XIMINES VERS JACQUES.

This action was brought in order to recover 1211. 13s, under the following circumflances. The parties were both efficers on board the Belvidere. In her outward bound woyage to India, it happened that the one aight failed 240 miles, which gave rife to a conversation between the parifer, respecting the comparitive faiftness of other veyances. And thence on the 2d of Oc regarders. This includes we also to the tober, 1794, the plaintiff was led to ber with the defendant one hundred guiness, and the expendent of travelling, that within one month of the Belvidere's being paid off, offer her arrival in England, he would after her arrival in England, perform a journey of 240 miles in a polit chaife and pair of horfes in 24 hours from the time he fet off till he performed the above diffance, being allowed to change the postchaise and horses as often as he pleased, play or pay death only on the side of either of the parties being allowed to make the bet void.

make the bet void.

It was alfo a part of this bet, that the expenses flouid not exceed the ufeal expense, paid on poffereds in England, and Mr. Mining agreed to go 120 miles from Hyde Pask Corner, that being the place from which he was to flart.

from which he was to flast.

Thefe were the terms of the wager; and it appeared in evidence, that on the 18th of Jososay lid, about four minutes after wedve, at-midnight, the plaintiff flasted from Hyde Park corner, and travelled to Tone Affice historians. Afton, three miles beyond Briftol and returned the fame evening to London at half past nine o'clock; so that he gained the wager long within the time. The ex-pences amounted to 161, 135, which, togethr with the 100 eniness onated r 13s. the fam for which this sction was Three of the most famous poftillions in the kingdom performed this journey, and one of them a fat clemfy fellow, of the name of John Both, who lived at the Gearge Inn at Hourslow, rode 106 miles. Sometimes he rode on horseback, fometimes on the bar, and about 13 or 14 miles in the postchaife, with the plaintis.
Mr. Fromont, of Berkshire, furnished horfer, and went halves in the bett with the plaintiss. The other two drivers rode on the bar, and fomerimes on horfeback the bar, and fometimes on horseback. None of them had yet been paid for their trouble, and two of them, faid, they did not know how much they were to receive. The third faid, he heard they were to have 1/6 each flage. They did not know that Mr. Fromout was paid any extraordinary fum for his borfes, they were all pick-

## NATIONAL CONVENTION. 24 Frullider, Sept. 10.

CROSSING OF THE RHINE. Chambaceres accended the tribune: the clamations of "The Rhine is croffed!" Cambaceres proceeded to read a letter from the representatives, Gillet and Rewbell, dared solt Fundiader (September 6.) A division of the army of the Sambre and Meofe that day forced the paffage of the Rhine near Daffeldorf, in prefence of the enemy, who had had the needfary time to entrench themfelver, and who, for that purpole, had employed all the refources " We are now mafters of the whole

of the Darch of Berg, the Citadel of Deffeldorf was taken by affault. This expedition has not allowed the divition by which it was undertaken, to accept as yer, the conflitution ; but let not the royalift triumph at this delay; the army which holds in its hands the thunder that emfhes notes in its name the thunder that cruthes the foldiers of kings, will not fuffer new tyrauts to opprefs the country. The conflictation will be preferred as foon as the army of the Sambre and Menfe shall reft from their fatigues. We have taken a action ought to be confidered as on

of the most fignal victories of the p of the most agoal victories on the portent war; it gives the highest sings to the Porty of this hisve army." The reading of this report was frequently interrogacy by the loudest applyone, and the Convention de-Meule did not ceafe to deferve well of their country.

LONDON, September 8.

On the 7th of August a very obstinat sifair occorred near the Borgotto, in which the Auftrians were repulfed. There was great carnage on both fides. It is added, that 10,000 men were embarked on board the English ships at Vado and Savona, intended for a fecret expedition. Very confiderable reinforcements were also on their march from Germany. Two thou-fand galley flaves had arrived at Vado, to

be incorporated with the regiments.

The news of the peace between France and Spain has been received with the most lively marks of joy throughout all the Provinces of the latter, where the papele

a general revolution was hourly expected, a exceeds 20,000. They all appear to be individuals, who three a few ficates, by the principal Noblette having joined the deroted to the interest of the Convention, which feveral of the volunteers were broid.

