their river, began to retrograde soon after the arrival of the Count de Lambach at Frankfort. The Imperial, Aulic Council of War has not only stopped all further contracts for the army in Germany, but a very large train of heavy artillery which was on its way to join the Imperial army, has been sent back to the interior. The French on the Upper Rhine begin to shew themselves in very great force, especially about Dusseldorff, where they erect works which indicate an intention to bombard that place.

It is a general report that the Austrians will not act upon the offensive, till the result of the reception which the preliminaries for a peace with the empire will meet with on the part of the French, shall be known. The French themselves do not seem to wish to make any stir, till the fate of Luxemburgh shall have been decided.

The defection of several Germanic States from the Emperor as their Chief extends likewise to Saxony, Hesse Cassel, Hesse Darmstadt, and Baden, which have already promised to withdraw their contingents from the army of the empire; and the extensive circle of Franconia, having imitated their example, the effect of vigorous exertions on the part of Austria, is indeed very faint and uncertain, since the empire itself, against its constitution and federation, deserts in a great measure the interest of its chief, and follows the dangerous example which Prussia has set as Elector of Brandenburgh. The consequence of such a conduct will be, that the Emperor will be either obliged, according to the treaty of Basil, to withdraw his forces from the territories of those States which wish to be included in the Prussian treaty, and that the army of the empire, most of its contingents being withdrawn, will dwindle away to a mere phantom, or that the Emperor will be obliged to treat those States as hostile, which would be doubly involving himself.

The exchange of couriers between the courts of Berlin, Petersburgh, and Vienna, is as brisk as ever, and about the latter end of last month, there was a great conference in the Palace of the Emperor, at which all the Ministers of State, and the Russian, Swedish, and Danish Ambassadors were present. Already in the beginning of last month, the Danish and Swedish Ministers presented two memorials to the Imperial Cabinet, respecting Russia and Poland. In these memorials the Kings of Sweden and Denmark complain of the ambitious designs of the Empress to increase her empire at the expence of other nations. The Emperor is requested to use his good offices, to induce the Empress to put Poland on the same footing on which it had been in 1789, with a few modifications. With regard to the dispositions which now prevail between the courts of Berlin and Petersburgh, we have it from unquestionable sources that they are far from being of the most amicable nature. Ever since the news of the seperate peace reached the Russian camp in Poland, the Russian soldiers are quite embittered against the Prussians, and insult them wherever an opportunity presents itself. The latter however begin to move more and more towards Warsaw.

In a letter from Petersburgh, of so late a date as the 25th ult. it is stated, that before the latter end of this month, 45 ships of the line will be ready for sea, in the Russian harbours. The finances of the Empress are in a flourishing condition and the revenue may be increased, without rendering any tax oppressive to her subjects. The ratification of the treaty with England, which was brought by express to Petersburgh has given the highest satisfaction to the Empress, who made a present to the bearer of a superb snuff box set in brilliants, and 100,000 roubles. Her Imperial Majesty is not only ready to support the cause of Great Britain with a respectable fleet, but also if it should be necessary, with an army to act against any enemy. A new levy of 100,000 men is now making in the Russian Empire, whose military establishment consists at present of 341,751 regulars and 46,401 irregulars. Upon an emergency 200,000 infantry, 40,000 horse, and 20 000 artillery, are always ready to be assembled. It is confidently said, that the Russians will direct their operations against Holland, for having detained a number of Russian ships and sold the cargoes, against the Law of nations.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

The following are the principal provisions of the CONSTITUTIONAL ACT.

Art. I. The French Republic is One and indivisible.

II. The University of the French Citizens is the Sovereign.

III. The republic is divided into Departments into Cantons and communes.

IV. Every man born and resident in France, at the age of 21 years, inscribed in the register of his Canton, and paying a certain contribution, is a French citizen.

V. They are French citizens who without any of those conditions, have made one or more campaigns in the War of Liberty.

VI. Foreigners become French citizens after having resided in France seven years, paying direct contributions, having landed property, or marrying a French woman.

VII. The French citizens can alone vote in the Primary assemblies.

VIII. After the ninth year of the republic, there shall be a gradation in the public functions.

IX. No one shall be elected to the superior functions unless he has exercised the inferior functions.

X. After the ninth year of the Republic no person shall be inscribed in the register of the citizens who shall not know how to read and write, and who shall not have learned a mechanic profession.

THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

XI. The Legislative power is divided into two sections; one under the name of the Council of 500 which shall initiate all Laws; the other under the name of the council of the Ancients, composed of 250 Members, which shall sanction the laws.

XII. To be a member of the Council of the Ancients, a man must be 40 years of age, either married or a widower: he must have lived in France 14 years, and have had a certain portion of landed property for one year.

XIII. The members of the Council of the Ancients and the Council of the 500, shall be nominated every two years by halves, and shall be re-eligible once only.—No person shall be nominated a second time until after an interval of two years.

XIV. The elections shall be made immediately by the Primary Assemblies.

XV. The Council of the 500, and the Council of the Ancients shall assemble in the same Commune.

XVI. To be eligible to the Council of 500, a man must be a French citizen, 30 years of age, possessed, for one year before a certain portion of Landed property, and he must have been an inhabitant of France for ten years.

XVII. Every citizen, who shall be convicted of having sold his vote in the Primary Assemblies, shall be condemned to 20 years imprisonment in irons.

XVIII. None of the Sections of the Legislative Body, shall delegate any portion of executive functions to any of its members, or arrogate any.

XIX. The Council of 500 shall deliberate upon every project of a decree: there shall nevertheless be laws of urgency in certain cases.

XX. The Council of the Ancients shall not deliberate upon any project which shall not have been previously discussed (according to the forms prescribed) in the Council of 500.

XXI. There shall also be forms of discussion for the Council of 500.

XXII. The Executive Power shall neither seal nor publish any thing that shall not have been previously discussed in one of the two Sections of the manner prescribed by the Convention.

XXIII. The Council of the Ancients shall adopt or reject in a mass the result of the deliberations of the Council of 500

XXIV. The Legislative body shall have a department at guard of 1200 men. The Legislative Body shall not assist at any public ceremony. The function of a member of the Legislative Body, and any other public function are incompatible.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Lesage of the Eure de Loire now ascended the tribunes and read that part of the new Constitution relative to the Executive Power. The following is the substance of the article of it:

1. The Executive body is delegated to a directory of 5 members nominated by the Legislative Power.

2 Every Member of this directory must be not less than forty years of age. The Members of the Legislative body shall not be Members of the directory until two years after the expiration of the Legislative function.

3. These directors shall remain in office for five years. One shall go out by rotation every year—They shall be appointed by the legislative body out of a list of candidates made out by the Council of the Ancients.

The remainder of the articles of the constitution relate to the organization of the constituted authorities, the Tribunals the High Court of Justice, the Assemblies of revision, &c.

The reading of the report occupied three hours. It was frequently interrupted by the loudest and most general bursts of applause. After the report had been read, the Convention ordered it to be printed and distributed to the different members, and decreed that the discussion of it should be opened on the 16th Messidor, (4th of July.)

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

We have agreeable news from *Fort Washington*. A *Treaty of Peace* is finished by Gen. WAYNE, with the *Wyandots, Delawares, Piankashaws, Chippewas*, and *Pattawatamies*. At the treaty 500 Sachems and warriors attended, with their families.—We have now to prescribe their hunting grounds by natural and evident boundaries, and the work is done. This may be relied on.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.

Yesterday two men belonging to the Sugar-House in Pine-Street, lost their lives in a well near that building. The first descended to take up a piece of meat, which had fallen into the well; and the second hazarded his life to assist the first; and both perished by means of what is called *damps, or mephitic air*. People were immediately collected, but on experiment, it was found fatal to Life, for any person to descend the well: A candle was repeatedly extinguished within 8 or 10 feet of the surface of the earth. Two or three persons humanely offered to go down to the relief of the unhappy sufferers, with a rope tied to their bodies, but on entering a few feet it was found necessary to draw them out to save their lives. At length by pumping water and throwing it in to the well, and by burning matches of sulpher, the well was so far filled with respirable air, that a person went down with safety, and the bodies of the men were taken out.

The fatal effects of dead air in wells and other confined places are well known to every person, and it is much lamented that people are not more cautious in entering such places. If the precaution used of letting down a lighted candle before any person would hazard his life, no accident would happen; for if a candle will burn in such places, a person can breathe in them and descend in safety.

BOSTON, September 2.

