THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *April* 28.

MR. Gillon, a new member from South-carolina, was qualified and took his seat.

The clerk proceeded in the reading the evidence in the contested election between Mr. Francis Preston, one of the sitting members from Virginia, and Mr. Trigge.

When the clerk had finished the reading, Mr. Preston rose to enter upon a reply. He observed that the discussion of this question had been so long deferred very much against his wishes. But as it now was two o'clock in the afternoon, and as it would require more than an hour for him to go through his remarks, he should, if agreeable to the house, defer beginning them until tomorrow. At the same time, if it was more agreeable to gentlemen, he should enter upon the subject now.

After a few words from Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Trigge, it was determined to defer the business until tomorrow.

The house then went into a committee on the report respecting the better regulation of the courts of justice in some of the southern states.

At three o'clock the committee rose, the chairman reported progress, and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, *April* 29.

This day the house proceeded in the consideration of the contested election of Mr. Preston—That gentleman addressed the house on the occasion, in a speech about one hour long—some observations were made by several members—and on the question to agree to the report of the committee, which was against the election, as irregular—it passed in the negative—by which vote Mr. Preston retains his seat.

THURSDAY, *May* 1.

The bill for fortifying the harbour of Annapolis was read a third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sherburne in the chair, on the ways and means.

A tax of five cents per hundred dollars on transfers of stock in the publick funds or banks was after much debate agreed to, 53 members rising in the affirmative.

A tax proposed on manufactured snuff and tobacco was next discussed, but not decided before an adjournment took place.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

March 11.

It appears by dispatches which were received yesterday by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's principal Secretary of state for the Home department, from Vice Admiral Lord Hood and Lieutenant-General David Dundas, dated St. Fiorenzo in the island of Corsica, the 21st and 22d of February, 1794, that the tower & garrison of Mortella surrendered on the 10th of that month; that the strong redoubt and batteries of the Convention were taken by storm on the 17th, after a severe cannonading of two days, that the same night the enemy abandoned the tower of Fornelli and two considerable few batteries dependent upon it; that on the 19th they retreated from St. Fiorenzo to Bastia; that previous to their retreat one of their frigates was sunk, and another burnt in the Gulph; and that the town, and forts were taken possession of the same day, by his Majesty's land and sea forces.

The loss of the British consists of 13 killed and 39 wounded, besides six sailors of the Fortitude killed and 56 wounded, from the fire of the fort Mortella.

March 13.

From Bradenburgh several circumstances are mentioned, as indicating that the King of Prussia will go *no more to the Rhine*; to which it is added, that according to all report, that monarch will not suffer a single recruit to go to the army, till the subsidies which he has demanded are forth-coming.

The Regent of Sweeden has resolved to equip a squadron of eight sail of line, and four frigates, to act in conjunction with that of Denmark, for the protection of the trade, and for causing respect to be paid to the neutrality of both kingdoms; the united squadrons will make up a fleet of twenty sail of the line, independent of frigates. This measure by no means breathes good will to the concert of Princes against France.

A new memorial has been dispatched to the Danish Court, to demand an explicit answer respecting the intention of Denmark, with respect to the French Republic. The reason of this is stated to be, that a Danish vessel bound from Copenhagen to France, being lately captured by one of the cruizers. Some of the stores on board were found to bear a mark, as having belonging to the Royal arsenal of that kingdom.

Thirty thousand axes and mattocks are manufacturing for the French at Geneva. The Sovereign Council at Basle have at length consented to send the documents of the debt of Charles IX. to Paris, while curiosity is on tiptoe to know whether the French will really pay the debt of an ancient king.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, dated March 10.

"Certain information is received here, that the French have purchased [illegible] Dantzick, grain of different kinds, to a very large amount, no less, it is said, than 200,000l. To convey this important necessary into France, a number of their ships of war will most probably be sent to the North Seas, by which our Baltic and Coasting trade may be greatly annoyed."

BATAVIA.

The conquest of the important settlement of Batavia, belonging to the Dutch, was lately mentioned in some of the Paris papers. In those which we yesterday received from thence it is thus circumstantially re-asserted, and we give it to the public, without annexing to it any other credit than what may be supposed to belong to such authority.

