With this object in view, they ordered a solemn *civic festival* in honour of Chalier. His image was carried round the city, and placed in the churches. Those temples which had (many of them) for more than a thousand years, resounded with hymns to the Supreme Being, were now profaned by the adorations paid to the image of a *jacobin*.

All this was but a prelude to what was to follow the next day. It was Sunday, the day consecrated to the worship of our Blessed Redeemer. A vast concourse of democrats, men and women, assembled at a signal agreed on, formed themselves into a sort of mock procession, preceded by the image of Chalier, and followed by a little detached troop, each bearing in his hand a chalice, or some other vase of the church. One of these facetious wretches led an ass, covered with a priest's vestment, and with a mitre over his head. He was loaded with crucifixes and other symbols of the christian religion, and had the old and new testament suspended to his tail. Arrived at the square called the Terreaux, they then threw the two *testaments*, the crucifixes, &c. into a fire, prepared for the purpose, made the ass drink out of the sacrimental cup; and were proceeding to conclude their diabolical profanations with the massacre of all the prisoners, to appease the Ghost of Chalier, when a violent thunder gust put an end to their meeting, and deferred the work of death for a few hours.

[*To be continued*]

† *If the reader has never seen a civic festival and wishes to be fully informed about the, organization of one, I refer him to the citizen desparts, who were of the committee of arrangement for the last civic festival that was held in the city of brotherly love.*

‡ *It will hardly be believed in Europe, that some of the Ministers of the gospel in Boston, in New-England put up public Thanksgivings for the successes of those wretches.—The fact is, however, well known, and shall be well proved, before I have done.*

INDICATIONS AGAINST PEACE.

PARIS, APRIL 20.

MERLIN (*of Douai*), in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, this day, said, "I am directed by your Committee of Public Safety, to propose to you to send a new Representative of the People, to the army of the *Western Pyrenees*. This proposition will undoubtedly astonish those who have been led away by the suggestions of some Journalists, inspired by the one known *transalpine* influence;—imagine, that in consequence of a pretended Treaty, lately concluded with *Spain*, we have already evacuated our conquests in that country, and that all the hostilities against that country are at an end. It would, perhaps, not be sufficient to search for the sources of this falsehood; by this means, undoubtedly, you will see all the errors, all the falsehoods, and all the calumnies, which for a long time have been spread, and are inculcated with such rapidity, with respect to the most important operations of the government.——No, doubt but those who in their own false reports, hasten a Peace, which *Spain* undoubtedly might as much wish, as *England* would appear claimed; are the very same persons who invent arrivals from *Lyeths* to *Paris*, sometimes of BARONET ROSEN, and sometimes of Lord SPENCER, for the purpose of negociating with the Committee of Public Safety. The same who make the Committee of Public Safety, negociate with the Emperors of *Russia*, against the *Swedes, Dentmark*, and *Turkey*; that is to say, against the neutral allies of the French people.

I return to the army of the Western Pyrenees. The object is to concentrate more and more their operations, and therefore your Committee proposes to you, to add MAIGNAUD, the Representative of the People, to those who are already on that million——The perfect knowledge which he already possesses of the country occupied by that brave army, renders the measure which we propose to you, infinitely precious; and we are not afraid to announce beforehand, that it will be crowned with the greatest success. *The National Convention decreed that the insertion in the Bulletin of this report, and to be referred to the Committee of General Safety, to take such measures as it should think proper, in order to counteract the plots of the authors of those false and perfidious rumours, which are spread throughout the Republic.*

The National Convention then decreed, MAIGNAND, the Representative of the People, shall set out without delay, on mission for the army of the *Western Pyrenees*, invested with all the powers usually entrusted to the Representative of the People with the armies.

LONDON, April 29.

The loss of the British troops, since their leaving the *Waal*, has not, including killed, wounded, frozen, and prisoners, exceeded 700 men. This number, however great, is estimated by our feelings, is but very trifling, compared with what rumour had stated it to be. The sick who were left at *Helvoet, Gorcum, Roesen*, and *Culphen*, are not, however, noticed in the computation.