MR. RUSSELL,

You are requested to insert in the CENTINEL, the answer of THE PRESIDENT of the *United States*, to the Chamber of Commerce of this town, addressed their PRESIDENT.—An authentic copy is inclosed.

HENRY PRENTISS, Sec'ry.

September 1, 1795.

To THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq.

SIR,

I HAVE received your letter of the 13th instant, covering a copy of the dissent of a number of citizens of *Boston*, expressing their disapprobation of the votes adopted at a late meeting in that town, relative to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the *United States & Great Britain*; and also a copy of the proceedings of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, on the same subject.

While I regret the diversity of opinion which has been manifested on this occasion, it is a satisfaction to learn, that the commercial part of my fellow citizens, whose interests are thought to be most directly affected, so generally consider the treaty, as calculated, on the whole, to procure important advantages to our country.

This sentiment, I trust, will be extended in proportion, as the provisions of the treaty become well understood. With due respect, I am, Sir, your obedient

GO. WASHINGTON.

United States, 22d Aug. 1795.

September 3.

DEMERARY a FREE PORT.

Letters from Demerary, dated 10th July, enclose an official publication, issued on the 6th, by the government of that country, in which it is declared, that in pursuance of a resolution of the council, bearing date 10th April, 1795, the colony is open for the *free importation* of provisions and other necessaries; and that the duties on tonnage, (*viz. 3f per last, or about 7/6 upon 4,000 lbs.*) and the duty of 5 per cent. on amount of goods imported, were suspended. The above letter reports, that the duties on the exportation of produce for payment of provisions and necessaries, are, or shortly will be, suspended also.

From PETERSBURG, (Virg.)

we learn, that some of the towns on the Virginia rivers, which empty into the *Chesapeak*, were overflowed by the late inundations. In Petersburg, the bridges were all carried away, and most of the mills in its vicinity. The distress of the poor, who had neither home nor provisions, was extreme. A subscription had been opened for their relief. Nearly an hundred houses were immersed in water, up to their second stories—some to their roofs. A gentleman of Baltimore, who was delayed on his return to that city from the southward, by the stoppage of the northern stage, where that he "*was but acros from Hanford to Petersburg, in a row boat, and sailed a mong the house. 20 feet above the street.*"

In the WEST of ENGLAND,

wheat is so scarce, that many of the principal millers are obliged to purchase corn to supply that part of the kingdom. The inhabitants of *Hull* have subscribed upwards of 13,000 pounds to furnish the poor with bread at a reduced price.

In the CHESAPEAK,

there was a very severe gale about the 15th ult.—Besides several wrecks, which were in the bay, many other vessels were dismasted, and the ship *Aurora*, Capt. *Meader*, of this town, bound from *Alexandria* to *Nantes*, lost her foremast, bowsprit, and maintopmast, off the mouth of great *Monacosa*.

The NEW FACTORY,

lately established, at *Warwick*, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarn, is said, in the operation of the machines and the quality of the yarn, to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the warmest friends of the enterprize. The proprietors have erected a large and commodious building, in which they intend to prosecute the cotton manufactory on an extensive scale. We hope that their success will yield them as much emolument, as their experiment has done honor to the country.

SOUTH AMERICA.

SURINAM—CAYENNE.

A person lately arrived from Surinam informs, that a report industriously spread by that place of the French, having laid an enormous contribution on the Dutch colonies in America, as well as in the East Indies, had considerably slackened the patriotic zeal of every rich planter: the above report was brought by an American vessel from Europe, and the Orangists went so far as to pretend that they knew, from the best authority, that half the property of the planters would hardly be sufficient to pay the immense sum which was said to be insisted on by the French from the beginning of 1795. However notwithstanding these dreadful tales, the Jews who are extremely numerous at Surinam, continued decidedly in favor of the French cause: they planted a tree of liberty, formed themselves in armed battalions and the governor could not without some difficulty prevent them for a while, with the help of the garrison, from adopting the laws of the French republic, they even wanted to set their slaves immediately free. The news of an alliance offensive and defensive having been concluded between France and Holland has again considerably diminished the fatal impression which the American captain's reported had made on the minds of the rich, and about the 20th July last the large majority of the planters were at least firmly determined not to submit to any orders but those of the United Provinces. The colony is in a flourishing situation; in the plantations within 10 miles of Surinam are not less than 80,000 negroes; the number of whites amounts to from 16 to 17,000.

