to be that of enlightening them and rendering them better.

There are two kinds of egotism. One mean and cruel, which isolates man from his fellow men, which seeks an exclusive advantage purchased by the misery of others—the other generous and beneficent, which confounds our happiness in that of mankind, which attaches our glory to that of our country. The first distinguishes oppressors and tyrants, the second the defenders of humanity. Let us follow its salutary impulse; let us cherish the repose purchased by such glorious toils; nor let us dread the death which crown them, and we shall thus consolidate the happiness of our country, and even of ourselves.

Vice and virtue decide the destinies of the world, they are the opposing geniuses which are in continual dispute; the source of both is drawn from the passions of mankind. In proportion to the direction which is given to the passions, man raises himself to the heavens, or plunges himself into a fathomless abyss: for the object of all social institutions, is to direct them towards justice, which at once constitutes public & private happiness.

The only foundation of civil society is morality. All associations which exist around us, rest on vice; to the eyes of truth they are nothing more than hordes of polieed savages, and disciplined robbers. To what then may we reduce this mysterious science of policy and legislation? To introducing into laws and administration, these moral truths confined to the books of philosophy, and applying to the conduct of nations, those trivial notions of probity which each man is obliged to adopt in his private conduct, that is, to exert as much ingenuity in introducing the reign of justice as governments have employed in being unjust with impunity or decency.

Observe how much are Kings and their accomplices have exhausted, in order to avoid this application of principles, and to obscure every idea of justice or injustice.

How exquisite was the resentment of that pirate who replied to ALEXANDER; I am called a robber because I have only a single ship; and you because you command a fleet, are called a conqueror! with what indecency do rulers make laws against robbery, while they themselves invade the public fortune! Assassins are condemned in their names, while they destroy millions of men, by war and misery. Under monarchy, domestic virtues are only ridiculous; but public virtues are crimes.

The only virtue is in being the docile instrument of the crimes of the Prince; the only honour that of being as vile as he is. Under monarchy you are permitted to love your family, but not your country. It is honourable to defend your country, but not the oppressed. The probity of monarchy respects all property but that of the poor; it protects all rights except those of the people.

The following is an article in the code of monarchy—"You shall not steal unless you are the King, or have obtained from him a privilege for that purpose; you shall not assassinate, unless you destroy by a single blow, several millions of your fellow men."

You are acquainted with that ingenious sentiment of CARDINAL RICHELIEU, written in his political testament. Kings should with the greatest care, abstain from employing men of integrity, as they cannot be of use to them. Two thousand years since there existed on the shores of the Tiber, a little King, who professed this doctrine in a still more energetic manner; his favourites had destroyed several of his friends by false accusations; he perceived it, and when one of them brought before him a new information, "I would destroy you," said he, "if such villains as you were not necessary to despots," and we are assured that this Prince, was one of the best which ever existed.

But it is in England where machiavelism has carried this royal doctrine to the highest degree of perfection.

I doubt not there are many merchants in London, who pique themselves upon integrity in their commercial affairs; it is however to be presumed that even these worthy characters think it very natural that the members of the British Parliament should publickly sell to King GEORGE their conscience and the rights of the people as they themselves sell the productions of the manufactories of their country.

PITT exhibits to this parliament the list of his meanesties and his crimes; so much for treason, so much for the assassination of the Representatives of the people and patriots, so much for calomny, so much for famine, so much for corruption, so much for the fabrication of bafe coin; the Senate listen with admirable indifference and approve all with submission. In vain may the voice of a single man raise itself with the indignation of virtue against so many crimes; the minister ingenuously confesses that he does not understand maxims which are so totally novel to him, and the Senate reject the motion.

☞ This Report is lengthy—It will be continued from time to time until completed.

PARIS, May 27.

There has been another action on the 21st May, near Tournay, between the republican army, commanded by Pichegru and the combined armies. Three last were forced to cross the Scheldt, after a bloody action which lasted 24 hours. The French lost two pieces of artillery, and seven and made 500 prisoners.

