a council of physicians to examine the case so reported, and if a majority of them concur in opinion of its contagious and dangerous nature, let the following steps be taken.

2dly. If the fever appears to have been imported from a foreign country, let the infected vessel be removed from the wharf, and carefully washed and fumigated in the channel of the river, and let her cargo, if any part of it has been landed, be conveyed from the city.

3dly. If the fever appears to be of domestic origin, let the patrid matter which produced it be removed, so as to remove, or effectually to destroy all possibility of future exhalation from it. While these precautions are going forward,

4thly. Let all the families which are within fifty yards of the infected person or persons be ordered instantly to remove into houses or tents, to be provided for them at the public expence. Let the chains then be placed across the streets which lead to the sick, and let guards be appointed to prevent all access to the infected parts of the city, except by physicians and nurses, and such other persons as are necessary to be employed in a manner to be mentioned presently.

The plan of removing the well instead of the sick, to prevent the progress of pestilential fevers is not a new one. It has been practised with success in *Russia*, and it has the following circumstances to recommend it.

1. It will prevent the contagion being spread by the sick in passing through the streets out of the city.

2. It will not be repugnant to humanity, for if the sick be not suddenly destroyed by being informed of the cruel fate which awaits them they often perish from the motion which is necessary to remove them, or from the anguish of being torn from their families, or friends.

3. The discovery, and declaration of the existence of a malignant and contagious fever, will be early and unequivocal, when an expulsion from the city will not be derived from it, and when the danger of the disease will thereby be lessened, by the ceasing of noises of all kinds in the neighbourhood, and the improbability of the sick creating a reflecting atmosphere of contagion from the persons who may be infected by them.

The hospital projected by our legislature for the sick, may be converted into apartments for the accommodation of the families who may be forced from their habitations.

5. After the creation of a temporary desert in the neighborhood of the sick (which may be done without their knowledge) let the process of nature for destroying of contagion and morbid exhalations be imitated. Let artificial showers of rain be poured down by means of fire engines upon the infected houses and up on the adjacent parts of the streets, two or three times a day. This may be done by means of the city engines used for extinguishing fire.

The wealthy inhabitants of *Smyrna* preserve themselves in health by thus wetting their houses, while the plague is destroying thousands of their less opulent, or provident neighbors.

To every natural evil, heaven has in mercy to man, either discovered or provided an antidote. The remedies for the yellow fever are simple, and nearly certain, but as they are opposed in their proper extent to systems of medicine, which will probably last for a generation or two to come, it becomes us more earnestly to endeavour to prevent the propagation of it in our cities.

The means for this purpose are as much under the power of human reason, and industry, as the means for preventing the evils from lightning or common fire. Time and repeated suffering, will probably cure us of our prejudices and indolence upon this subject, and force us to desist from deceiving and destroying ourselves by the practising of arts, which are alike disgraceful to commerce and medicine.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

September, 24.

THE REAL PHILOSOPHER.

"What bands of black diseases spread their wings:
The graceful regions of content invade:
With deadly poison taint the chrystal springs;
With noisome vapor blast the verdent shade."

IN the suburbs of *St. Marcel*, where poverty reigns, a spotted fever cut down the people in hundreds. The confessors labored; the arms of the grave-diggers failed; the hearse rolled from door to door, and was never empty. A reinforcement of priests was called in to assist the dying.—A venerable capuchin entered a lowly hovel, where one of the victims of contagion suffered; an old man in dirty rags lay dying.—A bundle of straw served him for a covering and pillow.—Not a moveable, not a chair was in the house—he had sold all during the first days of his sickness for a little broth—on his naked wall hung an axe and a saw.

This was his whole possession, except the strength of his arms which he was not able to lift up.

"Take courage my friend, said the confessor; "it is a great blessing God bestows on you to day. You are going to depart from a world where you know nothing but misery."—But misery!" replied the dying man with a feeble voice; "you are mistaken; I have lived contented and never complained of my lot. I never knew hatred or envy. My sleep was tranquil. —I labored in the day, but I rested at night. —The fruitments which you see, procured me bread, which I have eaten with pleasure. I never envied the table of the rich —I have observed the rich to be more subject to diseases than their neighbours. I was always poor, but never was sick until now. If I recover health, which I do not expect, I will return to labor, and continue to bless the hand of God, which has hitherto cared for me." The astonished confessor knew not well what tone to take; he could not reconcile the miserable thatch with the language of him who lay on it—recovering himself he said—"My son, though this life has not been unpleasant to you, you must nevertheless resolve to quit it; for we owe submission to God's will.