Extract from the speech of Earl Guilford, in the House of Lords.

"To America alone, because a strong and powerful country, England was obliged after still making breaches and transgressions that threatened to involve us in a war with them, to come to pacific terms. He was very happy that negociations between us and them promised to advance the interests of both countries; but he could not but think that Ministers were both ignorant and malignant in their measures of attempting to implicate that happy people in the calamities of the present chimerical war."

Extract from the speech of the Earl of Lauderdale, in the House of Lords.

"Of the misfortunes of this successful war, as they are pleased to call it, the greatest perhaps was, that Ministers always misjudged the character of the people with whom they had to deal. They had misjudged the character of the people of America, and imagined that they were to be bullied into submission by injury and insult. The people of America were wise enough to see our folly, and moderate enough not to be so ready to take offences as we were to offer it. They knew that moderation and firmness must obtain the advantage over inconsiderate folly, and they were not deceived. He hoped the people of *Ireland* would imitate their example, and not suffer themselves to be irritated, convinced that the perverseness, passion or prejudice of any ministry, must yield, in the end to the temperate and united wishes of the nation. The Catholics of Ireland had shewn great wisdom on many former occasions, and having, in part, reaped the fruits of it, they would not, he trusted, suffer it to forsake them on the present trying occasion. Ministers had misjudged the characters of the people of France, and every plan founded on their conception of that character, had failed; they had misjudged the character of the people of Holland, forced them into a war against their inclination, and Holland was lost. He much feared they were now like to misjudge the character of the people of this country."

DUBLIN, April 30.

Death of the Rev. WM. JACKSON.

This day at noon the Rev. WM. JACKSON was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, where a motion was made by his counsel in arrest of Judgment, upon a conviction of a Jury for High Treason. During the argument of the Lawyers, the prisoner was seized with violent emotions—such as drew up his shoulders, frothing at the mouth, &c. and shortly afterwards fell down and expired on the spot.

It is more than probable that he took poison in the morning; at least the circumstances attending his death bear strong symptoms of such a deliberate expedient having been had recourse to by him.—When he came into court, he was uncommonly pale, and in a state of perspiration.

HAMBURGH, April 19.

Accounts from Warsaw, brought by the last mail, mention, that in consequence of the late movements observed among the Russian troops it was supposed they were to march towards the Turkish confines, under General Suwarrow.

Very serious alarms existed at Warsaw in consequence of the burial of 15,000 people in the suburb of Praga, that fell in the siege and the massacre that followed; the exhalations were so strong since the setting in of the mild weather, that a number of bodies were dug up and buried deeper, aromatics were used in the streets with other precautions, to prevent the infection from spreading.

All the French remaining in that city were ordered to take the oaths of allegiance to the Empress in the course of a week.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia*) May 14.

On Tuesday last an express arrived in this city from the Chiefs of the Creek Nation, with dispatches for *James Seagrove*, Esq. Agent of Indian affairs, the contents of which we think cannot fail to be pleasing to our fellow citizens.

In consequence of the demands made by the Indian Agent a general meeting of the Upper and Lower Creeks was held in the *Quakofeees* about the 1st of April last, when it was determined that war and plunder on every part of the *United States* should cease; that the whole of the prisoners then in the Creek Nation should be immediately collected, and that a number of the principal Chiefs should bring the Captives and deliver them to the Agent at this place.

We also find that, in consequence of the decided language lately uttered by the Creeks, the Agent has received a talk from them, to be forwarded by express to Governor BLOUNT, of the territory southwest of the Ohio, offering a firm and lasting peace with that country, and every other part of the United States, and assuring the Governor that no further depredations will be committed by the Creeks.

It is now reduced to a certainty that the late injuries done in the counties of *Camden* and *Glynn* were by a few outlawed vagabond Indians from *Florida*, accompanied by some white men of the same character.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

AMERICAN CLAIMS AND APPEALS.

[*Communicated by a gentleman of veracity, just arrived from* Bristol.]

