us at the present time, altogether doubtful.

The French fleet from Brest, which we have mentioned as having fallen in with that of the English, destined for the West-Indies, is said to have escaped from the "*Jaws of the British Lion.*"

Last evening we were favored with a paper from Amsterdam, brought by the ship Favorite, Capt. Story, from which we learn the following particulars: That a severe action has taken place between the French and Prussian armies, about the 30th of November, near Lautern, on the upper Rhine; That three Saxon battalions were cut to pieces—General Kalkreuth mortally wounded and carried to Frankfort.

Gen. Kesift and major Hirtschfeld, aid to the Duke of Brunswick, were killed. Our accounts say that an equal number were killed on both sides, viz. *eleven thousand.*

Four or five thousand troops have landed at Jersey to join the combined armies.

Accounts from London, of the 6th of December, state, That the British Parliament, which was to have commenced sitting on the 16th of Dec. is prorogued to the 21st of January.

A Charleston S. C. paper of Jan. 28 says, Sunday last a subscription was opened in this city for raising a fund to defray the expence of building and equipping a frigate, to be presented to Congress, for the purpose of assisting in the protection of the American trade. A considerable sum was immediately subscribed, which, it is hoped, will be followed by such liberal subscriptions, as will effectually accomplish a measure so important and essential to the interests of the American commerce.—Subscriptions are received by Mr. Thomas Martin, at the Corner of the Bay and Tradd Street.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.

SINCE our last, the Committee of the House of Representatives to whom was referred the report of the Committee of both Houses, on the Speech of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, together with the new draft of the Senate, reported a concurrence with the Hon. Senate, as taken into another new draft. Read & accepted.

Sent up for concurrence.

The House, for the last two days, have been entirely engrossed in a public hearing of the parties, on the complaints exhibited to the House by STEPHEN HALL, jd. against WILLIAM HUNT, Esq. for misconduct in his Office as a Justice of the Peace; and after a full hearing, a motion was made, That Wm. HUNT, Esq. be REPEACHED, before the Hon. Senate, for misconduct and mal-administration in the Office of a Justice of the Peace. The yeas and nays were required, when there appeared 111 yeas, and 21, nays. Where upon,

Ordered, That Mr. WHITING, Mr. ELT and Mr. BISSOP, of Rehoboth, be a Committee to prepare articles of impeachment against the said HUNT, and report.

The Hon. Senate we are told have passed a bill for the dissricting the Commonwealth anew for the choice of Counsellors and Senators—Also a bill granting a lottery to Harvard College, for the purpose of erecting another building for the accommodation of the students.

By the British December Packet, which arrived here yesterday, we are enabled to lay before our readers the latest European intelligence. We have selected from the latest papers we have received, every article of moment; and a perusal of them will shew, that the late successes of the French had not ceased; but that in every instance they have been the assailants, and in almost every instance they have been successful. The praises bestowed upon them by the commanders of the allied Veterans, appear to have well deserved; and the spirit which animates every part of the Republick, inspires them with an enthusiasm and valour, which proves an overmatch for the discipline and experience of their enemies. Great part of the allied army had gone into winter quarters—The Duke of York at Valenciennes, Quesnoy, &c. The Prince of Coaboung, at Conde, &c. General Jourdon's army were still on the field, but it was supposed would go to Lisle. The French have entered Deux Ponts and Spain. Toulon was not retaken; Lord Howe's fleet was at sea the 10th December; and the French Royalists were meditating an attack on St. Meloes, in order to receive succours from England.

In November last, the committee of safety of the French National Convention, informed that body, that citizen Fauchet had been appointed to succeed citizen Genet, as Ambassador to these United States.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 26.

The Rev. Samuel Dean, D. D. is appointed to deliver the Election Sermon in May next.

In the Legislature of the State of *New-York*, a committee on the petition of *James Montgomery*, representative of the late Gen. MONTGOMERY, praying a grant of bounty lands, reported "that upon principles of justice, policy and humanity the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted." The report, we are happy to add, was accepted.

DIED—in Leverett, on the 21st inst. after a short but Severe Illness, Major RICHARD MONTAGUE, in the 65th year of his age, greatly lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance.

*** All Persons that have engaged WOOD, to the Printer, are most earnestly requested to forward it immediately.

Eleazer & W. Porter,

HAVE for sale a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED.

Hadley, Feb. 26, 1794.

TO be sold, and possession given by the first of May next, the Homestead wherein the Subscriber now lives in Northampton, situated about one hundred rods from the Meeting-House, containing about four acres and a half of Land, with two dwelling houses thereon, one of which was lately built,—also a Barn, Cornhouse and Woodhouse, standing on the premises. Also one third part of a Grist and Saw Mill adjoining to the Homestead aforesaid, conveniently situated for business. Also several Lots of Land in the great Meadows. Also two mowing Lots, about one mile from the meeting-house, together with several Wood Lots. Terms of payment made easy to the purchaser.

MOSES KINGSLEY.

Feb. 25, 1794.

THE Society for detecting Thieves and bringing them to Punishment are requested to meet at the House of Capt. Samuel Clarke, on Friday evening of the present week, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of chusing officers and transacting any other matters that concern them.

Feb. 26, 1794.

TO be sold at Publick Auction, the seventeenth Day of April next, if not sold at private sale before; a Farm in Conway, containing, one hundred and fifty acres, laying two miles and an half south west of the Meeting-house, sixty or seventy acres under improvement, with a House and Barn, a young Orchard, fruit trees of almost every kind. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, or *George Rogers* on the premises.

THOMAS WELLS DICKINSON.

Deerfield, Feb. 17, 1794.

Williams & James,

HAVE dissolved partnership by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted are requested to make payment, or settle by note of hand.

WILLIAMS & JAMES.

Goshen, Feb. 25, 1794.

THE Public are informed, that the Proprietors of the STILL at Hatfield, will open their works for receiving and distilling *Cyder* next week.

Feb. 22, 1794.