Distilled Spirits, so far as the same respect said matters.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same. That the Act entitled, "An act for the due regulation of licensed houses," and all and singular the restrictions, rules, and penalties thereby established, excepting as to the recognizance required for the payment of duties on excise, shall be construed to be in full force; and every seller of wine, beer, ale, cyder, brandy, rum, or any strong liquors, by retail, not licensed by the justices of the Peace of the same County where such person lives according to the regulations of the same act shall be liable to the penalties and upon due conviction, may suffer as therein is provided and declared; any thing in the said act of repeal, to which this is in addition, to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Provided, and be it further enacted, That this act shall not be used or construed in support of any prosecution for any penalty established by the said act for the due regulation of licensed houses, and supposed to be incurred since the said act of repeal, and before the next license term of the Court of General Sessions of the peace, which shall be hereafter holden in the County where the offence shall be alledged.

[*This act passed June 17, 1796.*]

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year of our LORD, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same. That any person now owning or who may hereafter own any lands lying within the limits of any common field within this Commonwealth, shall have the right to enclose his own land at his own expence, and at all seasons of the year to have the exclusive and separate right of using and improving his own land so enclosed with a good and sufficient fence: *Provided,* that such proprietor shall be held to maintain his proportion of the general fence around said field.

[*This Act passed June 15, 1796.*]

CHARLESTON, June 15.

Again has this city been visited with the dreadful calamity of fire. On Monday last at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a room in Lodge alley was discovered to be on fire, which in a few minutes communicated to the neighbouring buildings. The citizens soon assembled; but their exertions could not stop the devouring flames, until three o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor until a very considerable part of the city was destroyed. At this moment owing to the confusion occasioned by the disaster, it is not in our power to give an exact account of the loss, or of the number of buildings destroyed; but those acquainted with the city will conceive the damage done on being told that every house in Queen street, from the Bay to the corner of Church street; all Union street continued; two thirds of Union street; Church street, from Broad street to St. Philip's church, with only two exceptions; Chalmer's and Beresford's allys; Kinloch's court; and the north side of Broad street, from the State house to Mr. Jacks's four doors below Church street; and five houses on the Bay, from the corner of Queen street were burnt to the ground.

The publick buildings destroyed are, the French Church and Upper or Beef Market. St. Philip's Church was on fire several times, and ultimately would have been destroyed if a spirited negro man had not ascended to the top of the cupola, near to the vane, and tore off the shingles.

The private buildings destroyed, and the property they contained, are of immense amount.

Five hundred chimneys, it is said, have been counted, from which the buildings are burnt; 150,000l. sterling, is supposed to be a sum far short of the value of these buildings. The goods and furniture destroyed are probably nearly equal to this sum.

Early in the fire a white man, whose name we have not learnt, was killed by a pipe of wine falling on him; and three or four negroes were killed at other periods. Several others were much hurt.

The distressed situation to which upwards of two hundred families are reduced by this disaster, is easier to be conceived than described; and how numbers of them will be able to obtain places to shelter themselves from the vicissitudes of the seasons, is hard to say. Still it is to be hoped that the citizens, whose houses have escaped the flames, will exert themselves, as they have heretofore done when like calamities have visited the city, in providing for them such accommodations as may be in their power to afford.

Whether this misfortune is the effect of design or accident, is not yet and perhaps never will be known; from the examination made on the spot, where it was said to have first began, by the intendant, there is reason to suppose it was the work of some incendiary, but no proof is yet offered that will fix the crime on any person.

June 16.—Yesterday, in speaking of the fire, we mentioned that upwards of two hundred families were distressed thereby; a gentleman has since informed us, that he has enumerated 253 lots, from which the buildings were burnt; and as many of the lots were covered by more than one tenantable dwelling, it is probable that at least three hundred families were rendered houseless!

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

By His Excellency ARNOLDUS VANDERHORST, *Governor and Commander in chief in and over the State aforesaid*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEN we review the dreadful conflagrations which have visited and destroyed a great part of this city, and the consequent distresses which afflict so many of our fellow citizens, it becomes us in an especial manner, as a people, to express with humble hearts and devout minds, a due sense of our unworthiness, and of our dependence on Almighty God, and implore his forgiveness and protection: I do therefore recommend to all religious societies and denominations, and to all [illegible] within this State, to set a part [illegible] FRIDAY the 8th day of JULY next, as a day of public FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER, and on that day to meet together in public worship of him, and to offer up our prayers for his divine grace and aid, to inspire us with thoughts, and to direct us to such courses of life as may induce him propitiously to shield us from the like and other public calamities, and to keep us under his continual care and guardianship.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, in the city of Charleston, this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and in the twentieth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States of America.