The disposition of the cases in which papers have as yet come into the hands of Mr. BAYARD, agent for the claims and appeals for the *United States*, is in substance as follows—In about one hundred and fifty cases, he has obtained proofs from the high court of appeals in Great Britain, and has forwarded the same to the Secretary of State for the *United States*. In between seventy and eighty other cases, he finds the information forwarded to him too defective to authorize or enable him to make a claim or appeal.

Correct lists of the above two description of cases, specifying the names of the vessels, Masters and the owners, have been forwarded to the Secretary of State. In about fifty more cases, where American vessels and their cargoes, after capture and detention for some time, have been liberated, and where of course the demand on the part of American citizens is only for costs and damages, it is probable that Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, the King's Advocate General, and Mr. BAYARD, will come to a amicable settlement without the enormous expense, the delay and vexation of an appeal.

These cases will be put into a train of arrangement as soon as Mr. BAYARD can obtain sufficient information to enable him to form an estimate of the loss sustained by the American citizens; and the British government is to pay what may be thus agreed upon, as a just and reasonable allowance.

In those cases where process issues particularly where the capture has been made by privateers, great delay will unavoidably take place, for the process must be sent first to the Secretary of State in *Philadelphia*, by American vessels (in order to avoid a delay with the risque of failure to which it would be exposed in British vessels bound directly to any one of the British islands in the *West Indies*) by him, it would be forwarded to the respective islands in which it is to be served. Hence if war continues it must be returned to the *United States*, and thence forwarded to Mr. BAYARD in *London*. Should the captors on the return of this process, before the British High Court of Admiralty, or the Lords of Appeal, refuse appearing to the suit, a reasonable time, probably six months, will be allowed by the Judge, or the Lords, in which if they are so disposed, the captors may enter their appearance. Should they suffer this period to elapse without an appearance, they will be declared *in contempt*, and an attachment will issue, which must take the form of a writ with the process before issued.—On the return of the attachment, if the captors still decline coming before the court, it is to be presumed that the British Government will, without further delay, make them a just and reasonable compensation. If the captor has been made by a King's ship, then an appearance will be entered without delay on behalf of the captors, and the cause soon brought to a hearing, provided there has been no delay on the part of the claimants, in sending forward the best authenticated vouchers in their power, of the expenses they have incurred, and the losses they have sustained.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

The Leyden Gazette, files of which have been received by the Editor, up to the 17th of April, contains very little intelligence, except what has been already laid before the public. The details relative to the late naval engagement between the French and English, in the Mediterranean, are exceedingly minute and contradictory. The principal weight of evidence, however, is in favor of the report made to the National Convention, by *Marec*, on the 2d of April. The Editor of the Leyden Gazette Stephen Luzac) mentions his having received a letter from Leghorn, dated March 20th, which agrees perfectly with Marec's report: and which he therefore, considers as a complete proof of its accuracy.

Gen. Moreau succeeds *Pichegru* in the command of the French army which remains in Holland. The republican government of Hamburgh, in return for the services rendered to their country by General Pichegru, have sent him a Brevet of citizen Lagary General in the service of the United Provinces, with a pension of ten thousand Florins per annum.

The *Provisory Representatives* of the people of Holland have expedited circular letters, dated the 8th of April, to the Municipalities, to exclude absolutely, from all share in the actual administration, (till a national convention being convened, shall decide otherwise,) all the members of the ancient government of the Province.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.

On the evening before last, as the Albany flage was descending a hill near Haerlam, the driver in attempting to regain one of the reins which a sudden jolt of the waggon had shaken from his hands, fell from his seat, and the wheel passing over his body, wounded him in a most shocking manner, of which he died next morning. To complete the catastrophe, a passenger, Mr. Joseph Tondon, who was sitting by the side of the unfortunate man, in the same attempt to rescue him when falling, was also precipitated under the wheel which was instantly fatal to him.

The drivers name was Baldwin, and he left a wife and child. Some of the other passengers in jumping from the stage were slightly injured. The only consolation in this case is, that the misfortune was not the effect of misconduct, but was one of those accidents which no prudence could have guarded against.

The DAUPHIN and his SISTER.

The following are the particulars of the present situation of the children of Louis XVI. in the Temple.