"Without doubt," replied the dying man, with a firm tone of voice and composed countenance, "all the world must pass in their turn.—I have known how to live; I know how to die—I thank God for giving me life, and conducting me through it to himself. I feel the moment approach—Adieu, my father."—This is the death-bed of a pious christian, and those the sweet rewards of virtue and a clear conscience.

IGNASIUS.

By a late arrival at New York.

SCHOONOVEN, July 15.

Our army is at length organized, and will be composed of six brigades of three battallions of infantry, and some regiments of every kind of cavalry.

As the voluntary loan did not succeed, a forced loan has been decreed for the Province of Holland of six per cent. of what they are possessed, for which they will receive two and an half per cent. They think that this measure will produce large sums. God grant it may, for penury of all kinds is here worse than with you, and provisions are as dear. They feel a scarcity in many places, particularly on the Frontiers, in the Provinces of Guelders and Zealand.

The continuance of excessive cold, contributes to make our situation yet worse; it hinders every production from ripening. The crop of hay will be very thin. As we have not lately seen the Sun, the partisans of the House of Orange say that the Prince has taken it away with him!

Repulser has been arrested; they found in his house a trunk filled with papers, which prove his correspondence with the enemy. Seals are put upon the trunk, and the house where it was found is guarded by a dozen citizens. Two officers who were devoted to him were afterwards arrested at Amsterdam. We are assured that the committee of Vigilance at the Hague is very active, and that it has the most exact information amongst the organists.

One hundred and seventy vessels of Dort and Rotterdam are put in requisition to make a bridge over the Rhine near Mayence; they have already departed for their destination.

There has been a small commotion at Rotterdam. The black hussars of Alsace, in entering the town, were taken for Prussians. The people immediately began to disarm some corps of the city guards, but the commander, arriving soon after at the place, dispersed the insurgents, many of whom have been arrested.

BRUSSELS, 30 Messidor, July 18.

A sort of a truce has just been agreed on between the Republican General and General Clairfayt. The navigation of the Rhine is in consequence opened to barges, laden with pitcoal, which descend without the least molestation from the Roer, for the relief of Cologne, and other towns on the left side of the Rhine, which were before totally destitute of fuel.

This act of humanity, on the part of the hostile Generals, revives our hope that the horrors of war will be speedily terminated; and that a general pacification will restore tranquility to Europe. We have already learnt that Hostilities have ceased on both banks of the Rhine.

The reports of peace have once more succeeded the trumpet of war, and the auspicious prospect is viewed with rapture by the inhabitants of every state which has unfortunately been the theatre of this destructive conflict.

Yesterday, and the day before, several detachments of Republican troops passed through this town, which it is reported, are to be followed by a few regiments cavalry, whose destination is the interior of France.

Notwithstanding the appearance of the most plentiful harvest, in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, the price of grain is still enormous; this does not arise from present scarcity, but from the mal-practices of jobbers, who, having vast quantities of grain in hand, speculate on the temporary distresses of the people.

The municipality of this town, have just issued a Proclamation, warning jobbers and monopolizers of their danger, after enumerating the fatal and unavoidable consequences to which they would be subjected, in case of a popular insurrection, they are called upon to supply the markets with corn and provisions, under the most positive assurance that their property will be secured, and that they will be at liberty to dispose of it to the highest bidder.

NICE, July 9.

Signals have been made for our squadron, consisting of 30 sail, which is now a breft of Fort Hercule, and apparently in good order. It is presumed it is about to land a detachment of troops near Loano or Oneglia, to reinforce the army at Italy.

We have as yet no details of the recent movements of the right wing, which will be immediately joined by several battallions which left Toulon, Brignoles, and Marseilles, ten days ago.

