would prove an inconvenient day for transacting the business; in consequence of which the General agreed to postpone that affair, until the following Monday, when it appeared that the General's property had been sold, and Mr. Wetson had fled.

Mr. Sylvester, who tried the cause, summoned up the evidence; the cafe appeared to him to admit of very little doubt; but if any remained in the minds of the Jury, they were bound to give the unfortunate Gentleman the benefit of them, & of the very good character which he bore, until the unhappy transaction in question.

The Jury, after a few minutes consultation found the prisoner—*Guilty.*

Wetson then in a very genteel manner, addressed the Court, and entreated that he might be fostered to fay a few words. The learned Judge having complied with his request, he proceeded: "I am my Lord, at my appearance will eafily fhow, a very young man; I was much younger when I entered into bufinefs, and was entrufted with affairs of great confequence. I hope that my unfortunate fituation will prove an effectual example to young men, to deter them from indulging in the fatal vice of gaming, and fhall alfo be a warning to thofe of more advanced years, not to confide the management of their concerns to the care of men too young and unexperienced in the world. I have been ruined by too much precipitation in myfelf, and by too great want of attention in thofe who have had the fuperintendance of my conduct." The unfortunate young man then bowed, and retired.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

THE political *incendiaries* of the United States whole ratest at deftruction has been equally as great as double intereft to thofe who have lately fet fire to the city of *Charleftor*; are every day blowing the bellows of flander, in order to raife fufficient fmoke to obfcure the bright rays of THE PRESIDENT'S character.—On every occafion have they appeared; and the walls of the Senate, as well as that of the garret, have given birth to them:—But the head-quarters of theft *men of fire*, is at *Philadelphia*, eftablifhed there by a band of *infernals*, whofe turpitude is fufficient to damn a nation. Thefe have been admirably defcribed, and their motives well delineated by the writer of "*The Political Cenfor.*" Be pleafed then to let the people fee the *luciferafs* of the party, in the

CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE.

ON THE HALF AN HOUR'S ADJOURNMENT,
February 22d, 1796.

THIS was the birth day of Gen. WASHINGTON. The morning was remarkably fair; the firmament decked in its brighteft robes. May it ever be fo! Never, never may a cloud darken this auficious day!

The city was all alive; joy feemed to glitten in every face; the workman had thrown by his hammer and the houfewife her needle, to celebrate this feftival of valour, wifdom, and true patriotifm. I was going among hundreds of others, to fee the cannons of the ftate fired on this joyful occafion, when, paffing by the Houfe where the Repreferitatives of the people were then in feffion open, I thought I would juft ftep in, and fee what they were about. I entered, found the gallery quite empty, and was furprized not to find the houfe empty alfo. This furprize from gave way to indignation, as the reader will readily believe, when he hears what was paffing.

Mr. SMITH, (from South Carolina) moved, that the Houfe adjourn for *half an hour*, in order to give the Members an opportunity of congratulating THE PRESIDENT of the United States on the return of his birth day.

Strange to tell! this motion was oppofed. The ground of this oppofition was, that it was the duty of the Houfe firft to attend to the difcharge of the legiflative functions, before they attended to the paying of compliments. It was faid on the other hand, that it had been the practice, ever fince the eftablifhment of the general government, for the Houfe to make a fhort adjournment for the purpofe mentioned in the motion.

After fome converfation in this ftrain, Mr. GALLATIN (from *Georgia*,) left from *Weftjerland* (which) moved, that the words, "*half an hour*," be ftruck out.

This amendment was rejected. The motion was then put, and loft.

Ayes 38
Nays 50

Thus was it determined, by a majority of twelve, to withhold from THE PRESIDENT, a flight compliment, which he had been accuftomed to receive from the Houfe, from the firft year of its exiftence.

I was but too right in faying, that at the opening of the feffion, "he faw, even among thofe to whom he addreffed himfelf, numbers, who, to repay all his labours, and his anxious cares for their welfare, were ready to prefent him the cup of humiliation inftead of the bribe."