They have not the least communication with each other, nor do they know that both of them are in one and the same place. Sometimes they are allowed, one at a time, to take the air by walking on the galleries of the Tower of the Temple, but they must never go into the front facing the square, nor into the garden.

On the 16th March, a public functionary, accompanied by another person, visited the son of Louis XVI. When they entered the apartment they found him sitting at the table, supporting his head with his hands. He did not look much at those who came in, and rather stared at them. Being asked if he would dine? he only replied *yes*. His victuals were then brought him; they consisted of two dishes of meat, one side dish, and his desert. He hastily ate and drank heartily. They endeavored to raise his spirits, but to no purpose. After dinner, his visitors began to say things that the Dauphin would not join them. Being asked to give a song, he made no reply. They then took him by the hand, and danced about with him, but he seemed little pleased with his diversion. He only played a little with a lap dog which the public functionary had brought with him. They brought him his afternoon's luncheon, and his supper, but all the while he continued to be low spirited.

The same public functionary visited on the 19th of March, the daughter of Louis XVI, who lives one story higher than her brother. Her apartment is very well furnished, and well arranged by herself. She herself desired to have no person in her company. When the officer entered the apartment, the princess was knitting cotton stockings. She only cast a fugitive look on the officer on his entrance, and continued her work. To the different questions she was asked, she only answered by yes or no. When the officer told her that the cotton would make fine stockings, she replied, yes, pretty fine ones! The princess, in other respects, loves to read, has books, an harpsichord, &c. and receives almost the same victuals as her brother.

The Dauphin is now frequently seen at the windows of the Temple, but his spirits seem to be much depressed by his confinement. A painter lately took his portrait, and fixed it on the alter of liberty.

The young princess in the Temple is now called Madame, and not Citoyenne. When they address the Dauphin, it is always by *thou*: The princess has grown very much lately, and is now more than five feet high.

The following are the details of the sortie made by the Austrian garrison of Luxemburgh, which was mentioned in the London papers.

The cannon of the fortress roared during the whole night of the 5th to the 6th of March. The Austrian garrison made a sortie on the morning of the 6th, and marched in force against the divisions of Generals Lebrun and Taponier; after a bloody engagement, the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss—more than 800 killed of the enemy were found in the entrenchment on the road to Arlon, which they had partly destroyed.

This expedition on the part of the besieged, was by no means intended to discourage the besiegers, or facilitate the projects of the Austrian army on the other side of the Rhine, at a distance of one hundred miles; but their only object was to look for provisions in the neighbouring villages, and carry off some cattle; therefore they directed their attack towards Arlon, the country being more level and more fertile, west of the fortress, than in any other side.

It is expected, that this famous bulwark of Belgium, and of Germany, will fall before the 1st of May.

In confirmation of the above intelligence the accounts dated Vienna, (March) mention expressly, that Marshal Bender, the Commander of Luxemburgh, has orders to defend the fortress at all hazards till May, 1795, and that in case he should not be relieved at that epoch by the Combined armies, he was authorised to act according as circumstances required.

The position of the French armies of the North and Sambre united is so masterly planned, that wherever the enemy should attempt to cross the Rhine, they will find insurmountable obstacles: for the republicans are posted in such a manner in the vicinity of the Rhine from the extremity of Holland till within a short distance of Coblentz that on any point threatened by the enemy, a body of from 40 to 50,000 men may be assembled in less than forty eight hours."

HANOVER, (N. H.) JUNE 8.

Last Wednesday, arrived in this place, his Excellency the Governor, and suite, attended by Capt. Colburn's light horse, and escorted by Capt. Brigham's infantry, with a band of music, and was escorted to his lodgings, where his arrival was announced by a discharge from the artillery.

On Thursday, at one o'clock, P. M. a line of procession conducted by Adjutant General M'Clarey, was formed from the council chamber to the college chapel; where an ingenious discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Smith; & an elegant ODE, composed and set to music for the occasion, by Mr. F. Ipendren, was handsomely performed, with instruments and voices.