The Austrian troops having been guilty of the most horrible barbarities, and violated the rights of nations and of humanity, by ill-treating and murdering even in cold blood several of our wounded and prisoners, the commander in chief, Kellerman, has addressed the following letter to M. de Virs, general of the Austrian-Sardinian army:

"Head Quarters at Tolazo, 13 Messidor, (July 1,) third year of the Republic.

"General,

"I have been informed that at the time of the attack of Saint-Jacques, a number of your soldiers carried their barbarity so far as to cut in pieces, with their swords, wounded French soldiers, who were incapable of defending themselves. If in combats assassination be lawful, the troops I have the honor to command will ever imitate this example: as generous as brave, the French soldiery will never forget that in the field of Battle, when each one has done his duty, humanity, and even good offices, ought to regain their ascendancy. I could not at first give credit to the recital of such horrors; but the proofs are so greatly multiplied, that I can no longer doubt them, neither can I preserve a silence on a conduct which would be attended by the most disastrous consequences, if the law of retaliation were to be enforced.

"I give you, General, too much credit to believe that if these facts had come to your knowledge, they would not have remained unpunished. For my part, I declare to you that I shall deliver up to the most rigorous punishment every soldier who shall degrade himself to such a degree as not to hold out a succouring hand to the enemy he may have subdued: and it must already have come to your knowledge that we have treated in this way the wounded and prisoners whom the chance of war has placed in our hands.

(Signed) KELLERMAN.

ANSWER.

The General of the Austrian Sardinian army to the commander in chief of the French army.

Strone, July 2, 1795.

"General,

"I have just received the letter, which you sit, have written to me dated at Torlano, as I suppose the 28 of the month of July. The outrages of which you there complain are certainly contrary to my orders, and to the custom of the Imperial troops; but you know that we have free corps, and other troops partly confidered as Turks, and partly from the confines of Turkey. You know that these people are by their education far more cruel than the other troops of Europe: I shall, however, do every thing in my power to remove the complaints you have just made to me, if they are well founded.—You may be convinced of the sincerity of what I have just said to you, Sir, by the treatment your prisoners receive, who certainly cannot fail to congratulate themselves on the mode of conduct which is adopted by us towards them.

(Signed) "B. DEVINS."

PARIS, July 28.

If we may credit a general report, prevailing in this metropolis, the Department of the Maritime Alps and Nice itself is threatened by the English and emigrants, since the English fleet has regained the superiority in the Mediterranean.

Our letters from Basle state, that Nice is reported there to be in the hands of the English. But this seems to be flock jobbing intelligence.

According to a letter from Turin, of the 4th inst. our army, vigorously pushed by field Marshal de Vins, has also been forced to abandon its position between Finale and Melogno, to evacuate Loano, Finale, and Bardonnette, and take post at Addalise. The same letter adds, that epidemic diseases of a very virulent nature, prevail in our army, and that the Sardinian Court is gone into mourning for three weeks, on account of the decease of the son of Louis XVI.

A letter from Bayonne of the 9th inst. contains the following passage: "All has changed here; our army marches neither to Victoria nor Bilboa; it occupies the fame positions as last year. Our troops have merely paid a visit at Bergara Mandragan. On the right they have crossed the Deva, badly defeated by the Spaniards; and on the left they have occupied Lecumberri. We have received a resolution of the Committee of Public Welfare, which enjoins us to open the communications and commercial relations with Spain and Portugal. If this does not announce a speedy conclusion of peace, I am at a loss how to account for it."

