merica, and to express the just confidence have of his majesty's paternal care of his people in this Province, by making such provisions therein as are calculated for the encouragement and extension of Commerce between this Province and the United States, and when carried into effect, may be productive of mutual advantages and give additional permanence to the Peace and good understanding which happily subsists between the two Countries.

A bill to enable his Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to make temporary regulations of commerce, for the purpose of carrying the Treaty of Amity between Great Britain and the United States into immediate effect, has passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, and waits the Royal Assent.

May 10.

On the evening of the 8th inst. another most daring and horrid murder was committed in a house in the market place, on the bodies of Mr. John Pulley, merchant, and a little girl that lived with him; the bodies were found next morning laying together behind the counter, their heads much fractured and bruised by the strokes they had received, and a rope round the girl's throat. From appearances, it is very clear, that they were preparing for bed, when called into the shop to serve a pretended customer with candles, where they were both knocked down. The only object (as is supposed) was money, as neither merchandise, watch, silver buckles, or any other valuable articles have been taken, all which lay in the way.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS!

French Official Accounts of Victories.

PARIS, April 21.

The Commissioners with the army of Italy to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS,

THE army of Italy has opened the campaign and that with forces truly calculated to strike an impression on the coalesced powers.

You have been already informed that a division had been advanced to Voltri, six leagues from Genoa. General Beaulieu, whom I informed of this fact on his arrival, perceived in this disposition of the troops, executed some days before, the means of a division capable of surprising the enemy.

He thought it useful with this view, to leave this division at Voltri, in order to draw General Beaulieu towards the heights, and to turn his flank, while he should advance against those troops at Voltri: this design was presently verified. Gen. Beaulieu advanced a body of 15,000 men on the heights of Montenotte, which he commanded in person, having under him Generals Argenteau and Roccevivo.

On the 12th instant the division of the Banetta pushed their reconnoitering to St. Pierre d'Arena, and on the 21st attacked with force men the brigade of Voltri, who under the command of Gen. Cervoni made, though greatly inferior in number, an honourable resistance; completely repulsed the magazines, and retreated in the night, and unknown to the enemy, their retreat to Savona was good order, protected by 1500 men that General Bonapaste had placed for the purpose on the heights of Vettragio, and at the avenues of Saffello.

In the interval, 1500 men had been placed in the redoubt of Montenotte, to refill the enemy if they should attack them. This redoubt was attacked on the 22d of May by an Austrian force commanded by General Roccevivo, who believing that he should be able to force the pass, intended afterwards to advance to Savona, in order to cut off the retreat of the 1500 men of Voltri and of Veraggio.

Three times the enemy attacked this redoubt, and three times they were repulsed with the greatest vigor; they were obliged to abandon it after they had lost 400 men killed and wounded, among whom were one Colonel, two lieutenant Colonels, a great number of officers, and Gen. Roccevivo himself was wounded, according to all accounts, mortally.

There was no doubt but that on the 23d the enemy would have tried a new attack on this redoubt with fresh troops. General Bonapaste took measures accordingly: he gave orders to General La Harpe to take post upon the height, while he himself should attack the enemy that were in front of the redoubt; and he ordered General Masena to march with all diligence in the night, to take a position in the rear of the enemy.

We all set out from Savona at two o'clock in the morning towards Altari. The attack took place at break of day at Montenotte. The Austrians were vigorously attacked by the division of General La Harpe, and while they were flying General Masena having taken them on the left wing, they were put into such complete disorder, that they left 3500 men, of whom 1000 were made prisoners, and among these are one Colonel, the Aid de Camp of Argenteau, and about 60 Officers. The enemy were afterwards pursued in all directions, and here we are arrayed at Coarcari, masters of the surrounding heights, and of Cairo, which they have been obliged to abandon to us.

General Bonapaste will make known to you the details of the traits of bravery that have distinguished this day. I content myself with saying, that the plan of the Commander in Chief could not have been more wisely conceived, and that all Officers, Officers, and Soldiers, have manifested a courage and an ardour truly heroic. Health and Fraternity.

(Signed) SALICATTI.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SECTIONAL, APRIL 21.

At the opening of the sitting the President called to be read the following

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTORY.

"Citizen Representatives! The forces of the Emperor of Monteronte, of which we apprized you by our message of the 24 inst. was, for the visible army of Italy, merely the prelude of Bill greater forces. We have this day to announce to you a decisive and for ever memorable victory obtained by this army at Monte Lezino over the Piedmontese and Austrians united.