Procession as follows:—

Capt. Brigham's Infantry, in complete uniform;
Band of music;
Committee;
His Excellency the Governor;
The council;
Secretary and Treasurer;
Senate and Deputy-Secretary;
Speaker, Clerk, & Members of the House;
President and officers of the University;
The Clergy;
Spectators; &c. &c.

After the procession had returned, they partook of a decent dinner provided on the occasion.

The house of representatives then convened to canvass their votes for the first magistrate, when it appeared, that his Excellency JOHN T. GILMAN, Esq. was chosen, by 9340 votes out of 9440.

The choice being declared, the following toasts were given, each accompanied by a discharge from the artillery, under the command of Lieut. Wilcox.

TOASTS:

1. The Day—May our future elections be as wise, free, and unanimous, as the present.

2. New-hampshire——Thy *planet* remote from the centre of our *federal system*, may the ever feel the benign influence of *Infant stars*, and reflect a glorious *lustre* on her fellowes.

3. The university of New-hampshire—May it prove a perpetual *light in the North*.

4. The hill of science—May its sacred fail never be trodden by the unhallowed feet of Dancers.

5. Genius—May it, in America, find access to the treasures of Mammon, without becoming his slave.

6. The Federal Government.

7. The illustrious Chief of Freemen.

8. Wisdom to our legislators, energy to our government, and virtue to our citizens.

9. Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures.

10. The Savages of the western wilds—May they bury the hatchet of blood, and smoke the calumet of peace around the great council fire of Colombia.

11. The tri-une republic of America, France, and Holland.

12. Tyranny in its tomb—with anarchy at one side, and jacobinism at the other.

13. Superstition on her death-bed—may her exit be easy, her burial decent, and her mourners clad with the garments of joy and liberality.

14. The daughters of Colombia—May we a smile of theirs, but that of contempt, see none of the man, who is too base to be virtuous, or too foolish to be free.

15. The victorious hosts of enlightened freemen throughout the world—May they go on, "conquering, and to conquer" till all the families of the earth shall become one and indivisible.

The most perfect order and decorum prevailed through the day, and the amusements of it were concluded by a ball graced by a brilliant circle of the fair, and honored by the presence of his Excellency the Governor, and a number of respectable characters.

BOSTON, June 22.

From Philadelphia, June 12.

The TIMES, a London paper of May 4, has the following paragraph:

"An order has lately been issued by Council, "*to take all neutral vessels, carrying provisions to France.*" It is to be put in vigor like this, and the co-operation of an effective Board of Admiralty, that a secure peace may, in due time be expected."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, dated May 2d, to a merchant in this city received per the Co-operan, Captain Quilvie from Bordeaux.

"Three commissioners have arrived here from England, amongst whom are the Duke of Dorset, and Mr. Eden—two of them are said to have powers to make an exchange of prisoners; and it is affirmed the other has come on business of much greater importance."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantes, dated April 28th, to his correspondent in this city, received by the Maryanna, in 38 days from Nantes.

"Tobacco has no price, also West-India produce. It was hoped that the peace with Prussia, would have established more confidence. At present the talk is an accomodation with Spain, and even of a *general peace*, one of the principal conditions of which is to be the entire independence of the West India Islands, under the guarantee of the Belligerent powers. Bread is very much wanted all over Europe, of which scarcity we have not more to complain in this city than other parts of the country. Bread 6 livers the pound."

We are informed (says a Philadelphia paper) that there is a Hombugh paper in town, which mentions, that preliminaries of peace was signed between the French and Emperor at Frankfort on the 15 of April.

TRANSLATION.

PARIS, 13th of April, 1795.

To P. F. DODREL, Esq. Nantes.

SIR,

"I am directed by the minister of the United States, to inform you, that the emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, has authorised his vessels to capture those of the United States, the crews to from Salle, are to leave that port as soon as the weather favor them, to cruise for our vessels as far as Madeira. Our Consul at Gibralter communicated that intelligence to our Minister at London, which was confirmed by a letter received by our consul at Falmouth. Please therefore to make it known as generally as you can to all the masters of vessels of our nation, within your department, and communicate it to the collector of the cellums of any port of the United States, by the very first vessel, that sails for America.