The conquest of Batavia, where the Hollanders have long reigned, was undertaken by two French merchants of the [illegible] of France, named Boucher the elder, and Joseph Coove, and we are well assured that those brave Republicans have succeeded.

The emperor, it is added, will find it impossible to fill up the loan he has opened at Amsterdam; for, by the capture of Batavia, Holland must be ruined.

This news will be equally disastrous to England, for the French being masters of the important strait of the sound, can easily possess themselves of the Moluccas islands, in which case the return from China must be completely shut against the English-vessels!

March 14.

Letters from Genoa of the 8th ultimo, state the arrival of the British messenger in the harbour, with orders from the court of London to Admiral Lord Hood to raise the blockade, which has been done, accordingly.

The port of Leghorn is now quite full of ships, which very lately came thither from Genoa.

The French have spread themselves into Austrian Luxembourg, either to cause diversion, or to form a cordon round that important fortress, which is its capital. The state of the armies on the Rhine and in Flanders, continue unvaried. On the French side, we are certified by ingenious cruelty of new decrees and provisions, that the desertions from the troops of the [illegible] are numerous and alarming. Paris, of late, is still quiet, but the city is [illegible], the element is smooth, but a hollow roar vibrates on the ear, and the agitation of the air prepares us for the bursting of the cloud and the violence of the whirlwind.

From the Secretary of State of the Republic of Genoa, to the British Consul.

Mr. Consul,

I am ordered by the most serene government of Genoa, to state to you the extreme uneasiness with which they see the daily difficulties and obstacles which are thrown in the way of the Genoese merchants, and all those, who, under the protection of the neutrality of the Republic, are employed in this useful and honourable employment.

I am further ordered to signify to you, the surprise and grief which has been communicated to the mind of the most serene government by the events of that day, on which hostile practices were practised with a violation of the Genoese territory.

The most impartial conduct, and the most exact neutrality—a neutrality, so advantageous to the British ships in the port of Genoa, afforded the most serene government, strong grounds to expect from Great Britain, treatment of a very different nature.

I am commanded, sir, to declare to you, that whenever the British vessels shall endeavour to chase any ships within the reach of the cannon of the forts, they will immediately be fired at conformably to the laws of neutrality, and to the universally acknowledged Rights of Nations.

The most serene government desires that you will communicate these determinations to the British minister, Mr. Duke, in order that they may be transmitted to his court, from which, a full reparation for the aggressions committed by its marine commanders, is expected.

(Signed) The Secretary of State of the most serene government of Genoa.

The Duke of *York* returns to *Flanders* about the middle of next week to resume the command of the British forces; and it is now understood to be a measure positively settled, that, in compliance with the plan of Colonel MACK, a descent on the coast of *France* shall be made by the English.

According to the accounts from the *West-Indies*, a great number of American ships had been taken and sent into our ports under the order of November 6th. This order, issued by our Ministers on no principle of justice or found policy, but in the intoxication of imaginary success, and as pusillanimously retracted as it was inconsiderately issued, will that be acted upon for several weeks, and the public will have to pay all the expenses incurred by the detention of the ships taken only to be restored. The effects of it in *America* will be to convince every man that the States are not to depend for the security of their commerce as neutral nation, on the moderation of the British Cabinet, but on their own power to afford it protection.

The whole expenditure of the American States, on their establishments civil and military, did not amount in the last year to 180,000. One single subsidy, that which we pay to the King of *Sardinia* for defending his own dominions, exceeds by 20,000l. the whole expence of the American government!

The Editor of the *Leyden* Gazette, the friend of truth and liberty as far as the circumstances under which his paper is published will permit, introduces the speech of Mr. WASHINGTON, on opening the Congress in December, with the following preface:

"While Europe, towards the close of the eighteenth century, presents an aspect the most doleful to philanthropy, deeply afflicted by the inconsiderate zeal with which men rush into opposite extremes, equally adverse to public happiness; it seems to have been reserved for the New World to furnish the consolation of this melancholy period, and soon, perhaps, an asylum for the true friends of freedom, the basis of permanent tranquillity. The United States of America offend the example of a government, truly just and moderate. For this, next to the public spirit, and a national character of equity and wisdom, they are indebted to some great men; among whom none will dispute the first place with the illustrious WASHINGTON. It is impossible to read, but with real pleasure, the successive productions of his pen, either as a Statesman or a Soldier."