Mr. Frederick, the Dutch governor, assured our informant that the three French ships of war arrived lately at Cayenne with reinforcements of troops, had also brought the new regulations of the convention respecting the negroes, which are already put in force; the proprietors are obliged to pay a reasonable price to the negroes for their day's work, and if the latter refuse working, the military are directed to keep them to it by force, in case of obstinacy they are immediately tried and put to death; these necessary regulations promise to make Cayenne soon a place of great importance. About the beginning of June when our informant left Cayenne, the colony, notwithstanding the ill-reads of the season, produced, besides sugar, cotton, &c. a considerable quantity of excellent cloves, cinnamon and pepper trees are in great number; many nutmeg trees have already borne fruit, and the care the French government takes to propagate these precious trees will in a few years offer to the republicans a considerable item in the profitable spice trade; the New Zealand hemp is also planted here with success; the bread-fruit tree grows already wild in some places, but its fruit so much vaunted by Capt. Cook, is not esteemed not even by the negroes who have other plants and roots much more agreeable to the taste than the bread fruit. Of all the valuable products of the East and West-Indies there are now none missed in French Guyanna except the tea-tree.

VOYAGE of DISCOVERY.

NEW HOLLAND.

This vast island is the largest known land which does not bear the name of a continent:—it extends over 23 degrees of lat. and 45 of long. and its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. The period of its discovery is not certain; but previous to the voyage, which is narrated below, geographers were in possession of a tolerable chart of its coast. Two centuries have nearly elapsed, since the Dutch treated its northern and western shores; its southern extremity was discovered by Tasman in 1642; but it was not until 1770, that Cook explored the E. & N. E. and ascertained its separation from New-Guinea. Botany-Bay, so called from the quantity of herbs found on the shore, lies on the eastern side of the island. A colony of convicts was intended to have been settled here by the British government, but it was afterwards established, at Port Jackson, 15 *miles N.*]

On the 28th of September, 1791, Capt. *d'Entrecasteaux* sailed from *Brest*. The object of his voyage were to search after captain la *Peyrouse*, and to make a complete survey of the coast of *New Holland*, an island of three thousand leagues in circumference, which *Cook* and *Peyrouse* had not been able to describe, and the knowledge of which was essentially necessary to geography. He had two barks, *la Recherche* and *l'Esperance*, of 16 guns and 110 men each; and was provided with astronomers, naturalists, gardeners, a painter, astronomical instruments, time pieces, and in short with whatever could contribute to render the voyage useful to the sciences.

The barks touched at *Teneriffe*, their advices from which were dated the 12th of October, 1791; and afterwards at the *Cape of Good Hope*, where *Bertrand* the astronomer, died by a fall.

On the 16th of February, 1792, they left the *Cape*, and visited *New Guinea*, the country of the *Arfacides*, on the 17th. On the 5th of September, they returned to *Amboyna*, one of the Philippine islands.

After a month's stay at the island of *Amboyna*, captain *d'Entrecasteaux* sailed on the 11th of October, 1792, to run the coast of *New Holland*, beginning by the southwest part, the one least known, and steering afterwards for the southern part.—He was, however, constantly baffled by the easterly and south easterly winds, insomuch that this part of the enterprize failed.

On the 3d of December, 1792, the barks reached the *Cape* situated at the south-east extremity of *New Holland*, running down the southern coast till the 3d January. About two thirds of this coast they explored.

The south-east winds, and the want of water, obliged them on the 20th of Feb. to stop at *Cape Diepsee*, the south-east extremity of that great island; in this part of the southern coast they met with three very fine harbors. At the end of three weeks they steered for *New Zealand*, visiting the friendly islands, *New Caledonia*, *Salomon's island*, or the country of the *Arsacides*, the isle of *Louisiana*, *Bougainville* had not seen, *New Britiany* and the *Admiralty-Islands*.

The whole of this navigation is extremely dangerous; for the distance of 1200 leagues there are reefs of rocks almost as high as water's edge; and it is probable that *la Peyrouse* perished there, unless indeed he fell a victim to the tempest of the 31st of December, 1788 in the Indian Seas, as was thought at the time. The memorials of this part of the voyage are of extreme importance to geographers.

