FF

g also began to mortify.—The mortified parts seperated gradually from the sound parts, and the surgeons had in most of the cases no other trouble than to cut through the bone, which was black and almost dry. The state of their limbs at present is this:

Mary the mother, aged 40, has lost the right foot at the ancle; the left foot also is off, and two bones of the leg remain, almost dry, with only some little putrid flesh adhering in some places. The flesh is found to about two inches below the knee.—The bone would have been sawn through, at that place if the would have consented to it.

Mary, aged 15, both legs off below the knees

Elizabeth, aged 13, both legs off below the knees.

Sarah, aged 10, one foot off at the ancle.—The other foot was affected, but not in so great a degree; and is now sound again.

Robert, aged 8, both legs off below the knees.

Edward, aged 4, both feet off.

An infant four months old, dead.

The father was attacked about a fortnight after the rest of the family, but in a slighter degree: The pain being confined to his fingers.—Two fingers of the right hand continued for a long time discoloured and partly shrunk and contracted; but he begins now to have some use of them. The nails of the other hand were also discoloured.—He lost two of them.

It is remarkable, that, during all the time of their misfortune, the whole family is said to have appeared in other respects well, ate heartily, and slept well, when the violence of the pain began to abate——

The mother is now emaciated and has very little use of her hands.—The eldest girl has a superical ulcer in one thigh, and seems also ill. The rest of the family are pretty well. The stumps of some of them perfectly healed."

BY HIS HONOR

Samuel Adams, Esq.

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of the

COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS,

A PROCLAMATION,

For a day of PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION *and* PRAYER.

IT having been the invariable practice from the time when our pious and renowned ancestors took possession of this land, at the approaching season of the year, to set a part a day publickly to acknowledge an entire dependence on the Father of all Mercies for every needful blessing, and to expressforow and repentance for the manifold transgressions of His Holy Laws: And the Practice being highly becoming all people, especially those who profess the Christian Religion.

I HAVE thought fit, by, and with the advice of the Council to appoint THURSDAY, the *Seventeenth* day of APRIL next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a day of PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER; earnestly exhorting the Ministers of Religion to assemble with their respective Congregations on the same day—that deeply lamenting our ingratitude to our Heavenly Father, to whom we are under all possible obligations, and our many deviations from those rights and safe paths, into which, as our Supreme Governor, HE hath plainly directed us, we may with one heart and voice humbly implore His gracious and free pardon, thro' JESUS CHRIST, supplicating His Divine aid that we may become a reformed and happy people. At the same time humbly beseeching HIM, mercifully to regard our lives and health, so that no infectious and mortal distemper may prevail amongst us;—To favour our land with the alternate benefits of rain and warmth of the Sun; and that our hopes of a plentiful harvest may not be disappointed by devouring insects, or any other calamity:—To prosper our trade and fishery, and the labour of our hands:—To protect our navigation from the rapacious hands of invaders and robbers on the seas, and graciously to open a door of deliverance to our fellow-citizens in cruel captivity in a land of Barbarians:—To continue and confirm our civil and religious liberties; and for that great purpose to bless and direct our University, and all Seminaries and Schools of education:—To guide and succeed the Councils of our Federal Government, as well as those of the several States in the Union, that under their respective Constitutions they may be led to such decisions as will establish the liberty, peace, safety, and honour of our country:—To inspire our friends and allies, the Republic of France, with a spirit of wisdom and true religion, that firmly relying on the strength of His Almighty Arm, they may still go on prosperously, till their arduous conflict for a government of their own, founded on the just and equal rights of men, shall be finally crowned with success:—And above all, to cause the Religion of JESUS CHRIST, in its true spirit, to spread far and wide, till the whole earth shall be filled with His Glory.

And I do earnestly recommend that all unnecessary labor and recreation may be suspended on said day.

GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, *in* Boston *the Nineteenth day of* February, *in the year of our LORD, One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Four, and in the* Eighteenth *Year of the Independence of the* United States *of* America.

Samuel Adams.

By His Honor's command, with the advice and consent of the Council,

JOHN AVERY, jun. Sec'ry.

GOD save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, February 22, 1794.

