and Nonsense—to receive the Idea of my voice of the Country—but that of our Legislatures, constitutionally elected to give the voice for us—but if our Society mean to deny a social connection—to unfriendship, or uncivilize themselves by appealing to their countrymen in their individual State of nature capacity—even then I believe, they are condemned by nine tenths of those.

But our society have condemned themselves—they declare, that—"the charge against them, is so weak, and futile as *scarcely*, to possess an attendant circumstance in its favor"—this is a plain admission that there are, some circumstances against them.—However as this may be deemed nice criticism, or cautiousness in me—and as I really do not wish to irritate, but convince, I am willing to suppose, that this was an inadvertence, occasioned rather by the impulse of a warm imagination than solid Reflection in the original composition—and adopted by the Society from that inattention and inaccuracy which is common, where numbers are collected—I therefore pass on, to shew, that, *Democratic Societies in America, are unnecessary*. They are unnecessary—Because the Individuals who compose them have not acquired, one single right, which they did not enjoy previous to these associations—and, Because they have not obtained one single privilege which might not be exercised, or is not the birth right, or charter right of all their Fellow Citizens. If they have a right to associate, to diffuse knowledge—or to oppose Government, or watch over it—Every man in all America must have the same right—And what a ridiculous figure we should cut—We should have ten thousand Democratic Societies—amounting to 1,000,000 of people, to watch over an hundred, whom, we three days ago all convened to appoint to watch over and guard us!!!—A meeting of these Societies once a week, or fortnight, would amazingly promote agriculture, commerce and mechanicks!—The right of thinking, speaking, or publishing, is secured to every inhabitant of the American republic—and is universally acknowledged—the liberty of the press, has never been denied, or controverted by any one—The Diffusion of knowledge is commendable in every one—and objected to by none—and yet these are the topics, about which the foss fun has been founded from Massachusetts to Georgia.

They are unnecessary—Because, independent of the whole mass of the people, every individual of whom is a political Watchman, there will in the nature of men and things, forever exist in Congress, such a jealousy of rights, and Collision of sentiments, as will of themselves always forward, or secure usage into these encroachments of dark-designing, or openly ambitious men.

They are unnecessary—from the nature of our Government.

In Monarchies the Liberties of mankind are borne down by the weight of Sovereign authority—The people have no rights—The very air they breathe, and the light of Heaven, is not their own—They have not only usurpt—for they may be despoiled of both, at the pleasure of the Prince—of his favorites—or even his Mistress—These Governments are the children of Accident or Usurpation—But as in this case, the people are robbed of rights which are natural rights, inalienable and unalienable—and as we hold that all power is in the people, or ought to be derived from them—and exercised for their benefit—I hold it justifiable, in the people, to endeavor to obtain those rights from such Governments—by any associations, or means within their power.

But in our government, which is a representative democracy, all power is, as it ought to be, derived from the people—they are the sovereigns—their delegates the servants.—We have formed a constitution, and have bound ourselves to observe it—to this constitution we are all equal parties, have a common interest—if our agents should do wrong, we have agreed in the mode by which they shall be chastised and therefore no individual, or associated individuals, till a new compact is formed, can possibly have a right, to assume an exclusive, or different mode from that which was adopted by common consent, for restraining those of our representatives who may be supposed to have offended.

They are unnecessary, because neither the state of our public concerns, nor the administration of our Government, have at any period since the adoption of the present constitution, required those *extraordinary expedients*—which can *never be necessary*, and have never been resorted to, but in a state of actual, or intended Revolution——I admit that in such case, as a temporary thing, they may be justifiable, and necessary—but dangerous even then—That we are not in a revolutionary State, will be acknowledged by all.—But if the democratic Societies, do seriously wish to subvert the present Government, they have adopted the proper expedient—But of this I am not convinced, nor do I believe—Why should they? Do we labor under any violent grievances? Are we governed by an hereditary Monarch? An aristocratical hereditary nobility, or a venal parliament, representing not an hundredth part of the community, and that unequally? Do we pay a land tax? Poll tax? Or any direct tax of consequence?—On the contrary—Are not our liberties secured and defined by a charter of our own fabrication?