ARNOLDUS (L. S.) VANDERHORST.

By the Governor's command,

STEPHEN RAVANEL, Sec'ry.

JUNE 21.

General Pinckney, the chairman of the committee appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature, requesting them to enact a law to prevent the erection in future of any buildings except of brick and stone, &c. then presented a petition and memorial, of which the following is a copy. Two engrossed copies are to be left at some public places, to receive the signatures of those citizens who are friendly to the measure.

To the Honorable the Speaker and the other Members of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina.

The memorial and petition of the citizens of Charleston.

Respectfully Sheweth,

THAT a considerable part of their city has been lately reduced to ashes by two dreadful and destructive fires.

That the frequency of fires, and the extent of their devastation in this city, has been chiefly occasioned by many of the houses having been built with wood, and by more having been covered with shingles.

That the building and covering houses in this manner, not only endangers the property of the proprietors of them, but renders insecure the houses of other citizens in their vicinity, built of brick or stone, and covered with slate or tile.

That these fires do not only occasion great loss and danger to those whose properties are immediately consumed, but the injury sustained extends widely, and involves many others in the ruinous consequences; they even cause a diminution of the public revenue, as vacant lots pay a much less tax to the State and city, than lots improved.

That as it is contrary to the social compact for any person to make such use of his property as will be injurious to his neighbour, and as your petitioners are thoroughly convinced, by sad experience, of the pernicious consequences of either building with wood or covering with shingles, they most earnestly request you to ordain, that the outside of all buildings, hereafter to be erected in the city of Charleston, or within half a mile thereof, be henceforth built of brick, stone, tabby, or some other incombustible material, with party walls of the same; and that all buildings which shall hereafter be covered within the above limits, be henceforth covered with either slate, tile, stone, brick, tabey or some other incombustible material; and that you will make such further provision, as to your wisdom shall seem meet, to prevent (as far as human care and foresight can prevent) the repetition of the dreadful calamities they have suffered.

JUNE 22.

Captain Stevens left Surrinam 24 days ago, and St. Thomas's on the 12th instant. Before he left the former place Admiral Brak arrived there from Cayenne, with two sail of the line, two frigates and two armed vessels, having on board 1600 troops, which put that place out of danger of an attack from a small British squadron which blockaded the river. At St. Thomas's, captain Stevens was informed that St. Lucia was taken by the English about the latter end of May, after a brave defence made by the French troops; in the last assault made on Morne Fortune, nine hundred of the British troops were killed. From St. Lucia, it was reported, the British meant to proceed to St. Vincent's, where the natives were very formidable; and after the hurricane months they intended to attack Guadaloupe. Capt. Stevens was taken by the Bull Dog sloop of war, and carried into Tortola, but was released after his papers were examined.

BALTIMORE, June 21.

An obliging commerical Correspondent has favored us with the following extract of a letter, dated

Falmouth, 30th April, 1796.

SIR,

"The purport of the present is to inform you of the great and rapid fall the prices of wheat and flour have experienced in this kingdom, within these three or four weeks past; in several places they are even reduced 50 per cent. American flour, which I disposed of a month since for 55s. per barrel, I sold the 21st instant at 30s. Flour, which fetched at London, 9l. 10s. per sack of 4½ cwt. is now sold, the best superfine, at 5l. and seconds and coarser in proportion.

The following are the present ruling prices:

"At Liverpool, American wheat 12s. a 12s. 6d. per bushel of 70lbs.—Ditto flour 40s. per barrel.

"At Bristol, American flour 40s. per barrel.

"At Lyon Regis, English wheat, 77s. per quarter.

"At Chichester, English wheat, 60s. per quarter.

"At Gosport, English flour at 55s. per sack of 2½ cwt.

"At Poole, American flour at 35s. per barrel.

"At Exon, English wheat 7s. 6d. per bushel—ditto flour 55s. per sack.

"This extraordinary and unprecedented decline may be attributed to the following causes:

"1st. A mistaken opinion with respect to the last year's crop which was abundant in some counties.

"2dly. The demands of the government in consequence of the immense armaments during the last winter ceasing suddenly on the departure of the fleets and armies, which caused such demands.

"3dly. The opening of the stores of flour and wheat which government had kept on hand in case of emergency.

"4thly. The certainty of large orders in consequence of the bounty, and the arrival of some foreign wheat.

"5thly. The expectation of England being the only market of American wheat in consequence of the arrival of many cargoes brought away from France, for the want of specie, and the discredit of their commercial bills on Hamburg and Spain.

"And a scarcity of money, and disappointment in resources—the bank of England refusing to discount as heretofore.