RESOLVED, That the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, be, and he hereby is authorised and directed to contract for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle-Island, with Provisions & Cloathing for the term of one year, commencing April 1, 1794, on terms most advantageous to Government; and that he cause public Notice thereof to be given in the Independent Chronicle, three weeks before he enters into such Contract, that he shall receive proposals from any person or persons, disposed to make the same, under seal; and shall require bond, with good and sufficient surety, in the sum of five hundred pounds, from the Contractor or Contractors, for the faithful discharge of their duty; and that the said Contract shall allow the same articles of Provision and Cloathing for the Garrison and Convicts, as is specified in the Contract of the last year, made for the same purpose. EDWARD H. ROBBINS, Speaker.

In SENATE, February 22, 1794.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, President.

Approved by the Lieut. Governor.

Treasury of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Feb. 28, 1794.

PURSUANT to the foregoing Resolution, Notice is hereby given That Proposals will be received at this Office, until the 21st day of March next, inclusively, for supplying the Garrison and Convicts on Castle-Island, for one year, from the first day of April next, with the following Rations, viz.

For each Soldier, one and a quarter pound of beef, or half a pound of beef and a half pound of pork; one pound of wheat bread or flour; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto; one ounce of butter; one gill of rice, and one quart of beer; and with two quarts of salt; two quarts of vinegar; four pounds of hard soap, and two pounds of candles, to each hundred Rations.

And for each non-commissioned Officer and Soldier, one uniform coat; one waistcoat; one pair of woolen and one pair of linen overalls; one shirt, one hat, and one pair of shoes.

For each convict the following Rations, viz. One and a quarter pound of meat, one and a quarter pound of bread; one gill of peas or beans, or vegetables equivalent thereto; and when they shall draw fresh provisions, with two pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt, for each hundred Rations.

And for the said Convicts, the following articles of Cloathing, viz. Two shirts; one coat; one waistcoat, and two pair of overalls; to be of different colours, agreeable to Law. The Cloathing for the Soldiers and Convicts to be of as good a quality as have been heretofore usually furnished for that purpose.

The Contractor or Contractors, to have the benefit of the Labour of the Convicts, together with the use of the shops, tools; and necessary buildings, and the Commonwealth to pay the expence of the Overseers; excepting that the Commanding Officer of the Garrison may employ the whole of the Convicts four days in a year on fatigue duty, without any expence to Government.

THOMAS DAVIS, *Treasurer.*

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12.

The young Count Buchhoby, a Prussian officer, arrived here the day before yesterday, bringing the important news of the victories gained by the Duke of Brunswick over the French, for three successive days, namely, the 28th, 29th, and 30th. The battle of the 30th was the most bloody. About five in the morning, the French, 16,000 strong, attacked, near Erlenbach, the right wing of the Duke, which consisted of four battalions of Saxons, the Prussian regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunswick, and some Saxon cavalry, with unexampled fury; so that, after a combat of four hours, and having suffered great loss, the Saxons retired in disorder. Informed of this the Duke sent General Kalkreuth, with eight battalions of foot, and six squadrons of horse, to their aid. The regiment of Hohenlohe began the attack with the bayonet, and both parties fought furiously until six o'clock in the evening. At length the left wing of the enemy was not only repulsed, but totally defeated by Gen. Kalkreuth, and forced, towards midnight, to fly five leagues before Lautern: 7,000 of the French remained dead on the field; 2,000 prisoners, 15 cannon, and 75 caissons were taken. This victory, though signal, was dearly purchased by the allies. More than 3000 men were slaughtered; the Saxons suffered greatly; the regiments of Hohenlohe and Brunswick alone, had 1240 men killed; and a battallion of Saxons was entirely cut to pieces; Gen. Kalkreuth was mortally wounded, and 53 officers were killed, among whom was the brave Adjutant General of the Duke of Brunswick, Major Hirchfield, who fell by a cannon ball while receiving orders.

Next day the Duke attacked the French in turn, between Lautern and Landfuehl, and after a dreadful carnage, the French again retired with the loss of 3000 killed, and as many wounded and taken. Among the former, were the two French Generals Pichero and Hertz. The loss of the Prussians, who persued with 16 squadrons of horse, as far as Saarbruck, amounted to 1850 killed, 200 wounded, and some hundreds missing or taken.