September 9.

On the 5th and 6th inflant, all was tranquil at Paris, but the Journals all experie
an apprehention, that fome ferious movement would take place on the feventh, ment would take place on the feventh, which was the day fixed for the meeting of the primary affemblies. We wait for the particulars with extreme folicitode, and full feel happy in exhibiting, on for intereffing an occasion, our claim to having as usual, a priority of intelligence.

The following interesting news, dated Calais, the 21st Fractidor, September 7. was laft night received in town was laft night received in town. It in a great meafure, we apprehend, fnews the

great measure, we apprehend, thews the general fentiments of the Republic. The inhabitants of this town were yel-terday affembled in compliance with the late decrees of the Convention, for the late decrees of the Convention, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the new conflictation. The section of the West met in what is called the Temple, and that of the East in the ci-devant Church. The Confliction was unanimously acdirecting the Electoral Bodies to chufe wo thirds of the members of the new egiflature, from among the deputies who now form the Convention was unanimonf-

ly rejefted.
The Electors, it is here faid, are likely to purface a fimilar mode of conduct throughout the whole Republic. Perfec tranquillity reigned during the whole day, and indeed the manner in which the whole body of electors conducted themselves, was highly hanourable to them .- They was nightly benourable to them.—They faw very properly the magnitude of the object which engaged their attention, and felt how very criminal they might justly be deemed, if, for a moment, they neglected, their duty on that day, when the conduct of the Electoral bodies was to determine on the public welfare of France, on the handing or writers. the happinels or milery of twenty five mil-

ions of human beings.

The conduct of the inhabitants of Calais was that of thinking, rational men, of patriots, of philanthropids.

All party spirit, all animosity, every thing that could create diffension was for gotten. One grand object occupied their attention—to give to France a free confli-tation, founded on the folid halfs of reafon, feetined to be the fole defire that animated the electors of Calais. That views equally pure may be differed by all the Elector t the Republic, muft be the at throughout the Republic, must be the ar-dent with of every man who possesses the

tent with of every man who pottenes the malleft particle of philanthropy.

The hand-bill which was diffributed on he occasion is as follows : The Council General of the Commit

of Calsis, to their fellow citizens. Citizens.

You are to be prefented with a con-fitution the twentieth of this month, at intuition the twentiern of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning. You have been called on to meet together an that day in order to fignify and declare your opinion on the whole of that Conflitution,

"You are afterwards to proceed to the nomination of Electors; measures of this great and ferious magnitude juffly chal-leage your utmost diligence and attention. They are foch as should muze you to the most deliberate consideration and to treat them with hadding. them with indifference, would be an un

pardonable levity.
You are invited to unite together in the Primary Allemblies, the zoth of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning; be at all your posts, citizens it is a duty indifpenfahly incombent on you. No trivial objects are at flake : there is a question of objects are as make there is a queening or nothing left than the general good, the happiness of France, the difeosition of your rights, and their establishment on a folid hafts—Can any duty be more weighty and important?

The citizens of the West Section thall neet in the Temple. Those of the East, a the ci-devant Church, and shall occurry the space between the door called St. Pe ter, and the door called St. James's.

ter, and any noor canen at James a.

Done have base of the Commune of
Calais, the 17th Fractidor, third year of
the French Republic, one and individible.
(Signed) LE VEUX, Mayor. L. CLIPET, Secretary.

Letters from Baffe flate, that the French wernment HAVE REFUSED AN AR-MISTICE, which the Baron d'Hardenberg proposed to M. Barthelemi. From this cir-cumflance it is inferred that the French re-The convention have ratified the treaty

peacewith the Landprave of Helle Cafe fel, and have given M. TaleyrandPerigord

leave to return to France.

The army encamped at the Tron d'En-Provinces of the latter, where the people per ist the uniphotode of Marly about lordly demand a redrefs of grievances; ten miles from Paris, confifs of about and, when our accounts came away, the robots ones, under the command of Gen-Carter were aftenly affembling in the kingcraf, Mercon; but the whole number of

- 66

who have had reconfle to the old revolu-tionary modes of reduction, an incurate of pay; and ample fupply, not merely of ne-ceffairs, but of foch laxories as the city will afford to troops.