Is there a single magistrate or officer in the direction of our interests, who is not immediately chosen by ourselves, or in the way we have specified? Are they not even up to the President, amenable for their conduct?—Have we not frequent elections?—The eternal bulwark and security of our liberties, if we are honest and independent ourselves. Can they claim a hereditary or prescriptive right, to represent us against our Will?—If they should be tyrants to-day, must they not be slaves to-morrow?

Is not the world at war?—Are we not excepted from this calamity, this scourge of the human race, this hobby-horse of monarchs and their minions? Do not our mechanics, and farmers, prosper to a degree never experienced in America, nor perhaps in the world?—In short, are not the very heavens and the earth ameliorated by the rapid population of our wilderness?—*What evidence then, my fellow citizens, hath possessed you*, that instead of returning the most sincere acknowledgements to our Supreme and Bountiful Benefactor, you should provoke his patience by a conduct so rebellious and ungrateful—by the establishment of institutions, which have excited so much unhappiness?—By institutions which, sanctioned by perpetuity, will, as sure as there is a heaven above, and an earth beneath, at some period or other, prostrate our constitution and laws—and involve this great and new happy empire, in all the miseries of ANARCHY, or CIVIL WAR.—I have been enough of war—and that the Lord may avert so dreadful a calamity is the prayer of

WM. WILCOCKS.

Third CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES:

AT THE SECOND SESSION,

Begun and held in the city of PHILADELPHIA, in the state of PENNSYLVANIA, on Monday, the third of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

An Act further extending the time for receiving on loan the domestic debt of the United States.

SECT. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the term for receiving on loan that part of the domestic debt of the United States which has not been subscribed in pursuance of the provisions heretofore made by law for that purpose, be and the same is hereby further extended until the thirty first of December next, on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States." *Provided*, That the books for receiving the said subscriptions shall be opened only at the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That such of the creditors of the United States as have not subscribed and shall not subscribe to the said loan shall nevertheless receive during the year one thousand fifteen hundred and ninety-five, a rate per centum on the amount of such of their demands as have been registered or as shall be registered at the treasury conformable to the directions in the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," equal to the interest which would be payable to them as subscribing creditors.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, January the twenty eighth, 1795.
GO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.
EDM: RANDOLPH, *Secretary of State.*

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13.

The brig Virginia, Captain Price, an American, which sailed from Port of Glasgow about three weeks ago, having got to the Westward of Ireland, sprung a leak, and put about to return on the 30th ult. but finding it impossible to keep the vessel from going down, the people were put into the two boats of the Virginia, which drifted for five days, exposed to the most dreadful weather. From such hardships, and small stock of provisions, a woman and her child died, the rest were in danger of dying raving mad. Having reached the island of Islay, they were dashed on the rocks, whereby about fifteen persons, failors and passengers, were drowned. The Captain, second mate, and four seamen, the only survivors, have arrived at Greenock.

TROPPEAU, *(Bohemia)* Nov. 16.

The French General La Fayette, who was detained as a prisoner of state in the Austrian fortress of Olmutz in Moravia, found means on the 8th of this month to escape with one of the companions of his misfortune. The person who aided him in recovering his liberty is Bollman, a young doctor of physick, by birth a Hanoverian. The following is the account given of the circumstance:

The young physician had long formed the project of liberating La Fayette. With this view, he had passed some time at Vienna, whence he repaired to Olmutz with a travelling carriage and two very fine saddle horses. By means of the connexions he had formed at Vienna, he obtained permission to see M. de la Fayette, whose health was impaired by long imprisonment. He declared that air was absolutely necessary, and proposed that La Fayette should be allowed to go in a carriage, accompanied by his friend La Tour Maubourg, under the guard of an officer. This was granted. At the hour appointed, Bollman went on horseback to the gate of the castle; La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg, with an officer of the guard, went with Bollman into the carriage, took an airing and returned; Bollman mounted his horse at the gate of the castle and went away. These airings were several times repeated, until the prisoner and the physician had gained the entire confidence of the officer, who consented, one fine afternoon, to take an airing on foot. Bollman sent away the carriage, and ordered his servant to follow him with two saddle horses. Having got to a little distance, he and his servant feigned and bound the officer. La Fayette, and La Tour Maubourg mounted the two horses, and received a purse of money, with which Bollman was provided. He told them of a place where they would find a post chaise. He and his servant took another road, where he had also a carriage in waiting.

