bottom, sir, to forward the whole to you, regretting that the patriot Dombey could not enjoy the honor of fulfilling his mission, and of communicating perhaps some instructions in detail, interesting to the learned, to whom you may consign the examination of the new system.

To you, sir, I shall not dissemble, that as to myself I see in the adoption of the new measures by America, a mean of cementing the political and commercial connexions of the two nations. I see, moreover, therein, a great step towards the destruction of those customs, more or less absurd and arbitrary, which shackle the relations of nations with each other. Persuaded that the government takes an equal interest itself in both these objects, I cannot entertain a doubt of its sanctioning with its authority the introduction of the new method.

If you desire, sir, to avail yourself of the instructions about to be prepared by order of the national convention, in order to facilitate in practice the use of the new instruments, and the understanding of their relation to the old, I shall with pleasure undertake to make an express application for them in France.

Accept, sir, my esteem,

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully translated from the original, by
GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

[TRANSLATION.]

DECREE *of the committee of public safety of the national convention, on the 21st day of the month of* Frimaire, *2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible. (11th december, 1792.)*

The committee of public safety, considering that it may be important to make known to the people with whom the republic may have relations, the new system of weights and measures, which it has adopted,

Decrees,

THAT the board of weights and measures cause to be sent to citizen Dombey, who departs for North America, a measure in copper, and the weight divided in the form decreed for the standards, the expense of which shall be defrayed out of the funds allotted to this work.

Done at Paris the 21st frimaire, 2d year of the French republic, one and indivisible. (Signed) in original, Robespierre, Carnot, C. A. Prieur, Barrere, Billaud Varennes, and R. Lindet.

Extract (signed) C. A. PRIEUR, CARNOT, R. LINDET, and BILLAUD VARENNES.

A true copy,

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully translated from the original by
GEO. TAYLOR, junr.

[TRANSLATION.]

The board of weights and measures, in execution of a decree of the committee of public safety, has transmitted to citizen Dombey, a measure in copper, and a weight decimally divided, both being conformable to standards which will soon be in use throughout the republic.

According to the decrees of the national convention, our measure ought to be equal to the ten millionth part of the 4th part of a terrestrial meridian, which is the unit taken in nature, to which all our measures are referred, and our weight ought to be equal to the weight of a cubic measure of distilled water, having for its side the tenth part of the measure (this water being supposed to be weighed in the open air, and in the temperature of melting ice.)

We already know very nearly the length of the 4th part of a meridian, from the measures of several terrestrial arcs, made in the last and present century, by different astronomers. It results from these measures, that the 45th degree of latitude contains 57,027 toises of France: now, in supposing the earth to be an elliptical spheroid of small eccentricity, the 45th degree is very nearly the mean term between all the other degrees; it will hence follow, that by multiplying 57 027 toises by 90 we shall have the length of the 4th part of a meridian, which will be found equal to 5,132,430 toises and consequently in ten millionth part, in which the measures will be equal to 3 French feet, 11 ligns, 44 100. It is thought that the error of this determination does not exceed the tenth of a ligne.

Note. * *In like manner, if we measure an arc of the meridian, divided into equal parts, by the 45° we shall have the 4th of a meridian, by multiplying the given length of this arc by 90, and dividing the product by the number of degrees measured.*

The terrestrial arc contained between Dunkirk and Barcelona, which the board of weights and measures is instructed to measure in order to ascertain the length of the meridian, is found to be divided into two parts, by the 45 degree—in fact, the two parts are not equal, but they differ so little, that the ratio of the arcs to which our attention is confined in the calculation, will not be sensibly altered by the result.

The standard of the measure has been regulated by this precise length of three French feet, 11 ligns, 44-100, to the temperature marked by 10 of the thermometer of Reaumur, or 54 0-3 of that of Fahrenheit, which is the constant temperature observed, either in summer or winter, in the cellars of the observatory of Paris.

The standard of weight has been determined from experiments on the weight of distilled water, made by the board of weights and measures, and referring the volume of the body, which was used in the experiments, to the cubic measure, which has for its side the tenth part of the measure.