As the time appointed for the meeting of the Primary Affemblies approached, the the different Committees, who have for fome time holden the resym of every the different Committees, who have for fome time holden the reigns of government, appeared to have lost that coarage, confidence, and address, which they had hitherto displayed in so eminent a degree, and seemed to place but little hopes of success on the installation plan which they are the state of th had devised for the perpetuation of their

We understand that the proclamation of Louis XVIII. has been posted up in dif-ferent parts of Paris, by order of the Com-mittee of Pablic Weifare! With what riew, remain: to be explained.

yiew, remains to be explained.

September 10.

It was yetherday reported, that the Convention, on the 7th inflant, previous so the meeting of the Primary Afficubiles at Paris, impelled probably by the unequivocal marks of public indigenation displayed in all quarters, repealed the decree, "on the means of the means of the confliction of the other of the confliction of two thirds of the confliction of two thirds of their members, election of two thirds of their members, election of two thirds of their members. lection of two thirds of their members,

Seprember 11.
The king of England, in his capacity of Intering of England, in his capacity of duke of Bremen, has been elected one of the ten deputies, entrofted by the German Diet withinke bothacks of negociating a peace with the republic of France.

He was not elected in his capacity of lector of Hanover, as there are two other electors in the lift, namely, Meniz and Sax-ony. The duke of Bremen holds the fixth feat in the College of Princes as the Diet f the Empire.

Since the nomination of the king of England as duke of Bremen, to be one of en deputies who are to treat for peace ith France, the hon. Mr. Walpule has with France, the hon, Mr. Walpole has delivered his eredentials from the king to the Dietof-Batifhon. The greated obfiacle to postationing made by Great Britain with Exhete is, therefore, how removed at the king thus expectely contents to acknowled the Exhete of the problem. at the kieg thus respectify confents to ac-knowledge the French Republic. The a-greement entered into by our government, for an exchange of prisoners is another mode of acknowledging the republic. The report in the Paris papers concern-ing a war between Russ and Pross is not only void of foundation, but advices from Berlin exchange.

Berlin, on which we can place the bettan, on which we can place the utmost reliance, affore us, that the mifunderfland-ing which was likely to break out into a rupture, had been happily accommodated, and the partition of Poland aimost precifely fertled. The outlines of this treaty have been already agreed on, and figured at Ber-lin, from whence they have been fent to Peterfburgh for the Empress's ratification

SHEFFIELD, [ Eng. ] August 6. On Tuesday evening a disturbance, tri-fling indeed in its commencement, but dreadful in its consequences, happened in this town. The following you may de-

pend on as a true flatement :

The privates of Col. Cameron's newly tailed regiment, refused to disperse, after the evening exercise. The Colonel re-monstrated with them upon the improprie-ty of their conduct; but the men, in retern, complained that part of their hount money had been hitherto withheld, and certain arrears of their pal were now due. Of the justice of this complaint, I cannot presend to fpeak; but in confequence present to speak; but in consequence of this circumstance, a number of people af-fembled in Norfolk fireer and upon the parade. R. A. Athorpe, Efg. colonel of the volunteers, who had been previously ordered to hold themfelves in readines, now appeared at their head, and in a per now appeared at their head, and in a per-emptory tone commanded the people in finataneously to differig, which not being immediately complied with, a person who fall be sameled, ployaged with his borfe, and wounded, with his forder, men, wo-men and children, promitcessity.—The people murmared and fell back in confu-tion. The rioux of was read. The people want of for, fearcely one in a bundred wan to and for, fearcely one in a bundred run to and fro, scarcely one in a he ran up and rro, tearery one in a monnear knowing what was meant by these dread-ful measures; ---when, an hour being ex-pired, the volunteers fired upon their towns-men with bullets, and killed two personsupon the fpot; feveral others were wound-ed, and the reft fled on every fide in con-

The whole town was alarmed and one tinued in a flate of agitation all the night long. The Oxford blues from the barracks; and a troop of the West Riding ca valry from Roterdam, were called in, bu arrived late. During the whole of this bolines, no violence was committed upon which feveral of the volunteers were bruif.