It was Mr. PARKER, the *blooming* and *accomplifhed* Mr. PARKER, the *learned* and *virtuous* Mr. PARKER, of the *free* ftate of *Virginia*, who is as punctual in the difcharge of his legiflative functions as his conftituents are in the difcharge of their debts: It was this celebrated gentleman, who opened the enemy, by a motion for not attending on THE PRESIDENT, with an anfwer to his fpeech to both Houfes. Mr. PARKER was, without doubt perfuaded of the truth of JOHNSON's maxim:

"Fate never wounds more deep the *gentleft heart*,
"Than when a *blockhead's infult* points the dart."

The excufe, "that it was the duty of the Houfe firft to attend to the difcharge of their Legiflative functions," was the moft miferable fubterfuge, that ever iffued from the lips of malevolence. *Half an hour* only was afked for.—Heavens! How many half hours have been idled away that were lefs ufeful? The Speaker fo well knew that he is *indifpofed*—Adjourn! Adjourn!—And this is repeated *day after day*.—What would have been eafier than to appoint a Speaker *pro tem.* if members were fo remifs in their difcharge of their Leg ilative functions?" Yet this was not done, nor, I believe propofed; though fome one of the fifty fatisfactions the members were certainly poffeft of. How differently in men for the fame object, under different circumftances! the Speaker's head at the adjourns the Houfe for whole days. But, *half an hour*, a poor thirty minutes, was too precious to be waited in a refpectful compliment to the beft man, perhaps, this day exifting in the world!

The gentleman from *Weftjerland* was, without doubt, afraid, that the motion would not be rejected altogether. He imagined the Houfe had not fo far got the better of decency, as to come to as unqualified determination not to wait on the Prefident, he therefore propofed to leave out the words, "*half an hour.*" If this amendment had paffed, the Houfe would have adjourned, not for *half an hour*, but for the whole day; but then it would have feemed that they did it for their own pleafure and recreation, and not for the purpofe of complimenting General WASHINGTON, the only thing that Mr. *Gallatin* feems to have been afraid of.

This propofed amendment is an excellent explanation of the ambiguous excufe, "that it was the duty of this Houfe firft to attend to the difcharge of their legiflative functions."—What! would their duty permit them to feparate for *the whole day*, and not permit them to feparate for *half an hour?* thefe gentlemen feem to count time as the Jews do their ufury, the fmalleft portion of which is valuable than the whole. Mr. GALLATIN 29 years to have feemed the fubterfuge. No matter how much time was fpent, or in what manner, fo that it was not for the expreft purpofe of waiting on THE PRESIDENT; fo that the infult was rendered accute.

What muft have been THE PRESIDENT's reflections, when he read the fketch of the debate! An intruding foreigner, a mere adventurer, who never fat his foot in the United States, until long after the revolution, comes here to arraign the conduct of Gen. WASHINGTON, to alienate the affections of the people from him, while he ftalks in the fanctuary of his government, and reaps the fruits of his virtues and his wifdom. Such a band of *incendiaries*, the moft fagacious of the United States, and infufes thirty minutes of refpect to the very man, to whofe lenity, to whofe *unnoffy* alone he owes, that he is now in a ftuation to infult him.

When I compare the determination of the Houfe of Reprefentatives of this day, with their conduct and that of the people, at the time of the Prefident's inftallation, I blufh for them.—His journey from his feat in *Virginia to New York*, was almoft one continued triumphal entry. As he approached the towns, he found the road decked with laurel and ftrewed with flowers. Sometimes he was hailed with the ringing of bells, at others with the ringing of bells, and every where with the acclamations of the multitude. Proceffions were formed to conduct him, the magiftrates, the military, men of all trades, companies of matrons and chairs of white robed virgins. It were vain to attempt an account of the feftivals, balls, galas, fireworks, illuminations, mottos, fonnets, and odes, in honour of the "Saviour of his Country." Merit (faid one of his panegyrifts on this occafion) merit muft be great indeed, when it can call forth fuch honours from a free and enlightened people. Honours due to a man, whofe life has been one feries of labours, which are up on a fcale that heaven never before affigned to mortal. *Future generations* will fay of him with the poet:

"So near perfection, that he ftood
"The boaft o'the bound'ry line
"Of finite from *infinite good*,
"Of human from divine."

Will "future generations" believe, that in lefs than feven years after this unbounded ftrain of panegyric was in vogue, the Reprefentatives of the people came to a formal determination, that *half an hour* was too much to be wafted in congratulating this fame man, on the return of his birth day!