"The enemy left ten thousand five hundred men, of whom eight thousand were made prisoners. We took from them forty field pieces, with the horses, mules, and artillery waggons, 15 flags, all their baggage and several magazines.

"Our generals, officers and soldiers were, on this occasion, all of them crowned with glory, and showed themselves worthy of defending the cause of liberty.

"The Commander in Chief, Bonapaste, also directed this attack. The Generals who seconded him in the most distinguished manner are Le Harpe, Augereau, Masena, Cervoni, Cafe, Menard, and Gombert. The last was wounded in leaping into the enemy's entrenchments. Two other Generals were killed at the head of their columns performing prodigies of valour.

"General Provera, who commanded the Austro-Sardinian army, was made prisoner, after having made the most vigorous resistance with several regiments which were taken with him.

"You will without doubt declare that the army of Italy has not ceased to deserve well of the country."

This declaration was instantly made with acclamations; and the Council then continued that at two o'clock the Message of the Directory should be again read, and that it should be printed, posted, and sent to all Administrations and to the armies.

PROSPECTS of EXTENDED WARFARE.

SWEDEN against the COALESCED POWERS.—Preparations for war are making in all parts of this Kingdom. One company has offered to furnish *60 tons of gold* for the war.—The object is to counteract the triple alliance of *England, Austria* and *Russia*; and to divert the Empress from her immediate attack on the *Turks*. Troops are marching to *Finland*, and all the forces of the State, land and naval, are ordered to be in readiness.

TURKEY against COALESCED POWERS. Hostile preparations are in active operation in this vast empire. A treaty of alliance with *France*, is in great forwardness; and will be accelerated by the forcible retaking of the Nemisis frigate, by captain Sidney Smith, *France* cut of the port of *Smyrna*, together with a French brig and corvette. In consequence the British Consul had to leave *Tunis*; and a war with that State was expected.—(☞ *It will be remembered, that the Nemisis, Capt. S. Hood Lizare, was taken by the French when assist on the Turkish territories, near the Dardanelles; and that, in consequence, Admiral* JARVIS *first Admiral* WALDEGRAVE *with a fleet of the line, and four frigates to recapture her. Perhaps as Irish folks were guilty of a breach of neutrality, the events will not lead to the serious consequences apprehended, notwithstanding the accounts from Leghorn of April 2, which mention that the Bey of Tunis had declared war against the English.*)

SPAIN AGITATED.—The *Spanish* Court has been some time arming. His Catholic Majesty (by far the latest accounts from *England*) has intimated to the British court, that he cannot feel with indifference the preparations, and armaments, ordered by the Emperors of *Russia*, against the *Turks*. Her attacks on the *Ottoman Porte*, he considers as hostile to the peace of all the surrounding nations—which he thinks it his duty to relief by every effort in his power—and has no doubt of the cooperation of his Britannic Majesty. *Cadiz, Malaga, and Barcelona*, are full of ships, and *troops are daily marching to the camps round Gibraltar*; *the situation of which fortress the French are said to have guaranteed to Spain, if it goes to war with England.*

☞ It is known that *England* is in alliance with *Russia*—of course cannot cooperate with *Spain* against her. This may be the pretence for Spain breaking with *England*; and joining *France* in the war.

LONDON, April 27.

The long fought for *Dutch* fleet, is thus accounted for.—Two ships have gone to the *West Indies*; *probably the squadron said to have arrived at Surinam*—*Surinam* is a settlement gone to the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the reflidue joined the French fleet at *Brest*.

April 28.

The French frigate *l'Unite*, Citizen DURAND, of 38 guns, 250 men, has been captured by the British frigate *La Revolutionaire*; as also the French frigate *La Virginie*, of 44 guns, by the *Concord*; both ships belonging to Sir EDWARD PELLEW's squadron. The 44 French frigate is said to be one of the finest ships in the French navy; she is 156 feet long, and 43 broad.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

THE following deposition has been laid before the Executive, respecting the capture of the ship *Mount Vernon*, owned by Messrs. *Welling, Willing* and *Francis*