On the 20th May the right of the French was at Binch, and was to advance on to Mons or Charleroi; their head quarters still at Courtrai, the left extending near Oduad.

An attempt was made to assassinate Robespierre, by a young woman, 17 years of age. An attempt was also made on the life of another member of the committee of safety, both without success.

The latter attempt was made by a man armed with a double barrelled gun, who missing his first shot fled and concealed himself in a house, where he was followed by the member and an officer that chanced to pass just after the shot was fired. They discovered the villain in his hiding place, and received notice from him, that the first person who endeavoured to arrest him should receive the two shots of his loaded barrel. The members attempted to advance, but was prevented by the officer, who declared he had not a right to hazzard his life because he belonged to the people. The officer step forward, then, and received a ball in his shoulder, with out arm, however, he secured the assassin.

[The Paris papers of the 27th May, contain an account of the fate of Clairfait's army in the affair of the 17th May, to the fabrick of which the English papers are quite silent. Clairfait, our readers will recollect, went to have crossed the Lys, and by forming a junction with the five columns which proceeded from the environs of Tournay, have cut off the communication between the French at Courtray, and Lisle. In this Clairfait was unsuccessful, and left upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon, 300 horses, and had 1500 men made prisoners, the number of killed or wounded it not mentioned. The artillery was taken by the Sans Culottes General who drove the English from before Dunkirk; and there took a considerable quantity of cannon, &c.]

LONDON, May 20.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. NEEDHAM, one of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary, took into custody in the city, one EDWARDS, charged with making and having in his custody, a staff of six feet high of wood, mounted with a long sharp piece of iron, about a foot long, made in imitation of a Parisian pike. On his examination, he had made others for one HILLIARD, and a foreigner of the name of ROUSSELL, both members of the different societies in *White Chapel*. HILLIARD and ROUSSELL, were both taken yesterday afternoon, and pikes of this description were found in their custody.

In consequence of information received by the magistrates and sheriff of *Edinburg*, several persons were apprehended there on Thursday and Friday night, after being examined, were committed to prison. In two of their houses some weapons, between forty and fifty were found; several of them are made after the form of a battle ax, 22 inches long, & having what resembles a small scythe, each curved, fixed across. Owners of these instruments are in the shape of daggers, bayonets, pikes, &c. They are all made so as they can be fixed on poles, or used without them. One of the persons apprehended is a blacksmith, who has of late been hastily employed in manufacturing them. He refuses to answer who employed him, but says, that hearing that an invasion was intended by the French, he thought the citizens would need such instruments as weapons of defence, and as he expected a good sale, thought it best to have some ready made.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst. a most desperate affray happened at the fair of Kilnelack, near Cavan, the circumstances of which are thus stated in a letter from that quarter:

A number of persons, calling themselves Defenders, having come to the fair, declared they would destroy every Scotchman or Presbyterian they should find. They met at Mr. Biggers', who had upon all occasions been forward in suppressing such lawless depredators, and having cut and abused him in a shocking manner, some humane people got him from the crowd and concealed him from their fury. Word was immediately sent to the Ballyjamesduff and the neighbourhood, when a Mr. Blakeley assembled about forty of his neighbours (Protestants and Dissenters) and proceeded on their way to Kilnelack. They were met by the banditti within one mile of the town, who made a show of opposition. Mr. Blakeley, accompanied with some others, went to them, and stated that they did not come with any hostile intent, but hearing of the treatment Mr. Biggers had received, they were determined to bring him home dead or alive, upon which one of the leaders of the party made a stroke of a sword at Mr. Blakeley's head, which he defended with a blunderbuss, and had one of his fingers cut off, whereupon the fellow was instantly then dead; the insurgents immediately called to each other to surround Mr. B's party, which they attempted to do, but received so smart a reception, that after a short engagement they fled, leaving thirty two of their companions dead on the spot.