As soon as the escape was known, requisitorial letters were dispatched to stop the fugitives. We hear, however, that La Fayette and La Tour Maubourg have got to a place of safety; but Dr. Bollman was taken on the confines of Silesia, and conducted to one of the fortresses there.

LONDON, December 5.

Letters from Berlin, inform us, that M. De La Fayette was retaken the day after his escape; but his companion Bournonville late Minister of War in France, has eluded the vigilance of his persuers. These prisoners of state made their escape from the fortress of Olmutz, on the 8th ult. on two horses, without saddles. One of them took the road to the mountains of Freudenthal, and the other arrived at Troppau on the 8th, at eleven o'clock at night, where he stilled himself a Physician. The Government sent in persuit of them.

La Fayette has since been retaken not far from Olmutz, on the Austrian territory, and recondusted to the place of his detention. At the place where he was taken, a carriage and post horses were in readiness to conduct him out of the Austrian dominions. His fellow prisoner, who is the German Doctor Bollman, has been overtaken at Schweidnitz.

Dec. 24—A dreadful conflagration took place at Berlin, in the night of the 17th Nov. which laid in ashes the whole buildings called the Palace of Werther; very little was saved of the papers deposited there, and of the library belonging to the publick school. Several persons were killed and wounded, by the falling of a strong wall. Count Wartesleben, a young nobleman of distinction, was taken from under the ruins much wounded; he expired the same night.

PRINCE OF WALES's MARRIAGE.

On Saturday evening arrived the mail from Holland; and also Mr. Mason, with dispatches from the British army in Holland; and Mr. Fabiany, from Brunswick. The latter brings an account of the marriage, by proxy, of his royal Highness the prince of Wales, and the princess Caroline of Brunswick which took place on the 3d inst.

Lord Malmesbury was the representative of the prince on this occasion. At noon on that day his lordship made his grand entree at the court of Brunswick. He was conducted thither in a very superb state coach, drawn by six white horses; eight servants in splendid liveries preceding it. Lord Malmesbury was first introduced to the duke; then to the duchess, and afterwards to the princess, who was publickly betrothed to the prince of Wales. In the evening there was a grand gala, when her royal highness received the compliments of the nobility on the occasion. An hour previous to the above ceremony, Mr. Portrait of the prince of Wales, with Lord Malmesbury presented to the princess. Every account we receive shews how anxious this lady is to be beloved in this her adopted country. Her departure from Brunswick depends altogether on the time of the arrival of commodore Payne's squadron on the Elbe. The princess will not quit Stad.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A paragraph in yesterday's paper seems to make a doubt which party in Congress the present happy accommodation with *Great-Britain*, those who urged violent and irritating measures, the certain tendency of which was WAR, or those who recommended and supported conciliatory measures, the natural tendency of which was PEACE. Mr. MADISON's propositions could not otherwise eventuate, had they been carried into effect, than in hostility, which after a loss of thousands of lives and a debt of an HUNDRED MILLIONS of dollars, would have perhaps just fet us down where we are, with a treaty of commerce and navigation; or, supposing an unfortunate war, in a situation ten times worse. Mr. SMITH opposed these propositions because our intercourse with *Great Britain* was as favourable as we might wish, and as we had a right to expect, but because it was not so bad as those propositions supposed, and because they would make it POSITIVELY WORSE and because they would stop up the best and cheapest avenue to improve it, namely, by negotiation.

Mr. SMITH expressly declared his opinion that our intercourse with the islands was upon an unfavorable footing, but he advised at the same time to attempt an amelioration of it by *treaty*. This is understood to be successfully done, and the event has confirmed the policy of the measure, notwithstanding the gloomy predictions of the other party who always insisted that the TAMENESS of the system, as it was called, would excite the contempt and provoke the insults of this haughty nation. When therefore it is made a question to whom is our country most indebted—to those who sought an object at the expence of torrents of blood and millions of money, or to those who have obtained it without bloodshed or expence, any man in his senses must answer, TO THE LATTER.