By this public informant of Protest, be it made known and manifest, that on this day the 11th of June, in the year of our Lord, 1796, before me, Clement Biddle, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and by law authorized to administer oaths, dwelling in the city of Philadelphia, personally came and appeared George G. Dominick, commander of the ship Mount Vernon, of Philadelphia, of the burthen of 425 tons, or thereabouts, and being duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath, depose and says, that the said ship under his command left the city of Philadelphia on the second day of this present month, bound for Cowes in Great-Britain, and a market, that on the fourth day of this present month, the apparent got under weigh with his ship at New-Castle, and proceeded on his voyage down the river and bay of Delaware, and on the ninth instant, about six in the morning he discharged his pilot, and about two hours after with a light wind from the south south east, Cape Henlopen bearing west, distance about six leagues, and the light house then in sight, about eight o'clock in the morning, they observed a schooner about one league down the river and to windward, which bore down on them, and fired a gun, and ordered the ship to send their boat on board the schooner, which this apparent immediately complied with, supposing there was nothing wanted but to see his papers, which he knew to be perfectly clear; and supposing he had nothing to apprehend from the schooner, therefore sent his second officer and four hands in the boat on board her, to know their demands; but they detained his officer and boats crew, and sent the boat back to the ship, with fourteen armed men with orders to take him on board the schooner with the ship's papers; they declared that the ship was loaded with naval stores, and this apparent knowing that their suspicions were groundless, and confident that he could convince them of their error went on board the schooner, which proved to be the Flying Fish, French republican privateer, that a few days before sailed from Philadelphia, the masters name not made known to this apparent, but a person on board and declared himself to be owner, was named Paris, and gave his address to this apparent, as residing at No. 399, in Front Street, north in this city of Philadelphia; they took his papers, which they kept, and without examining them declared the ship prize to that privateer; that this apparent expostulated with them on the impropriety of such conduct towards American ships and the property of their citizens; but all the answer he could obtain in return was, that they had good information from several respectable houses in Philadelphia, one in particular, which they said was one of the first American houses there, that the ship had naval stores on board and they would not at first be convinced of the contrary, at length he prevailed on them to examine his Manifest; Port clearance, and register, and they finding no such naval stores on board, they did not then treat to doubt, but that this was loaded, as for actually the ship's papers, clearance and register of the ship (except a French cook, and Spanish seaman belonging to her, and who appeared to be disposed to remain) from and on board the ship into the privateer schooner, which means six nine pounds cannon with muskets and twenty five men; Paris, the owner, said that he had a fill of ships that he had information of and those which had not failed he was determined to take; their names were as follows; the said ship Mount Vernon, the Atlantic, the William Penn, the Philadelphia, the Dominick Terry, (the last with flour for Jamaica) and some others which he would not mention; that having forced the whole of the passengers and crew (except the Spanish seaman and French cook) out of the ship without even suffering to take all their baggage, and having taken full possession of the ship and cargo, the privateer floated into Cape Henlope Road, and sent the mail on board a pilot boat, and this apparent arrived at this port of Philadelphia, about noon this day, and crew of fifteen in number, all of whom, except one, the said Notary, to avail him when and where needful and necessary, referring to himself to extend this protest more amply, and to support the same by his officers and crew on their oaths, as may be requisite.

(Signed in the original)

GEO. G. DOMINICK.

The depositions of the first and second mates confirm the above; and in addition, *Robert Robinson*, the latter mate, deposes, That *Paris* offered him some plunder, and to make him *prize* master of the first *American ship* he took, if he would join with him on board the privateer, which he refused with contempt and disdain.

Mr. PARIS directed that the crew and passengers should not be injured, but notwithstanding, they were all plundered more or less of their baggage. *Paris* declared he was cruizing in concert with another schooner, which was gone to lock out for ships from *Boston, New York, &c.* bound to British ports.

The *Mount Vernon*, had on board 381 puncheons Jamaica, and 131 ds. New England Rum, 56 hds Sugar, 50 bags and 94 casks Coffee, 10 tons Logwood, 10,000 staves, and 300 Shooks. Both vessel and cargo were fully insured.

No insurance is doubt, except at exorbitant premiums, on vessels bound for British ports.—The *Philadelphia* still at *Reedy Island*.

The *Flying Fish*, which has been cruising off the Capes, and has been seen to board many vessels, one of which it is said she has captured, on the 10th proceeded to sea. Capt. Brown, from *Liverpool*, spoke her the 12th, 20 leagues from the Capes, steering S. by E. under easy sail.

EDENTON, *(N. C.) May 26.*

Perquimons county, May Term.

North Carolina, Perquimons county.	} *ff. May Term, '96.*

The jurors for the state and county aforesaid, present, that the country is reduced to a situation of great peril and danger, in consequence of the proceedings of the quakers.—That the idea of emancipation among slaves is publicly held out to them, and encouraged by the conduct of the quakers—that the minds of the slaves are not only greatly corrupted, and alienated from the fealty and allegiance, in consequence of such conduct, but numbers are protected, harboured, and encouraged, by them—Arsons are committed, without a possibility of discovery.