When the Prefident firft accepted the honourable poft he now fills, what was the ftate of this country? Suffice it to fay, that it was fuch as excited fhame at home and contempt from abroad. His acceptance of the Prefidency infpired a kind of national joy; it was the preface of a profperity that was to heal the wounds of a long and tirefome ftate of diftreffs and confufion. The people clung to him as the anchor of their hope: and, when they knew that he was about to put his riches and profperity of the whole country far nuttfhip ped what could be hoped for by the moft fanguine? More has been accomplifhed in the fhort fpace of feven years, under the Federal Government than was accomplifhed in an age, under any other government in the world. If, then, the Prefident merited fuch high applaufe, at the time of his taking on him the adminiftration of this government, what does he merit now? Certainly he does not merit to be infulted. Certainly *thirty minutes* of adjournment would not have been too much for a man, who, a few years ago, "ftood upon the boundary line between human and divine goodnefs."

Do the gentlemen of the Houfe of Reprefentatives recollect, that not only our eyes but the eyes of the world are on them? What will other nations fay to us? What will Europeans, who look on General WASHINGTON as the firft of mankind, and who have heard and admired all our praifes beftowed on him, what will they think of us and our Reprefentatives, when they are told of this day's dinnerless decifion. We have often boafted that our Prefident was happier than any monarch upon earth, as reigning in the hearts of a free people. I hope this tone will ceafe, until we take effectual meafures to guard him againft future indignities. When a king is infulted, we fee all the warrior part of the ftate, fhip after fhip, and to the throne with affurances of their love and eftem, & pledging their lives and fortunes for his fecurity. Here a certain torpidity feems to pervade all this clafs of fociety; if their wifhes are kind and fincere they are ufelefs, as long as they do not break out into action.

But, it would be unjuft not to fay, that this decifion of the Houfe of Repreſentatives, was very far from being fanctioned by the voice of the people. That voice breathed fentiments very different from thofe of the oppofers of Mr. SITGREAVES motion for an adjournment; and of this the Houfe had a ftriking and humiliating proof.—For my part, the motion was no fooner loft than I quitted the gallery, boiling with indignation, and went to partake in the jollity of the day; but, the next morning, I had the fatisfaction of reading the following extracts from the debates, that took place in my abfence. "Mr. *Nicholas*," fays the reporter, "had been obferving with fome furprife, from the firing of cannon, beating of drums, ringing of bells, and huzzas, *in honor of the Prefident's birth-day*, it was impoffible to hear what he faid."

Nothing on earth was ever more apropos than this. How muft the oppofers of the motion have felt! Something like a king of *England*, when he heard the fhouts of his fubjects at the accefion of the bifhops, whofe diftgrace and ruin he had contemplated. If ever malice met its true reward it was at this moment. As if the people had faid: "you have aimed a blow at the reputation of our friend and father: you with to proftrate us, that he is no longer worthy of our love and veneration: then you muft not fuppofe that we will not refent the evil. You may continue your harangues; but we will drown your voices with our acclamations for the return of the happy day, that gave him to the world."

It is with triumphant fatisfaction I obferve, that the 22d of February was never fo honoured as this year. Every State, every town in the Union, feemed to vie with each other. The city of *Philadelphia*, ever diftinguifhed for its attachment to the Prefident, feemed truly fenfible of the treafure it poffeffed. The theatre, the circus, the ballrooms, even thofe of private parties, were decorated with emblems of his wife and heroic deeds. Every heart overflowed with gladnefs and gratitude. A few faltering breaths in Congrefs, were mourned amidft the joyous fcene; as the poifonous plants under the torrid zone are faid to flag and droop, while thofe of falubrious qualities raife their heads, flourifh and bloom.

Though I am not an admirer of *toafts*, I fhall clofe this article with one, drank at *Newark*, as it feems to expreft the general fentiment of the people of the United States, on this occafion. "The illuftrious WASHINGTON, our beloved Prefident, in whom are united the talents of a conftummate General, an honeft Patriot, and an enlightened Statefman. May the day of his nativity be mark ed in the calender of time, and conferated as a feftival worthy of the celebration of the laft? Ages! let his blackeft of darkeft fortune reft upon the accurfed hour, that gave exiftence to *his unprincipled calumniators.*"

KINGSTON, (*Jamaica*) May 28.