"Prices will no doubt continue to fluctuate as supplies come to market, and if I may be allowed to give my opinion respecting the prices of so capricious an article, I think it will never attain the prices it has, even if it continues equal to what it is at present, for in addition to the large supplies expected from the Baltic, the Mediterranean and America, immense quantities of wheat are expected from the Cape of Good Hope, and rice from India. In France also the price of grain is fallen considerably.

"Rice is fallen in the same proportion as flour."

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.

AUTHENTIC.

We are informed that orders have been transmitted by Lord DORCHESTER to the officers commanding at the several British forts within the limits of the United States for their evacuation; and that duplicates thereof were delivered to Capt. LEWIS, who arrived in this city yesterday evening from *Quebec.*

This morning arrived the ship Raven, Capt. Cassin, 30 days from *Cadiz,* from whence he took his departure May 21, at which time Admiral RICHERY's fleet lay in port, preparing for sea, destination unknown; and Admiral LANGARA's cruizing off *Cadiz.* About fifty sail of Spanish men of war lay there, out of which three 74's and three frigates were almost ready to proceed to the *Havanna*; on board of this squadron, the Countess of *Reglasi,* together with some other persons of quality, intend to embark. There was great activity on board the Spanish fleet for an equipment, but no visible appearance of a rupture with any nation.

The schooner *Eliza,* Capt. GRAVES, of *Boston* was boarded in the *Mediterranean,* on the French coast, by a vessel under national colours, which plundered her of a number of articles, and the specie which her outward cargo sold for, and which was to purchase a cargo of Brandy in *Cette*; Capt. GRAVES was wounded in attempting to defend the property; a Mr. RAND who was also on board, and wrote an account of the transaction to Mr. SIMPSON, the American consul at *Gibralter,* received no personal injury.

The American captives in *Algiers* were not released when Capt. PELOR left *Gibralter*; the money to redeem them had not yet been paid.

July 1.

The United States brig Sophia, sailed a few days ago from Philadelphia for Europe.—She is to touch at Lisbon for a short time, and from thence proceed to Algiers. We learn that the Sophia has on board the means of fulfiling the treaty with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, for which purpose she was dispatched by the Executive with Capt. O'Brien on board.

On Friday last arrived at Carlisle, Major General Anthony Wayne—we understand that the General is on his way to the Westward, to take possession of the posts which are to be given up agreeable to treaty.

Appointment—John Steele, of North Carolina, Comptroller of the Treasury, vice John Davis of Massachusetts, resigned.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Admiral Parker, May 21th, was cruizing off Cape Francois. He states the French force arrived there to consist of two sail of the line, 5 frigates and two corvetts.

An account is received via Baltimore that an action has taken place between the English and French at Port au Prince, in which the English were driven from the field into their works.

The reader will observe in some of the papers of this city, extracts from a certain Journal of a private Citizen, attempting to prove the Fever of last summer to have been taken from vessels arriving from the West-Indies. *Truth* is always a desirable thing; but *error* in the present case is a *fatal evil.* It will appear, from papers and documents on that subject now published and publishing, that there is not even a *shadow of ground* for the opinion, that the disease, was introduced and propagated by infection.

On the other hand, it will appear to be clearly demonstrated to have been produced by the peculiar season, the filth of the city, and the negligence and imprudence of the people.

To be on our guard against infection, is wise and proper; but to attempt to make the citizens believe the yellow fever *is* not and *cannot* be generated in this city, is a most pernicious thing. The same disease has appeared in this city four or five seasons past, and will appear whenever the causes concur—to wit, a *sufficient degree of heat* and a *sufficient degree of filth.*

It is of infinite consequence to the health of the city, for the people to know & be convinced that the healthiness of the city depends *mostly on themselves.* If the citizens will not be convinced of this fact, they may be assured that no vigilance of the government or the health officer will protect them from frequent epidemics.

A rich Brazil prize, taken off the Amazon, has been sent into Newport by a French frigate.

The report at Boston is, that the French Minister, Mr. Adet, has sent the French frigates after the Flying Fish, as a pirate—We know nothing of the truth of it.

The British ship Alliance has taken a Danish brig bound to New York, for having two sets of papers—name not mentioned.

The brig Hope has arrived at Salem from the Isle of France in 85 days. At Ascension Isle spoke the ship Hamilton for Boston.

It appears that no fleet had arrived at the Spanish part of Hispaniola, about the 1st of June.

By an act of the Legislature of New Jersey, passed March 18, 1796. Capital punishment is abolished in most cases, and hard labour and confinement substituted. Most of the penal statutes of the state are repealed, and the substance of the whole criminal law comprised in a single act. Most of the crimes and trespasses at common Law are enumerated or included in the wording of this act; the nature of the crime defined and the punishment specified. Corruption of blood in all cases, forfeiture of estate, disherison of heirs, loss of dower for crimes, benefit of clergy, appeal of murder, manslaughter, &c. forever abolished.