The grand jury are so perfectly sensible of the infatuated enthusiasm of the quakers, as to partial and general emancipation, that they feel a present alarm among the minds of the people, and have reason to apprehend imminent danger to impend, by the influence of designing attempts of the quakers to this purpose; which unless prevented in due time, must burst with destruction around the citizens of the State.

The grand jury, reflecting upon the miserable havock and massacres which have lately taken place in the West-Indies, in consequence of emancipation, and knowing the opinion of the northern States; of the many hundred thousand slaves around them; and of the infatuated enthusiasm of men calling themselves religious, who are among them, conceive it a duty, which they owe to themselves, their families and their country, to present this exciting and alarming evil, and to present the people called quakers, and the *activists*, as the authors of this common mischief, in this quarter of the State; where independent of foreign opinion, emancipation is publicly held out by the quakers, to the negroes, and private steps established in support of it. The grand jury present that speedy and resolute measures ought to be adopted, by the good sense and spirit of the people in order to prevent that common appeal to arms, in their own defence, which at present appears to be almost, if not altogether inevitable.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

—Explanatory article.

"WHERRAS by the third article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, concluded at London on the 19th day of November, 1794, between his Britannic Majesty, and the United States of America, it was agreed that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects and the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties on the said days of January and February (except to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers, and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the first article: And whereas by the 5th article of the Treaty of peace and friendship concluded between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippiwas, Pattawatimies, Miamies, Eels-River, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes who is not a citizen of the United States, which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the execution of the said article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and navigation; and is being the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty, and of the United States that this point should be explained so as to remove all doubts, and promote mutual satisfaction and friendship; and for this purpose his Britannic Majesty having named for his Commissioner, Phineas Bond, Esq. his Majesty's Consul General for the Middle and Southern States of America, and vested with his Majesty's Charge d'Affaires to the United States; and the President of the United States having named for their Commissioner, Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State of the United States, to whom, agreeable to the laws of the United States he has received his powers. They the said commissioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, have interchanged the same, and conformable to the spirit of the last article of the said treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into this explanatory article, and now, by these presents, explicitly agree and declare, that no stipulation in any Treaty subsequently concluded by any of the contracting parties with any other state or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights and free intercourse and commerce secured by the above cited third article of the Treaty, to the subjects of his Majesty, and of the United States, and that in the intended settling of the line of demarkation, it is understood, that all the said parties, shall remain at full liberty to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said 3d article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation. This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty, and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to make a part of the said Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

"In witness whereof, we the said commissioners of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the United States of America, have signed this explanatory article, and therefore affixed our seals.

"Done at Philadelphia, this fourth day of *May*, in the year of our Lord 1796.

P. BOND. (Seal)
T. PICKERING. (Seal)

ADAM a negro man aged 32, was found with a knife in his pocket, and on being asked what was going into the under part of his pocket the physician who attended him ordered the cold bath, he was put between blankets and took one hundred drops of Laudanum in a cup of warm tea. This mode of cure, in three days succeeded. He took one thousand drops of Laudanum through the course of his disease.

LONDON, April 15, 1796.

"Since our last of the 5th instant, we have had arrived here, *twenty thousand casks of Rice from the East Indies*; this quantity will reduce the price of this article below what it was ever known in Europe.

"Our bell Wheat is sold at 5s. the bushel, and the American is dull at 40s. the quarter. The lofses by the shipments of theſe two articles, will inevitably be immense; and in many instances so doubt ruinous.

BOSTON, June 22.

Accounts from *Dominica*, to May 28, confirm beyond dispute, the surrender of *St. Lucia*—the conditions are said to be, that the French troops are to be sent to *France*—the Mulattoes tried by Court-Martials on charges of treachery—the Negroes sold—and the prisoners taken from the English, to be given up, for trial.

From *St. Thomas's* we learn, that VICTOR HUGHES has sent a detachment, and captured the island of *Saints*.

The latest accounts from the *West Indies*, received yesterday, say, that the English have been inactive since the surrender of *St. Lucia*.

Hostilities in *Europe*, by land, were confined to *Italy*, at the latest dates:—But the *Rhine* gave "*note of dreadful preparation*."

PARIS, April 10.

A Sailing news has been received from the deputement of Cher. The assemblages of royalists which have been formed there are become more numerous, and have already committed many acts of violence. The town of Sancerre is said to be already in their hands, where they have dethroned all the republican symbols, and hoisted the French flag. It is a Monsieur Bouthillier, an ex constituent, who is at the head of this insurrection. Our government has ordered troops to march thither, and is taking the most active measures to put a stop to this rebellion and to discover the authors.