I have just received a letter from Mayeau, dated the 5d instant, containing an account of the dreadful and unexampled carnage, which has taken place since the 28th, on the Rhine. The French it is affirmed have lost in the different actions, nearly 18,000 men killed, as many wounded, and 4000 taken prisoners. The loss of the combined troops was little less, and may certainly be said to amount to 16,000 men killed and wounded. Among the former, 158 officers, Saxon, Prussian, and Imperial, and 212 wounded, three of whom were generals. It further affirms, that on the first of this month the French attacked all the Austrian posts, from Wangenau to Hagueneau, Brumpt and Hochfelden; that the Imperialists had vigorously repulsed them; that they returned to the attack next day, but that after a most bloody action, they were again driven almost under the walls of Strasbourgh. The Austrian General, Count Kegievitch, by birth a hungarian, and 23 other officers were killed. Our loss in these two actions amounts to 1500 men killed, and about as many wounded. The loss of the French is estimated by Gen. Wurmser, at 5000 killed, wounded and taken.

Prince Coburg, on reading the account of these slaughters, said to his royal highness, "our victories are dearly purchased, my Lord, but these battles were inevitable to preserve the positions necessary for the combined army during the winter."

Yesterday after dinner, Prince Coburg visited the hospitals of Brussels, and was not only dissatisfied, but so very angry, that he put Captain Schoenfeld, who had the direction of one in which was 1800 of the wounded, under arrest, with three other officers. He instantly ordered the Surgeon Majors to present him a plan within 24 hours, for the better treatment of these poor victims, and exhorted the States to pay attention to the dreadful misery of these brave defenders of their country. The negligence in the hospitals, is so great, that it shocks humanity; 30 or forty die daily for want of proper cate—the wounded are scarcely dressed once a week. They lie in garrets and in the passages, on a little straw, covered with rags. In a word, their situation is dreadful.

Imperial Head Quarters, at Hagueneau, December 1.

This day the French gave us a most furious battle; and the attacks were every where most vigorously conducted.

The conflict lasted from day break until late night, when the enemy were ultimately routed and repulsed.

Dec. 2—eight o'clock in the evening.

Yesterday and this day, bloody actions have been fought. The patriots did all they could to break through, but they were obliged to retreat with the loss of seven pieces of cannon. General Count Kegievitch was carried off by a cannon ball, and the Duke of Bourbon received a wound in his hand with the stroke of a sabre.

NEW LONDON, March 6.

The following PROTEST or DECLARATION of the Owners, Captains and and Supercargoes, of American Vessels carried into St. Kitts, was forwarded us by an obliging correspondent.

WE the subscribers, owners, masters and super-cargoes of American Vessels Taken on the high seas, by vessels of war and privateers belonging to Great-Britain, and now illegally detained in this port, under pretence of trial—Do state—That when prosecuting a trade which we have been in the practice of following for some years, and from which we have had no previous intimation to desist, on the part of Great-Britain, were insidiously, piratically, and contrary to the faith and usage of nations, seized, brought into port and detained, some of us six or seven weeks, without a trial, to our very great detriment—that our remonstrances have been treated with a contempt unexampled—that we have been denied access to our own papers, unless we chose to incur the expence of a fee to the recorders—that our private papers have been scrutinized with inquisitorial rigour, taken from us forcibly, and detained in the court of admiralty—that our trials have been shamefully put off, we presume, with a view of harassing our patience with tedious suspense, and forcing us to abandon our property—that we have been refused permission to dispose of a part of our cargoes for the support of our vessels and crews, and told, "that we might sell (such cargoes as are masters only) our own private stores for this purpose, but nothing else"—That many of us find ourselves incapable of standing trial, because we are in a strange country, without money to fee lawyers, or friends to be our security for the costs of suit—that the order which is alledged to authorize the seizure and adjudication of our property, arrived but the 18th instant, at this moment not received officially, notwithstanding it has been the constant practice for months past. We conceive the operation of the law thus by seizure, to be inconsistent with justice, and contrary to custom, and consequently justifiable on no grounds whatever—that such of us as masters have been rampered with to betray the trust reposed in us, and sacrifice the interest of our employers, for the petty bribe of our private ventures—that some of our sailors have been induced for the sake of gold, and at the expence of perjury to the evidence against us—in short no means have been left unattempted, which rapacity, cunning and fraud could suggest; in this dilemma we see no alternative, but to appeal from the decision of a court, whose *prejudice partiality and self-interest* predominates to the legislature of our country, from which we have a right to claim protection and redress—that our vessels have been stripped of their sails and some of them of their rudder and booms and left in the mutilated state in an open road exposed to all the dangers of storm and tempest—that we have made a calculation of the American property now in the road and find it exceeds on a very moderate estimate Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Spanish Dollars.