D'Entrecasteaux died in the month of July, 1793: his death was preceded about two months by that of Capt. Horn, commander of *l'Esperance*. The second Capt. of *la Recherche*, *d'Hesmisy d'Auribeau*, of the *Toulon* department, assumed the command of the expedition; and in the month of August, 1793, returned to *Vegio*, one of the *Moluccas islands*. In September he reached *Boero* near *Amboyna*; and on the 13th of October anchored off *Sourabaya* in the island of *Java*, the smallest of the three Dutch establishments there.

Here they became acquainted with the French revolution, which excited divisions among the crews. On the 19th of February, 1794, *d'Auribeau* displayed the white flag, and delivered up the two vessels to the Dutch, under whose protection he put himself. He seized on all the journals, charts, nots, and memorandums of the expeditions, and apprehended those of the crews whose political sentiments did not coincide with his. The latter, however, obtained permission from the governor of *Batavia* to proceed to the *Isle of France*, which they reached, to the number of 28 persons, after a passage of 74 days, in the vessels *le Leger*, under the command of captain *Villaumez*, then a lieutenant of the marine, attached to the merchant service.

He contrived to save a journal, by distributing the leaves in tea canisters, and which he has delivered to the commission of marine. The Governor of the *Isle of Bourbon* sent to *Java* to claim the French vessels, still 63, and papers of this important voyage; and we have every reason to hope that he will not be unsuccessful.

Out of 215 men, of whom the crews consisted, 56 died on this difficult and interesting voyage. *Ventenat* died at the *Isle of France*; and *Pierson*, the astronomer, at *Java*.

Riche, the naturalist, remained at *Java*, as also *Labillardiere*, who is with the Dutch Governor of *Samaring*. *Labaye*, the gardener, remains to look after the bread-fruit trees, brought from the friendly Islands for the Isle of France. *Piron*, the painter, is with the Governor of *Batavia*. And *Deschamps* is the only naturalist, who continued with *d'Auribeau*.

This account comes from Captain *Fellowes*, who is now at *Brest*.

FROM NANTZ, July 2.

The following are extracts of letters from a well informed gentleman now in France, dated July 2.

"Every kind of provisions is plenty here, except bread, rice and flour—which are in great demand.

"I expect you have better information in regard to the present war, than I can give you.—However, we have accounts of an engagement between the French and English fleets off Bellisle. The British had about 18 sail, a number superior to the French. The French lost three 74's taken. The remainder of their fleet went into Quiberon Bay. The British still continue off the coast, and since the action have landed about eight thousand French emigrants near Croisic, with arms and ammunition. These will join the brigands, or royalists, who are formidable and numerous. There are daily detachments from this city, who make excursions into their territory, which is along the south side the Loire, and about 3 or 4 miles from the river's side. The royalists have no immediate communication with the river.

"The people here are very healthy, and in good spirits; and were it not for the internal commotions which at present prevail, they would have nothing to fear."

FROM AUX-CAYES.

Capt. Lovell, from Aux-Cayes, arrived here, was captured by a French privateer, and carried to Jacomel, where, and on the passage, he was plundered of much property. After his vessel was cleared, on application to the commandant, such of the property as could be conveniently found, was returned; but 84 joes were entirely lost to him, and he received no kind of satisfaction or promise of future indemnity from the commandant. He then proceeded to Aux-Cayes, to lay his complaint before the General in Chief, who resided there; but here was discovered as little deference to justice as at Jacomel. The General said he had heard by the way of Baltimore, of the ratification of the treaty with Britain; therefore, that hereafter he should shew no friendship for the Americans—He had, he said, given orders, to the privateers to bring in for condemnation, all American vessels bound to or from British ports. A brig belonging to Baltimore, Capt. Hammet, from Jamaica, bound home, had just then been brought in a prize. The captain was confined in prison, and Capt. Lovell, could not obtain permission to visit him. There was no doubt but the vessel would be condemned, for the General had said, she should be condemned.

HANOVER, August 31.

Commencement at Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire.

August 26, 1795.

EXERCISES.

Monday, August 24.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the musical society walked in procession, from Dr. *Gate's* chamber to the College Chapel; where an oration was delivered by *John Eastman*, and two pieces of music performed one preceeding; the other, succeeding the oration.

At 5 P. M. The Social Friends Society walked in procession, from *Holden's* chamber, to the Chapel; an oration was delivered by *Samuel Worcester*.

Evening, a dialogue was exhibited, composed by *David Everett* and *Luther Sewall*.