Although the determination of these two models be already of more than sufficient exactness for the ordinary necessities of commerce, still however it is regarded as provisory only, and the investigation will not be definitively decreed until the measure of the terrestrial arc which is now making, shall be entirely accomplished. It is hoped that this measure which comprehends nine degrees and a half of the meridian, and which is the greatest operation of the kind that has been undertaken, will be completed by the end of this year—then the length of the measure being fixed, as well as the weight of the unit of weights, the provisory models will be corrected, if they require it, and shall be executed in *Platina*, other models which will be sent to the nations with whom France may be contested in commerce—these models shall be absolutely similar to those which are to be preserved in the place of residence of the national assembly and the identity such as that each nation may regard those the possesses as the prototypes of all the others.

The standard of measure and that of weight are divided into decimal parts. This system of division, which is uniform and similar to that of our arithmetical scale, will be established generally in all kind of measures—in those of length, superficies, and of capacity, as well as in weights and money, and in short is astronomical, geographical and nautical measures.

Already our livre tournois or numerical livre is divided into dimes and cents, and the public accounts will immediately be kept conformably to this new division. The small monies which are coined, are equally subject to this system, and are decimal parts of the weight.

As to measures which interest the sciences, the decimal division has been executed in the instruments which are used to measure the terrestrial arc contained between Dunkirk and Barcelona. In these instruments the 4th of the circle is divided into 100 degrees, the degree into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds. It is also attempted to reduce all the astronomical tables to the new division.

In like manner astronomical clocks divided into decimals have been made. The whole length of the day from one midnight to the other, is divided into 10 hours; the hour into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds, which make each day to consist of one hundred thousand seconds, instead of 86,400 as formerly computed, so that the new second will be but about 6 7 of the ancient, and the length of the new pendulum *for seconds* will be equal to 2pi. 3po. 7li. instead of 3pi. 8li 1-2.

Several pocket watches have been made according to the decimal division, and in short the division of years decreed by the national convention adheres as nearly as possible to this new system.

True copy,

JH. FAUCHET.

Faithfully translated from the original, by
GEO. TAYLOR junr.

Note. *The standards of measure and capacity have not been added, because it is sufficient to say that our elementary unit of capacity, or our pint, will be equal to a cubic measure having for its side the tenth part of the measure, hence it will be seen that the unit of weight is the weight of a pint of distilled water.*

BERLIN, October 11.

The situation of our Court at this moment is extremely critical. It never tho't that the fatal dismemberment of Poland, in which Russia engaged to concur, whilst the other powers were embarrassed by the war against the French, would bring it to fear against its own possessions, not only those which the deceased King acquired by the first dismemberment, but also Provinces which the House of Brandenburgh has possessed during a century. Such is the progress of the Polish insurgents in West Prussia, that after the taking of Bromberg by General Madalinski, not only Dantzick appeared to be on the eye of returning under the dominion of the Polish Republic, as well as Thorn, Culm, and Graudentz, but there is even room to fear that the Poles may penetrate into Pomerania, as far as Stettin.

BALTIMORE, January 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mero District, South Wester Territory, to his friend in this town, dated Cragfort, November 21, 1794.

"On the 11th inst. Colonel Sevier's station as the mouth of Red River, was attacked by about 30 Indians.—Seven persons were slain, and their bodies cruelly mangled. The Colonel himself and his wife defended one cabin, and thereby saved themselves from savage barbarity. Among the mordered was a Mr. Snyder, his wife and child.—Snyder was a son in law to Colonel Sevier.

"The first week in this month two families of the name of Tittsworth, as they were moving from Tennessee to Logan county, at a place called the Double Licks, were surprised in the night by a number of Indians. On this occasion seven of the whites were left dead on the ground, and five taken. The Indians were pursued, and three of the prisoners retaken, tho' tomahawked and scalped—one has died since.

"Now sir, if I may be permitted to reason from analogy—if those who were to go to Philidelphia (and in all probability they will whilst their hands are reeking with innocent blood,) they would be treated like princes, and sent home loaded with presents.

"Many similar instances I could mention and substantiate them as clear as proofs in holy writ."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Western Army dated Greenville, Nov. 26, 1794.