From the Kentucky Gazette, of March 9.

INDIAN NEWS.

It would be difficult to recount the depredations committed by the Indians in the last and present weeks: some of them are as follow:

They stole horses from Little's on the road between Georgetown and Cincinnati; from Boyd's Bottom: from out the town of Frankfort; from Brashier's creek; from Mann's Lick, and, in fine, from almost every frontier of the state. They killed two men at Mann's Lick, and took two boys on Brashier's Creek. On the contrary, a party from Columbia killed two Indians.

Died on the 20th inst. at Fort Washington, Major Ballard Smith, of the 4th Sub-Legion, and was buried the next day with the honours of war. Colonel Strong, Major Cushing, and Captains Butler and Pierce, together with a number of other officers and respectable Citizens, attended his Funeral.

April 5. On Wednesday evening the 26th ult. three Indians, an old man, and his two sons, took a negro from the iron works on state-creek. On Thursday evening, after a hard day's travel, stopped in a canebrake to encamp, and untied the negro that he might assist in making a fire, &c. the old man laid down with his gun by his side, whilst his two sons and the negro made the fire; after which, one of the sons, who was a very stout man, (the other being small and young) began to untie a bundle, in order to get a proper cord to tie the negro again: at that instant the young man was, at some distance from the fire, the negro catching up the old man's gun, instantly firing at the one who was preparing the cord, and who fell on his face, the negro ran off into the cane, made his escape, and returned to the iron works on Saturday evening. The old man, who could speak English, had informed the negro, that he intended to take him to Detroit, and sell him to the British.

On Saturday last, a scout, consisting of 13 men, left Mount Sterling, in order to trace up some Indian signs that had been discovered a few days before on the waters of Red river; they marched all day on foot without discovering any sign of Indians, concluded themselves in safety, encamped, making several small fires, and went to sleep; about day break one of the men got up, and began to stir the fire, and at that instant, a party of Indians, supposed about 10 or 12, fired on the camp, at not more than 10 yards distance: the white men ran off, leaving 3 of their party on the ground, two of whom they certainly killed; the Indians got eight guns, twelve blankets, and nearly all their moccasons. There was another scout at the same time, from which we have not yet heard.

From the Knoxville Gazette of March 27.

Early in the morning of Sunday the [illegible] inst. a party of Indians, who lay in ambuscade, near the house leading to William Ruffel's on Beaver-Dam Creek, fired on John and Robert Wood, shot both the horses, and wounded the former, through the body and leg, who now lays languishing, and of whose recovery is in no doubtful.

Col. Kelly, with a few of the Knox militia, who went in pursuit of the murderers of Martin and Ferguson, recovered, at Tillasee, 9 horses, which had been stolen from the adjacent frontier.

We learn from the Beaver Dam Creek settlements, that since John Wood was wounded, on the 16th inst. 16 head of horses have been stolen from that settlement, and head of cattle killed and left to waste.

On Saturday, the 22d inst. 2 horses were stolen from Mr. Wilson, on Pigeon.

Accounts from Mero district, as late as the 9th inst. state, that 4 men have been killed, and many horses stolen since the 1st of February.

April 10. On Tuesday the first instant a party of Indians, supposed to consist of from 30 to 40, ambuscaded a path near Colrin's block-house on Crooked-creek (a branch of Little river, distant from this place 3 miles) and fired upon Samuel Wear, his sons and Wm. M'Murray, as they were returning from the block-house to work at their farms; one ball passed through the cloaths of M'Murray—Upon their retreat to the plantation, another party of Indians, who had also way laid the path, fired upon them, but did no injury.

The same day, a party of Indians, consisting of from 40 to 50, ambuscaded the road near the Crab Orchard, leading from Knoxville to Nashville, and fired upon a company of travellers, consisting of [illegible] persons, killed Thomas Sharp Spencer, wounded James Walker, killed two horses and wounded a third—Spencer had with him about one thousand dollars in gold and many valuable articles which fell into their hands—These travellers left the block-house, at South-West Point, in the morning, and the survivors returned there the same night.