We submit to the consideration of our country whether such an amount of property, together with the ruin of many families, necessarily involved in this loss, merits its public attention.

J. Glover, Norwich. E. Grant, Ashfield. J. T. Lathrop, Boston. R. Crowfield, Salem. R. Gray, Salem. O. Fish, Norwich. I. Savage, Middletown. J. Spears, Baltimore. C. Crawford, Rhode-Island. I. Robinson, New-York. S. Bishop, New-Haven. R. Towne, Boston. R. Sill, Windsor. I. Hilton, Portland. J. Gardner, New York. W. Marshall, Salem. J. Halland, Newburyport. W. Tracy, Newburyport. J. Baton, Fairfield. E. Starbury, Baltimore. R. Spencer, Providence. T. Sullivan, Philadelphia. J. Hemstead, Wethersfield. D. Wright, Hartford. B. Tilton, New York. G. Cooley, Salisbury. J. Verrey, Salem. J. Wattles, Alexandria.

And many others not herein mentioned.

St. Christophers, January 30, 1794.

Extract of a letter from Capt. T. Scillin, carried into Monsterat by a British privateer, to his owner in this State, dated January 20, 1794.

"I have passed the court of admiralty and am with the rest of my countrymen condemned, vessel and cargo, together with my cash, and am thus reduced to a mere pittance of bread and almost to despair; being destitute of friends, money and clothes. I leave my friends to judge of my situation.

"Since my last, the following vessels have been brought in here, viz. Sally Ann, Paris, in a brig from Philadelphia, Capt. Nicodemus; Dicot and Capt. Putnam in brigs from Philadelphia, Capt. Lee from Cape-Anne, loaded with sugar, coffee and cotton. All of the American vessels here are condemned; some of them stand trial and some not, but all there alike, I partly stood trial, feeling the issue of others before me, which drew my suit.

"How or when I shall get away from this place and return home I cannot tell, unless I work my passage, for they have robbed me of my money, not leaving me sufficient even to pay for a protest, or the Doctor's bill for one of my sailors. I have begged them to give up all or part of the adventure of the poor sailors, but they refused to give up any of their property unless they would ship on board their privateers, and cruize for Americans; which they all, like faithful countrymen, utterly refused.

"The most of the privateers of the English Islands have resorted to this place, and made their Agents here, to bring in neutral vessels and condemn them, because they will not do it on the other Islands. I find by examination that this is a law of Monsterat, and no where else.——Vessels coming from England upon hearing of this, directly come to this place, and seeing these Agents (whose names are Breeds) they immediately make them theirs also, and then sail for Americans. Two such have lately gone out, and have sent in several Americans who are condemned, others are cruizing off Gaudaloupe and Martinico, and may take the most of the vessels in those places, which we are informed are an hundred in each of those islands, unless something is immediately done.

"I would inform you that Capt. Lefter of Norwich (whose sloop has been taken and libelled) was on the morning after his trial was taken off by his mate, put into a good dismal goal among French prisoners and negroes, but was by the petition of the Americans, liberated in three days. He is to wait for his trial till March or April, and in the mean time is without friends, money or cloaths.

"This may give you some faint idea of our situation, and of our reception in this place."

From a late New-York Paper.

PROPHECY.

[The following was handed in print, by a gentleman late from London.—"He presented to our readers, as we received it; as a support of their faith in the Millennium, which, we hope, can be supported by scripture, reason, and the opinions of pious men, that it WILL COME, *and the time* NOW.]

Thessalonians, v. 20, 21.

