orce. They with to have nothing to do either with reviou or with truth.

In flewing what are the duties of a revolutionary government, we have pointed out the tocks on which it may fplit. The greater its power, the more peceffary it is that it fhould be directed by honefly and integrity. The moment it falls into had Hands, liberty will be loft; its name will become the present and the excele for ever a counter resolution; its action will be that of a violent poilon.

The foundation of the French Republic

the offspring of caprice, nor the accidental individuals, or of all the revolutionary ele-ments. Wildom as well as power prefided ar the creation of the powerfe.

not freended by the energy, by the wifdom, by the patriotism, by the justice of all the Representatives of the People, how can it pollels a force of re-action, proporis in stracked, and of all the enemies of liberty who appole it at every point?-Miferable indeed will be our fittation it we attend to the neifidious infinitions of par enemies, who unable to conquer, feek freneth to, we break the bonds of one enion of trush and the welfare of the be superfeded by private interest

Let our fouls be elevated to the fummit of Republican virtues, and the examples of antiquity. Themifocles peffeffed greater talents than the Lacedemonian General, who, commanded the Grecian fleet; yer, when the latter, as an answer to fome counsel necessary for saving the country, raised his stick to strike him. Themistoeles contented himfelf with replying,
"frike, but hear;" and Greece triumped
over the Tyrant of Aliz.

Scipio, after having conquered Hannibal and Carthage, rendered himfelf glorious by ferving under the command of his enemy O virtue ! How much beneath thee is all the pride of little minds ? O virtue ! art thou less necessary in founding a Republic, than in governing it when at peace? O my country, haft thou less command over the country, nat thou lets command over the Representatives of the French People, than Greece and Rome pelf-slid over their Gen-erals? What do I say! If amongs us the functions of the Revolutionary Govern-ment be no longer confidered as duties, but objects of ambition—the Republic already

the respected by all Europe. To degrade in, to definor in, the Tyrants have levished all their treafures and exhausted all their re fources ! It is necessary that the Canvention resolutely prefer its own Government to that of the Cabinet of London. The moment the Convention ceases to govern,

tyrants willhegen to reign.

What advantage have they not had in this air of arts and corruption made against the Republic 1 all the vices have fought the Republic 1 all the vices have tonget under their banners, whill the virtues only have combated for the Republic. The virtues are fimple, modell, poor, often ignorant and fometimes rude; they are the cortism of the unfortunate: the

portion of the unfortunate; the of the people. The vices are led with abundance decorate with all the enchantments of delution, and all the allurements of pleasure, and pro-tedied by those dangerous ralents which are devoted to the canseof criminality.

Five years of treasion and of tyrarny, too much credulity, want of forefight and pu-fillanimite, have enabled Aultria, England, Buffin Proffin and Italy, to effablish a fe eret Government in France in opposition

cret Gesenweit in France in oppedition it eurown. They have their committees, their Treasurers, their Agente.

Exterior Courts, too, have for a long time pra, vomitred forth on France all the after with the country of the country o our Generals, all the heroifm of the Reour Generals, and the People, are occollary to triumph overtreasion. They debate in our affemblies; they introduce themselves into four clubs; they have befieged even the fanchury of the national representation; they direct, and eternally will direct, the ater revolution on the fame plans

They perperually forround us, dive into our fectors. After our passions—endeavour to learn our opinions, and then make use of our resolutions as an engine against us. Are you timid. I they praise your prudence. Are you prudent! they accuse wou of timidir, ven rourige they actale was of timi-diry, ven rourige they call temerity-tres jostice cruelty. Take no horice of them, and they confine publicly;—Threat-en them, and they plot in feerer, and under the m fk of petriorism. One day they af-faffinate the defenders of liberty; the next

to be kindled-thefe men are ready to preach up all the follies of fuperfittion. Is the war likely to be extinguished by the blood of Frenchmen: they instantly abjure blood of Frenchmen : they infantly abjure their prieft-bood, and their goods to rekin-

We have feen the English and the Prof. frans, in our towns and in our villages, publifting ridiculous doctrines in the name of the Convention. We have feen themfelves ebels, of whole conduct religion was ei-

her the motive or the pretext;
Foreigness have hitherto appeared to ecide on the public tranquility .- Money has circulated and diffunctared at their pleafure. If it thought fit the people had bread; if not, they were deprived of it. At their figual, mobs, round the doors of the bakers, were either collected or dif-