This glorious work of reformation goes on rapidly in the United States. People begin to learn that sanguinary punishments spring from savage ignorance and revenge, and that taking the lives of rogues never yet made a rogue the less.

They will soon find that infamous punishments for petty crimes are also the remnants of savage ignorance and barbarity; and that whipping, pillory, branding and cropping, have no effect but to harden villains, and prepare the exasperated rascals for double mischief.

Government has nothing to do with rogues but *to catch* them, *convict* them, and *put them out of the way of doing further mischief.* The whole substance of penal law is embraced in those few words.

The ABBE RAYNAL died at Paris on the 6th of March. The following account of him is given in the London papers—

"The late Abbe Raynal was in his 84th year when he died. He walked on foot to Paris a week before his death. He got a cold which was followed by a catarrh. He kept his bed some days. On the 6th of March he got up, shaved and dressed himself. At six in the evening he went to bed; heard a newspaper read, and made some critical observations upon the operations announced in the paper. At ten o'clock he died. The Justice of the peace of the Section des Champs Elysees did not choose to bury him until he had asked the government whether it was intended to pay him any funeral honours.

"Raynal was employed just before his death upon a new edition of his philosophical history. He had presented an address to the Directory, to obtain from the agents of the Republic in foreign countries, the documents of which he stood in need, relative to the commerce of different nations, to the East India companies and some other objects relative to his work. The Directory immediately complied with his request, and sent the necessary orders to the French Ambassadors in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Italy.

"It is known that Raynal left among his manuscripts, a history of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in four volumes; but it is rumored, that under the reign of Robespierre, he burnt part of his papers.

"The Abbe as a Philosophical and Political writer, was well known."

From the DOMINICA CHRONICLE of June [illegible]

We have delayed this Gazette, in expectation of official information from St. Lucia to this island, but none having as yet been forwarded, we avail ourselves of the intelligence obligingly communicated to us by a most respectable friend, just arrived from the head quarters.

The surrender of that island took place at the time, we have already stated, but the garrison obtained terms, permitting them to match out with all the honours of war, and lay down their arms on the Glacis.

They were in number, upwards of 2200 men of all descriptions, of which, there were near 400 Whites; these are all embarked on board of prison ships in the Carenage, and are to remain until a Convoy sails, which is fixed, for the 1st of August next.

Previous to the surrender, and probably, whilst the terms of capitulation were negotiating, about 700 deserters from the late English garrison being soldiers, emigrants or colored people formerly in our service, got out of the French works, and reached the woods in the Soufriere quarter, and having a plenty of arms and some ammunition may give some trouble before subdued.

Another body of 400 men, also escaped into the woods, between the fortress and our lines; these have been since surrounded by the Green Yaghers, who have already shot, like game, more than 2/3ths of them. The rest cannot elude the same fate.

NEW BEDFORD, June 24.

The following particulars of the extraordinary occurrence at the Vineyard, mentioned in the Medley of the 10th instant, were received by a gentleman in this town, from his correspondent there, in a letter dated

"*Chilmark, June 20, 1796.*

"In your last you wished me to transmit to you a circumstantial account of nature's freak, at the roaring brook—Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I went to examine the premises, but not having the necessary apparatus, I could not ascertain with precision the exact quantity of sunken land, or the altitude of the cliff previous to its falling—Its area perhaps might measure 1½ acres, including about one hundred rods in front of the sunken lands, elevated or forced up by the impetus of the falling body. Its [the elevated land's] greatest height next to the water measuring a perpendicular direction about 15 feet, and its mean width 7 rods; this appears to be a body of clay intermixed with sand, which lay on the shore, and stones of various sizes; the whole of which I believe to be below high water mark, or below where high water mark once was; it descends gradually from its summit (which is next the water) until it forms a jurisdiction with the above mentioned sunken land—which also descends in a similar manner; and where the two parts unite there is a small pond of water 3 feet deep, 6 or 8 wide, and 20 or 30 long, probably rain water. The cliff consisted principally of clay; in some places it is now nearly horizontal, in others tending more to the perpendicular, but in general forming a gradual descent. I observed in each body of clay apertures running in various directions and of various depths. I cannot account for some of the phenomena above mentioned, nor attempt to give a philosophical ratio for them."

To be Sold,

A VALUABLE FARM, on which the subscriber lives, in the north part of Chesterfield.

WILLIAM BATES.

July, 1796.

LONDON, April 25.

SINGULAR CASE OF MURDER.