MAY 21. The Americans as our readers will see by the resolution of Congress, inserted in this paper, have laid an embargo on all ships in their ports. Letters from thence, state, that notwithstanding this measure, the general with is, that they may maintain their neutrality, but that a step of this kind was necessary as a measure of retaliation, to hasten the settlement of the indemnity that may be due to them for injuries their commerce has sustained by the capture and detention of their vessels by the English cruizers.

LETTERS were yesterday received from Poland, which confirm the reports of a victory obtained by General Kofciusko over the Ruffians, between Cracow and Warsaw. The latter lost 4000 men, and 26 pieces of cannon. This affair was subsequent to and entirely distinct from the contest which reduced the Polish authority in Warsaw.

The Prince de Coigny, nature! son to Lewis XV. is now a resident in England, with no other means of subsistance than an allowance of one shilling per day. He bears, formerly leader of one of the factions in France, and a short time since executed, had, for several years, been valet dechambre to the above unfortunate personage.

CURIOUS LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF DELEGATES.

VAUGHAN & VAUGHAN.

This was a suit instituted by Mrs. PRUDE VAUGHAN, a lady of fortune, against her husband Charles Vaughan, Esq. to obtain a Divorce, *a Vinculo Matrimonii*, for *Impotency!*

The defendant, by his counsel urged a legal objection in bar of the suit, namely, that the parties were married in June 1793, and the suit was not commenced until January, 1794. The complaint made by the lady, they contended, if it had any foundation, ought to have been made within a reasonable time after the marriage, especially as the husband was fifteen years older than the wife. They argued, from the analogy of other courts, that there was a limited time for the commencement of suits of this description.

The Counsel on behalf of the lady, contended, that by the usage of the Ecclesiastical Courts, no particular time was limited for instituting a suit for impotency. The lady's long silence upon the subject in question, was a proof of her *patience and long suffering*, but ought not to preclude her from the legal remedy the law affords to suitors in this case: Her complaint was not of a positive, but of a negative sort, for it was her misfortune to have *nothing positive* to complain of.

After the case had been fully argued, on both sides, the Court over-ruled the objection urged by the defendant in bar of the suit, and directed the cause to proceed in the court of Arches.

The KING vs. COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

DUBLIN, MAY 12.

THE Traverser was tried at bar on an indictment for seducing artificers to go to *Virginia*, to North-America, and after a trial of three hours acquitted without going into defence.

He was tried upon a second indictment for a similar offence; but the lawyers for the prosecution declined any further proceedings, he was therefore acquitted.

When Mr. CURRAN acquitted of the second indictment, Lord Chief Justice CLONMEL, addressing himself to Mr. Cox, said, "whatever satisfaction I have in seeing an individual fairly and honorably acquitted of an offence in its nature highly mischievious to the nation; I cannot but feel some pain in reflecting, that a man to whose talents the public have borne such ample testimony, and which they have so fully encouraged and rewarded, should even give a pretence for such a prosecution. The evils which would arise, if the practice of spiriting away artificers was not strongly resisted by law would be infinite, and would in a short time leave his country poor indeed!—I shall however say no more upon the subject; but I trust, the little I have said will make you, Mr. Cox, careful in future how you give even a pretence to any description of men to charge you again with this offence against the laws of a country which has rewarded your talents."

WATERFORD, MAY 14.

On Thursday the freedom of the city was presented, in a handsome silver box, to Mr. Cox, the ingenious projector of the bridge.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Letter from Citizen CHOUDIEU, *Representative of the People, dated*

Lille, May 18.

CITIZENS,

THE latter of exchange drawn by the Alpine army, on that of the south, began to be duly honoured. Victory is here the order of the day. The enemy is in full rout. Notwithstanding their boasts at Courtray, Moucron and Menin, they determined to attack us again, and to use every endeavour to resume their former position.

Yesterday having assembled their troops of the centre, they attacked us on all points. They obliged us to fall back from Pont a Marque and Lannoy. We retreated in good order. Proud of this first success, they expected by attacking us again to meet no further progress. It was their object to force an encounter; but we did not give them time to effect it: we attacked them, and every where drove them back, but in the charge, and our victory was complete.