They furround us with their ficairies and with their fpies, we know this -- we fee it; and fill they live ! the exe of the law, it appears, cannot touch them. At prefent it is more difficult to punifh, even a grand confpirator, than to fratch a friend of li-berty from the hands of calamay. Scarcely have we denounced those ex-

Scarcely have we denounced to collect fallely attributed to philosophy—proroked by the enemies of France. Scarcely the word after resulting are, which denotes them, when the traitors of Lyons and all the adherents of tyranny hallen to apply it to those warm and generous patriots who have avenged the prople and the laws. But what do I say 2 the monthers who have

committed thele crimes are a thouland imes lefs atmerons than their vile wretches who feeretly prey upon our vitals, and yet thefe men live and conspire against us with impunity ! they only wait for leaders to raily them who they feel: among your-felves—their principal object is to create diffentions—this fatal flruggle would raife the hopes of arithocracy, would renew the the Girondine faction who have been pun thed for their crimes : for it is the mountain, or rather the Convention, whom they attack in endeavoting to divide it, and impede its operations.

We make true only assist the English complices. It is in exterminating them that we reply to our accusers. We know no harred but to the enemies of our country try. It is not to the hearts of patriors and of the unfortunate that we wish to carry terror; but to the baunts of foreign Lrig-ands, where they divide their spoil and driek the blood of Frenchmen.

This Committee has observed that the law is not sufficiently active in possibling the chief colorius—foreigners the well known agents of the coaleteed kines; generals, flained with the blood of the French. accompliers of Dumourier, of Cultine and of Lamorliere have been long in a flate of arrest and have not ver been tried.

We propose to you to hasten the judg-ment of foreigners, and of those general who have confoired with the tytants who make war against us.

To render ourselves terrible to the ene

mies of our country is not fufficient-we most preferve its defenders : we therefore intreatyon to form fome plan for the re-lief-of-thofe who have fought and fuffered in the cause of Liberty.

in the cause of Liberty.

The French army is not only the terror of fix enemies—it is the glory of the nation and of humanity.

In marching to victory our brave warning cut Fixe in Parching to Victory our brave.

riors cry Five la Republique. In falling

Fire la Republique.

Their last words are hymne to Liberty and their departing fighs are prayers for

their country's welfare.

If our generals had imitated our foldiers
Europe would long fince, have been con
queted. The provisions made for the de fenders of the country, have appeared to inconvenience, they may be increased on third. The immense resources of the Republic will permit it: the country demands

It appears also to as that the wounder foldiers, and the wives and children of those who have died for their country, exny difficulties which prevent their receiving all the advantages which it is intended

OFFICIAL PAPERS And Authentic intelligence respecting th POLAND.

"His majefly the emperor will retak all that Louis XIV, conquered in the Ne therlands; and uniting these provinces to the said Netherlands, will give them to his serene highers the elector palatine, so that these new possessions, added to the ther mix with the funeral procession, and his ference highards the elector palatine, for the divine honours, whill they only writh for an occasion to commit fine in palatine, may hereafter have the name of lar mundets. Are the slames of a civil war.

Ans. The divine the fames of a civil war.

" His majefly the emperor will preferre, for ever, the property and policifvitible mafs with the domains and heredi-tary poll-films of the house of Austria.

"Her ferene highness the Aschdusch-els Maria-Christina shall be, conjointly ith his ferene highnels her nephew, the Archduke Charles, put into bereditary pof-

and the bishop of Stresburgh, as well as the chapter, shall recover their accient privileges, soil the reclessifical fovereigns of

" If the Swift cantons confest and accede to the coalition, it may be propoled to them to annex to the Helvetic league, the histornic of Porentni the defiles of recompensed retreated the construction of Terrol, with the neighboring balliwicks, as well as the territory of Verley, which interfells the Pars de Vand.

" Should his majefly the king of Sardi-nia fubicribe to the coalition, la Breffe, le Bugey, and the Pays de Gex, usurped by France from Savoy, shall be restored to bim. 5

" In case his Sardinia majesty can make a grand divertion, he shall be suffered to, take Dauphing to belong to him forever, as the mearest descendant of the ancient

have Reuffillon and Bearn, with the illied of Corfica, and he shall take possession of the French part of Saint Domingo.