The commercial propositions could have had no effect on the Treaty, because they were after a full discussion so unpopular, within the walls of Congress, as well as without, that they were abandoned even by the friends of them, long before Mr. JAY's departure; neither could the 5th page of commercial intercourse proposed by Mr. CLARKE, (not Mr. DAYTON, as erroneously mentioned) have had any effect, for that was rejected in the Senate: So far from that having contributed to the negociation, it is well known that Mr. JAY refused to go on the mission if that measure had succeeded. The projected sequestration of debts had as little to do with the treaty, for after some debate, it was abandoned, long before Mr. JAY's mission.

The measures of Congress which, in operation with the disposition to negociate, have most probably had an effect in conformating the treaty, were, the fortifications, organizing a select militia, increasing the revenues, and provided a naval force. To all these Mr. SMITH gave not only concurrence, but his AID. And in these too Mr. DEXTER most zealously united. It is needless to name THOSE WHO OPPOSED them with unwearied zeal.

LONDON.

PUBLIC DINNER.

On Wednesday the 17th inst. the Merchants trading to North-America, gave a very splendid entertainment to Mr. JAY, the Envoy Extraordinary from the United States, at Free Mason's Tavern. The company was numerous and respectable, and they were honoured by the attendance of

The LORD CHANCELLOR,
Mr. PITT,
The Duke of PORTLAND,
Lord GRENVILLE,
Mr. DUNDAS,
Mr. PINCENEY,
Mr. HOPE, of Amsterdam, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. SAMPSON, the Chairman of the Committee, presided, and introduced several toasts suited to the occasion, which were received with the loudest acclamation. Among others, we recollect

The King and Constitution.
Prince of Wales.
Queen and Royal Family.
President of the United States.
May the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States of America, be the basis of permanent friendship between the two Countries.
May Britons and Americans never forgetthat they are of one family.

And Mr. JAY having given "An honorable Peace to the Belligerent Powers of Europe," the following was given in return—May the united exertions of England and America induce the Indian Nations to *bury the Hatchet* for ever."

Many excellent songs were sung in the course of the evening, and every person present seemed to feel the highest satisfaction from the confederation that so friendly a meeting should have taken place at so short a period from the time when apprehensions were entertained that the two countries would be involved in all the horrors of war.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

DIED]—at Middlebury, Vermont, on the 18th ult. two twins, and daughters of Mr. Elias Sheldon. There was something singular in these babes; there was not more than the minutest difference in their birth—their features alike, their affections alike, so that their neighbors with difficulty, were able to make a distinction. If one was sick the other would be with the same diseases; they were taken with the Canker-Rash the 13th Dec. the youngest was taken a few minutes first, the eldest died a few minutes after—They died on their birth day, and about the hour they were born being three years of age.

Tammany Democratic, versus Tammany Federal.

Last Monday evening, the Tammany Society met and resolved, that whereas that Society neither acknowledges political principles for its establishment, nor political objects for its pursuits, but is designed solely to connect American brethren in the indissoluble bonds of patriotic friendship, and it militates against its constitution to intermeddle in political questions, and tends to interrupt its harmony; whereas the address of the 6th January, was passed precipitately, and in a thin meeting, and approves of the President's denunciation of self-created societies, of which this society is one, thus becoming a party against the house of Representatives in Congress, the BEST friends of the rights of the people—the said address does not express the candid and deliberate sentiments of this society, and is therefore considered as officious, inconsiderate, impolitic and unconstitutional;—therefore, resolved, that said address does NOT express the candid opinion and deliberate sentiments of the Columbian order.

To give the public some just ideas of the contradictory proceedings of the Tammany Society, as we understand them, it will be observed, that the society, is composed of opposite politicks. One part of the members are attached to the present government and its administration—the other consists of members of the Democratic Society.