Dear Sir,

EVER fond, as I know you are, of what is curious, I have sent you a copy of a remarkable Prophecy lately found in Paris, and transmitted from a gentleman there, to his friend in London; who writes that it was engraved on a flag stone, two yards square, in Hebrew characters, and very elegantly inlaid with gold. It is supposed to have lain near 600 years under an old wall, taken down by order of the late King of France, to be rebuilt: on removing the rubbish from the foundation, this stone was discovered.

Permit me to assure you, that I heard it from a man of very strict veracity and honor, who is expert at Hebrew, and on whom I can rely for the truth of the circumstance. As it predicts a most glorious and universal revolution in 1800, I heartily wish to congratulate you on the welcome news. I do expect great changes will take place here. The Millenium will soon come, I have been long satisfied in my own mind; may you and I prepare for it. O may we live to see the really illustrious defendant alluded to; who if this be true, must be now alive, past infancy, probably in Europe, perhaps in England; is the sincere wish of Sir, Your most affectionate friend and servant,

R. HAWES.

In the year 1790, there will be a rebellion against the French King, and when the present Pope dies, there will be no other elected.

In 1791 there will be a war amongst many of the European powers against France.

1792, more of the Christian powers, engaged in the war.

1793 the war increases through Europe.

1794, there will be few or no forms of religion observed in France.

1795, there will be a destructive division among the powers of Europe

1796, there will be a great slaughter and much blood shed by land and sea.

1797, there will appear a Gog and Magog that will make war against all the nations in the world.

1798, there will be a great destruction that will thin the inhabitants of the earth.

1799, there shall come a descendant of David, who will perform such acts of Grace, from the power derived from Almighty God, as to destroy Gog and Magog, and will cease, in

1800, the remnant of all nations to be of one religion, and no more wars amongst men, who will be forever after in bonds of friendship, equality, and unfeigned love towards God and one another. AMEN.

NEWYORK, March 5.

There is a lengthy account from Baltimore, respecting an affray at Norfolk, which, it is said, was occasioned by the Capt. of the British frigate Daedalus detaining two of the men of a New-England Captain, who, joined by the inhabitants, had attempted (after a refusal to release these men was received) to board the frigate. It seems, however, that the men were afterwards released. And it is further said, that the British Captain, out of resentment, fired language into the New England vessel, which killed a wife, and did other damage; that the citizens met, and resolved that the frigate should not sail until she had unloaded her cargo of provisions, which were intended for the British fleet, contrary to treaty, and that the French Admiral had absolutely taken possession of her, in retaliation for the French frigate which the British took at Genoa, contrary to the law of nations, whole men the British butchered!——The latter part of this is contradicted, and it is said, the whole affair has been amicably settled.

The 20,000 dol. prize of the Washington lottery was drawn against No. 12,539, the property of the wife of Mr. Andrew Van Bibber, merchant, Baltimore.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, for the discovery of each of a band of disturbers of the peace, who on the 22d of November broke open and entered the house of Benjamin Wells, collector of the revenue in Westmoorland and Fayette counties, state of Pennsylvania, and compelled him to give them his commission and books.

MARCH 8.

By the Morning Star, in 47 days from Carthagena, a further Confirmation of the RETAKING of TOULON is received. Captain Neal informs, that on the 19th of December, Toulon was evacuated by the British and Spanish troops, after burning the arsenal and all the French ships in the harbor, except two of the Line and two Frigates, which they brought away; they also brought off a number of inhabitants—That on the French getting possession of the place, the remaining inhabitants were ordered into the large Square, where the republicans were separated from the aristocrats, and the latter were all shot without distinction. Capt. Neal has brought several passengers who were in Toulon during the siege, and left it with the troops.

Account of the French men of war and other vessels, which were burnt in the port of Toulon, December 18, 1793.

Ships of the line,	22
Frigates	8
Sloops of War,	1
Armed Transports,	3
Brigantines,	7
Latine vessels,	7
Boats,	2
Total	50

HARTFORD, March 10.

Mr. Fitzsimons has brought forward two resolutions in the House of Representatives, in favor of a provision for paying the interest of the balances placed to the credit of certain states, by the late settlement of their accounts, and the payment of the debts by the debtor states in install ments. These resolutions were the order of the day for Monday last.