A French officer, on the 3d inst. going in a vessel from the Hague to Rotterdam contracted an acquaintance with one of the passengers, a dealer in watches who was going from the latter city to Brabant. The watch maker was so well pleased with the patriotic effusions of his companion in the course of their passage, that when the vessel arrived at his place of destination, both resolved to lodge at the same inn, which is called the Kleene Schippers Herberg. They supped together, and afterwards amused themselves at cards till one in the morning, when they agreed to sleep in one room, and at length in one bed. Unfortunately, however, the tradesman had either by accident or carelessness exhibited to his new acquaintance a purse richly stored with ducats. The officer waiting till sleep had closed the unsuspicious traveller's eyes, stopped his mouth with a handkerchief, and almost instantly plunged a sword into his breast. The instrument missing the unfortunate man's heart, he awoke, and struggled violently, but was not able to give any alarm. The officer chagrinned at the disappointment continued to hack the miserable victim till his intestines dropped out, till no signs of life appeared, when he dragged the body to a trunk, which belonged to the murdered person, in order thus to conceal the main evidence of this dreadful deed, and by cutting the joints of the thighs and arms, which were bro't by that means to fell on the body, he at length succeeded; and again locked the trunk. Being unable, however, to wipe up all the blood which deluged the bed and the chamber, he stabbed himself in a part where no danger could result, and returned in tranquility to his pillow, where he actually slept so long the next morning, that the chambermaid conceived it her duty to inform the gentlemen of the late hour; but obtaining no answer she peeped through the key hole; and seeing the floor covered with blood gave an instant alarm. The police officers attended, broke open the door and after a narrow search, discovered the horrible contents of the trunk. The Frenchman alledged, that what had happened was merely in his own defence, & shewed his wound as a demonstration of the intention of the deceased. He is, however, closely confined, but the friends of humanity, suspect that the monster will escape his merited punishment. The mangled body was taken to a surgeon's hall at Rotterdam, and exposed to public inspection for several days, in order to discover the unfortunate tradesman's name and family.

DUBLIN, April 21.

The political horizon seems lowering with an horrible aspect over the British Empire; and it is a general and received opinion, that in a very short time she will have to contend SOLELY with France, bereft of every Ally, and abandoned to her fate. Ireland alone, seems destined to fall with her, though the most abused and insulted among all her connections, Ireland, who unsubsidized, has lavishly poured fourth her best blood and treasure, seems now likely to be dragged in to the vortex of Britain's ruin—Ireland, whose masculine sons have so effectually contributed to snatch the laurel from a foreign brow, and plant it triumphantly on her head; whose hardy sailors have turned the scale of victory on the deep, and placed her, Neptune like, the sole arbiter on the briny element; receives in return from her generous step dame, insult, added to oppression; agonizing in apparently the last stage of her political existence, she scruples not to exercise her wonted influence in our councils to prevent the increasing prosperity, under every disability, of her best benefactor. In what situation does Britain at present stand which will entitle her to any chance of success in a single contest with a power that has baffled the united efforts of Europe, and made the vengeance with which they threatened her, rebound with redoubled vigour on their own heads? With a national debt of 380,000,000l. the bare interest of which costs her 15,000,000l. annually, added to the monstrous sum of 100,000,000l. since the commencement of the war, which has occasioned a permanent tax of 3,000,000 on the people: where will England find farther resources, or who does not foresee her inevitable ruin by a perseverance in the contest?

May 4.

Our last letters from London advise, that an order had been issued by the Admiralty, for an immediate levy of 5000 seamen, by impress or otherwise. This peremptory order is said to be the consequence of communications made by the last Corunna mail, that determinations hostile to Britain, had taken place in the cabinet of his Catholic Majesty.

They write from Alicant, that if the threatened war, between Russia and the Porte actually takes place, a fleet of 20 ships of the line will sail from Carthagena, to second the operations of the Turkish squadrons in the Black Sea.

Should the above dreadful event come to pass, which from the present prospect of affairs is highly probable, we must, of course, take part with our ally the Empress of Russia, a circumstance that must render a rupture with Spain inevitable.

When the historian, in future ages, shall record the transactions of the present time, he must certainly be at a loss to account why the great and mighty empire of Britain was so eager to form alliances with nations that so far from being of advantage, constantly drained her of her best blood, and of the treasures which the industry of her people acquired.

There was a report circulated last night of the French having taken possession of Genoa. We do not believe that any intelligence, of such an event having occurred, has been received; but that the French can and that they will make themselves masters of Genoa we have every reason to believe.

PARIS, April 30.

Mr. Pitt has at length communicated the point of funding the navy bills, with the holders. They are to have 109l. in a five per cent. fund, for the bills of the first four months, and 104l. for those of the second four months.