We know not which is most numerous, but at the meeting when the first address was ordered, the Federal members were most numerous. The address roused the opposite party, who, at the next meeting, collected their strength to overthrow the former proceedings. Violent debates succeeded, and confusion; and the society dispersed without doing any thing to effect. Last Monday evening, we understand, the Grand Sachem and most of the federal members purposely neglected to attend, and left their antagonists, masters of the field; when a counter address or resolution was passed by a large majority. We have given a fair statement of this business, as far as we have obtained information. If it is incorrect, we will readily amend it.

LONGEVITY.

A late memoir of Sweden, states, that there was lately found, during a period of nine or ten years, 2036 men and 3576 women above the age of 60; 212 men and 218 women between 100 and 105; 51 men and 19 women between 111 and 120; one man aged 122, and one woman 115. Sweden is more temperate than any land in Asia or America in the same latitudes.

The population of Spain, by a return to government in the year 1787, was 11,662,150 souls. Of which number the religions of all denominations were 11,662,150.

FEB. 14.

The last advices from Corsica represent the Island as ripe for insurrection under the new government. The French party is strong and gaining strength. The English are alarmed at the ferment, and have sent additional forces at St. Fiorenzo. The French squadron at Toulon consists of 16 ships of the line and 10 frigates; and it is expected they will attempt to recover the isl and.

The last advices from Spain represent the Court as much divided on the subject of continuing the war.

On Wednesday we published an account of the burning 500 houses, being the whole commune of Bedouin in France merely to punish the inhabitants for not delivering up the offender who pulled down a liberty pole, in the night, and who could not be found. The following circumstances as related by Goupilleau, a deputy, who traversed the commune to ascertain the facts; and wrote an account of the horrible affair on the ruines of the houses, are taken from a Paris paper of Dec. 6.

"Had you, says he to the Convention seen like myself the ruins of the commune of Bedouin, you would carry to your graves a frightful idea of the miseriones of its inhabitants. I will tell you horrible truths. I will tell you that at Orange I have caused to be filled up a ditch which contained 500 dead bodies: and I have filled six others which would contain 12,000. I found schemes of proscription laid for men who had been neither arrested nor accused. You will learn with indignation, that the tyrants had guillotined a woman of 87 years of age, who had been a mere child for 6 years. A young man of 18 years old, experienced the same fate—he was guilty of no crime but having been a page to the tyrant, at the age of 10 years.

At the relation of these facts the convention manifested the most lively indignation.

Goupilleau mentioned that there was a decree of the Convention authorizing such atrocities. He declared however that he had never participated in such horrors.—The convention rose in a body to express the same sentiment. They at the same time took measures to discover and punish the villain who had outraged the authority of the nation.

Legendre observed, that the Convention had given orders to its ancient committees to watch over the public safety. Atrocities had been committed; the system of blood and horror had been spread with a preternatural activity over the whole surface of the republic; and your committees have given you no information of it. I declare them accomplices in the guilt of shedding innocent blood, for not having reported these things to the Convention. They will say perhaps they were not acquainted with all the villanies committed. How! Was drowning, cutting of throats and shooting carried on at Nantz for three months, and your committees not know it? Did the agents of the tyrant carry desolation into every family; a Lebon, cut throats with merciless rage, and these things not known? Perhaps some persons had the audacity to appear before you and make pompous eulogiums on the conduct of that monster!

Let him who abuses his powers be punished most severely. He is more criminal than ordinary assassins! Let us not be told we must bose all our passions in the tomb of Robespierre. It is not passion, but humanity which calls for vengeance. Silence is a crime, when liberty and justice force you to speak—the crimes of villains ought to rouse the energy of all good men.

Rovere informs the Convention, that when he denounced the conduct of Maignet [the same who burnt Bedouin] to the committee of Public safety, Robespierre answered, he was well satisfied with Maignet, because he did much at guillotining! The committee wrote to Maignet to it double his energy, *if possible*. Rovere demanded successors for the patriots of Bedouin. A report was ordered on the situation of the inhabitants of that commune.

The convention authorized Lecointre to deliver the papers which concern the old committee—and they were sent to the committee of government.

