Hamburg, and conducted to the Bastile in 1773!

Louis XV. naturally weak, and incidentally weakened more by his mistress, La Dubarry, and his Minister, disgraced the virtuous Montignard! *concerted the part he himself had taken* in sending me to Sweden, and left me exposed to a criminal process, which the Duc d'Aiguillon had begun; but doubting of its being tenable, had not dared to try. At six months end I was exiled to Caen for three months!

In 1774, Louis XV. died. D'Aiguillon was disgraced. I wrote to Louis XVI. to be removed from *Caen* to the bastile and to be tried. The three Ministers, DE MUY, DE VERGENNES, and DE SARTINES, were my Judges, and they attested the hardship of my case, that I had been persecuted unjustly.

As Col. I was sent to *Lille* with the new military manœuvers the Baron de FRANCK had brought from *Prussia*—with a project of reform for the river *Lys*—and another plan then in agitation, for a port at *Ambleteuse*. On these occupations I passed 1774 and 1775.

In 1776 I was King's Commissary with the Chevalier D'OTTY, a Capt. of a ship and Field Marshal de ROZIERE, a celebrated military Engineer, on a survey of the Channel, for the construction of a new Port.

The year 1777 I lived in the country, eighty miles from *Paris*. It is the only year of repose I have had. At the end of it there happened the American war, as I had foretold. And I was accordingly sent for by the war Minister, M. de MONTBAREZ.

In 1778 I had the command at *Cherbourg*, which at great to me most favourable for a port on the channel; and aided by the zeal, the activity, and the known character of the DUC D'HARCOURT, who had the government of the province, we decided the point, above a hundred years disputed, viz.—That for a military port, *Cherbourg* was preferable to *La Hague*. From that time to 1780, I was wholly occupied there, and never more than three times at *Paris*.*

Cherbourg, when I found it, had but 7,500 inhabitants! When I left it, the population was 20,000.

The vagabond French fugitives have dared to add, to the former calumny of my being a spy, another imputed infamy, viz—of intrigues in the war office! Though in the whole period of a dozen years, and all my journies taken together, my stay at *Paris*, did not amount to six months: and during that time I had very little resort to *Versailles*.

Thus, to recapitulate the account is so;

Twenty two wounds in battle;
Six campaigns in *Germany*;
Two ditto in *Corsica*.
Two ditto in *Poland*;
Some important negociations.

The creation of a town and port.

And twenty years spent in travel, and in the study of languages and politics.

And he then adds a wish, which may extend rather wholesomely to some other countries on the continent, where there have been certain ingenious gentlemen, at the top of life, with such a state of talents and accomplishments to earn a mental livelihood, that they would not have been certain ingenious gentlemen at the bottom of life. The wish is that every man, who, by dint of birth, of wealth, of place, may be called to support the fame and welfare of a country, may render himself qualified, by similar studies and by similar labours; and then Revolutions will be no more!

DUMOURIER *thus continues*:

Personally I have gained nothing.—I was among the field Marshals. I was sure of being Lieut. Gen. of having a red ribband and a command. I had 20 co louis (500 sterling) a year. That was enough for me. But, I saw the state of *France* dishonoured and ruined within. A destiny, of which Ministers by my memorials had been long forewarned!

The year 1789 was glorious by the Revolution! Where I was, it altogether was rational and mild; for, without trenching upon liberty, every excess of liberty into licentiousness was punished by law, even unto death.

On the suppression of the Military Commandants I went to *Paris*. There I made the Revolution my study. The Princes, by flouting away had hurt the King's cause. The *Veto* I saw would be useless, & might be fatal. Though not a legislator, I endeavoured to undo it, as fast as I could.

In 1791, I had the command, from *Metz* to *Bourdeaux*. The war, a war of religion, then raged in the *Vendee*. The religionists were burning all before them. I saved every thing; I quieted all, till February 1792, when I was called to *Paris*, and named Lieut. Gen. and Minister for foreign affairs.

With the war they reproach me, it was inevitable. It had existed long before.

For the rest, my opinion was for declaring war! The King was for it two! The King not only read *my* report to the assembly, but he corrected it; the corrections are in his own hand writing, and his own speech was written by himself.

At three months end, confounded by the factions which raged, and failing of the King in council to sanction two decrees, I wished to retire. Retirement was refused, I changed the administration by the King's order, and I took the department of war.