Tuesday, August 25.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the Phi Beta Kappa society proceeded, in order, from Major *Grave's* Hall to the chapel; an oration on liberal slavery, by *Seth Willston*, A. M. was deservedly applauded.

At 5 P. M. The Society of United Fraternity, walked in procession, from *Holden's* chamber, to the chapel; an oration was delivered by *Thomas Snell*.

Evening. A dialogue, entitled, '*Philenon and Almira*,' was exhibited, composed by *Samuel Fowler Dickinson* and *Judah Dana*.

Last Wednesday was held our Anniversary Commencement. The procession moved in the usual order from the President's House to the new Meeting House, where the exercises were introduced by a prayer from the President, and a piece of Music.

ORDER of the DAY.

FORENOON.

1. A salutary oration in Latin—by Mr. Dickinson.
2. A Greek oration—by Mr. Emmons. [*Omitted.*]
3. A forensic disputation. The question—"*Is the political equality of a uniform system of education necessary to a community?*"—By Messrs. Alden, Heywood, Tod, and Prescott.
4. A dialogue, on "Constitutional freedom"—by Messrs. Allen, Field, and Woodbridge.
5. A syllogistic dispute, in Latin.—The question—"*Is there an original difference in the mental faculties of mankind?*"—by Mr. Prentice respondent. Messrs. Hobart and Pierce opponents.
6. A dialogue in English on "*The fate of Poland*"—by Messrs. Dana, Bigelow and Bridgman.
7. A poem in English——by Mr. Weeks.
8. An oration in Hebrew—by Mr. Carpenter.
9. Dissertations on various subjects—by Messrs. Cheney, Grant, Moody, and Parks.

AFTERNOON.

1. An oration in English, on "*Thunder Storms*"—by Mr. Vose.
2. A forensic disputation—"*Have savage nations an exclusive right to the territory which they occupy as hunting ground?*"—By Messrs. Burnham, Eastman, Stores, and Emery.
3. An oration in English, on "*The connexion of morals with political society*"—by Mr. Snell.
4. A poem in English—by Mr. Everett.
5. A dialogue in English, on—"*The causes of Vegetation*"—by Messrs. Wells, and Jewett. [*Omitted*]
6. An Oration in Chaldaic, on "*The importance of piety to sovereigns*"—by Mr. Noyes.
7. A Valedictory oration—by Mr. Worcester.

The degree of Bachellor of Arts was conferred on the above named young Gentlemen. And that of Master of Arts on the Rev. Joseph Vaill, Rev. John Bruce, Rev. Stephen Grover, Rev. Royal Tyler, Mr. William Jackson, Mr. Samuel Porter, Rev. Elipholet Gillet, Mr. Silas Stickney, Messrs. Jesse Appleton, Joel Baker, Calvin Ingals, Michael Little, Samuel Temple, Alexander Thomas, William Thurston, Jonathan Ward, and William Woodward, Alumni of this College; and the honorary degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. Noah Worcester, A. B. at this college 1791, and on Mr. Christian Suhm De Wint, A. B. at New-Brunswick 1791.

The Rev. Moses Cook Welch, of Mansfield in Connecticut, Master of Arts at Yale College, was admitted adeundem.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was then conferred on the honorable Johnathan Freeman, Esq.

The exercises of the day were highly entertaining, and did honor to the University. The whole was conducted with decency and decorum.

The exercises of the Private societies on Monday and Tuesday preceeding, reflected Lustre from those literary institutions.

The P. B. K. ANNIVERSARY.

Was celebrated, with Usual festivity and congenial enjoyment.

An Oration, on "*Festial Slavery*," was spoken by brother SETH WILLISTON, which did honor to humanity.

After *Dinner*, amid the "*feast of reason and the flow of soul*, the following *Toasts* were given——

The PHI-BETA-KAPPA—*May it flourish so long as Man shall need the aid of Philosophy.*

2. *The fifty* ALPHAS *of* Massachusetts *and* Connecticut—*may they with us continue an undivided Union unity under the great* ALPHA *of Nature.*

3. *The* Enemies *of the* PHI BETA-KAPPA;—*May the "scales fall from their eyes and the veil be taken from their hearts," that they become converts to wisdom and be* BENEVOLENT.