"I wrote you in September from Fort Defiance and Auglaze Rivers—this is the center of all the western Indian settlements. After leaving a garrison of 200, (rendered necessary article for six months we proceeded up the Miami River 48 miles to its junction with the St. Joseph and St. Mary's, or the Miami villages (Geo. Harmar destroyed them in the year 1790.)

This is the key to the communication between the southern and western Indians. The carrying place is not more than eight miles from this to the Wabash River, which empties into Mississippi—you see then it is only eight miles land carriage from Detroit to the Gulph of Florida.

After building a strong garrison and leaving 300 men with every thing equivalent for six months we left it, and taking a circuitous march of 90 miles we returned to this place the first of November, for our winter quarters.

The campaign was just three months, and we accomplished every thing that was possible.

The question is now how are we to keep these polls? the present army times expire in April, May and June next—and six months is a very short time for Congress to raise troops and to send them to this quarter."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28,

Arrived yesterday, in 65 days from Amsterdam, the ship Olive Branch, Capt. Smith, he has brought letters and papers to the first or second November—He failed from the Texel Nov. 16th being detained by contrary winds.

The French have taken Maestricht and Nimeguen, and was advancing towards Amsterdam.

It is reported, that the French were within 14 hours march, or 40 miles from Amsterdam—that there are three fourths of the Dutch who wish well to the French, and express a much greater dislike for the English. Much confusion and anarchy pervades the country—they are anxious for a settlement of their public affairs, and a revolution of their government to take place.

IT would seem that the prospect of PEACE has already affected the northern *produce* market. The Editor of the Albany Gazette says that in the fore part of the week prior to Saturday the 17th inst. wheat had been *quick* at 11/. but in the afternoon of that day it fell to 10/. 9/6. and 9/.

A prospect of *universal* peace would be pleasing indeed—but we have no intimation of any such thing at present. Our accounts only state, that peace has been concluded between France and Prussia (of which the preliminaries do not appear) and of commenced *negotiations* for this purpose between France and Spain, and Sardinia; Germany has sued for peace, but the Austrian eagle cannot bring down her pride to submit to humiliating republican propositions. Neither Holland or England are spoken of. It is much to be feared, that bloody Prussia had made peace to be enabled to carry on the war with magnanimous but devoted Poland more terrible, which must be deplored by every friend to mankind—in whose favour we are happy to find there are some intimations of the Turks taking an active part—and perhaps their armies have accelerated the peace with France.

As to Holland and England there appears no intimation of a peace with either of them—and it would seem, that nothing short of complete *conquest* will decide these cases. The conquest of Holland is almost completed, and an *eternal war* with our quondam friends the British nation, seems to be the plan of the National Convention of our great ally—Their Navy must be reduced, and their *Government* reformed to the relief of *the People*, who have long been duped by a *bribed representation*, in conjunction with a *corrupt administration*; who pay no regard to the *happiness of the people*; whose sole ambition is *conquest*, to effect which an million of Rubian value, they spread war and ravage from pole to pole, to the misery and murder of millions of their fellow creatures.

Jan. 31.

From this view, then, the prospect of PEACE is slender indeed—and in this view is authentic, and the deductions rational upon a parity of reasoning, our citizens ought not to be deceived—our fair fete the wish for peace to mislead their judgments.

We are happy to hear that Dr. Priestly from his retirement, continues to favour the world with his useful publications, and we congratulate the friends of Christianity upon the ingenious answer which he has lately published at Northumberland to Paine's Age of Reason. This work is a continuation of his Letters to the French Philosophers, and is accompanied with his observations on Paine, in Letter to a Friend. Upon our country this great man observes: "Here we happily enjoy the greatest freedom of discussion, as well as the fullest exercise of religion, without the interference of the State. Here, therefore, we may expect the natural happy effect of true freedom, in the gradual prevalence of Truth, and the manifold deliverable consequences of it."

Treasury Department, January 21st, 1795.

In consequence of the resolution of the house of Representatives of the United States of the 16th instant, I have the honor to transmit to you a statement, showing the amount of goods, on which the duties of seven and a half and ten per cent. was paid for the year 1793—Also the quantities of coffee, cocoa and coal imported in the same year.