But finding that the court had deceived me, I would not be the Minister of intrigue: I foretold to LOUIS and his wife every evil which awaited them, and in three days I resigned. The vagabond fugitives *(Les emigres)* have said that I was turned out; it is a lie. I resigned my place though LOUIS was urgent that it might be otherwise; though for two days together he opposed my resignation; and though when I departed, he mingled his tears with mine.

The war has been splendidly successful to the French. If the French had shewn equal wisdom and virtue, peace would have returned long ago; LOUIS would have lived; there had been no anarchy; her *France* had been glorious and happy in her constitution.

Such is the rapid sketch of my existence; a sketch which may suffice, if I cannot finish the work and give it to the public. Adieu! my worthy friend. This is an important letter; and as such it soothes me; here it is, I wait with impatience, the wishes of the Emperor, and decision of my fate! my character shall assert itself, and instead of weakening, shall strengthen by mishap. I shall be, at all times, myself.

From the New-York Daily Gazette.

To the Republican Citizens of the U.States.

MR. HAMMOND, the British ambassador, in his letter of the 22d of May last, to Mr. Randolph, while endeavoring to justify Lord Dorchester's reply to the Indians, after having quoted a passage therefrom, proceeds thus:—"From the context of this whole passage, it is manifest, that Lord Dorchester was persuaded, that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States; and so far as the state of Vermont, *to which I presume his Lordship principally alluded*, was implicated, I am convinced, that that persuasion was not ill founded: for, notwithstanding the positive assurances which I received from your predecessor of the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 4th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage any repeats the encroachments which some state and individuals of Vermont had committed *on the territory occupied by his Majesty's garrisons*. I assert, with confidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any measure repressed, *but that recent infringements to that quarter, and in the territory in its entirety have been committed*. Indeed, if this assertion of mine, could require any corroboration, I would remark, that, though the space of fifty days elapsed between my letter of the 10th of March, 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat."

Though some may deem it exceedingly improper, and impertinent, in any individual to intermeddle in a business, involving in its consequences matter of such immense magnitude as this does, I, nevertheless, are determined to risque the public censure, convinced, that it is not only a right inherent in each member of the community, but a duty positively incumbent on him, to prevent, as far as in his power, the public mind from being misled, by an artful misstatement of facts, in a wanton assertion of absolute falsehoods.

I do not mean to insinuate, that Mr. Hammond has committed, *intentionally* either the one or the other of these improprieties; he may, perhaps, have been imposed upon by those from whom he received that intelligence in which he is positively confident.

From the above quotation it appears, that Lord Dorchester's expectation of an approaching war, *in the opinion of Mr. Hammond*, arose principally from the light in which his Lordship viewed the conduct of the state of Vermont, and the inhabitants thereof, which had been such, as to justify, his Lordship in declaring, that a war would probably *soon*, take place between Great-Britain and the United States.

As Mr. Hammond has not, in the letter above alluded to, particularized the "encroachments" he so heavily complains of, I shall take the liberty of doing it for him:

1st. His Excellency the Governor of Vermont, in May, 1792, *not having be fear of the government of Great Britain before his eyes*, but instigated by pure, patriotic, and constitutional motives, expressly ordered the magistrates residing in the town of Alburgh (the whole of which *is to not even disputed*, lies within the state of Vermont,) to call a town-meeting; which order they complied with, and legally pursued those purposes for which town-meetings are generally summoned.

2d. In the same year and month, the attorney-general of this state, understanding, that a certain Patrick Conroy, residing within the aforesaid town of Alburgh, had, for some time, exercised therein, the office of a justice of the peace, without any legal commission for that purpose, issued a writ, ordering him to appear before the next supreme court, which was to sit within that county.

A dispute arose, either before the service of this writ, or about something relative thereto, and dependant thereon; the consequence of which was, that the deputy-sheriff, employed in this business, was taken by force, and sent a prisoner to Montreal, from whence he was not only ordered to be released by General *Clarke*, who was then at the head of the government of Canada, as soon as that gentleman was informed of the manner *how*, and the *cause* for which, he was taken, but the General wrote to the Governor of Vermont a very polite letter on the subject.

3d. Four armed men, in the month of December last, made an attempt to entrap, and carry off, by force, a British deserter from a town in Vermont, called Sheldon, and, in the execution of their attempt, threatened to maltreat some of the peaceable inhabitants.