"Her Majesty the empress of all the

Ruffias shall take upon herfelf the invafion of Poland, and at the fame time retain Ka nieck, with that part of Padolia which

" His M jefly the emperor shall obligeas aboye; hence, Arithment is a gen-ment extericted by the best more among people. This was the case among the crants when in the middle age, the sit and a deliber, by their wealth and acquired an influence over the common the Porte to give up Cheezim, 2s well as the finall forts of Servia, and those on the

riveh Lurna,

"His majefly the king of Profits, by neaps of the abovementioned involunt of the empress of all the Rofflas into Poland, first, make an acquifition of Thorn and

first, make an acquisition of Thorn and Danzier, and there units the Palatinate on crass were obtained to the commons, or the east to the confines of Stiefa.

"His majerly the king of Profila, shall besides acquire Leface, and his ference besides for the commons, but on the confines of the commons of the confines the elector of Saxony shall in existing the commons, and the commons of the common of the com

and thall abdicate the throne, on receiving | certainly the best form of government

i fultable annuity.

"His royal highness the elector of Saxony shall give his daughter in marriage to
his sereue highness the grand doke of all the Raffigs, who will be father of the race of he bereditary kings of Poland and Litho

(Signed)

Leopold. "Prince Naffatt, "Count Florida Blanca,

" Bischoffswerder." "The King of England is faid to have eceded to this treaty in March 1792.-And Holland to have acceded afterwards provided the arrangements respecting their

made according to the defire of the republie before the partition.

* Spain renounced it when count d' Aranda-came into office as-minifer-giving-af-forances however of the firstest neutrali-

From the (Belfaft) NOTHERN STAR. Observations on the present WAR.

" Lord North and his bleffed affor ciates, (many of whom, by the hye, are now in power with Mr. PITT) when called upwhat! would von different carried out en to make peace with Ametica, cried out, "What! would you differed to work that! would you have us receptly with rebut? Would you have us receptly ripablitant, wretches who are inadequate against Matenarchy, and are determined to live without one? Will you not import the Crown and carry on the war a few years longer, in order to fabbae these defpendent? It is a glorious war, a fight war, a necessary war, and, in ther a war in defence of your conflictation your religion, your authority. See See. You would not furthly abanton us in the middle of for rightens and bleffed a war as this? "So fad our will be middly and contriers earling fad our will be a find that the single war as this?" So fad our will be middly and contriers earling. lative department: under this ide; v
andersstad, our rulers ought not to les
trified with the pepular clamous of desa
& devidence; for if ever a geople were
fuch a government, the United Statertial
ly claim the pre-eminence of asked les
terms; that is, a government by the
men among them, teparated from the
conly because of their better steps to
the duties innowled on them by this it
be duties innowled on them by the desa aid our wife ministry and courtiers. during the American war. Well, we were fools the American war. enough to carry on this wild-goofe chafe we addressed most loyally indeed, we offer ed one liver and fortunes, and were fatisfied with biring Germann.—At last we bethought-ourfelves, all at once, to look into our ac-counts; when lo! and behold! we found we had luft 3 or 400,000 men, 140 millions of bard cafe, and had befides ruined our trade and . manufactures, and flaved the perfantry of the kingdom. Lord North was then turned out of the ministry, neck and beels; the nation called clamarously our vapouting, to supplicate the afortfaid people at large, at all legal gorous RESELS, REPUBLICANS, &c. &c., aught to do.

for the liberty of negociating within They allowed us to negociate, and are knowledged and recognized them has as free, soverelon, and individual to the case of t and them to fend reprefentatives a-

more being that a great majority of their fait felter shall be necessary to the induc-The firking refemblance beam Lord North and Mr. Pitt, and beam of every member. tional every measure.