HAGUE, April 15.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet go on without interruption. Several societies have agreed together, to promote by every means in their power the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amsterdam, for increasing the bounties to the seamen. The grand fleet composed of 25 ships of the line and 18 frigates, will be ready for fea before the end of this month. The Dutch never feared the English on equal ground and next summer will shew whether the Modern Batavians possess yet the spirit of Tromp and Ruyter.

One of the members of the marine committee has been charged to expedite the letters of mark against England.

St. JOHN's, ANTIGUA, May 23.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated the 31st inst.

"The English batteries were opened on Monday last the 16th inst. against Lucia—their first fire was very successful in silencing that of the Vigie, and several batteries, the latter of which have been evacuated by the Republicans, who have retired into Morne Fortune. One of the magazines in the Morne has been blown up by the failing of a shell.

"On the night of the 16th, the town of Castries was entirely destroyed by fire, as well as a very great part of the shipping lying in the road—it is added, that 2 Castries, 7 or 800 persons, ship, women, children, and old men were put to sword by the British—it is pretended that it is owing to the Hedans and some other troops entering the town and finding two sailors and a Negro nailed on crosses,—one of those unhappy men was still breathing—at this cruel sight the troops were fetized with fresh fury, that it was impossible to check their relentment.

May 31.

The Louis Bridges arrived this day from Martinique and brings the following intelligence of St. Lucia having surrendered at discretion to the British arms on Thursday last. That the white people found in Morne Fortune had been disposed off the island, and the coloured people left to the disposal of as Gen. Abercrombie might think proper. That five of the principal Negroes were tried, condemned and executed, and thirty others were in the same predicament waiting their fate. Several deserters from the emigrant corps, lately arrived from England, were also there and will doubtless meet their desert.

A considerable body of one gallant troops had embarked for Grenada and St. Vincent, which islands we hope and trust will soon be in a state of tranquility and the extreme sufferings of the unfortunate inhabitants be at an end. The gallantry and good conduct of the different corps of militia in defence of those islands is spoken of in the high est terms.

The long expected first under admiral Pole is in fail, is certainly arrived at Barbadoes with five thousand troops more.

BALTIMORE, June 17.

Yesterday arrived in Fountain Inn, his excellency G. WASHINGTON, President of the United States, accompanied by his LADY, G. W. M. LA FAYETTE, and lady. In the evening he was waited on, and congratulated by a number of the most respectable characters; a general satisfaction was expressed by the citizens of Baltimore on the arrival of this illustrious MAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

REPORT OF PEACE.

BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Captain Gutterson arrived yesterday from Teneriffe, informs that a packet arrived there brought intelligence of a peace having taken place between the French and Austrians about the 18 of May. The situation of affairs by our last pubtive accounts do not make this report improbable, no dates hitherto received can invalidate its credibility; for still is require confirmation.

The following is the account published in last evening's Philadelphia Gazette, respecting this news:

"Just as this *Gazette* was going to press, the brig Lady Walterstorff, Capt. Gutterson, arrived in this port from Teneriffe.

Captain Gutterson informs us, that on the 18 May, PEACE was concluded between the French Republic and the Austrians. This information may be relied on, Captain Gutterson having had it from the best authority.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION!

Yesterday arrived here the ship Providence, Capt. Felt, 7 days from Charleston (S. C.) who brings the following distressing particulars:—That on Monday the 13th inst. about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a Fire broke out in a stable in Lodge-Alley, which soon communicated to, and laid waste the surrounding buildings, amounting to upwards of three hundred! and as the wind entirely got under after 12 hours particular exertions of the inhabitants; and we are sorry to learn, that a number of lives were lost, and other injuries happened during the conflagration; particularly in the attempts to blow up small wooden buildings, in order to check the progress of the Flames. By an operation of this kind, a young man was blown at least 12 feet high; he luckily received no material injury. An immense property must have been destroyed; but the gentleman who furnishes the above, is not able to conjecture the amount, or who were the principal sufferers by this destructive element.

June 24.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Gibraltar, to a mercantile house in this city, dated 9th May, per the Eliza, via Philadelphia.

"The Algerines have given three months for the United States to accomplish their agreement, which we hope will be effected in time enough. We have some fear of a rupture with Spain, on account of some uncommon preparations making in Cadiz within these few days."

IMPORTANT.