MIDDLETOWN, March 8.

The following was inclosed in a Letter from St. Kitts, dated Feb. 10th, to a gentleman in this town.

GEORGE R.

Additional instructions to the Commanders of Ships of WAR, and Privateers, that have, or may have Letters of Marque against France. Given at our Court at St. James, the 6th day of November, in the 34th year of our Reign.

That they shall stop and detain all Ships, Laden with goods, the produce of any Colonies belonging to the French; or carrying Provisions or other supplies for the use of any such Colonies,—and shall bring the same with their Cargoes to Legal Adjudication.

By His Majesty's Command,

(Signed) HENRY DUNDAS.

BOSTON, March 13.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Newport, has favored us with the following intelligence, copied from a Charleston Paper of March 3, which we are happy to communicate to an anxious public.

Charleston, (S. C.) March 3.

Agreeably to adjournment, the Citizens met again on Saturday last, to receive the report of their committee, appointed the preceding day; when a memorial to Congress was presented by the committee which was considered paragraph by paragraph, and unanimously agreed to.

The memorial represents, in energetic terms, the ruinous consequences of the regulations adopted by Great Britain, to the trade and navigation of the United States, and complains particularly of an order of the British Court, dated, "additional instructions to commanders of ships of war and privateers, &c." dated at St. James', the 6th day of Nov. 1793, and signed HENRY DUNDAS.

An additional clause was moved by Dr. RAMSAY, stating that the memorialists were willing to suffer the inconveniences of a total prohibition to the intercourse with Great Britain, if Congress, in their wisdom, should deem it necessary) until that power should fulfil the treaty of peace and make reparation for the injuries done to American vessels; which was also agreed to with only two dissenting voices.

The memorial was then laid on the table for signing by the citizens present, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry it about the city for the signatures of such other citizens as may approve of it, viz. JOHN EDWARDS, JOHN BLAKE, JOHN SPLATT CRIPPS, SAMUEL CLARE, SAMUEL BUCKMAN, THOMAS COCKRAFT and FLORIN CHARLE MAY.

SALEM, February 25.

Extract of a letter from Captain RICHARD GRAY, *of this port, to his friend,* Dated St. Kitts, Jan. 23, 1794.

"I am sorry to inform you, that on my passage from Point-Petre for Statia, on the 14th instant, I was taken by a privateer belonging to St. Kitts, and sent into this port, where I found a great number of American vessels in the like unhappy situation. It is not in my power to inform you what the event will be; but I fear it will be condemnation of vessel and cargo. The agent for the privateer has not yet libelled my vessel, but tells me he shall do it in my taxo, for a trial of vessel and cargo. I have not any French property whatever on board; but their plea is, "that we have no right to carry any produce from the French islands that we were not allowed to carry previous to the war between France and England:" That is their only plea for taking us. I am under the greatest fear that all American vessels, with French produce on board of any kind, will be condemned, masters not excepted; as they have actually condemned a number of vessels and cargoes similar to ours at Monsterat. The judge has declared that he will not proceed to trial, or pass any judgment, until he receives further orders from home, which we all expect will be shortly, and are in hopes that when the mail arrives there will be something in our favor. There are now in this port 22 sail of American vessels, laden with French produce, some of them with valuable cargoes. We have drawn up a memorial, which we purpose to send to President WASHINGTON, stating our treatment here, with the time of our capture, the masters' names, where belonging, and an estimate of all the property on board each vessel, which amounts to the sum of 300,000 dollars—too much interest to lay dead. There are several vessels which have been here upwards of two months, and no more prospect of getting away than when they first arrived."

MARCH 11.

Extract of a letter from a public Character at Philadelphia, dated Feb. 26.