From the Columbian Centinel, of Aug. 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE late rumours respecting the resignation of the Secretary of State, is of a most alarming nature, and the assertions of the Jacobins in demanding *proof* of the expenditure of the French crowns, is merely a new instance of their matchless effrontery. It is true, the accusations ought to be produced against any public officer without evidence to support them, but it is also true, that this objection comes with an ill-grace from a Jacobin. The whole party, from one extremity of the Continent to the other, has been bolsted for years, in fabricating and uttering the most detestable calumnies against the best and most respectable men, not only without proof, but destitute of probability. Where is the proof that WASHINGTON and a majority of the Senate, have conspired to betray their country, or that the late Chief Justice of the *United States*, and the ablest Members of Congress have been bribed with British gold? Such are the charges, which, without regard to decency, much less to truth, the antifederal or rather *French* faction presses, have palmed upon the public; and now forsooth, that a *probable cause of suspicion* is suggested, the verification of which, must cover their party with confusion and disgrace, they have become fastidiously delicate in their choice of evidence, and believe in nothing short of legal proof. That great sums of money have been distributed in the *United States*, by the French Ministers and Agents, for secret services, has been a familiar opinion with many, for several years. In *Boston*, it was long fince reported and believed, and some *lively noses* refulted from this sort of intimation. It was not then expected that flagrant and direct bribery would be traced up to one of the highest apartments in our own government, and though the infinuation may now be premature, the circumstances attending it are sufficient to authorize *suspicion* and to excite *alarm*. The sudden resignation of the Secretary, his journey to *Newport*, his conference with citizen FAUCHET, his letter to THE PRESIDENT, and his anxiety to justify himself, demonstrate that *something is wrong*.—And although for the honor of our country, it is still to be hoped he may exculpate himself from the charge, candor will not deny that appearances are against him, and that there is better reason to suspect he has received and diftributed the money of our enemies than that any man in office has touched the gold of *Britain*. But whatever may be the issue of the inquiry, relating to the Ex Secretary, impartial men will find reason to believe that the secret service money of *France*, has been efficaciously employed in the *United States*. It is no longer disputed that citizen GENET was instructed to involve us in the war in all events; and it will not be doubted that money would be considered a necessary and effective engine for the accomplishment of this object. *France* was too sagacious not to discern, that to engage us in a war, in which we must depend for protection on her fleets and armies, was to secure the monopoly of our commerce and a perfect ascendency in our politics and councils; and so greatly is the balance of power likely to be against her in time of peace, that she is probably more anxious than ever to *colonize the United States*. What then should hinder her endeavours to lure us with a golden bait! She possessed the means of gilding it and we cannot overrate our own purity so much as to suppose it improbable that some among us would greedily swallow it. Thus it was asserted in the public papers and not contradicted, that GENET brought with him a million for secret services; and it is not likely that this intriguing character who had so nearly effected his purpose of involving us in the war, and whose cabals controlled the constituted authorities of the country, would be sparing of his money.

It is probable that France would disdain the practice of those arts which great nations have always employed to carry points in small ones, especially when our prejudices and affections, the infancy of our government and our want of a national habit of acting and thinking, afforded so great a chance for success?

The particular applications and distribution of this money, remains yet to be discovered; the general effects of it have been manifold. From the time of Genet's arrival we have seen certain popular and influential men rejecting neutral and national ground as if none such could be formed, clamouring for an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and branding every moderate man, and every *true American* as an enemy to Liberty and a friend to *Britain*. They have appeared to forget that they are Americans, and that their country ought to be independent of *France* or *England*; and they have incessantly labored to bring into contempt and ignomy the measures of their own government. Such conduct can be imputed only to frenzy or corruption. Look again at the antifederal presses! All that we have been accustomed to revere as patriotic, wise and venerable in the human character and conduct, has been the constant theme of unrelenting calumny. Some uncommon illusion must have actuated the conduct of these presses. It is unnecessary to ask for proof. They will not take witnesses when they receive the wages of iniquity, but without wages it is not conceivable that they should work at so disgraceful a job.

It is generally believed, that Mr. Fauchet subscribed for 400 of Bache's papers, in Philadelphia. This of itself is a handsome income—It is not probable that B. is the only Printer who has these douceurs. "They manage these things better in France."

Articles indicative of the continuance of war.

VIENNA, [*Germany*] JULY 9.

A TRIPLE alliance, offensive and defensive, between *Russia*, *England*, and our *Court*, was signed at *Petersburgh* the 17th of last month. The news was brought hither on *Sunday* last by a Russian courtier. It is said to be known from the best authority, that the courts of *London* and *Petersburgh* have lately demanded a categorical answer from *Sweeden*, whether the general rumour of the renewal of the subsidiary treaty with the *Porte* was true or not.