Yesterday by the ship Diana, Capt. Pratt, in 7 days from Brest, we have learn—That a British frigate had arrived there in short passage from England, with French accounts of a TOTAL DEFEAT of the AUSTRIAN and SARDINIAN ARMY, which was said to consist of 120,000 men; by the French Patriotic Army in Italy (at Monte Lezino) in which there was an immense slaughter; besides the loss of their war Boats, camp equipage, and forty pieces of cannon, 14,500 Austrians, and Sardinians are said to have been killed, wounded, and taken, 8000 of which are prisoners. They fought two successive days, about the middle of April.

CAUTION.

To Merchants and other Citizens of the United States.

THE advices received by Captain O'BRIEN from Colonel Humphreys, at Lisbon, shew that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the flipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put into jeopardy, by those unexpected delays, the safety of American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the governments of Tripoli and Tunis. Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow citizens, by engaging, in the present state of things, in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Department of State, June 8, 1796.

RICHMOND, MAY 28.

An *American* captain lately being called to the bar in the island of Bermuda, to swear concerning the property on board his vessel, defied Judge Green to let him swear on a pistol, or any thing else than his disclose upon the 12th verse of the 42d Psalm—"Judge me oh God, and plead my cause against the ungodly nation: O! deliver me from an unjoyfully and unjust man."—The confirmation judge, struck with the pertinency of the point, released his vessel.

FITTSBURGH, JUNE 4.

The week before the last a murder was committed near Morgain town, in Virginia. The following particulars have been related to us, which we believe, may be relied on as authentic.

A man, by the name of Donaldson, of a bad character having had a difference with his wife, a separation took place—they had several children, one of them a boy of 12 years of age who continued with his father, but was charged by him as having advised his mother to leave the house. His father threatened to take revenge, and accordingly got a rope, fastened it under the head of the bed, and during the night fastened it round the neck of his son; while doing this, the boy awoke and laid hold of the rope so as to prevent his being strangled, and jumped out of the bed—his father followed him, and permitted him to do the fire, after which the boy far down on the floor and supplicated forgiveness, but to no effect—The father concluding it was near day-light, and that he had no time to lose, put his feet between the boy's shoulders, and strangled him. He was then at a loss where to conceal the body, having a large pile of stones near the house, he removed some of them and crammed the boy therein. In a few days the boy was missed by the neighbours, a suspicion rested on his father, who was apprehended, a search made & the body found—he then acknowledged his guilt, & related these particulars to a member of people, among whom was our informant.

AMHERST, *(N. H.)* June 18.

The Hon. JEREMIAH SMITH, Esq. has returned from Congress.—On Wednesday, the Judges of the Common Pleas, then sitting, the Grand Jury, gentlemen of the Bar, and a number of respectable citizens, met, and presented the following address. After its delivery, an entertainment provided, which closed with a full complement of toasts exclusive of the "*undiminished confidence*" of our citizens, in their Representative, and the unremitting fedeatration of this State.

To the Honorable JEREMIAH SMITH, *Esquire.*

SIR,

IT is with singular pleasure we congratulate you on your return from the National Councils. Language can scarcely express the satisfaction we feel in the part you have taken. When our peace, happiness, and prosperity were at hazard; when our national honor was tottering and in imminent danger of being sacrificed; when discord, anarchy, and war, with all their horrors, were entering upon the peaceful borders of America; your patriotic exertions were not wanting to divert her from a situation so humiliating and distressing. Accept, Sir, our most cordial thanks. Long may you participate in that happiness so honorably and substantially secured to your fellow citizens.

Mr. SMITH's *Answer.*

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE, with the most lively sensibility, the address you have been pleased to present to me. In the part I have acted, during the last session of Congress, I claim no merit. It was impossible not to feel deeply interested in measures which involved the peace, prosperity, and the honor of our country. I rejoice with you in the event, and have only to regret that my abilities bore so little proportion to my zeal. If I have, in the smallest degree, contributed to promote the real interests of the people I represent, next to the consciousness of having endeavoured to do my duty, I consider the approbation of my fellow citizens, as the most ample reward. For the obliging expressions in your address, which regard myself, I sincerely thank you gentlemen, and most cordially unite with you in praying that the freedom and prosperity of our happy country may be perpetual!

Jonathan Judd, jun.

HAS just received, a variety of

GOODS.