Adjutant General Revel fought with the greatest vigour. We took from him every company, made the garrison of Lannoy prisoners; near three hundred Hussars have fallen into our hands. They asked for quarter, we ought not by the laws of war, to have granted it since the town was taken by assault; yet they obtained it. We shall shew to the world that Frenchmen are only to be feared in battle.

We learn that the enemy opposed to our forces 60,000 men. The commander in chief just returns from his council with his colleague Richard. I hope soon to be able to communicate new victories. We have taken 15 pieces of cannon, the enemy left 1200 dead. This division needed thirty recruits.

CHODIEU, Representative of the people.

P. S. I learn this moment that the enemy evacuated Pont a Marque, and has fallen back upon Orchies, consequently the communication between Douay and Lille is reestablished.

[Of all the copies we have seen, the following paragraph, is without a date. To agree with the succeeding paragraph, it should have been dated the 23d of May.]

We promised not to suffer the enemy to rest. We keep good our word. We attacked them yesterday in all quarters, at every where beat. We have driven them to Tournay and Mount Trinity. The battle lasted 15 hours, and was well fought. The enemy were confiderably reinforced and we retired in good order, having taken a confiderable convoy on the Scheldt. We loft two cannon that were difmounted. We took feven from the enemy and 600 prisoners. We fhall foon begin again.

CHODIEU.

Account of the laft action by the General in chief of the Northern army.

Courtray, May 23.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

We fought yesterday the whole day long. We have driven the enemy beyond the Schelidt; we captured a convoy of hay, oats and coal. We carried off what we could; the remainder was burnt. The fight was bloody on both fides. There has been a great number wounded. We took from the enemy feven pieces of cannon, who took two of ours. We made about 500 prisoners.

Trains of artillery were now upon their march, and treachery in some parts injured us. Many Soldiers left their duty to pillage; which fo weakened the battalion, that towards evening we were near being driven back.

The right of the army, on the 21st May, was near Binche, and mud thence have proceeded to Mons or Charleroi.

PICHEGRU.

ARMY OF THE ARDENNES.

Commanded by Gen. FROMENTIN.

Binche, May 21.

We have croffed the Sambre in feveral points. Our divifions acted with concert and fuccefs. I have taken from the enemy all their travelling hofpital, a great many fheets, a confiderable number of Flemifh horfes. We alfo have taken feveral droves of cattle; I fend them to Philipeville. We drive on the enemy with expedition, and may anticipate fuccefs the moft important. The reprefentative of the people Leveffeur follows us every where; he is always in the heat of action. I expedite this moment 900 carriages that bring us all kinds of goods. In a fkirmifh this day a chaffeur had his arm carried away; he faid, turning round to an artillery man,—"Put the arm in the mouth of your cannon, and fend it back to thofe brigands."

ST. JOHN'S, (*Antigua*) June 23.

GUADALOUPE.

Laft Saturday a veffel arrived from Guadaloupe, by which we learn, that about that o'clock on Friday morning, a tremendous red fhot of mortars and cannon were directed in Point a Petre quarter, Grand Terre, which continued without intermiffion for 24 hours o'clock, when it ceafed for about an hour and then recommenced with equal violence, and laffed for about two hours longer. From this circumftance we conclude that Fleur d'Epee and the other pofts of the enemy had been attacked from all quarters, by his Majefty's land and fea forces; but by an arrival yefterday we learn that it was occafioned by two French Frigates having attacked the watering place, which was defended by two Gun Boats, and a detachment of his Majefty's troops. The Frigates were beat off, but not before they had one Gun Boat, which has fince been got up.

The Britifh, conffiting of 2,200 men exclufive of ſeamen, had gained the heights above Fleur d'Epee, without the lofs of a man; in this fituation affairs ſtood at Grand Terre, on Friday laſt.