Accounts received from the Havanna, ftate that eight French privateers had aflembled there, for the purpofe of intercepting our homeward bound fleet: they were one boy of 18 guns, one floop of 8 guns, and a fmall veffel of 2 guns. An Engliih fhip from Africa, with 109 negroes, and mounting 32 guns, arrived at that place not long fince.

A large proportion of the ftuffes contraffed for in America, are arrived in St. Domingo. With the advantage of a body of cavalry, we may look forward with fuccefs to almoft every enterprize that is undertaken.

BALTIMORE, July 8.

A GREAT CURIOSITY.

THERE is a man at Mr. Kauffman's tavern, the fign of the Bear, in Gayftreet, who was born entirely *Black*, and remained fo about thirty-eight years, after which his natural color began to rub off, which has continued till he body has become as white and as fair as any white perfon, except fome fmall parts, which are changing very faft—his face retains more of its natural color than any other part; his wool alfo is changing; his hands, legs and arms, and in its place is growing ftraight hair, fimilar to that of a white man; the fight is really worthy the attention of the curious, and opens a wide field of amufement for the philofophical genius.

The following certificate was given by captain Jofeph Hall, of Bedford county, Virginia.

I DO hereby certify, that I have been well acquainted with Henry Mofe, who is the bearer hereof, upwards of thirty years, the whole of which time he has fupported an honeft character. In the late war he enlifted with me in the continental army as a foldier, and behaved himfelf as fuch very well, and from the firft of my acquaintance with him, while colour was to be put, he was of as dark a complexion as an African, and without any known caufe has changed to what he is at prefent. He was free born, and ferved his time with major John Brent, late of Charlotte county. Given under my hand, this fecond day of September, 1795.

JOSEPH HALL, *Bedford County.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

The brig Sufanna, Capt. Baird arrived here laft Saturday, in 53 days from Belfaft, a paffenger veffel. After a tedious paffage when the Sufanna had nearly made the land, it was the misfortune of thefe benighted wretches to be driven, by ftreſs of weather, to the Britifh frigate Thetis, in company with La Proſperine, but neither of thefe thought proper to inflict any further diftrefs on the unhappy people, they were informed of the conduct of Capt. Rainsford.

July 13.

Arrived the brig Molly, Capt. Gardner, 51 days from Bourdeaux.—She brings Paris papers to the 9th of May, but later accounts are received by the way of London and Boſton.—No markets for American produce at Bourdeaux; Flour and Pork at but 6 dollars per barrel, and Beef 8.

The weather was warmer laft Friday than it has been fince the 28th of June, 1778, the day of the memorable battle of Monmouth—by a Thermometer which has been obſerved in its perfect fituation for 40 years—the mercury was 93—and agreeable to an account kept by the owner, it has not been at that point fince the above period.

A toaft maker of Monmouth, (New-Jerſey) has given the Prefident of the United States a new title, viz. *The Prefident of the Repreſentatives of the people of the United States.*

NEW-YORK, July 16.

The ſubject of the yellow fever is too interefting to the citizens of the United States, and eſpecially to the commercial towns, to be paſſed over with ſlight reflections. It is probable that in addition to our exploure to it by infection from the Weſt-Indies and the Spaniſh coaſt, we are in danger hereafter of frequent returns of the diſeaſe in our populous towns; perhaps it will be a conſtant autonomal complaint.

Dr. Monſon, is of opinion that the yellow fever is rarely or never generated in the United States; one principal reaſon he aſſigns is that it has not been known in the *interior* of the United States. Webſter's collection of papers, page 382.

Now, in the firſt place, if this is a fact, it does not prove the point; for a mixture of *animal* and *vegetable* gas ſeems to be very influential to generating this fever in its moſt malignant ſtyle; at leaſt in our climate. The ſeveral ſeaſons in our country, about inaſtly grounds, ſeem rarely to riſe higher than the ordinary bilious remittent. This has been generally the caſe in the latitudes from 40 northward.