Which in addition to those before on hand, make a very complete assortment of those articles generally required after.—Among which are Lutestrings, Modes, 5-4 Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Mullins, a variety Muslin Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Chintzes and Calicoes, Common, 8-4 Chintz and Muslin Shawls, Men's Cotton and Silk and Cotton Stockings, India Cottons, Irish Linens, Broadcloths, Shallloons, Calimettes, Moreens, Veil Patterns, Naskeens, Striped and Checked, do. Jeans, Fustians, Denims, Velvets, Oil Cloths, &c. &c.—Fine and Felt Hats, Ladies Hats and Plumes.—Crockery, Glass, Stone, and Earthern WARE—Hard WARE of such kinds in Common use, Brass Kettles, Fry Pans, Sad Irons, Rose and Common Handles and Escutcheons, &c.—Large Iron Kettles, Cart Boxes, and other kinds of Hollow Ware.—Sweds Iron, German Steel, 20 d. 10d. and 4d. Nails, 8d. and 4d. Cut do. Wool Cards, 6 by 7, 8 by 6, and 7 by 7 Window Glass, &c.—Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Raisins, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Pimento, French Brandy, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Cod Fish, Cotton, Linseed Oil, White & Short Lead, Indigo, &c. &c.

He feels at equal credit, or receives in payment Rye, Indian Corn, Butter, Sheep's Wool, Tow Cloth, Geese Feathers, Cotton and Linen Rags, and most kinds of Produce, commonly marketed at this season, or Cash.

Southampton, June 27, 1796.

William Hooker, & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome and general assortment of European and West India

GOODS,

which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, for ready pay, or approved credit. Among which are W. I. and N. E. Rum, French and Cyder Brandy, Malaga Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Salt Cod Fish, Cotton Wool, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Ginger, 4d. 8d. Cut & 10d. Nails, Cracker, Stone and Earthern Ware, &c. &c.—All those who are indebted to said Company, either by Book or Bond, and whose accounts have become due are requested to make speedy payment—they feel themselves gratified in giving credit to their customers, and will them to be gratified in making punctual payment.

Wellington, June 28 1796

Holland Company LANDS,

ADVANTAGIOUSLY situated upon the navigable waters of *Allegany* River and French Creek, affording an interesting variety of arable meadow grounds, and capable of easy improvement and cultivation, are now offered for sale and settlement.

All the advantages of soil, climate and situation, are here combined in a most extraordinary manner. The Lands are rich, fertile and finely watered.—The air, like all the country beyond the Allegany Mountains, is mild, pure and healthy; and the Rivers open a communication with all parts of the continent. No tract of country within the United States, is more materially benefited by the commercial advantages arising from the navigation, of the Northern Lakes and Southern waters. A large proportion of the wealth and merchandize of emigrating adventurers from the Eastern and Atlantic States, will, from motives of interest and convenience, in a very few years, pass through this delightful country, to all the western world.—This added to the natural production, will supply the inhabitants at a very reasonable price, with every thing necessary for their health and happiness.

To those who are determined to settle in the Country, and wish to make purchases, a liberal credit will be given upon easy and advantageous terms. To those who are desirous of holding under improving leases, generous supplies of provisions and farming utensils, and premium grants of lands and privileges will be given; and good wages and beneficial offers are made to fishers, hoseff, and industrious mechanics and labourers. A rich and thriving settlement, affording many accommodations and advantages, and combining all where the ties of family, are fixed—the country of this country, upon the property of David Mead, esq. where all the necessaries and many of the conveniencies for living may be procured at a reasonable price. A few mill is already erected—a grist mill will be established in the course of this season. A great plenty of grass and hay can be easily procured, and the cattle may be wintered without housing, upon the large and extensive meadows bordering upon French creek—All those, who are desirous of knowing the truth of these facts, or with to become interested by purchase or settlement, may receive further information by applying to Mr. Charles Cameron near New Geneva in Fayette County; to Messrs. Denny and Beelen Pittsburgh; to Alexander Mc-Dowell, esq. at Franklin; or at Coffeeragus, in Mr. Mead's settlement about 240 miles from Lake Erie, to

R. ALDEN.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, on Book or Note, are called upon to settle the same, by the first day of August next, or their Notes and Accounts will be lodged in the hands of an Attorney to collect, without further notice.

APPOLLOS KING.

Chesterfield, June 28. 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, about the middle of May last, a SHEEP, marked with the right ear crop off, lit to the end of the same, half penny cut under side of the same. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

WILLARD SMITH.

Wellington, June 20, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 21st inst. a bay HORSE, three or four years old, dark main and tail, some white on his hind off foot. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHIPMAN SMITH.

Ashfield, June 24, 1796.