The mass of the people, I dare affirm affembled out of mere curionity to fee the volunteers and Col. Cameron's regiment, a they had repeatedly done; and I following the lemmy believe, that, had a magilate, whom I could name, and certain refortable gentlemen been prefers, who would have known well how to conclibrate the minds of the overall to be conclibrate the have known well how to conciliate the minds of the people, even if they had been tumultundly disposed, no distribute would have happened, no blood woold have been spilled, nor would the widowed wives and children, of the unfortunate deceased, have had occasion to linear the untimely loss of their husbrands and their fathers. Several other versions are danger. untimely lofs of their buffstnds and their fathers. Several other perfors are danger, only ill of wounds they have received, when the coroner's imposs has fet upon the bodies, they will, no doubt, bring in a verdict of Juffstable Hamitale, but it is a deplorable to comfitance, that on these melancholy occasions, the innocens are ariable to fuffer as the guilty. One of the persons show by the volunteers on this fast creating, had accidentally mingled with the crowd in search of his wife; alse! one against the crowd in search of his wife; alse! one against the crowd in search of his wife; alse! one against the crowd in search of his wife; alse! one against the crowd in search of his wife; alse! one against the crowd in search of his wife.

the crowd in featch of his wife; has lon-ly a feer moments after ands; that wife flood weeping in all the agony of despit over his mangled corpfe in the Townflatt, Yefferday (Wednefday) the magnitum Ist at the Tomine-Inn, for the purple of preferving, by their preferee, the praced the town. The Oxford Bluer, Well Rid-ting, Cavalre, and Volunteers were the fown. The Oxford Bluer, Well Rid-ing Cavality, and Volunteen were under artiful day; in the afteraoon the magif-rare insulation of the artiful day in the commending to the including its of before quieted, to appear as little as possible in the firsts, and o keep their apprentices and ferrants at

home.

The shocking events of Tuesday creating, render such presenting, render such precention, on the part of the inhabitants, absolutely necessar, for their own fatery at present. At night, I their own fatery at prefent. At night, I am bagpy to inform you, the town; folks, by the build perfusion of one of our ma. giffrates, appraised to bear the mesos adapted to differe them, in a manner very an-

September 12. JOURDAN, Commander in chief of the en-my of the Sambre and Meute, to the Com-taittee of Public Safers

mitter of Public Safety : Head quarters at Datieldorf, 21ft Frocis

dor, (Sect. 7.) 3d year of the Republic, Citizens Repredentatives, the left wing of the serror of Many, the command of which I entrufted to general command of which I entrolled to general KLEBER, COURT of the Robins yelled ymothing, at three points. The general of division, Largenes commanded the attack on the left, effected the passage on Eiglemap: he afterwards proceeded to dagerbook leaving to the right a fould flip of Profitan territory. At Spirk he forced the passage of Angerbook, and proceeded to Angermunde, after having driven the marging through the passage of Angerbook, and proceeded to Angermunde, after having driven the marging through the passage of Angelog and proceeding the marging through the passage of Angelog and proceeding the marging through the passage of Angelog and the passage of Angelog and the passage of the my from Herum. The delign of this more-ment was to turn the enemy who, to the ment was to turn the calculation of the number of 20,000 men were encamped between Witlard and Herma; the expedient was perfectly (necessful. The general of brigade, DAMAS, commanded four battal ions of grenadiers, who composed the aded by a mesquet ball in shewing hir brave companions the road to victory. The general of division, Grentes, commanding the centre attack, croff d at draingre, in the centre of the enemy's polition. The general of divition, CHAMPIONET, commanding the attack to the right, croffed at Ham, shove Duffelderf at the fame time that he bombarded and cannot did that city, from the left bank of the Rhise. The purport of this atrack was to cut of the enemy's retreat, and to oblige them to retire by the mountains; but to accomplish this, it was nearflary to obtain fercible polletion of Duffeldorf, and oblige the inhabitants to capitalate freedily, otherwife this detached corps would have run the rife of being driven into the Rhine.— General Legrand, at the head of a buttalion of grenadiers, proceeded to the glamerits the highest praises, after laving killed or taken prisoners all the troops he met with in the bay of Hem. The attack by florm being irrelitable, the place fur-rendered, and was immediately delivered up to the troops of the Republic,-I erclofe you the capitalation. - The escat retreated to Cattigen, leaving on the field of battle feveral military waggons, and see prisoners. The general of division, Tilly, commanded the referve, crossed t Eiellamp, after the division of General LUFERE. On this important occasion.