June 24.—The French at Fleur d'Epee have been wonderfully diligent—they have in a ſhort time made a double abbatis, and a double foſſe round that fort. A battery of two 24 and a howitzer is erected by Sir Charles Grey at Camp St. Jean, which, on Friday laſt, played very warmly on the French frigates. General Grey, on Thurſday morning landed 300 Britiſh troops at Comte, with two ſix pounders, two mortars of 13 1-4 inches, and ſeveral howitzers, which were to open upon Fleur d'Epee yeſterday, and it is imagined by this time have made a dreadful havock.

A veſſel arrived this day from Guadaloupe which brings accounts that the cannonading had commenced, and that they could plainly diſcover one of the cannon in the fort was overſet by one of our gun boats.

RICHMOND, (*Virginia*) July 16.

Yeſterday morning at two o'clock, arrived here an expreſs from the Weſtern County, Major Farragut, with diſpatches to the Secretary of War, who ſpeaks favourable of the order, health and diſcipline of our army.—That the Indians continue their hoſtile incurſions, & have made ſeveral bold & reſolute attempts upon our poſts.—That the Chickaſaws, at preſent, are the moſt obſtinate, and appear the moſt active in ſtumbling and exciting the other Indians to war, though ſeventeen of their Chiefs are now at Philadelphia under a promiſe of peace.

The Cherokees, it is ſuppoſed, amount to a conſiderable force, increaſing hoſtilities and forces of the Indians; the deception of the Chickaſaws, and a requiſition of reinforcements for a deciſive coup de main, as war is inevitable.

Several old Chiefs and Warriors diſſatisfied to the war, have come with their families under our protection, and have been received with cordiality.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Extract of a letter from Meſſrs. Bold, Richards and Conway, dated Liverpool, April 29th, 1794, to their correſpondents in this city.

"The very active meaſures which this government is taking to prevent a peſſibility of ſupplies getting to France, keeps the markets in this iſle the iſland very barren, as the cruizers have inſtruction to ſend into port all neutral veſſels laiden with grain, without paying any reſpect to their deſtination, as it appears that the Danes and Swedes have carried conſiderable quantities to France, though their papers have ſtipulated that they were deſtined for ports in Spain or Portugal."

By a gentleman who left Oſtend the 24 th of May, and whoſe veracity is unqueſtionable, we are informed, that of 1500 recruits which had arrived at that place from Ireland a few days previous to the late fevere action in Flanders, only ſome few eſcaped of the whole number, which had been inſtantly diſpatched to join the Duke of York, upon their firſt arrival.

Our informant lodged in a houſe at Oſtend with two officers who were in the action with the reſt of the recruits, and who declared that the reſidue, to the amount above mentioned, were either killed or taken priſoners; ſo great has been the havock among theſe unfortunate victims of naval pride in that deſtructive battle.

In ſpeaking of the battle, one of the officers took occaſion to tell it a ſtory, but was immediately corrected by the other who ſaid it was only a retreat; "Arrah, my dear, replied the honeſt Hibernian, I can not tell whether you call it a rout or a retreat, but I know very well I ran five miles aſtride as my legs would carry me, and, by St. Patrick, you can with me every ſtep of the way."

July 22.—By a gentleman arrived from Edinburgh, by the way of Ireland, in the Nailt, we are informed that the diſcontents in Scotland begin to wear a ſerious appearance. In the beginning of May laſt, one Roſs, formerly concerned in printing the Edinburgh Gazetteer, a popular newspaper, and fourteen other perſons, were apprehended, all at the ſame time, and committed to priſon. The charge was that they had been manufacturing and collecting arms of various kinds in a clandeſtine manner, and for unknown purpoſes. Some hundreds of muſkets, beſides pikes and other weapons, with powder and ball, were found ſecreted; and the quantity of arms would ſoon have been very conſiderable. There is no doubt, that the conſpirators will be ſeverely puniſhed, if the government laſts long enough to give the Lord Advocate time for their trial. However deſperate the project may ſeem of a Scots inſurrection, yet it is certain that 2000 well armed and reſolute men would be ſufficient to drive the Engliſh government out of the country.

The ſtanding forces in Scotland never conſiſt of more than two or three regiments of foot, and as many troops of horſe. The new raiſed Scots Levies are to the laſt degree diſſatisfied; ſome of them have repeatedly mutinied againſt their officers; and all of them are friends to the French Revolution.