Letters from *Gallicia* mention, that 60,000 men which we have in that kingdom, are filing off towards *Bohemia*, to march towards the frontiers of *Silesia*. The same letter add, that the *Russians* are to replace those troops of *Gallicia*.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Russians have now an army of 30,000 men on the confines of Swedish Finland, which has made *Sweeden* lend considerable reinforcement to that quarter.

We understand, that 15,000 troops are to be sent to the *West-Indies*; and several East-Indiamen lately arrived, are delivering their cargoes as quick as possible, in order to receive them on board.

AUG. 8. A *Russian* fleet of 12 sail of the line, full of men, has arrived at the *Downs*, to co-operate with ours.

Orders it is said, are sent off to Vice-Admiral HONNIKORFF, commander of the Russian squadron in the *Downs*, to sail in quest of the Dutch squadron.

Articles indexing a speedy Peace.

August 5.

A Cabinet Council was held on *Saturday*, in consequence of the news of Peace between *France* and *Spain*, to deliberate on the propriety of listening to terms of accommodation.—Mr. PITT, Mr. DUNDAS, and Lord GRENVILLE were for *Peace*.—Mr. WINDHAM, the Duke of PORTLAND, and Earl SPENCER, strong for continuing the war. The point is not decided.—But in expectation of Peace, stocks continue rising; and the conclusion of a cartel amounts to a kind of acknowledgment, that the *French Convention* may be treated with.

Letters from *Frankfort* (July 19) state, that the *Prussian* Minister has assured, that negotiations for Peace between *France* and the *German Empire* will certainly be opened next month at *Frankfort*.

AUG. 6. Government had full information of the negotiation between *France* and *Spain* from the beginning of it.—Stocks have risen in consequence two and three per cent. If the ports of *Spain* are opened to the *French* marine, it will be a material counterbalance against *England*.

The treaty between *France* and *Spain* comes very unexpectedly before us, and will probably produce a very material change in the politics of Europe, if it be not the prelude to *a general peace*. The Treaty is mutually advantageous to both parties. The mediation proposed in Art. XI. of this Treaty, is likely to be soon brought to a conclusion.

Letters from *Paris* mention, that the Committee of Public Safety, heartily tired of the war, is willing to conclude a peace with all the Belligerent Powers.

A cartel for the exchange of prisoners, has been agreed on, between *Great Britain* and the *French Republic*.

PEACE WITH THE EMPIRE.

AUG. 15. Yesterday arrived the mail from *Hamburg*, with letters down to the 7th. Both from the contents of the *German* letters, as well as from the *Paris* papers, we may consider a peace between *France* and the *Empire*, as concluded.

It is, however, far different between the *Emperor* and *France*. We think we may safely venture to announce, that there is no prospect of a peace between these two Powers. If we are not much deceived, we shall very shortly see the Imperial troops marching towards *Alsace*, and *Francks Comte*, joined to the troops under the *Prince de Conde*. General PICHEGRU seems to be aware of this circumstance, and is arrived at *Strasburgh*. A large body of the Republican army, has marched towards the *Upper Rhine*.

AUG. 19. The *Paris* papers of the 12th, 13th and 14th are somewhat contradictory on the subject of peace. While in one place they speak with their usual confidence of peace with the Empire and Emperor, in another they talk of Gen. PICHEGRU having had positive orders to attempt crossing the *Rhine* on the 12th inst. To such rumours, under such circumstances, every day will naturally be giving rise.

INDIAN TREATY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.

We are informed, from good authority, that the following are the Heads of the Treaty of Peace, lately concluded at Greenville, between the United States, and the Hostile Indian Nations.

Boundary

Beginning at Kayahuga: thence to the head waters of Muskingam, at the Tuscarawa Branch; thence down the same to the fork where Fort St. Lawrence, formerly stood: thence to Lorimier's Store, thence to Fort Recovery; thence a line to the Ohio, ending opposite the mouth of the Kentucky.

Reservations.

6 miles square at Lorimier's Store.
2 ditto Head of St. Mary's.
6 ditto Fort Wayne.
2 ditto Head of the Portage of Wabash.
6 ditto at the Old Ouiattanan.
6 ditto at Fort Defiance.
6 ditto Head of Auglaise.
12 ditto at the foot of the Rapids of the Miamis River.
6 ditto at the mouth (east side) of that River.
6 ditto Near the mouth of Sandusky.
2 ditto at the Rapids of Do.