Having never corresponded with you before, I am yet to learn what reception you will give to my field attempt; I shall the American war of the percent of the French war of the latter, need not to herafter judge of the propriety of fending

The two following communication on pied from Mn Fennos Gazrite of 11th and 12th of June.

es hence, Arifforney is a por

of rovernment, affirmed then merely

and exercised tendal tyranar, Ad

the nobles became objects of terrer

deteftation : from their excels is th

the happinels refulting from thus coing the wildom of a whole commonly

accession of foreigners, fo much sate

drashe meeting of the whole, experi troublefome, and in fome inflaters

Hence naturally arose the idea of Re-

fentative Republic, which is in fall had no cracy, because the nebule people, in their representatives to expect their

in the different departments of governments of governments of the care Arithments to be an Arithment where the will of the people is will on

cifed; because they ought to eith in best men to serve them in the highest can of state—and we trust this has been the in the United States; for we see a Wh

ington, thus elected unanimently by whole people, at the head of the rea

of the Senate-Senators and Member

the Representative branch, among shi it would be improper to make difficient because we suppose that the will of

cole confirmionally exercifed, by

lefted the beff men within their knowld in whom to well the high and forest

powers of the United States.-If the

we have no right to deny that the Usi States are governed by an Arificency, is is by the bril men, felected in the date

election difficts, by the governed, and prefenting their will in all things of thall come before the executive and larive department: under this idea,

the duties impoled on them by the

Bur what fhall we fav of the p

But what final we tay or many who filling themfelves [Democratical tempting to leap into the 'addle, and their own choice to after the post delegated to them by the whole Post Mr. Fenno, I do not choose in and or quelling at prefers, I thall refers for the post of the p

my fentiments on this full-fit to a feat paper, but I will jost him, that libeted the true and odious Ariffornia, from

following characteristic marks.

18. They choose themselves in the form

pointments

an Adams his fecond, and

gerous.

AM furnifed, Mr. Fenno, that a Fir-intended, as you profess your's to be, for the information of the citizens of the U From a Correspondent. The progress exercises in the Unit-cisus, noting the pleasant between true redding.—Since the publication of Mr. person's edition of the Encyclopedia that ired States, should have been fo lor cient in defining terms made ofe o the papers in the country, to cobie with no meaning annexed that we can de-Bessel section of the Encyclopedia, the heartidgs which was derived principal I from our Libraries, and confined in cy-Ariffocrat and Ariffecracy, for is from our Little cities on the Atlantic flance, have been handed about, when um assurged to each, by different pair cor county. In the Gazette of yefterda, perfection Lancaller County an exceller have endeavoured to gain the ting credit of the citizens. You have teni referent antifocracy and Democracy assistance of Ariffocracy and Democracy assistance of the property of the arcold of the which around not for well account, he ly been deficient in your duty as and advertifer, in not informing your ca a grand directions.

as the snearest defectuant of the ancient that wherein consists the other ence of the state of the snearest defectuant of the ancient that wherein the snearest defectuant of the ancient that wherein the snearest defectual to the snearest defectual that wherein the snearest defectual that from the general fubfeription, by whiel Me Dobles has been encouraged to profe one logist a work. A work very much and by our fellow citizens reliding at a different from those public Libraries, which the bestefore been the source of such exlarge, and Crateia, fignifying Governmente Den ocrateia, or democrace, for bed fentiments. hence Den ocrarera, or ucmorrer, ag-a government exercised by the whole ple.—Aristotrorer, in like manner, in rived troop, two Greek words, Anis, is assigning the best, and Cratter, postum

WARSAW, (Poland) March 27. THIS Capital, at this moment, is in the mef flate of fermentation ; and with the few days it has allomed quite a mili note for says to as submed quite a mili-nizafect. In the town, and its vicini-its, there are no lefs than 15,000 Reflian percenties. The arrival of thefe troops is to the yoke, imposed on them by reli of Ruthis. The people appear as mied by one glorious lentiment, which

A CITIZEN.

Laurgler County . June 4. 1794.

Henry.
Tellerday advice was received, which has confiderably cheered, the fpirits of the Panice. It flates, that \$8,00 men, commaded by M. Manger, have also revolved trid joint the army commanded by that have and refolute Pattion, Madelinfly, The later is now at the head of 4000 men None Malke, and feveral foundrons be ogies to another Patriot have joined thefe

Outhe 12d a decree passed, by which the indigents are declared rebels, fabject to the mak abitary puniflments. Another cir-curdance which occasions confiderable a-lum and anxiety here, is the official declatrina communicated by the Proffice Ana-bilider, which flares, that a body of Proff-ia troops were to enter yellerday into the forwodricks or thires of Scodomir, and

Namerous red caps have lately been ex Annexes the capturer, and in the billied in the publick fireers, and in the Didle held at Chelm, a resolution has abuilty pulled to adopt the French drefs. The King is guarded by Ruffiin tion. The Aing is guarded by Available kölieri, ashe is unpopular, and errondifjied by the Pales. Ingulfarohim, has fee guided the committances of the department in fand a hody, all Polish troops to opger Mal-lin fly, and his army of Patriots, latthey have refused.