nilitary talents.
The general of division and brigade executed with the greatest judgment and the highest courage the orders they received. and, when our accounts came away, the 7600 men, under the command of Genany man's personer property by the penGrate were actually assembling in the kingeral Menous, but the whole number of ple, no tymptom of a riotous disposition.
Grate were actually assembling in the kingeral Menous, but the whole number of ple, no tymptom of a riotous disposition.
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Grate

is embarking the troops, but in faire of cate any other information which, in your selections, the bridge was not compositions, may throw light on the origin, for the United States, and concluded a Sylveller Woodbridge's for the United States, and concluded a Sylveller Woodbridge's brigade of engineers. LAGATINE having confluenced on the lets bank of the Rhize, from Gileb to Figures, large and well dif-pored works, the anishry placed in their works under the command of the general of brigade. Relle, kept up a very warm fire, and freended the attack perfectly well. The troops have displayed an intrepidity The troops have cuspassed an interpolary which that is that nothing it impossible. We found in the city of Daffeldorf, 168 gaps, and fe-teral other articles, the lift of which thall be transmitted to you as foon mi receive it. I cannot, as yet, positively five our los, but it does not amount to

200 killed and wounded. I fhall transmit to you the plan of the enemy's polition, which was defended by immenfe works. Several fuldiers of every rink, whose names are not yet come to m pink, white name are not yet come to my natice, diffinguished themfelves by high croloits. As foon as the particulars of their shall reach me, I shall transmit them to you. We shall codeavour to take ad vantage of this victory, by foreing the en-emy to make, without delay, a peace ad-vantageous to the Republic, and which will allow go to enjoy the advantages held out to us by the republican confliction the Convention has just preferred for the acceptance of the French nation.

Health and Fraterally !

(Signed) "JOURDAN."

(CIRCULAR.) To the Phylitians of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Norfolk and New Ha

GENTLEMEN,
AS a malignant fever, bas, for three funmers pall raged in different parts of the United States, and proved faral to great anothers of our fellow citizens, and externelly prejudicial to the commerce of the country. country, it becomes highly important to ean devile to prevent the introduction, ar refl the progress, or mitigate the feverity of fach a ferious calemity. It is a could of used a actions carefully. It is a cone equally intereffing to every part of the U. nited States, and one that deeply affects the happiness of families and the general

prosperity of the country.

The first measure to be taken in this bulines feems to be to access the following points—Whener the billions remitting fever, commonly called the yellow fever, is of foreign or domeftic origin; whether It or to reign or comemo origin; weener it is always imported or may be generated to our own country, whether it is an epidemic, or depends for propagation on feetile contagion; or whether is partaked the nature both of an epidemic and a container life. tagious difeafe.

Thefe points however-clear to many of the faculty, are fabjects of warm controverly among others; and while profettion-al men differ in opinion, other citizens will differ allo; and while a difference of opinion exids as to the origin and nature of the difeate, no legislative remedies, no effectual police regulations can be expected for the prevention of this calamity.

To decide on the origin and nature of the yellow fever, we want the evidence of faffs; and it is not improbable that faffs; have occurred in the United States, furficient in number and elearnels to furnith evidence that shall produce universal conviction, if all those facts were brought together and offered to the public in a mais.

If the gentlemen of the faculty will take the trouble to furnish me, feverally, or by committee, with fuch faffe as have falles under their notice, relative to the forego-ing points, I will be at the pains to arrange, them and will risk the publication, and citculation of the work throughout the Umited States.