All cessions formerly made to the French and Americans at Detroit, with 6 miles wide on each side.

Michilimacanac and its dependencies.

3 Miles on each side the Strait between lakes Huron and Michigan.

White Wood Ille; a present from a Chippawa chief.

6 miles square at the Mouth of Chickagow.

6 ditto on the lake at the head of the Illinois.

12 ditto at the mouth of Illinois.

All lands heretofore ceded to the French and English, in the Illinois country, the Wabash, Clark's Grant, and Fort-Massac.

The Indians not to sell lands but to the United States—and all rivers and roads to be free to each party.

Twenty Thousand dollars in goods were paid down to the Indians; and Nine Thousand dollars more are to be paid them annually.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

Extract of a Letter from Baltimore, to a Merchant in this City, dated October 4, 1795.

"The Carlton, Captain Clark, has arrived from Dover, in England, which place he left on the 19th of August; and brings positive information that Great Britain has declared War against Spain, on account of some secret Article in her Treaty with France. That the Russian fleet had arrived in the Downs, and were to have joined a Portuguese squadron, who were on the point of leaving port; but their orders were at that moment countermanded, on account of the late rupture between England and Spain. That the Portuguese squadron, stationed in the Mediterranean, having gone into port, the Algerines had taken the advantage of the opportunity, and stretched into the Atlantic, one of whom chased Captain Clark for a whole day.

"Captain Clark also affirms, that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, was ratified by the latter, and published, with the exception made in the 12th article, by our Senate. I am inclined to believe that Capt. Clark must have been mistaken, respecting his being chased by an Algerine; all his other information is credited and believed with us."

BOSTON, Oct. 8.

We have it from undoubted authority, that the executive Government at *Paris* decreed (arrete) in July last, that all purchases of provisions in the United States by the Agent General of *France* should cease; and that the articles which he might have on hand, should be sold.

We hear that the party of French seamen, who were on Tuesday parading the streets with the *French* and *Batavian* flags, in the evening stabbed an Irishman, in Fore-street, whose only crime was that he would not deny his country. His wounds have since proved mortal; and we hope that the offenders, who have thus insulted our national hospitality, will soon be convinced, by the arm of justice, that America is not a department of France.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 6.

INVENTION.

A Machine, worked by water has lately been erected in this town, by license from the Patentee, for *Shearing* cloth—this machine, though the principles of it are simple, is however, an invention of very considerable merit—the operation of shearing, by this means, is performed in much less time, and with a degree of neatness, infinitely superior to that usually practised.

Another has been invented, by Mr. *Walter Burt*, of Wilbraham, for *Carding* and *Rowing* cloth, which goes by water: this it also an invention of considerable usefulness, as it will supercede the necessity of much manual labor, and facilitate in an important degree, the finishing of Cloths.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 14.

"The American ship Aftrea, loaded with 10,000 quintels of corn, on the 17th of June, was met with by an English cutter, who thinking them bound to France, seized her and carried her to Dover, where the captain went on shore for the verification of his papers. The second Capt. Daniel Williams, forgetting the danger to which he exposed himself, thought only of the character of fraternity which unites both nations, and boldly undertook to return that precious cargo to the republic, in order to put that scheme into execution, a fair wind offering, he confined the entire master and his gang, cut his cables, and failed for Havre-de-Grace.

"As soon as the commissary of marine and colonies was acquainted with that heroic deed, that presence of mind, and that zeal, he informed the committee of public safety, who authorized him to give, in the name of the French government, a sword to Daniel Williams, and to pay him for the loss of his cables and anchors."

Here follows the letter written to him; The commissary of Marine and Colonies, to Captain Williams, at Havre.

"The commission has informed the committee of public safety, with the service you have done to the French republic by bringing over to one of her ports, the vessel Aftrea, with her precious cargo, taken away from the enemy, by an action, which characterizes both your courage and desire of being useful to a nation worthy of obtaining such tokens of attachment from true friends to liberty.—The organ of the French government, the commission of marine and colonies, desires you to accept, in their name, of a sword, on which are engraved these words,

"*The grateful Republic to Captain William Jaines, second on board the Aftrea.*"

"May that pledge of their esteem acquit the facred debt which they have contracted with you. Health and Fraternity."