On the night of the 22d instant a party of Indians consisting of 25, secreted themselves near the block house at the mouth of Town Creek, commanded by Serjeant Hartsell, the 12th company 3d sub-legion of the United States; and early the next morning fired upon and killed Wm. Green, a soldier, who attempted to gain the door of the block-house but were repulsed, leaving behind them one rifle gun, one calcaing knife, one blanket, one French caper, one tomahawk, 8 ramrods, and eight gun-lock covers. An Indian, in attempting to lock Green, was shot through the hand, which obliged him to drop his rifle, and seize his knife. Three other Indians were wounded; one of them, it is believed, mortally, as he fell within one hundred paces of the block-house, bled considerably, and was carried off.

FOURTH DIVISION *of the* MILITIA.

FIRST BRIGADE.

THE Militia Law of this Commonwealth, having made it the duty of the several Brigade Inspectors, annually, to inspect the magazin s of the several troops within their Brigades, and to make complaint to the Grand Jury, of all deficiencies that may be found either in arms, ammunition or camp equipage. The Subscriber hereby notifies the respective troops belonging to the 1st Brigade of the 4th division, that he proposes to attend the inspection of the several Magazines belonging to the same in June and July next. It is hoped, that where there may be deficiencies in any of the town stocks, they may be compleated prior to the inspection, that no complaint be necessary to be made in the Brigade.

JOHN SMITH, Brigade Inspector.

Hadley, May 16, 1794.

TAKEN up in the inclosure of the subscriber on the 10th inst. a bay HORSE colt, one year old, with a small streak in the face, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

AARON CLAPP.

Eastampton, May 16, 1794.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the first inst. a sorrel HORSE colt, two years old, with a long tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN KING.

Goshen, May 20, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land, lying in the town of Northampton, that the lands are taxed in State Tax No. 10, in town and county tax, for the year 1793. Unless they are settled on or before the 1st of July next, the direction of the law will be taken in order to collect them.

REUBEN CLARK, Collector.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Feb. 8.

General Pichegru, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, to the Society of the Jacobins.

"Brethren and friends, as soon as I had received my appointment to the command of the northern army, I resolved to retire among you for the purpose of repeating the oath which is engraven on my heart, and of offering you that I will defend to the last drop of my blood, Liberty and Equality, and the unity and indivisibility of the Republick. Orders, however, which have been transmitted to me and which command me to set off instantly for the army, deprive me of the pleasure which I had proposed to myself.

"I fly to my brethren in arms, determined never to separate from them until we have bowed to its base the column of despotick power. I glory in the successes of the army of the Rhine, and I am convinced that the soldiers of the army of the North have equal courage and equal patriotism!—A French Republican fighting for liberty must be invincible.

"Founded on the rights of man continue to propagate the love of the Republick, while we are fighting in defence of it.

"I solemnly swear that the arms of the Republick shall be triumphant, that either the tyrants shall be exterminated, or I will sacrifice my life in the contest. My last words shall be Vive la Republique! Vive la Montagne!

(Signed) "PICHEGRU."

February 11.—Barrere made a report on La Vendee. Not to alarm the Convention, not to speak of the resurrection of La Vendee, a resurrection impossible, though much desired by bad citizens and the partizans of the foreign powers, some mistakes had been committed in La Vendee, which had given fresh hope to the remnant of the banditti; some bodies of them had collected, but the troops of the Republick had already dispersed them in several places. He proposed several measures which were adopted, and a component ordered to be erected to the memory of young General Moulin, who killed himself to prevent his falling into the hands of the royalists.

The Convention decreed, that the memory of General Moulin being dear to the Republick, a monument should be erected over his grave with this inscription—"Republicans! he destroyed himself that he might not fall living into the hands of the royalists!"

February 15.—Barrere communicated the following articles relative to the armies.

ROYALISTS DEFEATED.

General Duquesnoy thus writes from Pont de Noyers, the 22d of Pluviose (10th February.)

"At last I have met the famous army of Charette, a quarter of a league from Pont de Noyers on the great road to Nantes. My light troops on the left, engaged in a brisk fire with their advanced guard. At two o'clock in the afternoon, I repaired to the field of battle; as fast as my battalions arrived, I drew them up, and the fire was very hot on both sides. In the onset these vagabonds not only resisted, but advanced upon us—when seven of my battalions were ranged, the charge was beat. The enemy on their side, produced three new battalions that had been concealed in a wood. The combat lasted an hour, and was very hot. Our troops at length repulsed the Rebels, in every part, the greatest part of whom threw away their arms and fled into the wood; about eight hundred bit the dust. I have, in the whole, almost one hundred men killed and wounded. My Aid de camp D'Anglois had his horse killed under him. We know not whither the Rebels are fled."