At preſent no merchant in Edinburgh is ſuffered to have more than two pounds of gunpowder in his poſſeſſion. The inſolence of the military, in the late diſturbance, at the Theatre, has greatly augmented the number of perſons, who judge reform neceſſary.

July 23.—We hear from good authority and with great pleaſure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, ſent the corvettes Le Fabius and La Diſcrete to cruize in the latitude of the Canary Iſlands, for the veſſel in which Muir, Palmer, &c. were to be tranſported. Theſe corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 27.

"Admiral Jervis and General Gray have collected a great force, landed them and got poſſeſſion of the heights that command Fleur d'Epee, which is the ſtrongeſt fort, and three miles eaſt (ſomberly) of Point a Petre, where the French have about 1500 men, 800 of whom are regulars; and they have held out aſtoniſhingly. Jervis is very much alarmed about the near approach of the hurricane—he is fearful of loſing his plunder. He had got to St. Kitts, on his way to England, when expreſſes were ſent after him informing him of the arrival of 5 ſhips from France, their landing and retaking Fleur d'Epee, and Point a Petre, and the retreat of all the Britiſh troops over land to Baſſeterre.

"P. S. Information is this inſtant arrived of Fleur d'Epee being ſtormed, and that the French officers fought to the laſt, and were all killed. From ſuch obſtinate fighting the Engliſh loſt a great number of officers and men. The particulars are not yet come to hand, but we expect them to night."

JULY 25.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated 18th inſt.

On the morning of the 15th inſt. one hundred and fifty perſons aſſembled round the dwelling houſe of general John Neville, the Exciſe officer of the weſtern diſtrict. On his aſking what they wanted, they anſwered to take him priſoner to Waſhington, and fired ſundry ſhots through the windows, where himſelf and family were. The general returned the fire and wounded five before they diſperſed. After which the general ſent to the commanding officer here who immediately ſent a ſergeant and 12 men.

On the 17th they aſſembled at the ſame houſe from the counties of Waſhington and Alleghany about 7 or 800 men, and after ſome reſiſtance they burnt general Neville's houſe and all his other buildings and fences. Capt. M. Farlin, a principal amongſt the inſurgents, and formerly of the Penſylvania line was killed and three or four others, and ſeveral wounded."

Another letter from Pittſburgh, ſtates it as a fact, which may be depended on—That the Six Nations have taken up the hatchet againſt the United States.

PORTLAND, July 26.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Wedneſday laſt, Capt. Andres Zelleſted, was wounded mortally by the ſplitting of a cannon. It was propoſed by the Engineer, M. Rachefontaine, to prove an eighteen pound cannon, on the afternoon of the day above mentioned; but it was not until about ſunſet that the piece was diſcharged. A great number of people were preſent, and many of them were within a few rods of the gun. Capt. Zelleſted, was probably about 5 or 6 rods from the cannon when it ſplit. A piece which would weigh near 300 weight, ſtruck him in the ſide, knocked him down, and fell partly on his head. He lived until about 3 o'clock on Thurſday morning, and on Friday afternoon he was buried. Capt. Zelleſted, was a native of Sweden; he commanded the ſchooner Mercury, from Virginia, bound to Cadiz. He came into this port on the 30th of June, in diſtreſs, his veſſel having been a few days before, been diſmaſted by a water ſpout. He appeared to be about 35 years of age, was chearful and agreeable in his manners, and notwithſtanding his ſhort reſidence in town, was beloved by all who knew him. But what is much more to his honour, the failors whom he commanded, ſpeak of, and mourn for him, as for a father.

Mr. Jeremiah Colby, was wounded in the leg, by a piece of the ſame cannon, but not dangerouſly.

It is almoſt miraculous that there were not more perſons injured; as ſeveral hundred were preſent, and as pieces of the cannon flew in almoſt every direction.

BOSTON, Auguſt 2.

DISTRESSING CONFLAGRATION!