(Signed) SKIPWITH.

It is worthy of remark, that at the funeral of the Rev. Mr. SMITH at Portland, there was not one of the original flock over which he presided alive to attend it. When that gentleman was ordained, the tract of country over which his care extended, now contains four considerable towns. He arrived in the pond old age of 93; and it is said, kept a journal of remarkable events, from the time he was 15 years old, to within two or three years of his death. This would be a valuable acquisition to the Historical Society.

IL-"LEGAL" AND HASTY "ADJUDICATION."

Saturday evening, a large concourse of people assembled on the Long Wharf, in consequence of a hand-bill issued the preceding afternoon, purporting that a New-Providence or Bermudian privateer was then lying at said wharf. The enraged multitude, having ascertained the fact, defied the Captain and crew to leave the sloop, which was soon complied with; they then proceeded to examine and found several carriage guns, shot, small arms, cutlasses, and other warlike implements, which they threw overboard. This discovery exasperated them to such a degree that they dismantled her and dismasted her—they then towed the hull from the wharf, and set fire to it. The tide carried it as far as Charlestown, where it "*burned to the water's edge.*"

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An Act making provision for the erecting Guide-Posts upon Public Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That on or before the first day of August next, it shall be the duty of the inhabitants of the several towns and districts in this Commonwealth, and also such incorporated plantations as now are assessed in any public tax, to provide, erect and keep in repair such Guide-Posts upon all public roads, at such places and in such manner as is hereafter in this Act provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, and the Assessors of all unincorporated plantations, assessed in any public tax, in this Commonwealth, be, and they hereby are authorized and required, from time to time, to fix and determine upon such places at the corners and angles of all roads in the several towns, districts and plantations aforesaid, at which the said Guide-Posts shall be erected and kept, as in their judgment shall be found necessary and convenient, and shall cause a fair record thereof to be entered and kept among the records of the said towns, districts or plantations.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Guide-Posts to be erected, and kept in pursuance of this Act, shall be constructed in manner following; that is to say, there shall be erected at the several corners or angles of the roads aforesaid, at such places as shall be ordered by the Selectmen of towns and districts or Assessors of the plantations aforesaid, a suitable Post, of not less than eight feet in height; upon the upper end of which shall be placed a board or boards, upon each of which boards shall be plainly and legibly painted the name of the next town, with such other noted town or place as may be judged most expedient for the direction of travellers, to which each of the roads may lead, together with the distance or number of miles to the same; and also the figure of a hand, with the fore finger thereof pointing towards the town or place to which the said roads may lead: *Provided nevertheless*, That the inhabitants of the several towns, districts and plantations aforesaid, duly qualified to vote in town or plantation affairs, may, if they judge fit, on or before the first Monday in *April* next, and annually afterwards, agree upon some suitable substitute in the room of said Guide-Posts, and appoint any proper person or persons to superintend the erecting the same.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the inhabitants of any of the towns, districts or plantations aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to erect and maintain said Guide-Posts, in such places and in such manner as is herein provided, the said inhabitants shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, *twenty shillings* for every month which they shall so neglect or refuse: And if the Selectmen of the several towns and districts, or Assessors of the several plantations aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to fix and determine upon any places in the towns, districts and plantations aforesaid, at which the said Guide Posts shall be erected and kept by the time in this Act fixed and limited, the said Selectmen or Assessors shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, *twenty shillings* for every month which they shall so neglect or refuse; said penalties and forfeitures to be recovered by indictment of the Grand Jury in the county where the offence may be committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall injure, mar or deface any Guide Post, or its substituted sign-post, or shall cut, or shoot which shall be fixed up, as is in this Act provided, and be convicted thereof before any Justice of the Peace within this Commonwealth, (who is hereby empowered to try the same,) such person so convicted shall forfeit a fine not more than *forty shillings*, one half to the use of the town, district or plantation in which such Guide Posts, or its substitute, so is injured, marred or defaced was set up, and shall pay all costs of prosecution.