The accounts for the first half year of 1794, not being so perfected as to have the result with accuracy, for that period, it is hoped that the statement in its present form will be accepted by the house, in lieu of the one required.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your most obedient Servant,
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The Honorable the Speaker
of the House of Representatives.

ABSTRACT of the amount of Goods paying a duty of 7 1-2 and 10 per cent.

Also the amount of duties upon Coffee, Cocoa and Coal, imported into the United States from the 1st of January 1793 to the 31st of December following.

	Dollars. Cents.
Amount of Goods paying a duty on 7 1-2 per cent	15,510,215 [illegible]
Ditto do. do. of 10 per cent.	4,832,217 [illegible]
Amount of duty on Coffee from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1793	538,634 [illegible]
——do. Cocoa do. do.	16,732 [illegible]
——do. Coal do. do.	4,932 [illegible]
Amount of duty on Coffee from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1793	261,654 [illegible]
——do. Cocoa do. do.	11,415 [illegible]
——do. Coal do. do.	2,270 [illegible]

[Note.]—The above duties upon Coffee and Cocoa is the gross amount: The drawback upon the exportation of those articles, which are very considerable, cannot as yet be ascertained.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office. Jan. 20th, 1795.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

The Schooner Sarah and Lucretia, Capt. Lewis arrived at Charleston on the 13th ult. after a short passage from Antigua, where it was reported that the whole Island of Guadaloupe had surrendered to the French, and it was expected that Martinico would be soon taken, 25 seven French sail of the line and four frigates had lately spoken with about 20 leagues east of that place, full of troops.

A brig is just arrived from Bristol in 51 days, but we have not been able to obtain any intelligence for this day's paper.

Information of the neat revenue for 1793. Agreeably to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, there was collected in

	DOLLARS.
Philadelphia	1,804,318
New York (City)	1,195,512
Baltimore	855,531
Boston	669,109
Charleston	354,660
Norfolk	218,921

Fee duties on tonnage for the same year were—At

Philadelphia	14,273
New-York	18,4 0
Baltimore	17,212
Boston	6,050
Charleston	13,870
Norfolk	10,071

Thus Baltimore, which in 1763, was not known as a town, has out stripped the town of Boston and stands close on the heels of New-York.

N. B. Massachusetts has Twenty ports of entry.

By the Columbia in 53 days from Bristol advices are received to the 3d Dec.

The amount of these advices is, that the Russians continue successful against the unfortunate Poles. On the 24th of Oct. the Russian General Gunther repulsed a division of Poles, killed, 400 and took 7 pieces of cannon. On the frontiers of Lithuania 2500 Poles have been taken prisoners, with 19 pieces of cannon. On the right bank of the Vistula, the Russian Gen. Suwarow defeated 4500 Poles with great loss. After various attacks the city of Warsaw surrendered to its invaders.

It is reported at Paris that an attempt is to be made to recover Corsica.

The account of the capture of the English Ship Alexander, Admiral Elligh, by the French, is confirmed.

Maestricht and Nimeguen are in the possession of the French, and the particulars are received.

The operations of the French seem not to be suspended at the approach of winter. The naval preparations at Brest are carried on with great activity.

It is with singular pleasure we announce what has been some time expected, the final success of Mr. Jay's embassy. This treaty with Great-Britain has signed on the 19th Nov. the particulars are not known, but it is certain a surrender of the western posts and some commercial advantages in our West-India trade, are among the articles stipulated.

Report says the Marquis La Fayette has escaped from prison. We sincerely hope it may prove true.

From the STAR of Dec. 3.

Orders have been sent to all the royal dock yards to expedite the repairs now going on with as much celerity as the season of the year will permit.

In our paper of Monday we mentioned that M. de la Fayette had escaped from his prison—It appears that he had been separated from Alexander Lameth, and the other companions of his misfortune, and conveyed to Olmutz in Bohemia. Two gentlemen had gone to Olmutz, for the purpose of devising means to get him off. They succeeded, and, to avoid suspicion in passing through the country, one of them went with La Fayette, while the other took a different road. The latter was taken; but there is reason to believe that La Fayette and his companion have been more fortunate.