BRUSSELS, April 25.
They write from Valenciennes, of yeltenday's date, that fince the 18th only, the Audrum have loft 3000 men Killed, and

MANHEIM, April 30. modernly to repair the Rhine and com-

CAMP NEAR TOURNAY, May 6. The loss of the Austrians, in the late af-fin, amount to 3500 killed and taken pri-forms, with the sofs of 22 pieces of caneremy, hefides gaining very confi-

The earny, befores p copletely deranged our plan of opera-Pichegen, he his prefent polition, obli-

Pine Path, are from this to Offend, to Dreamd by Cheat; and to great has been to appealer from of the French advancing a Ghent, that the greatest part of our Mithee to Ania erp.

OSTEND, May t. Mesin-warteken lyslores yesterday. Air fald that all the Emigrants with

All the transports are preparing to go out by this fide if py fills, as it is flowers fully fled that the French intend to pay us

FRANCE

NATIONAL CONVENTION, April 29 Barere from the Committee at Publick aferr, gare the following account of the permions of the Naval and Military forces Operati the Republick.

He informed the Convention that right

prizes had been brought into Breft, l'Ori-ent, and Rechfort; but that on the other hand, two French frigates, on their way from Concale to Breft, had fallen in with ome English men of war. One had been captered, the fare of the other was not yet crown. A third which was present, had

The forces of the amp of the Ardennes, the forces of the amp of the Ardennes is equal to our moft fanguine expectations. The dispatches of the 6th Floreal, (April 25) flare, that the atray had been enoughed with the enemy for three days forceffirely, and that 1200 Austriana have bitten the Lot.

On the 7th of Florest, (April 26) the army rendered infelf mafter of the heights of Rolle, with confiderable less on the part of the enemy.

ARMY OF THE EASTERN PIREN. NEES.

Equal faccels attends the army of the

Eastern Pyrennecs. All Spanish Gerdagnis in the power of the Republick. The rave Dagobert having taken the city of Urgel, retired to d' Puveerdy, to wait for reinforcements for the purpose of attacking the citadel, the enemy baving out down the oridge which led into the town. Here, I am forry to fay, that this brave General as falled by a cannon ball. The National D. puties immediately appointed Dopper in his flead. The process verbal will contain his fiead. The process vertou will contain as account of the fervices, which Dagobert has rendered to the Republick.

Letter from Richard and Cardien, Repre-

entatives of the army of the North. Head Quarters, of Flamentin, 10 hioreal, 28th April.

We expect the refult of the General Attack. On the left we have had the mold brilliant fucerfa. We are in Forces and Courtray. We continue our victorious march into Belgiom. We learn in the time that the army of the Ardennes has tri-um, thed at Beamont, and that the junfilor of the division of the Ardennes, and Manbeage has been effected, which purs the bedge has been excepted, which puts that place out of danger. Our attacks of the center in the grand army have not been attended with brilliant fuccofe. have attacked, has victory is dobi ing to the difaffection and cowardice of The ardour and confidence of the fuldiers are at their height. There are only in Menia 5000 mm, and thirty pieces of cannon. We wish there were more.

May 7. - In the district of Lax-mbourg. General Jourdan fill keeps poffession Arl in, by which means he has out off the communication herween the Army of General Profice and that of the Prince of San

PHILADELPHIA, June

The accounts remixed by the last mail from the welfers countries, contain very painful intermation, relatively to the buffile roceedings and difpositions of the Indian nearly seconded. The wounded are displeaded in the provides are valentiated and Le Quefiney; for they are valentiated, and a few perfuns killed & wound larger in make it in bedy in four hounders, as no make it in addition of them in hospitals and country contiguous to the Kilkemenetas and Alleghany; the fertiement at PineRun has hooke up, and apprehensions of an ar-tack are expected at every flation, on the A gand concell of war was neld yefter-by at Heidlberg, the refuit of which is did to have been, that the Auftrians are declared at the fulpenfun of the PrefageIlle. effablishment, and an explanation upon th subject, seems indiformable.