[This Act passed *February* 28, 1795.]

NORTHAMPTON, July 7.

By a letter from Philadelphia dated the 25th inst. we are informed that the treaty with Great-Britain has been RATIFIED by the President and Senate.

The Rev. Dr. DWIGHT, of Greenfield, is elected President of Yale-College, and the Rev. Mr. Parsons, of Amherst, Professor of Divinity in that Seminary.

Last Wednesday arrived at New-York, the American Hero, Capt. Macey, of Hudson, 44 days from Newry, Ireland, with 479 passengers—got out one day previous to the Proclamation for preventing artizans and manufacturers from emigrating. Every thing was quiet when they sailed; and no account of a second engagement in the Mediterranean.

The English papers mention, that the sum which *Great-Britain* will pay for the capture of neutral vessels, will amount to about SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING!—Of these very trifling will be due to citizens of the United States.

DIED]—at Paris—on the 1st inst. the widow *Valentine Hoffman*, formerly Hopkinton, in the 94th year of her age. She was relict of Mr. *Mark Hoffman*, mother of 10 children, 65 grandchildren, 56 great great grand children, and the 5th generation: She was an affectionate parent, a kind neighbour, and a christian.

At Conway, Lt. *Josiah Bond*, aged 1[illegible] years.

Harvard College Lottery.

THIRD CLASS.

Not TWO BLANKS to a PRIZE!

FIFTEEN Thousand Tickets, at FIVE DOLLARS each, are 75,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *Twelve and an half per cent*, for the purposes of the Lottery.

Prizes.		Dollars.		Dollars.
10	of	2,000	are	20,000
10		500		5,000
10		400		4,000
10		300		3,000
10		200		2,000
40		100		4,000
50		50		2,500
60		40		2,400
80		30		2,400
105		20		2,100
160		10		1,600
4,500		8		36,000
5,045 Prizes.				75,000
9,955 Blanks.				
15,000				

*** The above Class will *positively* commence Drawing, in the Representatives' Chamber, in BOSTON, on THURSDAY, the 17th of *September* next, and be *completed* with all *possible dispatch*. A List of Prizes will be *immediately* published, and the Prizes paid on *Demand*.

The Managers, understanding that Adventurers in general, were dissatisfied at so much money being absorbed in the high Prizes, as has hitherto been the practice, have now presented a Scheme, which they hope will meet with general approbation.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
SAMUEL COOPER,
HENRY WARREN,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boston, May 14, 1795.

*** Tickets to be sold by *Samuel Clarke*, jun. Northampton.

Daniel Butler,

WANTS 1500 yards check'd woolen SHIRTING—to be delivered by the 1st of October next ensuing—made in the following manner: 3 4 yard in width, half blue.

Who has for sale, a general assortment of European and India GOODS.

Northampton, July 1, 1795.

For Sale,

BY *Nathaniel Blake* at the store formerly owned by *Barnabas Deane* and Co. near the Ferry. Four thousand bushels of Rock and Turks-Island Salt, W. I. and N. R. Rum, Brandy, Sugar, Molasses, Iron and Steel, and a number of other articles in the Grocery line, as was already kept for sale by the former Company of *Nathaniel Blake* and Co.

Storing, and Commission business also usual, and the smallest favours thankfully acknowledged.

Hartford, July 1, 1795.

New Goods.

A LARGE assortment of English, East and West India

GOODS,

Groceries and Hard Ware—such as Sellers Ware, Joiners, Carpenters and Shoemakers Tools, O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Raisins, Redwood, Coperas, Allum, Ginger, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Sickles, Scythes, Codfish, Cotton Wool, Powder, Shot, Nails, Brads, Glass, Pewter and Brass, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

SELAH NORTON:

Ashfield, 25th June, 1795.

Cent Tables,

FOR SALE, BY

Simeon Butler.

Northampton, July 1, 1795.

Wanted immediately, a

JOURNEYMAN to the Blacksmith's business, one who can be recommended for horse shoeing—Enquire of

KINGSLEY UNDERWOOD.

Greenwich South Parish, June 22, 1795.