In an undertaking of this kind, private interest ought not to he wholly abandoned but my principal motive, is, to promote the best interest of my fellow citizens, by design what few men will underrake; that is, collecting the fragments of knowledge which lie feattered in various places and arranging and publishing them for the com-

mon benefit of my country:

The crigin of the yellow fever in the respecies places to which you belong—the
time of its fift appearance and disappearits fymptoms and the most speces. fol mode of treatment—what proportion of persons seized with decided symptoms of this fever have died-how far the lever as been attended with specific contagion, a to free air, water, freets and buildings, this difeafe has been moft faral-what de fription of people have fullered not and their mode of living—what maligeant complaints have, for two or three fealons, receded the yellow fever—how it differ a fymptome from the ordinary bilious fe ter of the country-whether or not you have known a fever, with the fame or timi-larlymptome, to occur in feattered inflan-ers, in other fractions than that in which the Jellow fever has prevailed—and whether hech-eafes can be traced to sny known

cole-and in fhort, pleafe to communi-

opinions, may throw light on the origin, in ature and cure of the differe.

The health Committees of the cities

shorementianed, are particularly required to furnish fuely facts, on any of these points, as manufacture come to their knowledge. The Phylicians of Newbern, Edenton,

Wilmington and other towns in North Carolina, of Charleston and Bezufort in Carolina, of Charleton and Described in South Carolina; of Savannah or other large towns in Grongie, and the Posseignt on the Eastern Shore in Varginia, Maryon the Eastern Shore to Virginia, Mary-land and Delaware, together with those of Alexandria, Richmond, Petersburg, or other large towns in the fouthern flates where billions fevers prevail, are requested to communicate such fasts and observations relative to those fevers, as may enable the public to Judge how far the ordinary remitting bilious fever of one country conantiag offices fever or one country cor-responds in origin and symptoms, with the state epidemic which has raged in Pailafatal epidemie delphia, Newyork, &c.

delahis, Newyork, &c. A fimiliar requelt is made to Phylicians in every part of the United States, especially in the neighbourhood of the drowned land, and those who have-land-the-ore of those persons who were taken with a maliquant fever at the treaty with the Indiana near lake Cayoga, the fummer paft.

The Phylicians above Coxfackie, the sweed lands in Salifbary in Connecticut, and Sheffield in Maffachufetta, and who and the fick in the neighbourhood of the fick in the neighbourhood of the marthy ground on the borders of those towns—in thort, all Phylicians who have had experience in bilious fevers of a maon kind, are requested to communicate ignant knot, are requested to communicate whatever facts can throw light on the origin, nature, or cure of facts fever.—They are requested to inform, in what fealous the fever prevail most, whether wet or dry -at what time in fummer they appear and difappear.—At what diffance from a marth-they prevail, to determine the extent of the contagious influence arilling from low grounds; whether the water is running or flagornt -- whether fuch fevers ever prevail nagoni -- whether food fevers ever prevail near fro fin water ponds, whose banks are high and rocky, and the margins of which do not abound with grafs and weeds-whether the putrid fevers arising evidently from marth exhalations in the country are ever attended with specific contag ever attention with special contagion—in fhort, every species of facts that can serve to explain the cause, the progress, the symptoms, and the core of hillions severs.

It is requested that your answers to these equiries may be sorwarded to me at New York as from a seconvenient, and by private conveyance, if puffile. I am perfoaded that a full investigation of the diffeafe will make the area of our flates and toal a fun investigation to the outcar will Dind in the cable the government of our flates and Martin Phelps.

-cities, to make fuch regulations are goard our commercial towns from a repetition Wilght of the calamiries they have once fuffered If the difeste has been imported, more effloal meafores muß he taken to preven its introduction—if generated in our own country, it is abfolutely necessary for our populous towns to foffer most decisive a mendments, in their docks, haufes, fireets

Our latitudes are the fame as those of many countries in Afia, where the plague rages; and perhaps our climate, which formerly relified the progress of fixtal epi demies, in admilating itself annually to

I cannot but hope, gentlemen, that you will be of opinion that this fobject is of great and univerfal concern to the United States; and that you will confent to aid a plan which has the health of our fellow tizens, and the harpiness and prosperity of our country for its object.