The following extracts are samples of the language of addresses from every quarter of France, which fill the Paris papers, and which serve to exhibit the tyranny of Robespierre and his agents, the popular clubs, in a most frightful view.

After praising the conduct of the Convention, they say "We devote to execration the successors of Robespierre and the plunderers of the public. We applaud the Convention for shutting up the Hall of the Jacobins, and demand that there should exist NO POLITICAL ORDER, any more than a *religious order*." Our commune was a long time oppressed with terror. Justice is the order of the day; but not for us, say the commune of Caune. "The substitutes of Robespierre continue their persecutions. Arbitrary requisitions, unjust taxes, tyrannical imprisonments; they are employed to crush the peaceful citizens of Caune. How complain in the least, we are treated as counter-revolutionists, and many innocent citizens have perished on the scaffold. The committee have outlawed one of the fugitive citizens. Since the fall of Robespierre, the cut-throats always drunk with blood and wine, continue incessantly to preach the violation of law, of property, and the dissolution of the National convention. They cry incessantly, Long live the Jacobins! These monsters strive to render the revolution odious, by surrounding it with poniards and terror. But in vain! We have sworn eternal war with tyrants of every kind—we will suffer no infringement of the national authority."

We rejoice to find a system of justice and moderation prevailing in France. We see with pleasure and liberal extension of commercial privileges to neutral ships. Such conduct will command the respect, and the admiration of all true republicans.

Paris intelligence, received by the Joseph, Captain Gardner from Cherbourg, was late as the 10th December.

On the 8th, the committee of public safety reported to the Convention the victories of the army of the eastern and western Pyrenees; that the forts of St. Fernando, Vignieres and Lye were taken, with a garrison of 9107 Spaniards as prisoner of war; 171 pieces of cannon; 200,000 lbs. powder; 10,000 quintails flour; 10,000 blankets; 20,000 suits of clothes; 25,000 quintals of fine wood, and 9000 live sheep. That the Spanish general Count de l'Union, and the other general officers were killed—that a thousand Spaniards fell by the sword in another combat. Decreed, that the army of the eastern and western Pyrenees continue to deserve well of their country.

On the 9th, the convention decreed that THOMAS PAINE, is not included in the decree which excludes foreigners from a seat in the Convention.

BOSTON, February 14.

A HORRID MURDER!

On Wednesday last, between the hours of twelve and one in the morning a most horrid murder was committed on the body of Capt. CHARLES FURBUSH, of Andover, by a Negro man of his own family, named Pomp. The family of the deceased consisted of his wife, a son, three daughters and the negro before mentioned. The son, and two of the daughters were from home. The deceased, and his wife, (Reputable usual) in the room of the lower floor, and the daughter in a bed-room adjacent. The negro had retired to his chamber without any signs of uneasiness known to the family. But between twelve and one, he got up, dressed himself, and first alarmed the daughter, by an attempt to get into the room; but finding the door fastened, desisted from the attempt. He immediately entered the room of the deceased, while both he and his wife were in a sound sleep, and struck him with the head of the axe upon his left temple, with such force, as to dash in the scull; and with a second blow, partly upon the left eye, and partly upon the cheek, drove in the bones—he expired immediately without a groan.

The blows awoke Mrs. Forbush, who instantly springing up, the negro left the room. The daughter also hearing the blows, and the screach of her mother, instantly ran in, and with her mother, attempted to raise up the body of the deceased, but finding no signs of life, made their escape by a back way, to the nearest neighbour to call assistance. In the mean time, to complete the horrid scene, the negro returned, took off his coat, turned up his sleeves, and with a knife, most inhumanly cut his masters throat. He then dragged the body from the bed, and left it naked on the floor. By this time, assistance came, and found the negro standing by the kitchen fire. Being asked what he had been doing, he readily confessed the fact, and delivered himself up.

Thus died Capt. Charles Forbush, in the 50th year of his age; who has left an afflicted family, and friends, to lament his untimely fate!

FEB. 18.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Feb. 3.