Stolen out of the pasture of the subscriber in Conway, on the night of the 22d inst. a pair of Red CATTLE, four years old last Spring—one of them is pale red with very large high horns, the other a deep red—the artificial marks, (if there are any) are unknown. Said Cattle are in good flesh and pretty large for that age. Whoever will stop the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and return the Cattle to the subscriber, shall receive 20 Dollars reward, and 10 Dollars for the Cattle only, and necessary charges, by

ISAAC AMSDEN.

Conway, June 23, 1796.

Northampton, June 29.

As all the world, except the United States, are likely to be involved in War and Confusion; and as it will be the *interest* of all parties at war, to draw us after them, and thereby prevent that enviedproperity which we *now* enjoy, from being fole *carriers* in a commerce with all nations, it can scarcely be believed, that any real American can be found who would wish to blast the fair *prospects* of this country, by involving her in war: And if there are any conflicting accounts, as will by word or print, should attempt to fecond the desires of the Warfaring nations, the public detestation and abhorrence ought to alight on his infamous machinations.

FROM PHILAD JUNE 15.

The capture of the *Mount Vernon*, by the French privateer, excites the most lively apprehensions. The PRESIDENT has had it under his consideration, and has, no doubt, called on Mr. ADAMS, respecting the subject—The minister moll either *wave the orders* given, as reported, or moll declare such a piracy—which it appears to me, really to be.

The agitations in France keep alive the hopes of the British miniliry. The violence of parties has ever been the most formidable enemy with which the revolution has had to contend; but the French have a wonderful knack of extricating themselves from difficulties. They will certainly disappoint Mr. Pitt.

The French flate the loss of the Austrian and Sardinian armies in Italy at upwards of 14 000 men.

The foreign papers flate that the duke of Brunswick, with an army of 60,000 men, Prussians, Hessians, Hanoverians, &c. will guard the line of neutrality.

Silas Talbot, of New York, and John Trumbull, of Connecticut, are appointed agents for the protection of American seamen.

The situation of our country is extremely critical. To purse a line of policy that shall maintain our peace and neutrality, consistent with our national honor and independence, will be found more difficult as present than at any former period of the European conflict.—The West Indies is a boat becoming the theatre of desperate operations. The maritime strength of England, Holland, and France, will be displayed in the neighbourhood of the American continent. The politics of the lil and will experience revolutions embarrassing for the prudent to our commercial intercourse, but eventually improve our mercantile relations. The restrictions and prohibitions, which the jealousy of despotism has imposed, will give way to a more natural and liberal policy. The future condition of this country, however, as it respects its commercial relations with the Well Indies, will in a great measure depend on the event of the war.—To cultivate a pacific disposition, is certainly the true and fashionable interest of the United States. But irritating circumstances may be anticipated.

The commercial rights of nations cannot escape violation when so great a proportion of Europe is involved in the evils of war. France, as well as England, has commenced the capture of our merchantmen. This unfriendly disposition is said to have been fostered by the late Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Great Britain. It is hoped the government of this country will take such measures against the two powers, as shall manifest a desire of friendship and a resolute determination of protecting the rights and interests of its citizens.

We hear, Mr. PIERCE BUTLER, Senator of the United States, from the state of South Carolina, has resigned his seat in the Senate.

STOMACH ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

A few nights ago a pocket-maker, at Nantwich, for a trifling wager, eat in the course of one hour, three pounds of beef steaks, ten boiled eggs, nearly a pound of bacon, a large quantity of potatoes, and four pennyworth of bread, which he washed down with five quarts of ale, three quarts of porter, and seven six penny glasses of brandy and water!—It is said he has offered another wager, that he can eat the same quantity folids, with the *safe* addition of as much pudding as will fill a wigbox! Well may provisions be dear at Nantwich, so long as this prodigious pudding consumer—*this lolling Sir Isac, is in the pastile.* *(London Papers.)*

DIED]—in this town on *Friday* morning laft, Mr. JOSE WRIGHT, aged 22 years.

—On Saturday evening laft, Mr. *Joseph Phelps.*

WE the subscribers are appointed and have accepted the trust of Administrators on the estate of *Ebenezer Clark*, late of Conway, in the county of Hampshire, deceased: All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment; and those who have said estate indebted, are requested to exhibit their demands for settlement.

ELIZABETH CLARK, } *Administrators.*
WILLIAM CLARK, }

Conway, June 27, 1796.

WHEREAS *ANNIAS* my wife, has eloped from my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons trading or harbouring her on my account, for I will one pay any debt of her contracting after this date.

APPOLLOS KING.

Chesterfield, June 28. 1796.