The public no doubt, rely on the Continuel, for a full and accurate account of the conflagration in this town, on *Wedneſday* morning laſt:—We have therefore devoted our attention to the collection of particulars reſpecting it.

At preſent no merchant in Edinburgh is ſuffered to have more than two pounds of gunpowder in his poſſeſſion. The inſolence of the military, in the late diſturbance, at the Theatre, has greatly augmented the number of perſons, who judge reform neceſſary.

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Another letter from Pittſburgh, ſtates it as a fact, which may be depended on—That the Six Nations have taken up the hatchet againſt the United States.

PORTLAND, July 26.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Wedneſday laſt, Capt. Andres Zelleſted, was wounded mortally by the ſplitting of a cannon. It was propoſed by the Engineer, M. Rachefontaine, to prove an eighteen pound cannon, on the afternoon of the day above mentioned; but it was not until about ſunſet that the piece was diſcharged. A great number of people were preſent, and many of them were within a few rods of the gun. Capt. Zelleſted, was probably about 5 or 6 rods from the cannon when it ſplit. A piece which would weigh near 300 weight, ſtruck him in the ſide, knocked him down, and fell partly on his head. He lived until about 3 o'clock on Thurſday morning, and on Friday afternoon he was buried. Capt. Zelleſted, was a native of Sweden; he commanded the ſchooner Mercury, from Virginia, bound to Cadiz. He came into this port on the 30th of June, in diſtreſs, his veſſel having been a few days before, been diſmaſted by a water ſpout. He appeared to be about 35 years of age, was chearful and agreeable in his manners, and notwithſtanding his ſhort reſidence in town, was beloved by all who knew him. But what is much more to his honour, the failors whom he commanded, ſpeak of, and mourn for him, as for a father.

Mr. Jeremiah Colby, was wounded in the leg, by a piece of the ſame cannon, but not dangerouſly.

It is almoſt miraculous that there were not more perſons injured; as ſeveral hundred were preſent, and as pieces of the cannon flew in almoſt every direction.

BOSTON, Auguſt 2.

DISTRESSING CONFLAGRATION!

The public no doubt, rely on the Continuel, for a full and accurate account of the conflagration in this town, on *Wedneſday* morning laſt:—We have therefore devoted our attention to the collection of particulars reſpecting it.

At preſent no merchant in Edinburgh is ſuffered to have more than two pounds of gunpowder in his poſſeſſion. The inſolence of the military, in the late diſturbance, at the Theatre, has greatly augmented the number of perſons, who judge reform neceſſary.

July 23.—We hear from good authority and with great pleaſure communicate, that the French, about the end of March, ſent the corvettes Le Fabius and La Diſcrete to cruize in the latitude of the Canary Iſlands, for the veſſel in which Muir, Palmer, &c. were to be tranſported. Theſe corvettes were to be relieved by two others about the beginning of May.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 27.

"Admiral Jervis and General Gray have collected a great force, landed them and got poſſeſſion of the heights that command Fleur d'Epee, which is the ſtrongeſt fort, and three miles eaſt (ſomberly) of Point a Petre, where the French have about 1500 men, 800 of whom are regulars; and they have held out aſtoniſhingly. Jervis is very much alarmed about the near approach of the hurricane—he is fearful of loſing his plunder. He had got to St. Kitts, on his way to England, when expreſſes were ſent after him informing him of the arrival of 5 ſhips from France, their landing and retaking Fleur d'Epee, and Point a Petre, and the retreat of all the Britiſh troops over land to Baſſeterre.

"P. S. Information is this inſtant arrived of Fleur d'Epee being ſtormed, and that the French officers fought to the laſt, and were all killed. From ſuch obſtinate fighting the Engliſh loſt a great number of officers and men. The particulars are not yet come to hand, but we expect them to night."

JULY 25.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated 18th inſt.

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arrived from *Limerick, (Ireland)* at *Weſtcoſſet*. She left *Ireland*, the 31 *June*. Nothing materially new. The fleets were at ſea, but on account of any engagement. *Limerick* was illuminated juſt before Capt. D. failed, but upon what event he knew not.