"There is nothing new here at present but the following, which I have just received from the custom house—that there are arrived in the *Chesapeake*, two French line of Battle ships, and three frigates; that they had on board an ambassador from the National Convention to the United States; and it is reported he has with him a new treaty between *France* and *America*. As several English ships of war have been lately cruising off our coasts, probably this French fleet may fall in with them; in this case we may soon expect to hear of an engagement."

Citizen HOUDARD, we learn, is appointed to be Minister to the United States from the French Republic; and Citizen LAVIGNE, formerly consul here, to be Consul General. Reports from the southward, mention their arrival in the *Chesapeake*.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont,)* Feb. 9.

On Saturday the 10th ult. the following melancholy and surprising accident took place: The house of Mr. Roger Smith, of Grafton, in the lower part of this state, was unfortunately set on fire by three small children, the oldest being only 9 years of age, while the parents were both from home, by means of carrying a candle into the chamber, where there was a large quantity of undressed flax, laid up for drying, which was instantly absorbed with flames and consumed with all its contents, together with three children, who were found clasped together in one corner of the chamber; and after assistance was obtained, by means of throwing on snow, their bodies were considerably preserved from the fire, and on Tuesday following were decently interred.

NORTHAMPTON, Feb. 25.

Motions have been lately made in both Houses of Parliament, to address his Majesty in favour of negotiating a PEACE WITH FRANCE—12 only of the House of Lords were in favour of the address, and 75 in the House of Commons. Lord GUILFORD made the motion in the Upper, and Mr. WILBERFORCE, in the Lower House.

A Paris paper of the 30th Nov. relates on the authority of a report of the Representatives, Chartier and Pochalle, made to the Convention, that altho' the citizens of Lyons were generally possessed of the principles of Justice and liberty, yet the country people are infected with fanaticism. A new sect of religionists has sprung up in the district of Montbrison. They are a compound of Judaism, Christians and other sects. They are remarkable for their extravagance; they quit their houses and fields to go to Jerusalem.

MARRIED]—Mr. *William Mosby*, of Amherst, aged 21, to Mrs. *Pamela Fairbanks*, of New-Salem, aged 45.

DIED]—at Southampton, on the 18th inst. Mrs. *Eleanor Clark*, wife of Mr. *Supply Clark*, in the 29th year of her age—Also, Mr. *Nathaniel Lomis*, on the 19th inst. in the 61st year of his age.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Simeon Butler,

ALL parts Webster's and Perry's Spelling Books, Perry's Dictionaries, Morses Geography, Pikes Arithmetic, Gentlemen and Ladies Monitor, Testaments, Psalm Books, Accompt Books of all sizes. Prompter, Ink Powder per doz. Holland Quills per hundred, Stationary, &c.

He has on hand and keeps constantly for sale, a small assortment of Books, in most branches of Literature.

Also, continues the business of BOOK-BINDING as usual, nearly opposite the Court House, where all commands, in his line, will be faithfully attended to.

Constant attendance given and every favor gratefully acknowledged by their humble servant.

N. B. Coat and Vest Buttons by the Gross.

Northampton, Feb. 25. 1795.

ERASTUS LYMAN,

HAS for sale, W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. bl. or less quantity—French Brandy, by the pipe of less—Genevra, Sherry, Cape Madeira, and Malaga Wines, London Porter, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars, by the hundred or pound, Fresh Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas, of a superior quality—Cotton, Coffee, Chocolate, Rice, Cinnamon, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Ginger, Figs, Raisins, Currants, Lemons, Chalk, Indigo, Salts, Bar Iron, 4d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Codfish by the Quintal, Salmon and Mackerell by the bbl. or less—Leaf & Paper Tobacco, &c. &c.

Most kinds of Country Produce received in payment. Also cash and a generous price given for Pork, Butter, & Hogs-Lard.

N. B. All whole accounts are more than twelve months standing, will be put to suit immediately, unless prevented by payment.

Northampton, Jan. 14. 1795.

Take Notice,

THE Subscriber informs his customers and all those that have open accounts with him, to call and settle the same without further notice—or they may expect to read that melancholy moan, to the damage of the said Samuel, as he saith the form of, &c.

SAMUEL POMROY.

Williamsburgh, Jan. 28, 1795.