The Empress of Russia, we are now told, in consequence of the success of her arms against the liberties of Poland, is immediately to join the allies against France. She is now to supply 12 fail of the line, and 20 frigates, to convoy twenty thousand Russians to Guernsey and Jersey, where barracks are preparing for them. They are to be joined by all the French emigrants and twenty thousand English and Irish troops; and in February or March are to make a defent upon the French coast, and furnish the Royalists in Normandy and La Vendee with arms &c. And thus a powerful diversion is to be carried in favor of the Rhine, and on the frontiers of Holland; and the Spaniards will get rid of the French armies, which are at present so troublesome to them, who will be obliged to return home for the protection of their own country.

To the plain English of all this is—The Empress is determined, that if she can prevent it, certain European powers shall not yet be allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace.

FEB. 4.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated Nov. 21, 1794.

"Mr. Jay's business is at length concluded, on the 19th he signed with Lord Grenville a Treaty of "AMITY, COMMERCE, and NAVIGATION"—It is earnestly to be wished that this reconciliation may remove all obstacles to mutual harmony between two nations whose mutual interest it is to be at peace with each other."

A letter from London, dated Dec. 2d, confirms the accounts, heretofore published, of the conclusion of a treaty between Mr. Jay and the British ministry. The writer congratulates his correspondent on this event which will consolidate the good understanding between the two countries. He adds—We are not so well acquainted with the terms as to detail them to you; but we know that both Mr. Jay and the Duke of Portland has declared them to be so liberal that they have no doubt they will give general satisfaction. This letter then, in concurrence with other authorities, the following to be stipulations of the treaty: A surrender of the Western Posts within 18 months; a commercial intercourse with the English West-India Islands; and a reference of the question—"Whether neutral bottoms make Free ships," to commissioners for adjustment within two years.

DREADFUL FIRE.

By a vessel arrived at Norfolk, letters are received in Philadelphia from New Orleans, containing Intelligence, that a considerable part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful conflagration that broke out on the 8th December, in the most improved and opulent part of the city, which experienced a like calamity but a few years ago. It is supposed that 400 buildings, including a magazine of powder, has been consumed by this disaster.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the midst of our present embarrassments it must give great satisfaction to our commercial readers to be informed, that the differences between this country and America are at length finally adjusted. The following are the leading terms of the arrangement:

The polls which have been retained by the British since the last treaty of Peace, are to be restored to the Americans in eighteen months.

A commercial intercourse is to take place between America and the British West-Indies, at a low duty on tonnage.

And the important question whether neutral bottoms make free ships is to be referred to Commissioners, who are to make their report at the end of two years.

Government has at length thought proper to take up the nefarious, and so long reprobated business of the forged Assignats. Upwards of 80 foreigners concerned in this infamous traffic, are now in custody of different Messengers, preparatory to their being sent out of the kingdom, under the authority of the Alien Bill.

November 25.

Yesterday arrived the mail from Holland; and also a servant from his Royal highness the duke of York, with dispatches to Government. He left the Head-Quarters at Arnheim, on Friday last.

The news received yesterday is of very considerable importance. We learn that a Truce has been signed between the Duke of York and the French General, commanding on the Waal, that the troops should not molest each other; and in consequence of this agreement, both armies are preparing to go into winter quarters. The British Head-Quarters remain at Arnheim; those of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, at Gorcum: and those of his Brother, Prince Frederick, at Amerongen, a country seat of Count Athlone.

The news from France is not less interesting: and we find that the moderate party has just obtained another victory over that of Terror. The Convention has passed a decree, permitting such Emigrants as have not borne arms against the Republic, to return to their possessions in France, and peacefully to re-assume their former professions. This measure is the most decisive proof we have yet had of the progress of moderatism in that country; and the advancement of the French Revolution towards some sort of regular Government.

This decree, added to the suspension of arms which has taken place on the Waal, and some districts on the Rhine, may be considered as an happy omen of returning tranquillity.

We understand that Mr. Jay is about to set out from this country to Paris, on business of very great importance to this kingdom, and to all Europe.