A constable, being informed of this, went ex officio, made them prisoners, and carried them to the two nearest magistrates; but neither of them having taken the oath of office, they conducted them to Burlington, where the nearest *acting* magistrate resided, distant about forty miles from the place they were apprehended at, where they were regularly tried for an offence committed against a statute of that state, fined five pounds, with costs of suit, and ordered to be committed until the judgment should be complied with—but security being tendered, it was not only accepted of, but, at their special request, a passport was given to them, to pass unmolested, "they considering themselves agreeable to the laws of the state of Vermont," and a statement, under oath found of the magistrate who tried them, was put into their possession, of the whole circumstances which appeared on their examination.

The triviality of the three facts, as above stated, being to extremely glaring, as to cause you, my fellow-citizens, to be doubtful, perhaps, as to their being *substantially* true. I esteem it necessary here to assure you, that our information is through a member of the federal senate, who had an opportunity of perusing the complaints as they were filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Before I go further, let me here recapitulate these three grand offences, or, to use Mr. Hammond's diplomatic terms, "encroachments."

1st. A town-meeting was regularly calling in Alburgh, a town, admitted to be in Vermont, though bordering on the Canada line.

2d. The attorney-general issued a writ, ordering a person who had *without proper authority*, exercised the office of justice of the peace in that town, to appear at the next supreme court, to be held within the county, and shew cause why an information should not be filed against him.

3d. Four men, who (it appeared afterwards) were British soldiers, having committed an illegal act, within the town of Sheldon, in the same state, were apprehended by a constable, conducted to a magistrate, by him legally tried, and condemned to pay a fine of five pounds, with costs of suit.

But Mr. Hammond has asserted, that these "encroachments" were committed on the territory *occupied by his Majesty's garrisons*.

For the confirmation, or refutation of this assertion, it will be proper to state the geographical situation of the garrisons he alludes to, as they respect the towns in which the supposed "encroachments" have been made; or, rather, it amis to go a little farther, and exhibit their situation with respect to the line, which, by the treaty of peace, divides the United States from the province of Canada, giving, at the same time, a short sketch of the great respectability of these garrisons, both as to strength and numbers of men.

I shall now speak, not from information, but from my own actual knowledge.

There are only two garrisons. The *principal* one is at Point aux Pere, *in the state of New-York*, more than *three miles* from any part of the town of Alburgh, and separated therefrom by the waters of the Lake Champlaine; it consists of a stone-house, and a small barrack, both of which are within a common picket or road, made incapable to withstand the smallest cannon shot; to this garrison is attached ONE field piece, and it has generally been commanded by a subaltern.

The other garrison, the *only* one the British ever had, since the peace *within the state of Vermont*, is at a place on the margin of the same lake, called Dutch Point, not less than fifteen miles from the Canada line, as the lake goes, and upwards of ten miles to the southward of the most part thereof, and much therefore, be at least six miles from the centre of the town of Alburgh.

This garrison, since the peace, has been under the command of a truly corporal with sometimes *six*, sometimes *four* men and is a small shockaded but, without a single piece of cannon.

One of the faithful commanding officers of this *very important* garrison deserted with all his men, leaving on the door of the fort the following inscription, "To let."

From the facts thus stated, arises the following question—

How must a garrison be situated, with respect to a certain territory, to constitute, in a technical point of view, its "occupy" of *that territory?*

I believe that neutral nations, in affixing their right of protection of the rights of belligerent powers, claim only *three miles* as the protecting bounds, and, if we are to judge from the practice of the British formerly, in cases something similar to the present *(even admitting their right to make these Garrisons within our territory*, the protecting bounds would only go to fifteen hundred yards, that being the limits for many years ago fixed to their principal important garrisons of Fort Georgi, Niagara, and Grown Point, all of which are in the same quarter of the world with those garrisons which have occasioned the present dispute.

But allowing that they are permitted to the distance of even *three miles*, no part of this refractory town of Alburgh is within the occupancy of either of these garrisons, and the place where the four British offenders were apprehended, is at least *seven miles* distant from the Corporal's garrison, which is by far the nearest of the two.