Mr. ALEXANDER LAMETH.

The public have heard that Mr. Alexander Lameth, after having been for 39 months a prisoner in the Prussian dominions, for 23 months of which he was in a subterraneous dungeon, was recommended by his physicians to take the waters of Bath, as a means of recovering his constitution from the shock it had sustained by this cruel confinement.

It was natural for a person who had sacrificed his popularity in France, to his desire of saving the king and the royal family, who had struggled only for a limited monarchy, and had been the determined enemy of all the horrors which have taken place, to find in England a warm and hospitable reception.

But no such thing; he received a letter from Mr. Carter, the private secretary of the Duke of Portland, to come to Burlington-house, and there he was informed that he must immediately quit the kingdom. Mr. Lameth represented the state of his health, and trusted that the humanity of the English Government, if not the hospitality, would procure for him a short stay in the only place of Europe where he could hope for the recovery of his health; and at any rate he expected that they would inform him of the motives why he was to be subjected to such an order. Mr. Carter told him that the Duke of Portland did not think it necessary to assign the motives of his conduct; and as to the representation of his health, he was instructed to say, that it was not judged proper that he should *sleep more than one night in London.*

Mr. Lameth then only desired that he might be permitted to embark for Altona on board a neutral vessel, as it was contrary to his principles to sail in any vessel *armed* against his country.—This was granted—and a king's messenger conducted him on Wednesday last to Gravesend, to put him on board a neutral vessel in the river.

Thus have ministers, at the very moment when they profess moderation as to French politics, when they no longer talk of restoring the *ancient regime,* and when they wish to give themselves credit for the love of peace, exposed the liberality of the country to reproach, by refusing a temporary asylum to a gentleman whose sufferings entitled him to our protection, and his character to our esteem. These are the only triumphs which our ministers obtain for the country! Mr. Lameth was ten days in London, eight of which he spent in his bed; and we understand that in all that time, he was visited but by two or three persons, his countrymen and friends.

We mention this fact, because in a government paper, the reason assigned for his dismission is, that he saw too much company. The fact is untrue—but they seem to think it necessary to their character to apologize for an harshness so pitiful and impolitic.

BALTIMORE, July 4.

By late arrivals to the southward we learn, that a drought has prevailed in the Island of Jamaica for six months past; some partial showers had fallen, but they did not afford moisture sufficient to revive the herbage, which was as effectually destroyed as if it had been burnt with fire; the sheep and cattle, in the neighbourhood of Kingston, were supported by grass brought at a great expence from the mountains; the crop of canes, owing to this circumstance to all appearance, would be very unproductive, Indian corn and other grain from the states were in great demand.

The yellow fever still continued to be fatal to foreigners at Jamaica, particularly Europeans; many officers lately arrived from England had been carried off by it; and the havock made by it among the crews of the ships equalled any thing of the kind that had been known before.

MIDDLETOWN, July 8.

A greater prospect than appeared last Week.

Mr. Enoch Tuells personally informs that he is but 34 years of age, and his wife but 29.

NEWPORT, June 28.

Extract of a letter from Capt. JAMES TAYLOR, *of this town, a prisoner at Algiers, dated April 6, 1796.*

"This will inform you that we are still in *Algiers,* and God only knows when we shall get out of it. We were informed when the peace was made, the money to pay for it was in *Lisbon*; since in *London*—not being to be got there—the Dey being out of patience, the 4th inst. ordered Messrs. DONALDSON and BARLOW, to leave this place on the ports being opened, which is expected hourly. I leave you to judge of what we have undergone in mind since, as we are certain should this fall through, we shall see liberty never again—but he exerting themselves they have got liberty for Mr. BARLOW to stay. Mr. DONALDSON goes to *Leghorn* to day—an American brig that came here from *Marseilles,* also sails to day for *Alicant,* with dispatches—they have three months given them to get the money here; if it is not here at that time, we are sold for life!"

SALEM, July 5.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

By Capt. Hunt, of the schr. Renwick, lately arrived at Philadelphia from Barbadoes there is a letter from Capt. Wyat St. Barbe, of the ship enterprize, belonging to Wiscasset, reciting that Capt. Wyat St. Barbe being on his passage home from Hamburg, bound to Surinam, fell in with the British transport ship Isabella, commanded by one Jackson, on Teneriffe, and bound to Barbadoes. The transport being then in great distress, with her ensign down, and both pumps constantly going, and being to leeward of Capt. St. Barbe. He immediately afforded all the assistance he could, and took the Isabella's crew on board the Enterprize, and carried them safe into Teneriffe, amounting to 300 sailors, soldiers, women & children. The transports being unable to proceed to sea was condemned at Teneriffe, in consequence of which Capt. St. Barbe was compeled to carry Captain Jackson and the whole of the transports to Barbadoes—where they have rewarded Capt. St. Barbe, by libelling his vessel, and were endeavouring to condemn her as being either French, Dutch, or American property.