A letter has been received by the Supreme Council at Warsaw, from General Kosciusco, who states, that he is allowed proper medical assistance, and that his wounds are healing.

November 26.

By an American ship arrived from L'Orient we learn that there are now on the stocks at that place, three ships of 84 guns, two of 75, and three frigates. All these were laid down only in August last, and the builders have contracted that they shall be ready for sea in April next, or they will forfeit their heads.

It appears from the different depositions of the 80 witnesses from Nantes, heard on the trial of the 14 members of the Revolutionary committee of that city, that the number of persons who have died in prison there, through sickness or misery, amounts to 10,500; the number that or drowned to 30,000; that among the drowned were 4 or 500 weak female children, the oldest of whom was not more than 14 years of age; that an old man and an old woman were tied naked together, and likewise a young man and woman, who remained in that situation half an hour, when they were cut to the head with a sword, and afterwards thrown into the Loire.

These murders were called Republican Weddings. Fouquet has boasted of having, alone, dispatched 9000 persons.—The deputy Carrier was the chief author of these horrid enormities: and often appeared at the Tribune, of the Popular Society with a pistoard in his hand, exciting the people to murder and carnage; in speaking of the children he had killed, on taking them from their mother's breasts, he had said, these are vipers, they must be destroyed; and he threatened to guillotine whoever should dare to intercede for the victims devoted to his fury.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Since our last, the ship *Nancy*, Capt. TAYLOR, has arrived here, from *Lyssington, England*.—Papers by her are to the 16th *November*; but they contain nothing of primary importance, except, that

IT WAS REPORTED,

Maestricht capitulated to the French forces, the 5th *November*, the garrison to retire to *Germany*, not to serve against the French the present year.

THE DEFEATS OF THE POLES

appears to be confirmed. Twelve thousand Russians attacked, or surprized, Kosciusko, near the castle of *Maisheiguistets*, on the 10th *October*; and after a vigorous and brave resistance on the part of the Poles, who twice repulsed their assailants, defeated this gallant pupil of WASHINGTON. The loss of the *Poles*, was 6000 killed, and 150 officers and 2000 privates made prisoners; among the latter is Kosciusko, who was severely wounded. The Russians lost 1000 men. This account is followed by another, of the defeat of the Poles, near *Bizzfe*, on the 18th *September*. The Russians were the assailants, who were ten times repulsed by the Poles, but who finally obtained the victory. The battle lasted eight hours.—The Poles lost a great number of men, two mortars and 24 pieces of cannon. The consequence of these defeats are, that the Poles have evacuated *South Prussia*, and are drawing up round *Warsaw*. The source of the above particulars is Russian; we may therefore hope, that we see in them the worst side of the picture, and that the reverse will be more pleasing.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 7.

On Thursday night the 29th ult. a Block-Island boat was lost, between that place and Sag Harbour, in which were 3 men.

On the 20th ult. a Cow belonging to Mr. Jesse Atkins of this town, was prematurely delivered of a Calf which had 2 bodies, 8 legs, 2 necks, 4 ears and but 1 head. The Cow is likely to do well—the Calf was dissected in its extraction.

HARTFORD, February 2.

On Thursday night of the last week, was one of the most violent storms of wind and rain, ever known in this part of the world. After a lowering day, on Thursday, the rain began to fall about 7 o'clock in the evening. It began to fall moderately, and continued to increase in violence, until about 3 or half after 3 in the morning; at which time, the wind, which was at fourth east, had increased to the fury and violence of a West-Indian hurricane, and seemed to threaten universal ruin. The roaring of the wind in the atmosphere, was terrible, and it appeared as if all the elements were in a fermentation. Several barns, and smaller buildings in this city, and in its neighbourhood, were totally demolished; a number of houses, and out houses, were partly, or wholely unroofed, or blown down—and much other damage was done to timber, fruit-trees, fences, &c. A barn belonging to Mr. Timothy Steel of this city, was thrown down, by which accident, he has suffered the loss of a yoke of oxen and a cow. The salt quantity of rain which fell, raised the small streams with great rapidity; and, by the fury of the water, and the great bodies of ice, we are informed that Weetaug, and New-Hartford bridges are entirely swept away. It is very probable, that this is but a small part of the damage which was done, though we have not, hitherto, heard of any more.