Yet Dr. Reynolds, Webſter's collector, 196, has related a caſe that ſeems to come upto the moſt violent kind acces of yellow fever. This happened in New Galway, in Montgomery county, more than 60 miles from the ocean. The diſeaſe was ſuppoſed to proceed from the putrifying body of a *horſe*, in a *marſh*—of courſe the two cauſes, animal and vegetable gas, concurred to produce it.

Dr. Cogſwell of Hartford, in Connecticut, has related to me an inſtance in that town in 1794, of ſome of their perſons in one family, who were ordered to furround their houſe with fires, and with decided ſymptoms of the yellow fever. On occurrence ſo extraordinary, I ſhall attend to it with ſome attention; at length the cauſe was diſcovered to be the offenſiveneſs of a maſs of putrid June cabbages in one corner of the cellar. See an account of this caſe in Dr. Bailey's publication.

It is aſſerted that the fever which proved ſo fatal to people in Ontario county the laſt ſeaſon, is in exiſtence by the ſame cauſes, at the mouths of the rivers in Ulſter and Orange counties, about the ſame ground; and in the vicinity of the Lake Skeneborough, the ſame fever was, beyond compariſon more mortal than in New-York. In conſequence, it carried off *one twentieth* of the inhabitants. Philadelphia it carried off *one thirteen*, in New-York, not more than *one in ſix* of the inhabitants.

If it be admitted that theſe putrid bilious fevers, which are ſo fatal in our country towns, are *of the ſame ſpecies* as the yellow fever which ravaged in our ſea ports, then the argument of Dr. Monſon fails to the ground. This ſeems to be the opinion of the faculty whole opinions I have conſulted on the ſubject.

But that the yellow fever, with all its malignancy, ſhould not often occur in the interior of our country, is not ſurprizing, even if it may be generated in this climate. The ſettlements in our country are thin—no populous towns—no accumulation of animal with vegetable ſubſtances to ſupply the delicious gaſes. Theſe ſeaſons of the diſeaſe are alone to be found in our ſea ports.

Nor is it at all ſurprizing that the apprehenſion of this diſeaſe ſhould be of recent date. Exceſt this was the fact it would be nothing uncommon. The ſame is true in the torrid zone.

Don Ulloa, that reputable Spaniſh writer is ſpeaking of the health officer and other public characters to prevent the immediate landing of the Irish Emigrants in this city. Their introduction at preſent might be attended with injurious conſequences to themſelves and the inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

Authentic intelligence from St Domingo.

CAPE, June 24.

Diſpatches tranſmitted by Quenet, a member of the Colonial Committee) from Santo Domingo, and arrived at the Cape on the 23d of June, announce the arrival of Richeri's ſquadron, compoſed of 9 ſhips of the line, 10 frigates, 4 ſloops of war, and 4 armed tranſports with troops on board, and five millions in ſpecie.

This ſquadron has, in its paſſage made 22 priZes, among which is an Engliſh frigate and ſloop of war.

The corps which marched under the orders of Rochambeau, Fegent and Toiſſaint was compoſed of 3000 troops of the line and 3000 Africans, intended againſt Cape Nichola Mole; they have already reduced themſelves maſters of Dondonville, where they ſurrounded a corps of about 300 Engliſh ſoldiers, and made them priſoners; they purſued forward, and attacked an advanced poſt near the Mole, ſupported by two pieces of artillery, which they took after having put to the ſword the troops that garriſoned the poſt.

It is generally believed that e're long Cape Nichola Mole and the whole portion of St. Domingo poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, will fall into the hands of the Republicans, for the enemy in thoſe quarters are completely at variance amongſt them ſelves.

Extract of a letter dated Charleſton, June 19.