But, perhaps, Mr. Hammond will insist, that whatever the government of Great Britain determined to infringe upon the treaty of peace, by retaining these garrisons, they undoubtedly intended that they should be deemed to "occupy" all the territory lying between them and the Canada line. If this be really his idea, and I cannot conceive any other no which he can fabricate his claim of "occupancy," it will follow by analogy, that they must have had the same meaning, with respect to the Western garrisons, which they have withheld from us, as some of these garrisons lay to the southward of the City of Albany, we ought not to be surprised at seeing Mr. Hammond enveigh against the illegal "encroachments" of the legislature of this state for *daring* to have enacted laws, not only within the territory, but even for the territory "occupied by his Majesty's garrisons."

Made of reasoning, is justification of Governor Simcoe's supposed intention "of building a fort at the foot of the rapids of the Miamis," is a pretty good proof of the ingenuity of his imagination in points of this nature.

Should the Ambassador even make all of such language, it would not be surprising to see a justificatory plea in his favor; in about ten days ago an anonymous writer came forward in the Minerva, and declared (speaking of the British and Vermonters) "Both parties seem to be wrong—The British for claiming the jurisdiction—The Vermonters for claiming the soil."

Not being as yet hired, or even inclined to vindicate the British government, in her attacks against this country, I affirm, that his last position is absolutely false and groundless, and dare him to produce one solitary instance, where the British have even the emblem of a legal title to any part of the soil, which he has the effrontery to declare the Vermonters are wrong in claiming.

A wilful departure from truth, *even in good cause*, is extremely reprehensible; but, when this disposition is exercised by a person, in favour of a wantonly predatory army, and against his own country, the crime certainly merits, and when fully revealed, must undoubtedly meet with the utmost public contempt.

If he has been unthinkingly led into an error by misinformation or otherwise, he has but to acknowledge it, to meet with immediate forgiveness from a generous public: On the other hand, if he still wishes to vindicate the British, and vilify the Vermonters, I again call on him for only one cause in support of the claim he is so desirous to usurp for them.

This short statement would have been given some time before, had I not been in daily expectations of seeing an official one from the governor of Vermont: what has prevented this I cannot say, but am certain that the facts stand very nearly as I have represented them, and the propriety of my intermeddling at all, I principally found on my being

A CITIZEN OF VERMONT.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SITTING OF THE 13TH FLOREAL.

A SECRETARY read the following letter, written by the female citizen DELIN, of *Clermont*, department of *Puy-Dome*, to her husband, Capt. of the grenadiers, of the 2d battalion of the National guards:

"Thou informest that thou art sick; couldst thou desire to return? If thou were fit for duty, remember that I would not live a week with thee. Thou hadst thyself voluntarily registered to depart, and from a volunteer thou hast risen to the rank of Captain of grenadiers. Can there be a more honorable post? Go on, my dear friend, in the glorious career; if thou dieest, thou dieest for thy country; what glory for thy children! If thou art wounded, let me know it, I will go dress thy wounds, and when they are cured with what pleasure thy children will hail thy fears!" This letter excited bursts of applause.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.

Saturday afternoon last Capt. HEYTH, with a detachment of men, marched from this place to Fort *Franklin*, to reinforce and take the command of that garrison.

For these some days past a report has been in circulation that an express from Fort *Washington*, had been seen on his way to *Philadelphia*, who informed, that the Indians had surrounded Gen. WAYNE's army.

We are happy in having it in our power to contradict this report, as a person immediately from Fort *Washington*, says, that the army is still at *Greenville*, and that thereat between Fort *Washington* and that place is now travelled with greater security than at any former period.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

Neither the (London) Morning Chronicle, nor Courier, record the following observations of Mr. BURKE in the House of Commons, on the 11th of April last; we conclude it from a French paper published in London.

After some observations elucidating his opinion, that *property* is the strength of a nation, that *property* should be the basis of a government and its only care, he proceeds:

"I congratulate with all my hearts the honourable member (Mr. HAMPTON) on the property he possesses, and I think his virtues give him a right to more; but I apprehend in judgment, I appeal to the good sense of all the Gentry, if, what would be their hopes if the system of Jacobinism should prevail in *England*? And unfortunately it is too much to be feared that it will prevail here, it order is not restored in *France*; for without pretending to prophetic spirit, I do not hesitate to believe, *that if the French property is not placed in ancient footing, property in England, will not remain ten years longer upon its present establishment.*"

BOSTON, July 12.