General Turreau writes from Saumur, the 25th, and confirms this news. He adds, "We are said to have been beaten at Cholet, whereas we have gained there a complete victory. I was at Angers the 23d, and they said here yesterday, that Pont de Ce were taken on the third, &c. General Cordelier, who has beaten the rebels at Cholet, had orders to pursue them without intermission.

"He tells me, that Laroche Jaquelin is killed, and buried at Tremeatrin. Thirty reports have been made of that event, and they all agree. It is however, certain, that he was not present at the battle of Cholet, and that it was his army which attacked that town, commanded by Stofflett. I have ordered General Cordelier to cause the body of Laroche Jaquelin to be disinterred, and to try to gain a certain proof of his death."

February 19.—Barrere in the name of the committee of public welfare, made a report respecting some fresh victories gained over the remains of the royalists of La Vendee. "I hope," said Barrere, "this will be the last time that I shall speak to you of that disgraceful part of the Republick." He first read a letter from the Representatives of Saumur, dated February 15th, announcing, that the royalists were reduced to 3000 men at most, who were not even all armed—that the division of Charette consisted of not above 4000 men, and that of Laroche Jaquelin of 3000.

General Kleber wrote from Nantz, February 15th, that General Cordelier, after the victory at Cholet, pursued and overtook the banditti near Mantrevoux; the combat lasted two days; the banditti were completely put to the rout; 1500 remained dead on the field, and 1500 disbanded themselves in a neighbouring river. A young woman, who seemed to command the rebels, had been killed. This victory has been obtained over the remains of the army of Laroche Jaquelin.

February 22.—Two recent advantages have been gained over the enemies of the Republick. The first took place on the 14th of February near Beken. Brigadier General Damobecan, and Col. Wattel commanding at Pont a Bruck, at the head of a detachment of the 10th regiment of Calvadoes, and another of the chasseurs of the 13th, forming in all a corps of 700 men, met, in patrolling, a body of the enemy, in number at least six times greater, composed of English cavalry and Austrian infantry. They made the attack with Republican courage, and the event was not doubtful; they made at least fifty of the enemy bite the dust, took the same number of prisoners and 28 horses. We lost only a single man, a quartermaster, who is regretted by the whole corps.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In Senate, April 16th. 1794.

The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary:

United States, 16th April 1794.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

The communications which I have made to you during your present session, from the dispatches of our affairs with Great-Britain. But as peace ought to be pursued with unremitted zeal, before the last resource, which has often been the scourge of nations, & cannot fail to check the advanced prosperity of the United States; is contemplated, I have thought proper to nominate, and do hereby nominate JOHN JAY, as envoy extraordinary of the United States, to his Britannic Majesty.

My confidence in our Minister Plenipotentiary in London continues undeminished. But a mission like this, while it corresponds with the solemnity of the occasion, will announce to the world a solicitude for a friendly adjustment of our complaints, and a reluctance to hostility. Going immediately from [illegible] Senate, such an envoy will carry with him a full knowledge of the existing temper and sensibility of our country; and will thus be taught to vindicate our rights with firmness and to cultivate peace with sincerity.

Go. WASHINGTON.

The message was read.

Ordered, that it lie for consideration.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

We understand that Mr. JAY Embarks for England THIS MORNING at NINE o'clock. Such citizens as are disposed to attend him to the place of his Embarkation, are requested to assemble at that hour, in front of Trinity Church.

A memorial from the merchants in this city, who have lost property by the British captures, is preparing for Congress, requesting indemnification.

ABSTRACT.