The above is inserted at the earnest desire of Capt. St. Barbe, as a warning to his American brethren how they act towards British vessels in distress. We hope for the honour of humanity that some explanation may yet be given to this extraordinary transaction.

BOSTON, July 5.

INDEPENDENCE.

COMMEMORATIVE FETE.

The era of our political existence, never was observed with more sincere and general devotion, than in its 20th Anniversary. Hallowed by every description of Citizens, it would be difficult to believe any person, willing to prostrate our Sovereignty at the shrine of Foreign partiality.—It will hardly be now conceived, notwithstanding many untoward circumstances and unnatural romances, that any one really wishes again to colonize this Liberty-blessed, prosperous country.—Jealousy of our National and Individual Rights, is as essential to secure our general as our particular Freedom and Independence. We should neither suffer the frowns of *England* to shake our attachment to *France*: Nor the idle whispers, of French-dislike to our mere civility to *England* to make us for a moment wish we had previously consulted her opinions.—Both would be derogatory to our INDEPENDENCE. In our bargains, whether good or bad, we are principally benefited or injured—if we were benefited by foreign interference, it would be irreputable to our judgments and political knowledge; and if we were injured, it would be disgraceful and mortifying in the extreme. We should, it is true, always have a just regard to prior engagements, and give a preference to our friends; and in no instance has *America* disregarded either, except an exclusive and servile attachment, was the only proof of their obsequiance; and this would hardly be demanded by Friends; especially when not warranted by their own example. Besides if our Rulers have violated National Contracts; if they have been guilty of Injustice in our Foreign Relations, why is there not an official Correspondence and Explanation commenced by those who conceive themselves injured? Would the executive of a Nation submit their opinions and decisions on momentous affairs, to be borne to the world by the breath of obscure individuals only? Or would it, except of a Despotic Nature, commence offensive acts before requesting an explanation? These are stumbling blocks to the reports of the day, and lead us to discredit them in toto; and the universal hilarity, with which our Independence was celebrated, assures us, they can neither be founded in the wishes nor fears of the PEOPLE. They are idle fantacies.

The morn was ushered in by a discharge of cannon—the ringing of bells, &c. which were repeated, with short intervals through the day.

An oration was delivered at the Old Brick Meeting-House, by JOHN LATHROP, A. B.—And expectations predicated on his oft-proved genius and abilities, were ample realised.

The Oration was preceded by an elegant and pertinent Prayer by Dr. THATCHER.

From CAYENNE.

Capt. HOXEY, from *Cayenne,* informs of the arrival of new Officers for the Government of the Colony, from France, with three frigates and several cutters. A Dutch fleet of six 64's had been there from *Holland,* but had sailed for *Surinam.* They sailed from the Texel, with a much larger fleet for the *West-Indies,* but were separated in a gale of wind. Their orders were to rendezvous at *Cayenne*; but the whole squadron had not reached the place, when Capt. H. sailed.

From LISBON.

By Captain COLLINS, in 30 days, we have little News. No certain accounts of the Algerines being out were known there. A strong Portuguese squadron was cruizing in the mouth of the Streights.

July 8.—Orders have come on from the Executive of the United States, prohibiting the sale of prizes in our ports. This is the result of an investigation of the obligations of our Foreign Engagements.

FROM MARTINIQUE.

Captain Jenkins, from Martinique, informs, That the English made 3000 prisoners in the capture of St. Lucia. Since which event, they had proceeded against Mariegalante. They were also endeavouring to drive the French from Grenada and St. Vincents. A report was circulating just before Capt. J's. sailing, That 7 ships of the line, frigates, &c. had arrived at Guadaloupe, from France.

NORTHAMPTON, July 13.

MIDSUMMER.

The season is now the perfection of beauty. Of such a luxurious month as the present, Milton says,

"*Now the Blackbird singeth blythe,*
And the mower whets his sythe."

The ripened grass fall thick and heavy, before the industrious laborer in the meadow; and he now regrets that he murmured for a moment at the frequent showers of spring. *They* fill his *barns,* and the sun beams will vivify the corn, and fill his *garner.* Under the reign of Peace, he discerns in his pasture no rank and file, but those of the haycock, and hears the clash of no weapon, but the sounding sythe. Let him be grateful for his privileges; let him venerate the Bounteous Giver of corn and oil, let him venerate that government which *secures* him these blessings.

The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of the state of New-Hampshire on the 8th ult.