The Legislative Council and Assembly of *Upper Canada*, have given their thanks to Colonel CAMPBELL, "for his temperate and dignified forbearance, and otherwise meritorious conduct, during his command at Fort *Miamis*, in 1794," alluding to the time when General WAYNE attacked the Indians under the guns of that fort.

The TREATY with G. BRITAIN, as published by Mr. Mason, has been received in London. The conditional ratification of the Senate was not *certainly* known; but was *presumed* from the *publicity* of the instrument. In consequence of this intelligence, though entirely of a *constructive* nature, American stocks immediately rose and *continued* to appreciate.

The CITY of PHILADELPHIA, (says a paragraphaft in the date paper printed in that city) including the district of Southwark, the southern liberties, the suburbs of privy Garden, and Kensington, contains 80,000 inhabitants. The Pennsylvanians have a wonderful *knack* at population!!!

DIED—at Canonicut, in the Gene-see, on the 25th of September last, Brigadier General SETH MURRAY, of Hatfield, in this county, in the 60th year of his age.

HAMPSHIRE, ff.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the fourth Tuesday of September, 1795.

HUMBLY shews TRYPHENA HERRICK of Hatfield, in said county; that on the seventeenth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight, she was married to NATHANIEL HERRICK, late of said Hatfield yeoman, and has ever since that time continued the faithful wife of the said NATHANIEL, but the said NATHANIEL since the marriage aforesaid, hath often violated the marriage covenant, and has committed adultery with divers persons, and on the twentieth day of October last past, the said NATHANIEL left the Libellant, and voluntarily absented himself, and has not since been heard of—Your Petitioner therefore, humbly prays your Honors, that by a decree of this Court, she may be divorced from the bond of her marriage with the said NATHANIEL, and that such part of the estate of the said NATHANIEL may be assigned to her for her support, as your honors shall think fit—and as in duty bound shall pray

TRYPHENA HERRICK.

September Term at Northampton, 1795.

—Upon the Libel aforesaid, ORDERED, that the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, notify the said NATHANIEL HERRICK to appear at the next Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the last Tuesday of April next, by publishing an attested copy of the libel and order thereon, three weeks successively in the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE printed at Northampton, by WILLIAM BUTLER, the last publication to be at least three months before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there shew cause if any he has, why the prayer of the said TRYPHENA HERRICK, the Libellant should not be granted.

JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk*.

A true copy of the original Libel and Order of

Attest——JOHN TUCKER, *Clerk*.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber will sell 10,000 acres of land in a town called No. 7 in the 4th range in Genesee country, about 18 miles from Canandarqua, and situated on the lake of that name. The land is good and well situated for farms. The town contains about 200 inhabitants, and a grist and saw mill are erected and do business. The land is well watered, and the timber excellent, particularly the pine, which has a ready market and commands a great price. The communication with the lake by a creek sufficient for boats and rafting, will render the present sale a valuable object, either for settlement or speculation. The terms of payment shall be easy, and may be paid, by instalments, the last sum to be paid in 1799. A compleat title will be furnished at the time of sale, or on final payment as shall be convenient.

THOMAS GOLD.

County of Berkshire, Pittsfield October 12, 1795.

Flax-Seed.

Cash, Salt and Oil, exchanged for FLAX SEED, and the highest price given—by

DANIEL BUTLER.

☞ THOSE whose Notes and Accounts are now due, are informed, that unless they are paid on or before the first day of November next, they will be put in suit without further notice.

Northampton, 14th October, 1795.

The person who took a

BAG, from under an appletree, in *Rainsbow*, is requested to leave it with the PRINTER hereof immediately——it is well known who has it.

October 14th, 1795.

Taken up in damage, in

Hadley Great Meadow, on the 20th of September, inst. three MULES. The owner is desired to prove property, and pay the expences, and take them away.

OLIVER SMITH, jun.

Hadley, Sept. 27th, 1795.

Wanted,

A WET NURSE, with a good breast of Milk—Enquire of the PRINTER. Northampton, Sept. 23d, 1795.