On Wedneſday afternoon, COLLINS, FERTIRE and POLESEL, were executed on the Common in this town, for piracy—agreeably to the ſentence of the Circuit-Court.

A letter from the Captain of the firſt veſſel, which arrived at a *Weſt India* iſland, from this port after the embargo, mentions, that on his arrival flour was ſelling for *nine*, and beef for *eight* dollars per barrel.

NORTHAMPTON, Auguſt 6.

A SHEEP, owned by Dr. HOWE, of Belchertown, not leſs remarkable for his bearing twins, than for the goodneſs of his progeny; in Feb. laſt, preſented to the owner a fine lamb, & in June following, ſhe again preſented him with another, full grown, in the ſhort ſpace of 4 months! Hear this ye modeſt houſe-wives; and let your fruitfulneſs equal the fecundity of this Sheep! by which means the ſlaughtered flocks of Harmar and St. Clair, would be ſoon replenished—or if numbers would be any ways adequate to ſavage ferocity, mad Anthony would by no means retrograde.

On Sunday laſt, the barn, of Capt. Phillip Clark, of Eaſthampton, was ſtruck with lightning, and conſumed, together with a large quantity of hay, grain, &c.

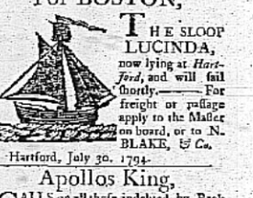
AGREEABLE

Letters from *Philadelphia*, by the laſt mail, inform, that by a late arrival there from *London*, official accounts had been received from Mr. PINKNEY, our Ambaſſador at the Court of *St. James*, containing aſſurances from Mr. PITT, that a full indemnity would be given to the *United States* for the ſpoliations on the American commerce, which the imperious neceſſity of circumſtances had forced them to make.

From Canada we have intelligence that a large number of inhabitants have aſſociated and addreſſed Lord Dorcheſter, with aſſurances of their determination to ſupport government. It appears that reſolution principles are rapidly ſpreading in that province.

DIED]—At Belchertown, laſt Friday, Mr. MOSES BISSELL, in the 75th year of his age.

For BOSTON,



THE SLOOP LUCINDA, now lying at *Hartford*, and will ſail ſhortly.——For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to N. BLAKE, & *Co.*

Hartford, July 30. 1794.

Apollos King,

CALLS on all thoſe indebted by Book or Note, of more than ſix months ſtanding, to make payment by the 1ſt of Oct. next, or their accounts and notes will be lodged with an attorney to collect, without further notice.

Cheſterfield, Auguſt 4. 1794.

James Blackmarr,

INFORMS the public, that he has LINSEED OIL for ſale, at his mill in Worthington.—To let a Grift Mill, upon ſtones, with two run of ſtones, and in a good place for buſineſs; poſſeſſion given the 1ſt of Nov. next.—He wants to hire a *Clothier*, that can be well recommended, to take the care of the CLOTHIERS' BUSINESS, and two *Journeymen*, for the ſame buſineſs: Or, the mill will be let on ſhares, or tented out for a number of years—ſaid Mill is new, and has two ſtocks, and is conveniently ſituated to do buſineſs. It will be completely finiſhed, and fit for buſineſs by the 20th inſt.

Worthington, Auguſt 1. 1794.

Strayed from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of June laſt, twelve Sheep and nine Lambs, marked with a half-penny under the near ear. Whoever will take up ſaid Sheep, or give information where they may be had, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

JOHN ALLIS.

Hatfield, Auguſt 5. 1794.

THE Public are informed that after the preſent Week, the Mail from Boſton and New-York, will be delivered twice a week, viz: on Tueſday and Friday noon, and the Northern Mail, on Monday and Thurſday morning, and the Mails will be made up at the Poſt-Office, here, in half an hour after the arrival.

JOHN BRECK, P. M.

Northampton, Auguſt 5, 1794.

The ſhip *Lydia*, Capt. Drummond, has