"I have hitherto consoled myself with the hope and persuasion, that we had passed the crisis of our greatest expofure to being involved in the general war which prevails in Europe, and that we should weather the storm by suffering partial evils; and I would fain continue to hope so; but the political horizon rather darkens, and increases our apprehensions—From the numerous spoliations made on our trade by Great-Britain, and by communications made to Congress yesterday, from our Minister in London, that Court does not seem so desirous of avoiding a war with this country, as has been imagined. I do not mean to give an opinion that we shall have a war; but this I will say, that from appearances with in a few days; and particularly from the intelligence of the disposition of Great-Britain, the apprehensions of such Members of Congress, whose opinion I have heard on the subject, have been much increased. I wish it to be understood that I give no opinion, but only state what I conceive to be facts, leaving you to form your own conclusions, as to what may be the event; to do which, you are as competent as myself. I have been most ardently solicitous, and shall continue to be, upon rational principles to avoid this dreadful calamity."

NORTHAMPTON, March 19.

On Sunday the 30th November, 1793, died at Benamsis, (Old England) in the 1ust week, William Lewis, Esq. of Llandylan. In the act of drinking a cup of Welch ale, containing about a wine quart, called a tumbler maur, it is supposed he burst. He made it a rule every morning in his life to read so many chapters in the Bible, and in the evening, as a digestion of his morning study, to drink full eight gallons of ale. It is calculated that in his lifetime he must have drank a sufficient quantity to float a 74 gun ship. His size was astonishing; it is supposed the diameter of his body was no less than two yards. He weighed 40 stone. He died in his parlour—a lucky circumstance, as it would have been impossible to have got him down stairs; as it was, it was found necessary to have a machine in form of a crane, to lift him on a carriage, and afterwards, to have the same brought into the church-yard to let him down into his grave. He went by the name of the King of Spain, and his family by the different titles of Prince, &c. but whom what circumstances we know not.

THE MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

According to the latest European papers, was still in the prison of *Magdeburg*; where he is confined in a dungeon of only 10 feet square; and is not allowed pen, ink, or paper; or to converse with any one. "When we read in history," says the Editor of a *Philadelphia* paper, "what is said of him in *France*, and compare it with the relation of a citizen of *Virginia*, in his 'Thoughts on the United States,' we shall be induced to doubt whether there are not *two* LAFAYETTES." The character of the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, "says this historian," stands in *America*, on a base that the most refined malice cannot overthrow. There is not a single trait in his life but we shall recollect with pleasure, and which must make us respect him. His courage, which never failed him, is still less conspicuous than his prudence in command.

"It is not his military renown that has rendered him most dear. The only doubt we can form, is to know if he was made greater by his wisdom or by his humanity: Amongst the many proofs of the second, the deliverance of the English Captain BUTLER should not be forgotten."

DIED—In this town on Wednesday last, Mr. MIJAMIN THAYER, in the 26th year of his age.

WANTED, Dyers of good [illegible] ness JOINERS, for five or six months, for which good pay will be made in the course of the season, by

ELISHA SEARL.

Easthampton, March 11, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of ALEXANDER M'MURPHY, late of Conway Deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts, and all Persons who have demands on said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment, to

OLIVER ROOT, Adm'or.

Conway, March 11, 1794.

THE subscriber is in immediate want of a BOY about fifteen or fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the joiners business, possessed of the following qualifications: Truth, Honesty, Integrity, and Activity.

COTTON PARTRIDGE.

Hatfield, March 18, 1794.

WANTED to purchase two good *Feather Beds*; or good feathers to make them.—Inquire of the PRINTER.

Northampton, March 19, 1794.

TO be sold, (a bargain,) by JOHN HALL, of Hartford, 6 tons of old Iron, consisting of a tons of Hooks and Hinges, Sledges, Stone Picks, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Chizels, Gouges, Broad and Narrow Axes, Adze, &c.

March 11, 1794.

STRAYED away from the subscriber about the 22d inst. a small red cow, two years old the last spring. Whoever will take up said cow, and deliver her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall receive a handsome reward, by

WILLIAM BATES.

Chesterfield, Jan. 29, 1794.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, are appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire, Guardians to *Ebenezer Marsh*, jun. of Hadley in the said County, a person represented by the Selectmen in Hadley, as wasting his estate by excessive drinking and idleness, and thereby exposing the said town to expence for his future support: These are therefore to forbid any person trading with or trusting said *Ebenezer Marsh*, jun. without our consent first obtained.

OLIVER SMITH, } *Guardians.*
SETH SMITH.

Hadley, March 11, 1794.