European accounts by late arrivals at different ports state, That orders are issued to the English cruizers to take and bring in all Danish vessels—That the Turkish ambassador has left Paris—That an alarming insurrection has broke out at Rome, in consequence of the great burden of taxes imposed on the people by the Pope;—5000 of the delinquents rose in a body, marched to the palace and demanded audience of his Holiness, which was refused, fearing in their rage consequences fatal to his person might have ensued. Disappointed of an interview, the mob cried out "No more peace to Pius the impostor—down, down with the Whore of Babylon—we will have priests of our own making—no mammonites, but humble fishermen; like the saints of old, and not the false saints of this day—no longer will we be the dupes of religious knavery and priestcraft." After many such improprieties against the Pope and his church, and vociferating aloud the many grievances arising from them, ridiculing the present mode of worship, its errors and superstitions, they began to pull down the outer gate of the Palace, but the soldiery appearing dispersed them. It was however feared they would again assemble, joined by many from the adjacent country, as great apprehensions had been heard among them—That it was reported the allied powers had resolved to compel the neutral States, to declare for one or other party—That very serious and alarming disturbances continue in the South of Ireland; the object of the discontented populace is said to be the abolition of tythes, but it seems they have some other motives, as with difficulty they were restrained from planting the Tree of Liberty in Dungannon;—That great numbers of manufacturers, both in England and Ireland, were about to emigrate for America.

The celebrated Dr. PRIESTLY, is a boat to remove to this country. His opinions have given offence to the friends of monarchy in England.

A letter from Falmouth (England) dated March 19, to a gentleman in this city, states, that the Saturday prints say, our cruizers are ordered to bring in *all* Danish vessels—The Turkish Ambassador has left St. Petersburg, and Robespierre has absconded from Paris. The Packet goes to Halifax with two *Mails*.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 3.

"The efforts of France go on prosperously; an attack on York and Coburg is expected every hour. The landing of the Sans Culottes, in England, engages every tongue; the ministry appear to be extremely agitated."

PORTSMOUTH, May 10.

Arrived here on Wednesday last, the brig Betsey, JOHN SALTER, jun. master, in 48 days from Dartmouth, (England.)

Capt. Salter communicates the following interesting particulars—That two days previous to his leaving Dartmouth, it was there currently reported that the French had taken *Guernsey* and *Jersey*—That the day he left that place other corroborating accounts of the same fact had been received—much credit was given to the intelligence by many in Dartmouth—That there was a very hot press in most of the British ports, and that orders had been issued to double the militia—That about 25 sail of the line had sailed from Brest, a variety of conjectures were formed of their destination, among which that they had gone to the West-Indies, with a view to recapture some of their islands, was the most prevailing.

BOSTON, May 12.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Newport, to the Editor, dated May 9, 1794.

"*A British sloop of War, called the Nautilis, arrived here yesterday morning in 24 days from Martinico and brought the General of St. Lucia, and family. It seems this place is taken; after storming two forts the General capitulated. Complaint having been made to our Assembly that some American sailors were on board this ship, they ordered the Sheriff to go and search the Captain and secretary, who the Captain took before them. On examination, the Captain said he did not know there were any Americans on board.—The assembly however, chose a committee of four gentlemen, who went on board the ship with the Consul, and after searching, they found six American sailors, five of whom were impressed on board, and the other, after going without victuals three days, at Martinico, entered on board.*

"*The assembly ordered the Captain and Lieutenant to be kept as Hostages, until the Americans were brought on shore. The Captain finally gave an order for them, and a boat was sent on board which brought the men on shore to the great joy of themselves and all friends to liberty here. These negotiations lasted from three o'clock in the afternoon, until almost daylight the next morning. The assembly would not quit their seats until the men were brought before them, and examined, who all proved to be true Americans. The Captain and Lieutenant were then permitted to go on board, not however until the Consul had given security to pay the men their wages and all demands they had on the ship.*

"*The generous and assembly behaved with great firmness on the occasion: Some hundreds of citizens attended on the assembly the whole night, nor did they depart until the business was terminated to their satisfaction.*"

SALEM, May 13.

Yesterday Capt. Cowell arrived at Marblehead, from Nantz, in France, whence he sailed the 23d of March: a number of French passengers came with him. We made inquiry, of Owners, Masters, and passengers; but could gain no particular intelligence: They say, that there is a very great scarcity of provisions, owing to the regulation of prices, and to the vast supplies lent to the armies—that no great difficulties exist—and that the war was vigorously pursued. They know nothing of the capture of the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

NORTHAMPTON, MAY 21.