"*Resolved unanimously,* that the Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia respecting alterations in the Federal Constitution, (which were forwarded to the Governors of the several States for the consideration of the respective Legislatures) cannot be adopted by this State—that alterations should not be made in Constitutions unless some material defect is apparent—that the people are now happy beyond example under the present form of Federal Government, and therefore in their opinion it is inexpedient to make any alterations."

From Lexington, (Kentucky) May 3.

An Extract of a letter from an officer now at Fort Hamilton, to the Editor, dated April 18, says—

"We are making the utmost exertions to get forward the ordnance and supplies for the army, to take possession of the Western posts; six boats yesterday and five this day have proceeded to the head of the navigation, and seven more are expected to proceed to morrow."

In our last we mentioned, that a gentleman just from Nashville, had given information of a family supposed from the neighbourhood of Pittsburg being killed going up the Missisippi. Yesterday an express arrived at this place on his way from Fort Massack to Head Quarters who confirms the above report, and affirms they were killed by the Creek Indians, about the time mentioned in our former account.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription,
In a large Octavo Volume,
A COMPLETE
History of Connecticut,
From the time of the emigration of its first planters from England, in 1630, to 1712.

By BENJAMIN TRUMBULL, A. M.

CONDITIONS.

THE History will contain between five and six hundred pages, be printed on a good type and paper, be neatly bound and lettered. The price to subscribers will be *Two Dollars,* and to non subscribers *two and a Quarter.*

THOSE who subscribe for twelve, and will be answerable for their amount, shall receive one gratis; and the usual allowance shall be made to Stationers, Merchants and Booksellers.

THE writer has had free access to the public records and papers of the colony, and the history is well authenticated, by the records of Connecticut and New Haven, of the United Colonies and particular towns, as well as by authentic history, tracts and manuscripts.

THE collection of materials and the compilation of the history has been a work of great labour and considerable expence. Such a work has long been an object of general desire and expectation. The writer therefore flatters himself, that his friends and the friends of science in general, will give the subscription immediate encouragement.

THE history will be put to the press as soon as the subscription papers have had time for a general circulation; and it is requested that they may be returned by the last of August next, to Messrs. HUDSON and GOODWIN, at *Hartford,* the designed publishers of the work.

Hartford, (*Connecticut*) April 25, 1796.

*** *Subscriptions for the above work, are received by the Printer hereof, and Simeon Butler, at his Book Store Northampton.*

Stop Runaway!

25 Cents Reward!

ON the evening of the 5th inst. *John Black,* jun. apprentice to the subscriber at Amherst, house carpenter; made his escape from his master, and carried off sundry articles, to a considerable amount: He is about 18 years of age—dark hair—about 5 feet and 7 inches high—dark complexion—had with him a pea green coat, with a variety of other clothing.—Whoever will take him up and secure him, shall be entitled to the above reward.

ALL Persons are forbid harbouring said Runaway.

DAVID POMROY.

July, 1796.

The co-partnership of *Nehemiah May* and Co. being this day, by mutual agreement dissolved, they request all persons indebted to them, to make payment.

NEHEMIAH MAY.
JOHN TILLINGHARST.

Goshen, June 16, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the nineteenth inst. five sheep with halfpenny under side each ear and crop in the same; three do. with halpenny under side each ear; one do. with crop and slit in the right ear, halfpenny under side of the same. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

DAVID PORTER.

Williamsburgh, May 26, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, a dark bay Mare COLT, supposed to be one year old past.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH SMITH, 2d.

Hadley, July 13th, 1796.

Levi Shepherd,

HAS just imported from London, a quantity of Dye Stuffs, Painter's Colours, Drugs and Medicines, &c.

He has also received from Boston a large assortment of European and India GOODS, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Rum, Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Port and Malaga Wines, Potter, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 22, 1796.

Aaron Clap and Son,

HAVE just received a new supply of West-India and English

GOODS,

such as West-India and New England Rum, French Brandy, Cherry Rum, Cyder Brandy, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, &c. &c.

Also, a great Variety of Crockery, which they offer for sale as low as can be purchased in the county.

Southampton, June 20, 1796.

Simeon Butler,

HAS just received, in addition to his advertisement of the 13th ult. a large supply of

BOOKS,

which makes his assortment compleat and extensive——Public and Private Libraries may be supplied with Books, on the same terms as they can be at Boston or New-York.

Northampton, July 6, 1796.

ALL persons whose Accounts and Notes have been one year standing, are requested to call and settle the same by the first of August next, otherwise they must expect to settle with an Attorney.

WANTED, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to which good wages will be given.—Also, an Apprentice to said business. NATHAN STARKS.

Williamsburgh, July 6, 1796.