The accounts daily received from *Europe*, are interesting to humanity—for the recording page of history can scarce furnish a period wherein the sacrifices to the furious of Contention were more numerous. The present campaign has opened with a deluge of blood—the numbers who have already fallen there are but a few short of *twenty thousand*; and apparently without the accomplishment of any essential object of the war. Whilst on the whole frontier of *France* this dreadful tragedy is performing, the other parts of Europe are heaving with convulsive throes.—*Poland* is in a state of Revolution—The British nation is exhibiting the harbingers of civil war—and continental states are forming in all the petty States of *Italy*. Only one favoured spot remains in the civilized world which is free from these curses—that spot is *America*!—Enjoying an unexampled series of happiness and prosperity, it should be the prayer of every real *American*, that the blessings of Peace may be continued to this country; that we may profit by the delusions of the elder world, and continue an asylum for its wretched and persecuted inhabitants.

The war hawks may whet their beaks for fresh food; and that shortly—"*Attack*" appears to be the "order of the day" at the European armies—Two immense fleets are on the European ocean, perhaps, seeking for each other; and in the *West-Indies* the contending forces must attempt an issue by arms. Every arrival must be interesting.

July 13.

Capture of NEWFOUNDLAND *fleet.*

HALIFAX, June 5.

Extracts of a letter from the Bay of Chaleurs.

"The *Peggy*, Captain REED, has arrived here from *Dartmouth*, but left from *Newfoundland*. Capt. REED sailed in company with the *Jersey* fleet, under convoy of his Majesty's ship *Castor*, and informs that in lat. 15, they left in with six Frigates, which he saw capture the *Major Pitt*, *Fox*, *St. Peter*, *Neptune*, *Pasiphae*, *Dunmore* and *three Sisters*, with another ship whose name he does not recollect. Capt. REED was ordered to send his boats on board one of the French frigates, which he did with 20 men; but night soon after coming on, he took advantage of it and made his escape with the remainder of the crew.—As none of the other vessels have arrived, we are afraid they have shared the same fate."

OF GUADALOUPE.

Capt. Poor arrived at *Newbury-port* from *Martinico*, 22 days, brings accounts of the arrival of the *French* squadron in the *West Indies*, composed of two sail of the line, and 6 frigates:—That one of the posts of the Island was carried by storm, and the defenders of it put to the sword: That the yellow fever had in to great a degree unmanned Admiral JARVIS's squadron, that he was incapable, without reinforcement, of attempting a recapture, and that at *Point Petre* above two hundred English merchants and speculators had fallen under the swords of the republican assailants.

NEWBURYPORT, July 12.

A letter from Brest, to a gentleman in this town, dated May 23, 1794, says, "The Fleet, consisting of 26 sail of battle ships, from 74 to 120 guns, 10 frigates from 44 to 50, and about 18 fell from 22 to 36 guns, to be joined by 16 sail of the line from Concol Bay, a port near Morlaix, failed from this port the 19th inst.

"Letters from Denmark inform that the Danes and Swedes have blockad up the Baltick, and all English vessels there taken, and that the English take all vessels they find in the north sea or channel, without reserve."

NEW MILFORD, *Connecticut*, June 24.

Last Thursday week, we were visited with the most tremendous Tornado, ever known in these parts, or perhaps in America. It entered this town a little below the northwest corner, and proceeded a few degrees south of east.

Several intelligent gentlemen have purfued its path through this town, and made as accurate observations as the confused ruins will permit. Its breadth at a medium, was about 60 rods, varying according to the fluctuations of ground, widest in valleys.

Happily for us it passed through a tract not the most thickly inhabited. The havock it made with timber is undeferibable. The hardest oaks and toughest walnuts, with every other tree in its way, are prostrated in every direction, some torn up by the roots, but most, twisted off from 3 to 15 feet high. Its path through woods is visible as far as the eye can reach. Every fence is demolished; not sparing even the stone walls. Providentially but few cattle were killed; 23 buildings were destroyed, or materially damaged; being all, save one in its course.—Of these, 12 were unroofed, and otherwise racked and torn; 3 houses were demolished from the foundations; 3 houses were destroyed; one of the houses owned by Mr. BEZY STONE, jun. was stripe of all its covering and much of its timber, and swept off all its furniture, clothing and provision, to the lower floor, scarcely an article was found whole, and much cannot be found at all. Mrs. S. was not at home; Mr. S. with 4 children, took to the barn, which was new and strong, but just as they entered the barn overfet, and they were carried under the sills into the yard, where timber and fragments were constantly plashed around; yet they escaped with slight wounds.