We have had bleſſed times here—and waſt not that the diſcovery and apprehenſion of ſome plan ters who are ſtrongly ſuſpected of having ſet this city on fire, not only with too much ſucceſs on the late dreadful occaſion, but very frequently before and ſince; I would have it deſire to a place evidently devoted to deſtruction—but I am in hopes it a proper example is made of the firſt known to embody, that we will have ſome peace. The new papers, and probably ſome private letters, will have announced in Philadelphia e're this reaches you, the particulars of the fire on Monday laſt. *Freſh* alarms of a ſimilar nature, ſo often repeated on the next day or the day after, gave a general conſternation to the countenances of the citizens; yet, tho' it was to clear enough that in every inſtance it was *deſign*, there was a ſilence obſerved reſpecting it which I could not account for—people ſeemed afraid to enquire into it—ſome would whiſper their opinion that the negroes of the place were the authors—others that the French negroes were, and that they certainly intended to make a St. Domingo buſineſs of it.—However, the citizens being roufed into activity, by their continued danger, began to make diſcoveries, and found that in the late inſtances a piece of burning coal enclofed in greaſy paper and thrown into a loft where hay or other combuſtibles were, was the origin; began to look about for the authors—and ſome negroes taken up on ſuſpicion, confeſſing that they were employed to fet the City on fire gave a clew to the whole, and two men by the name of Fallon and one named Sinclaire are now in jail ſuppoſed to be the leaders of a gang whoſe intention in firing the place ſo often, was plunder. They appear to be clever in their line—they had taken their paſſage in a veſſel for New-York the day after the firſt and had a conſiderable quantity of goods—they had alſo a number of falſe keys, pick locks, &c. After being taken & lodged in jail two of them twice made their eſcape, and the laſt time were with much difficulty retaken.

LEXINGTON, July 20.

By a gentleman from Cincinnati we are informed, that Gen. Shaumburgh, and de camp to Gen. Wilkinſon, with two dragoons left Greenville about ten days ago for Detroit and were followed by a company of infantry, in order to take poſſeſſion of that poſt.

WALPOLE, July 12.

The fourth of July was not noticed at *Walpole*, and the neighbouring towns in this, or *Vermont* ſtate, by the pageantry of a proceſſion, or the turbulent mirth of a convivial feaſt. We cannot ſay that the day was celebrated either in the *French* or *Britiſh* ſtile, but *ſobrietſ* as my Lady GRACE ſays in the Play;

Let wild enthuſiaſts rufh in throngs,
And madly read the horrid air;
With boiſterous toaſts, and hiccup'd ſongs,
The honors of GENET declare.

Our decent Farmers, wiſer far,
Bleſs HIM, who gave thefe halcyon days,
And calm as WASHINGTON in war,
In *ſober ſilence paife his praiſe.*

SUICIDE.

On Saturday evening, the ſecond of July, at *Aſhford* in this vicinity, JOEL BAKER, a youth of eighteen, died; not in the courſe of nature, but by his own hand. Enamoured of a young woman in the vicinity, he addreſſed, and was rejected by her. Deſperate at the diſappointment of the wiſhes of a heart, unfortunately too ſuſceptible, he communicated to the object of his affection, and to a few of his companions, his intention to abridge a life, no longer gladſome. Their unbelief gave him an opportunity to execute the work of death. He loaded a muſket—and diſcharged it breaſtwards.

PORTLAND, July 28.

HORRID ROBBERY.

On the 7th or 8th inſt. as a Mr. Trotman of Boſton, was paſſing from Mr. Stacy's at Wiſcaſſet, where he had put up, to a Mr. Clarke's, where he was invited to dine, he was ſuddenly attacked by five men in diſguiſe, having their faces blacked, &c. One of the foot pads preſented a gun, and his breaſt, bade him ſtand. They then carried him a few rods from the road into the buſhes, and took from him all the money which he had about him, being upwards of 200 dollars, a Clver watch, and ſeveral other articles. After which they ſtripped him nearly naked, beating and menacing him in a ſhocking manner, cutting his ears, &c. They then propoſed murdering him, or at leaſt doing ſome violence to his body; but they forbore. For fear that the ſufferer knew three of the villains, ſo as to have been able to swear to them; though further particulars are not yet learnt.

BOSTON, July 15.

Extract of a letter from Paris, to the editor, dated April 28.