I am geotlemen, Your fellow citizen, NOAH WERSTER, Jan. New York, Of 31, 1795.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 27. 6
We are informed that circular futers
have been transmitted by Mr. Randolph, the late fecretary of flare, to his friends in various parts of the union, enclosing a certificate which was fent by citizen Fruchet to the prefent French minifer, citizen Ato the present region unduser, conzent ad-der, and by him communicated to Mr. Randolph. The contents of this certificate afford Mr. Randolph a complete exculpation from the charges which have been for industriously differented against him. Many interesting particulars are detailed also in this certificate which it is thought improper here to mention, as Mr. Ran-dolph's vindication, addressed to the prople, will, it is supposed be in a fnort

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5. Extraß of a letter from a mercantile brofe in Codic, to a reforciable gentlemen in this city, dated 7th September, 1795. We just learn for certain, that a peace has been concluded between the Americans and the emperor of Morecco.

A gallery is erecting in the Federal Senate Hall in this city for the accommodation of the people at their next fellion. Pleasing and Impersont Intelligiber.

Official information was received here

peam that all matters were in a fairsfactory train of fettlement with the Dey. CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.

We learn by the latest accounts from Greenville, that Gen. Wayne had fer out a few days ago, on an excursion to visit the out posts, and probably to build new ones, as he tonk with hi light infantry and rife companies, and chief of the artificers.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 19. Hemifin of wounded Patriots :- Anti-Jacobin reply of the French Prefident. FRENCH CONVENTION, Sept. 10.

The French, who are employed in the Administration of Luxemburg, the Comthofe of the diffrict of Tonners the canton of Vierres, in the diffrict of Monteargis, the Commune of Catentan in the department of la Manchel and fee eral others, have accepted the Conflitu-tional Aft, and the Decrees of the 5th and 13th Fructidar, for the re election of two hirds of the Convention.

A depotation of the invalid Soldiers ance of the Conflitteion. They proteffed that they would employ, if it thould be necessary, their shattered strength in the defence of the Republic, which they had already feeled with their blood. The poke of the intrigues of the Royaliffs to procure a Legislative Body of their own fashion, and invited the Patriots to disconcert thefe manenvers.

The Prefident replied, that the French would no longer contend with each other for Liberty, but would all raily around the

Legislative Body.

The Primary Atlembly of the Section of Quinze-Vingt fent a deparation, which annuunced that that Atlembly had almost unanimously accepted the Conflictation and the Decrees of Re election. (4)

The Convention Suppressed the Merfeille commission, and decreed that three fourths of the contribution in kind should be paid before the next Brumaire.

DIED in this town laft Thursday, Me

Wright & Stoddard. HAVE jost received a new supply of GOOD which they will fell on reasonable terms, for

ALL indebted to them, whole times of payment are become due, are requested to fettle immediately—those that neglect, will be feed indifcriminately, by the first of Liouary next.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1705. NEW GOODS. Hutchens & Hanchet,

HAVE just received a good affortment G O O Dtogether with an affortment of Crockers and Hard ware GOODS, which they wife to difpole of ou very realonable terms to ready pay or their usual terms of credit.

Those indelyted to them are defined to call and see what is hell to be done.

Worthington, Nov. 17. 1795loseph Clap, jun. AS jost received, (at his flore in East ampton) a parcell of European and West India

G O D S, Salt of the first quality. 400 bullels of Indian Corn, is wanted

amediately, for which 3f. per bufbel will N. B. All those whole Notes and Bro

N. B. All those whose Moses are moses
Accounts are now become due, furthe faid
Yells Clap, jun.) will be fued before the
asy of February next, without diffinetion, unlief prevented by payment,
Esthempton, 16 h Nov. 1795.

## A HORSE loft.

STRAYED or flolen out of the meadows in Northampton, a fmall black Horfe, three years old last faring, fourteen hands high, trois and canters, shod before, his high, trots and canters, thad before, I hind feet white, as high as his front lock. Whoever will take up faid Horfe, and give information to Brofur Lyman, or the full feriber, thall be band SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1795.

Selleday, That James Simolon, Eq. agent for the Ucited Starts, but concluded: a Wivefler Woodbridge's Treaty of Peace with the Emoraco Morecco; and that Capita'n O Beien, to look a priforer at A'girts, bad strived a Melayathe Lithou Sept. on his way to Lithou, with dispatches from Mr. Davidden, and with dispatches from Mr. Davidden, to Call Homphreys.