On Saturday morning the water in Connecticut river was observed to rise. It continued to rise rapidly through the day, and, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the ice parted nearly opposite to the north part of this city, and moved, in one body, down to the point below. There were several logs floating on the river at the time the ice parted, two of them were unable to get off, without the assistance of a boat.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

House of Representatives.

Monday, Feb. 2.

A committee of both house were appointed to consider and report the expediency of suspending the sale of Eastern lands—and in the mean time the committee for the sale of Eastern land be directed not to proceed in the sale of these lands.

An order came down from the Hon. Senate, directing the committee for the sale of Eastern lands to proceed to complete the contracts which they have already made, any order to the contrary notwithstanding, which was read and concurred.

Tuesday Feb. 3.

A bill came down from the Hon. Senate, providing for the support of poor prisoners, confined in goal for crimes and offences against the Commonwealth.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

A petition of the Boston Chamber of Commerce praying that dollars and decimal parts of dollars may be made the money of accounts—read and committed to a committee before appointed on that subject.

The house proceeded to the further consideration of the bill dividing the Commonwealth into Districts and establishing Circuit Courts of Common Pleas therein, and on the question, whether this bill should have a third reading, it passed in the negative—85 to 43.

NORTHAMPTON, February 11.

The GOVERNOR and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the state of New-York, have *resigned* their respective offices.

Accounts from South-Carolina, to Jan. 1, state, that from 20 to 40 men, on horseback had forcibly entered the prison at Orangeburg and carried off Anthony Duerto who was to have been executed for the murder of his father-in law.—That Howland, in the Mercury, 53 days from Havre Marat, confirms the particulars respecting peace already published.

Barbadoes accounts of Dec. 10, confirm, that the French, at Marigalant, have risen on the English and taken poll. tion.

MARRIED]—on the 21st inst. Mr. SALMON MUNSON of Whateley, to the amiable Miss RUTH DAY of Williamsburgh.

DIED]—of a fit of the apoplexy the 7th inst. *Miss Sarah Wright*, wife of *Mr John Wright*, of this town, in the 72d year of her age—She liv'd beloved and died lamented.

50 Dollars Reward!

STOLEN from the subscribers at Millers Falls on *Connecticut* river, in *Montague*, State of *Massachusetts*, out of a boat, on the night of the 18th of *September* last, one tierce of GOODS containing the following articles, viz.

7 3-4 yards of Forest Cloth—7 5-8 do. of Blue Broad Cloth—8 1-2 do. of Brown do.—16 1-2 do. of dark brown do.—8 do. of fine Lamb-Skin Coating—20 do. of Mixt do.—22 do. of Striped Elastic, red Striped—2 pair of Ladies Slippers—1 do. of Men's Shoes—9 pieces of Nankeen—1 do. of black Calimanco—1 do. of brown Durant—1 second-hand low-crown'd cock'd Bever-Hat—1 Ladies Bever do.—2 Nap'd Hats—2 doz. of Jack-Knives—1 doz. of Pen-Knives.

Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, and the goods returned to the subscribers, shall receive the above reward, by applying to *Tufts Lyman* in the City of *Hartford*, or to *Elias Lyman* at *Wethersfield*, in the State of *Vermont*,—or a reasonable reward for the goods only.

Said Lymans would likewise inform the Publick, that they shall continue the boating business as usual, and that they transact all kinds of commission business, and still continue to receive and forward goods to *Boston* and *New-York*, or any other part the shiper should choose—whoever would wish to favour them with their commands, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their property.

They likewise would wish to purchase a quantity of white BEANS and Cattle's HORNS, for which cash will be paid for any quantity at the opening of the River, delivered at *Hartford*.

Hartford, Feb. 9, 1795.

Wanted, as apprentices

to the TAYLORS business, two LADS, 13 or 14 years of age, that can be well recommended.—Also a JOURNERMAN to the same business, whose work will recommend him—Enquire of

POMROY and WRIGHT.

Northampton, Feb. 7, 1795.