Another house owned by Mr. THAD. COLE, suffered, if possible, a still greater destruction. And what adds peculiar distress, Mrs. COLE, with her infant child, and a certain Mr. TUCKER, were buried in the ruins. By the assistance of neighbours they were relieved after lying about an hour in misery. The child was killed in its mother's arms; the mother much bruised, and Mr. TUCKER is supposed to be mortally wounded.

In another place, Mr. JOHN CARPENTER, with two sons, one 11 years old, and 5 or 6 hired men, were caught in the centre of the vortex. They all fell on their faces and clung to the grass, where they were violently whipped up and down, and considerably bruised—rails and trees were dropped thick about them; one stroke a stack Mr. C. and his little son, wounded the former in his arms; the mother much bruised, and Mr. TUCKER is supposed to be mortally wounded.

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Perhaps it will not be unacceptable to give some account of the amazing strength and terrible appearance of this phenomenon. The following facts may be relied on.

A horse of Mr. CARPENTER's was taken up and carried 12 rods against a steep side hill, where he indented the ground with his body 5 or 6 inches deep; then was whirled back nearly the same distance, and found dead. Another horse, which was hitched at the door of Mr. J. MARSH, (who was a great sufferer) was found 40 or 50 rods over a stone wall, in a field of wheat. A new heavy ox cart, was torn in pieces, and scattered in a circular direction as follows—one wheel with the axle-tree lay about 3 rods from where it first stood; the other wheel was carried 2 or 3 rods further, and violently beat into the ground; the body 4 or 5 rods further still, and an iron washer a rod or two beyond. A large brook was taken into the air and fell upon the adjoining land. A purse containing 26 dollars, (Mr. STONE's) was found 8 or 10 rods from the ruins of his house; it was put into his case of drawers. Sundry large trees were carried 30, 40 and 60 rods. A great barn door was found 8 or 10 miles from whence it was taken. But the greatest effect that I saw was the removal of a heavy oak log, 50 feet long and 9 inches through at the small end. This had been laid on the lower side of a road which ran on a steep side hill, and was levelled without dirt and gravel. It was taken up with another smaller one at the end of it, and thrown completely over the middle of the path, where it now lies.

As to the appearance of the storm, numbers of people were at various distances from it, whose accounts do not materially differ. It happened about 4 o'clock, P. M. the sound was heard some time before it came on. At length it came in sight over the Western hills, like a body of thick dark smoke or fog, wreathing and whirling in the most furious forms. When it descended a hill, it seemed to pour like a turbid ocean with an accelerated velocity, and widened as it reached the plains. Those who were directly before it saw the appearance of fire. Mr. CARPENTER viewed it till it reached within 6 or 8 rods of him before he fell. At that distance there appeared innumerable streaks of fire running across it in every direction. Others at a greater distance saw a luminous appearance; perhaps it arose from the friction of the matters whirling in the vortex. All who were caught in it agree, that when it came on it was dark as night, and lasted 3 or 4 minutes; that the noise was most tremendous, and there was no rain till after it had passed.

But those who were near it and just escaped, had a different view still, a view most awfully sublime. It passed like a high extensive fland of darkness, tumbling and curling with the most rapid motion, in the wildest confusion, full of branches of trees, boards, doors, casks, cloths, wool, and some think they saw animals of various kinds—it is certain many geese, fowls, &c. are missing where it passed in this town, and cannot be found. One thing deserves particular notice for its sublimity; it was a *Tamarac* tree, which had been taken up by its roots, and was carried along in the position it grew—sometimes it would settle down almost to the ground; then rise with rapidity 300 feet in the air—thus it danced along till it went out of the view of the astonished spectators—and what heightened the sublimity, two or three large objects surposed to be barn doors, appeared to play with the tree, attending round it in all its vagaries.

We have heard of this Tornado from Westward as far as a few miles beyond Hudson's river. It did much damage in *Pughkeepsie*.

ALBANY, July 14.