On Sunday, the 11th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Obadiah Graves, of Norwich took fire, (Mr. Graves, and a family who occupied one part of the house, being all at meeting) and was entirely consumed—By the alertness of the people, who left divine service, a few of the goods were saved—it was supposed that the house took fire by some sparks falling from a live coal, by a boy, who was inadvertently sent after fire with a pair of tongs.

We learn that two English privateers, belong to Emery in one of the British islands, arrived lately at Norfolk, with their guns in the hold, and loaded with salt. Their intention was to purchase provisions with the produce of the salt, then mount their guns, and in defiance of any attempt to impede, leave the port, and no doubt, continue their piratical depredations on our trade. The citizens of Norfolk, however, were vigilant & patriotic, having had intelligence of these circumstances, after giving the captain a cudbath under the pubpe pumps, tar'd and feathered them, and paraded them thro' the streets of the city.

A motion was brought forward in the British House of Commons, March 27, by General Fitzpatrick, requesting his Majesty would please by some means or other, to procure the enlargement of General LA FAYETTE, &c. which caused much debate, and finally on a division for the motion, there appeared 46 ayes, and 153 nays.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT appeared from some observations, made by the Attorey General, at the last S. J. C. holden at Northampton, that he supposed those gentlemen and ladies, to belong to Hawley, who appeared so officious in attempting to vindicate the character of *Christopher Colsin*, who was convicted for attempting a Rape; but this was by some means a mistake, they belonged to Plainfield. The Culprit, it is true, was from Hawley; but the people in Hawley, appear to be so far from approving his foul deed and pernicious conduct that they are willing that he, and every other malefactor should be brought to justice.

A FRIEND TO VIRTUE.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has from the latest arrivals, at New-York, selected a general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are now ready for sale at his Store in Northampton, nearly at the same price they can be obtained for by retail in Boston or New-York.

PEWTER of all kinds, Brass Kettles, do. 8 by 6, 9 by 7 Window Glass.

2cd. 10d. and 4d. Nails, Swedes, Russia and Jersey Iron, German Steel, a general assortment of Hard Ware.

White Lead, Spanish Brown, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdigrise.

Camwood, Logwood, Fustick; Allum, Oil of Vitrol, Roman do. Nutgaul, Jack Cards, Press Paper.

A quantity of Loaf and Lump. Sugar,—also a few hhds. of the best St. Croix Rum, which will be disposed of very low, by the hhd. or bbl.

FOR SALE,

IN Buckland, on the county road, about 100 acres of Excellent land, with a convenient new dwelling house, two barns, & potash on the same; will produce about 30 tons of hay, with a good proportion of plowing and pasturing, a young orchard which will produce a sufficiency for several barrels of cyder, with other fruit trees; agreeably situated and well watered.

Also, about two miles westerly on said County road, a new dwelling house nearly compleated, one and a half story high, small barn, two acres of excellent land, with one half of a new forge in good repair, and stock sufficient for the same one year, a good stand for innholding, retailing, or machanism—A blacksmith is much wanted.

Also, about one hundred rods south of said forge, 57 acres of good warm land, as well situated and timbered for coaling, for the use of said forge, as any to be found; about 6 acres chopped, and almost fitted for improvement. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SAFFORD, on the first mentioned premises.

He also wishes a settlement of all book accounts by payment, or notes of hand.

Buckland, May 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public vendue, on Wednesday the 11th of June next, at Mr. ASAHEL POMEROY's, in Northampton, at 3 o'clock, P. M.—About 70 acres of LAND, (late the property of Solomon Clapp, deceased,) lying in Norwich, about 100 rods west of the Meeting-House.

For particulars enquire of ASAHEL CLAPP, or AZARIAH CLAPP.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

STRAYED from the inclosure on the 8th inst. three old SHEEP, and two LAMBS, marked with a Swallow's tail, in the near ear, and a hole thro' the same, not thorn. Whoever will take up said Sheep, or give information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

ELIJAH SCOTT.

Northampton, May 21, 1794.

WHEREAS the BRIGHT BAY, stands advertised to cover at the stable of the subscriber the present season,—the public are hereby notified, that said advertisement is hereby made void, as said horse is otherwise disposed of.

JONA. WARE.

Norwich May 17, 1794.