Greenfourgh, Jane 6, 1704-

SIR,
I beg leave to lay before you's flatement of the information I have received, of the hostile desposition, manifested by the In dians on our frontiers :

by their incurfions. Tameday, a canne was fired on above the our plan of operation of Kelkomenetas, in the Alleghany river, by which one man was killed, and two wounded; on the fame day in the even two semuded; on the fame day in the even ing. Capt. Sharp's bost, was attacked in the Kilkemenetas river, near to Chamber flation, having juit fet off for Kentacke, a party of Indians supposed to be twel ns fuppoled to be twelv in number : there was but there men an se hav with the hoat when attacked and the favages kept up a conflant fire on the

It appears that one min and a boy

at Tory will not feffer the feeple, or La Chitte their Coberd, were put to killed, one made his choses, and Capt. In recipally taken up, floor out of lambbar the form fundamental three theufand near. We have some of their fundamental three theufand near. Phildren miracelously got to Porthorgh.— Ev a letter just accessed from Col. Charles Campivii he informs me that the fpirs had medea diffeorery of a large trail of Indians on Pine creek above the Kettamirg, who presed by the track to be making for the

enlement. By another discovery of the Spies it ap pears that three canners with fix or fewen in dians in each, had croffed the Allesham river at the mouth of Puchary, in coule-quence of which the fettlement of Pine Run s brokeny, and a general alarm excited on the frontier.

Several parties have formed out voluges rily to intercept the enemy if possible, and for the fecurity of the Frontiers, but as thefeare not Regular draits, it is not to be expedied they will remain cut more than a few days—there is great reason to believe hele Indians are of the Six nations, an that the Frontier, will of course continue to be conflantly harraffed : By the best in formation it appears that many even of the frontier inhabitants are deflitute both of arms and ammunition; and that a supply at his place would prove extremely ulefel the use of such as torn out on occasional

Waiting your pleafure and direction is the premifes, I remain your Excellency' very humble ferrant, Wm. TACK

HisExcellency Thomas Mifflin, Efquire.

NEW YORK, Inne 26. It is nielefs to tell of much news, when fall, there are none. Things of great importance are in agitation, but nothing as yet has reached us, hat is either decifive of the great events in view, or that give very frong prefages of what we are to expect in them. An English (quadron, has male, a short witt, and is gone, the French lay stationary in our harbour, the defination of

which is noknown. which is anknown.

Uncertain rumours from the Frontiers
in France, speak of some ferious work
there, and future time will tell us better

what it is. At the westward we seem rather mor e hoped that negociation may fucceed to take awy the prognofficks of approaching

The following French thips, viz. La Convention of La Neffor, L'Achille,

La Northumberland, 74 and
A number of frigates, are faid to be on
a cruife between Chefapeake and Sandy
Hook; and on Tuefday arrived here the
Concorde, the Lufcafor, and the Prompt,

French vessels of war.

Capt. Thomas, of the thip Jay, informs
us, that the day previous to his departure rom Cork, an account arrived there of fevere aftion having been fought in the English channel, between four British fri-gates and three French frigates; that two of the English, engaged two of the French and the other two engaged the largest French frigate, of 44 guns; that the ac-tion commenced at 8 o'clock in the more-ing and continued antil 4in the afternoon. and the other two

when the Frenchmen fruck their co ours. We understand there wern 5 English, & 5 French, but one of the French ran away before the action commenced, and the enuld not come up. The French 44 gu thip, had all her mills that away, and S men laving dead on her decks when the ftruck to the two frigates,

PITTSBURGH, June 7. Friday mothing left about 25 miles from this place, in the Alleghany styer, a loaded cannowith three men on board, was fired on by the Indians; one of themen was killed, the other two wounded. The famday, about half an hour before funfet. Kentucky boar, with about 25 perfons or board (all women and children, except five men) was fired on in the Kilk emeneras fever men) was sized on inthe Kikemeners, even miles from the mouth; three men were killed and one harly wounded, the other heing on flore made his cleape—one Indian was 1926d. The hose arrived here the next, swith the dead men on board—the inhabitants of this place, took immediate measures to have them deceasily buried, and railed a generous collection for the prefer railed a generous collection for the prefent fippeet of the women and children; one of whom, with fix finall children, but her huftind and fonkilled. It is supposed this was the fame party that fired on the canne in the Alleghany. Accounts from four Walhington, as lare as the 15th alr, inform as, that an effect

serween that place and Head Quarters, had en attacked the day before dians, and eight men were killed.