4. GEORGE WASHINGTON—*the* ALPHA *of our political Independence.*

5. *All* ADAMS's *Race* ;——*May they unite under the standard of Liberty, and be come one* ALPHA *of* "*unalienable Brothers,*" *to the* OMEGA *of* Time.

VOLUNTEER *from the* PRESIDENT.

The P. B. K. SOCIETY—*May each member of it become a* VOLUME *in the literary World, on whose leaves the hand of time shall inscribe, in indelible characters, the whole* ALPHA-BET *of moral and political* Virtue.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

An act for introducing the Dollar and its parts as the Money of Account in this Commonwealth.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of September next, the Money of Account of this Commonwealth shall be the *Dollar, Cent, and Mille*; and all accounts in the Public Offices, and other public accounts, and all proceedings in the Courts of Justice, including Courts of Probate, shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the forms of Writs, of Processes, or Instruments used in the Courts of Justice, or Courts of Probate, or in any Public Office in this Commonwealth, in which any sum or sums are now required to be expressed in *pounds, shillings, or pence*, shall and may be altered to an equivalent sum in *Dollars*, and parts of a *Dollar*, expressed as above-mentioned: *Provided*, That this Act shall not be understood to vitiate and nullify any account, charge, or entry, originally made, or to be made, by any note, bond, or other instrument expressed, or which shall be expressed in any money of account, existing at the time of passing this Act; but the same shall be reduced to *Dollars* and parts of a *Dollar*, as herein before directed, in any suit or declaration thereupon.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That until the laws for ellebishing fees shall be revised and rendered conformable to the Money of Account intended by this Act, to be introduced, it shall and may be lawful in taxing any bill of cost, or giving any account or bill of fees in any case, by any Public Officer, to set down the particulars of such bill or account in the present money of account, the foot of said bill or account being reduced to the Money of Account by this Act established.

[*This Act passed February 23, 1795.*]

Erastus Lyman,

HAS for sale No. 1, *Union Street*—W. I. and N. E. Rum, by Hhd. bl. or less quantity, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Clove Water, Gin, Wines, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars by Cwt. or lb. Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas of an excellent quality, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Raisins and Currants, 10 by 12, 7 by 9 and 5 by 7 window Glass, 10d. and 4d. Nails, Iron, Salt, Crown Soap, Sheet Lead, Shott by Cwt. or lb. Salmon, &c. &c. which will be sold very cheap for cash or most kinds of produce.

All persons whose accounts are of more than twelve months standing, are again reminded, that their accounts unless settled immediately, will be put in suit; and those whose time of payment has expired are requested to settle them immediately.

Northampton, Sept. 9, 1795.

New Goods,

FOR SALE.

SUCH as an assortment of Crockery Ware, excellent O. and N. Rum, Brandy, Loaf Sugar, Wool Cards 3 sizes, 600 wt. of excellent Seal Leather, Coppers, Bar Iron, Share Molds, Tea, Salt, &c. which with many more articles make up a good assortment.—SELAH NORTON.

N. B. Those who pay me by the 1st. October, in Beef, Cattle or otherwise, will much oblige their humble servant, S. N.

Affidavit. Sept. 9, 1795.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the new TOLL BRIDGE over Westfield River is completed, and open for use: It is near the late dwelling house of Mr. *Stephen Noble* deceased.

This Bridge will greatly accommodate all persons of business or pleasure who travel up and down Connecticut river—as it shortens the distance from Northampton to Suffield about four miles, and gives the traveller a very fine road.

Sept. 9, 1795.

Take Notice.

ALL persons, who have county taxes committed to them to collect, and have not compleated their settlements with the county Treasurer, are hereby informed, that, unless they compleat the same with him, previous to the next sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court, warrants of distress will then issue against them.

WILLIAM PYNCHEON,
County Treasurer.

Springfield Sept. 1, 1795.

Attention!

IF MARY CLARK, ALIAS HUTCHENS, or her Heirs, or legal Representative, will apply to Mr. JACOB CLARK, of Medfield, in the County of Suffolk, (now Norfolk, State of Massachusetts,) she may receive a handsome Legacy, left her by her father, EDWARD CLARK, late of Medfield aforesaid, deceased.

Sir It is unknown where the said MARY *is now resident, the soverel Printers in this and the neighbouring States, are earnestly requested to publish the above in their papers three weeks successively.*—*Aug.* 26.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Seth Wright,

200 new full bound BARRELS.

Northampton Sept. 9, 1795.