IT is with the keenest sympathy and grief we record the following disaster:—On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, this city was again alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved most unfortunately to be Caldwell's noble factory of Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Mustard, &c. &c. situated about one mile north of this city, near the seat of Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq. Our citizens collected with the greatest activity; but before any effectual aid could arrive, this extensive and valuable pile of buildings (eight in number) was wrap'd in flames—the enormous height of which, added to the awful stillness of the night—the lowring aspect of the sky—the peculiarity of situation, being a deep vale, covered by lofty hills and thick woods—and the interrupted reflection of light upon the tops of the trees—altogether formed a scene, the horror and sublimity of which is almost beyond the reach of imagination.—Finding every hope of extinguishing it blasted, we were forced to the disagreeable necessity of standing useless spectators of the destruction, it is said, of the most curious as well as most extensive works of the kind perhaps in the world, in which strangers, who have visited this city since their establishment, generally agree. The loss to a worthy & enterprizing individual is computed at *Fifteen Thousand Pounds*, on a moderate calculation—and it may also be considered as a heavy public loss, from the number of people it employed, and the keeping of large sums of money within the sphere of our own circulation.

Ebenezer Hunt,

HAS just received, and now ready for sale, at his Shop opposite the meeting house, West-India and N. E. Rum, Gin in Cases, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Raisins, Figs Rice, Chocolate, Coffee, Bohea and Souchong Tea, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Pepper, Allspice, &c.

Painter's Colours,

Such as White and Red Lead, Spruce Yellow, Patent and Stone Yellow, Spanish Whiting, and Spanish Brown, Verdigrise, Gold Leaf, Painter's Brushes, English and American Glue, Linseed Oil, Oil Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Logwood, Redwood, Fustick, Orchill, Oil Vitriol, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, Allum, Ground Madder, Bayberry Tallow, and Nails, 7 by 9 Glass, German Steel, Shot, Bijaffleur, Salt Petre, Salt, &c. &c.

Drugs & Medicines

as usual.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Eleazer & Wm. Porter,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

Which in addition to those they had on hand before, make them a large assortment, which contains almost every article commonly enquired for at a country Store.

Hadley, July 22, 1794.

Erastus Lyman,

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Spirits, St. Croix and Antigua Rum, high proof & fine flavour'd, by the hhd. bbl. or less quantity—N. E. do.—French Brandy, Sherry, Cafe Madeira, Malaga, and Currant Wines; Geneva, by the Case or less; London Porter, Cherry—Rum, Clove—Water, Molasses, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars, by the Cwt. or lb.—Hyson and Bohea Tea, of the first quality—Coffee, Chocolate, Indigo, Chalk, Figs and Raisins; Spices of all kinds; Philadelphia and Russia Iron, Nail Rods, 7 by 9 Glass, Rock Salt, by the hhd. or Bushel; Codfish, Salmon, per. bbl. or lb. Pipes and Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kind of produce received as usual; also, cash and highest price given for Butter in Firkins or smaller quantities.

N. B. All Persons whose accounts are more than six months standing, are requested to call and settle the same.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Dancing School.

MR. GRIFFITHS, returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of this, and the adjacent *Towns*, for the encouragement given to him the first *quarter*. The satisfaction and *polite* treatment he received from both parents and *Scholars*, induces him to continue another *quarter*, which he has commenced as usual. Mr. GRIFFITHS is determined to take few *Scholars*; and he assures all those parents who wish to patronize his DANCING SCHOOL, that the greatest attention will be paid, not only to Dancing, but good manners, behaviour, and decorum.—No money will be required from those that have attended his *School* before, but four *dollars* at the expiration of the *quarter*—For terms apply at Mr. Samuel Clarke's.

N. B. Mr. GRIFFITHS, has lately engaged a very good Musician, where he proposes to teach the newest and most fashionable Cotillions.

Northampton, July 23, 1794.

Elijah Norton, Junr.

Has just received a handsome assortment of *West India and Dry*

GOODS,

WHICH he has determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash in hand, or approved credit—most kind of produce will be taken in payment. Said Norton wants to purchase a quantity of BUTTER, for which a generous price will be given.

N. B. The subscriber returns thanks to his customers, for past favours, and solicits their continuance. Those indebted to him and the time agreed upon to pay, is expired, are desired to make payment soon.

Westampton, July 21, 1794.

Broke into the inclosure

of the Subscriber, the 28th of June, two COLTS, the one a Mare, the other a Horse, one of them black with a long tail, the other a pale red, natural trotter, with a stripe of white in the face. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away. MOSES WARNER.

Hatfield, July 5, 1794.

WANTED immediately, a Journeyman COOPER. Also an Apprentice to the above business. Enquire of

MOSES HIRLBURT.

Hatfield, July 7, 1794.