BOSTON, John 26. Legifisture of Midfilloufetts. The bulingle of the Legifletone has been

Diffriting Bill—feveral or endingly have been made by the Senate, a bird issection of a long debate in the Hoofe, and on the quedion of concurrence being taken yetter-day, it possed in the negative.

public and private A large number of bills, &c. have been read and puffed. Arrived yesterday Capt. Storors, in 30 days from I marica,hav -

ing been expressed and carried in there, and his wellet unloaded of her cargo, confiding of a large quantity of coffee, the which he left there on the road to adjudication. He informs that the people in Jamaica were under great apprehention of flarving, from the great fearcity of provisions of all kinds, occasioned by the failure of a part of the Cork fleet, and the American embargo, which had it been longer continued, must have produced a famine in the iffand. Flour 40 dollars per barrel. On the 25th of April, the floop

Gen.-Green, Brafs, commander, belonging to the flare of Rhode-Island, and last from the coast of Africa, with between 80 and 50 prime flaves on board, was cut out of the mouth of Surinam river by 15 foldiers from the new fort, and has not fince been heard of. NORTHAMPTON, Jaly 2.

Nothing can be more and actions than the intempt with which the French treat the contempt with which the French tree con-contempt with which the French tree con-fabline fcience of generallity. To beat sufferhedises of Danfabline (creece of generality). To near,
Marthal Ferstag and raise the free of Dan-kirk, they fear Houchard, a hone deater;
to best the Princer of Saxe Coberge, and
arisethe free of Manburge, they fear I sur-dan, a habendafter; to retake Toul surpey. fent Dagummier, a flationer; to hear the Dake of Bruntwie, and drive General Wurmfer out of Alface, they fear Hoche, a position said more infuling than all the rel, every one of these low sellows suc-ceeded in his mission.

We hear that the British government of

Canada feel fuch apprehentions of an atrack from the judly exolperated Americans, that a body of troops is ordered from Quebec to Montreal. What part of the freshiers

they are defined for, is not known.
The report of Col. Simone's return to Niegara is without foundation.

The martial fpirit, we are told, runs very high in Virginia-the people in fome parts clamor loud-ly for war. This is not ftrange; as those people are most warm for war, who have LEAST to lofe, and who expect others to do all the fighting.

SCYTHES.

NICHOLS's, genuine warranted SCY THES, made in Con-scilling, to be fold at the flore of Robust Barer If Sox

NORTHANDTON, JUNE 29, 1794. New Goods once more.

FOR SALE. FIG. 5.41.6.

Black and Pink Dirante, Blue, Green and Pink Moreaus, Fine Black Ruffert, Madre, Silk Mitts, Iean, Jeanet, Mulliner and Follente Veff. Patterns. fice Jackmett Mullins, fine Chine Shawle, Princes Stips Buttone, a match for my Broadcloth, Elaftics, C. dimeres, &c. Fancy Locking, Proc. Channel Med. Rev. Fancy Locking,

Chappel Needles, Blunts and Share Chappel Needles, Shints and Sharps, Pep-per, Atthiese, Gluger, Criskery, Ware, &c. &c. Chear, for Butter, Fyt Sheep, Beef Cattle, or Caff, by the if is O/O-Sheer next. Alfo, O. and N. Rum, Tea, and Salt of an excellent quality. Checolate, Cheefe, Men's Shoes, Housefpun Cheek Lines and Tow Cloth, Nanken, and Figual Tobac-co, for Cath, Better, Grain, Clean Corton and Linen Rags, Old Pewter, Brafs, Bees-Wax, and Live Gerfs Feathers, in And, SELAH NORTON.

Afhfield, 20th June 1704.

CASH, and a generous price given for good ENGLISH HAY, at landlord QUINTIN's in WARE, by WILLIAM DRAPER.

WILLIAM DRAPER.

STRAYED from the Sunicence, about the middle of Maylae, a final SOW, foppofed to be with pig, no artificial mark. Whoever will take up faid Sow, or give information, to that the owner, may have her sgain, shall be handformely rewarded for their trouble.

SIMEON EDWARDS. Northampton, July 2, 1794.