By Mr. Danialfon's letters to the American Coofol at Malages, and Cross and and By Mr. Donaldfon's letters to the A-surface, merican Confol at Malega, and Captain O'Briton's information to the fame it appean that all matters were in a fairful-size. Check, Flax, Luid, Tallow, White Beam, all kinds of Grain, After No. 2011. all kinds of Grain, After, Flax Seed, white Oak Staves, &c. He has also a few excellent Cane Reeds, and a notifiery of Apple Trees, inoculated with particular fruit, now fit for fetting out, which be wither to dispose of .- He has also a yoke wither to dispose of,—He has also a yoke of good face OXEN in excellent order for the field, and a new mileh COW, which he will fell on reasonable terms,—He has also, for fale, a finall Homeflead user the Meeting House, well fittated for a Merchant or Tender. chant or Tradefman,-for particular SETH HANNUM, Liv

ng on the premifes.
Southampton, Nov. 11, 1795. Notice is hereby given to the Non-relident Proprietors of Lands, lying in Hawley, that their lands are taxed and minifer taxes, for the year 1793 and 1794, committed to me the full ferther for collect, are as follows : For the year 1793-

f. d. grs Jonah Cooley, No. 64 4 11 2 Hitchcock, 61 4 11 2 Daniel Burt, 70 4 11 2 Hatfield Equivalent, fire division.

25 6 4 For the year 1794, thirty acres of the J. Cooley, 122 1 8 r

2 2 0 D. Harris, Warthington, J. Chapins, Hitchcock, 200 61 3 2 0 Leonard, Blife.

Blifs, 99 3 7 3 48 3 7 3 Second division of Hatfield Equivalent Bordwell, Read. Barnard's Grant, Unles faid raxes are paid on or before

the last Tuesday in December next, for much of said lands will be fuld at public much of faid lands will be note at punite vendue, at the house of Capt, Elijah Field, in faid Hawley, as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges.

DAVID PARKER,

Collector.

Hawley, November 9 1795.

A LL perfore indebted to the effact of NaLl perfore indebted to the effact of Nathamel Lane, late of Greenwich deteafed, are defred to mode immediate psyment to Rebeces Line Envention on fail
effect, and ell perfore, that have any demands on faid effact, are defired to exhibit
them for featherest. them for fettlement.

REBECCA LANE, Executrin.

Greewich, Now. 18. 1795.

St. A. V. E. from the fable riber lost Twee.

a red and white HELEED

a red and nobite HEIFER, one year eld left foring, marked with a conf on the left one - Whomer will give information where fee may be found, shall be kundfomely retvarded, les GEORGE DA"ENPORT.

William frangh Nov. 1795 Advertisement.

Advertisement,

A LL person are berely constroved not to
reteive or post a Final S-tilement
Certificate iffeed and figured by Junushan
Flaures—Not—Not Junushan Andlen, for 71, 30-9-the dellar, detect iffe
March, 1784, as it wall prove to be constroned
March, 1785, as it wall prove to be constroned
fit, the true one being defined by fire in
January, 1789, when in my scalady.

St-thurne, Non-0, 1966.

January, 1, 19. ELI SAINAEA.

Stelharne, Nov. 9, 1195.

Taken up by the Subfestion, was Barrelli and are Fishing-flow in the River.

The Owner in defined to call on Silus Brown, jan, proce property, pay charges and was just procept and the Marge and the way.

URIAL CLARK, then away. SILAS BROWN

BENJA. BROWN.

Beflampine. Nov. 11, 1965.

BROKE into the inclique of the fubicition of the fubicities of the off car and two fitti in the upper fide of the off car and two futi in the upper fide of the off car and two futi in the upper fide of the off car and two futi in the upper fide of the futic the future of the futic future of the future of t BENTA. BROWN. property, pay charges, and take bin

property, pay charges, and sake bits away.

Northampine, Now. 13, 1795.

AKEN up in Sept. Ind., a red lived white faced STEAR, one year old led fring, no actificial mark.—The counse is faced.

defired to preve property and take himacuay.

JOHN PITSINGER.

Weftampine, Nov. 18, 1795.