"I have this morning been to the Halle au Bled, which is the great wheat market of Paris, for the purpoſe of obtaining preciſe information of the ſtate of the markets for wheat and flour, and ſind large quantities on hand; the market open to any and all purchaſers—Firſt quality of wheat flour at 120, ſtarling for one hundred pounds French weight, or a hundred and eight pounds American and Canada flour at 100 to 110. This is ſolely taken, and it is the prevailing opinion it will be lower. Bread is from three to four ſous a pound. All this plenty proceeds from French flour, for not a cargo of American has been ſold in Havre for ſeveral weeks paſt, nor a barrel brought from thence to Paris—there appears no want of any kind of merchandize, conſequently money is the only thing in demand—that will not be long—large quantities that have been exported, and great ſums which are held from circulation by reaſon of the paper medium, it extremely ſcarce; but that evil is beginning to correct itſelf. The exchange is in favour of France againſt all parts of Europe ſo preſſed by the Engliſh, will fall into the hands of the Republicans, for the enemy in thoſe quarters are completely at variance amongſt them ſelves.

"APPOINTMENTS, BY AUTHORITY.

Jonathan Jackſon, Eſq. of Newburyport, to be Supervifor of the Maſſachuſetts Diſtrict, vice Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, deceaſed.

John Brooks, Eſq. of Medford, to be Inſpector of Survey, No. 2, vice Jona. Jackſon, Eſq. reſigned.

Samuel Bradford, Eſq. to be Marſhal for the Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, vice John Brooks, Eſq. appointed Inſpector.

SPRINGFIELD, July 12.

For ſeveral years paſt, ſundry of the inhabitants of this town, have ſuſtained material loſſes in young cattle, turned upon the Commons; they generally have been ſuppoſed to be ſtolen; and the moſt indefatigable pains have been made could not be diſcovered. Several weeks or few weeks, when were, and that they certainly intended to make a or ſeven head of his cattle, immediately commenced ſearch for them; they were eventually traced to *Afhby*, a town in the County of *Middleſex*, near 60 miles from this place; and the theft fixed upon DAVID DUN, of ſaid town. Several of the creatures were found in his yard; and conviction ſo ſtrong upon him, that he confeſſed the whole manner—he is now confined in the gaol at *North ampton. Bleed* has annually for three or four years, made his depredatory excurſions into this part of the ſtate; in the courſe of which time, he has ſtolen from this town, nearly 20 head of cattle and diſpoſed of moſt of them to the unſuſpecting inhabitants of the neighbouring towns. People would do well, to be wary in purchaſing young cattle of unknown and itinerant dealers.

NORTHAMPTON, July 17.

Some time ſince, Mr. JAMES HIDDEN, of *Providence*, had three horſe, together with 16 buſhes which were therein.

MARRIED]—Mr. SUPPLY CLAPP of this town, to Miſs MARY SMITH, of *Sutherland.*

At *Hatfield*, Mr. OTTOR PARTRIDGE, to Miſs HANNAH LYMAN—eldeſt daughter of the Rev. JONAH LYMAN.

—— At *Pittsfield*, Dr. THOMAS HOOKER, of *Rutland, (Vermont,)* to Miſs SALLY BACON, of *Pittsfield.*

DIED] at *Freetown*, of a mortification in his leg, the Hon. THOMAS DURFEE, Eſq. one of the Hon. Councillors of this State—the character is too well known to need a new ſupport eulogium.

For the firſt time in the hiſtory of England, the Colonels of the regiments under orders for India, have been obliged to take Exchequer Bills, to the amount of 56 1000. for the *ſubſiſtence* to be advanced to them previous to embarkation. This is the moſt unheard of inſtance of the diſtreſs of the country that ever was ſeen.

The Army Agents have alſo been obliged to take theſe Bills inſtead of money. It cannot be doubted but that the juſtice of the country will at low time the diſcount. It would be a *compound* ing with our creditors to give them a ſhip or parchment of 100l. which would only fell for 95l.

Lon. paper.

On the fate of the preſent campaign depend great and intereſting events. That the campaign will be ſanguinary and bloody may be predicted from the ſpirit of the combatants. The head of Emperor, ſeconded by the court of Great-Britain and by the Empreſs of Ruſſia ſtakes the dominion of Belgium and part of Germany on the iſſue of this ſummer's conteſt. The French on their part, have entered the preſent campaign, ſeem to have collected all the vigour of the year 1794, to bring the conteſt to a ſpeedy deciſion.—The unbridled ſtate of all the belligerent powers requires deciſion; for it is impoſſible for them to continue their exertions beyond the preſent ſeaſon. His mainly thunders at the proſpect of ſees of blood about to be ſhed, and philoſophy looks with hope and concern, at the approaching changes in the political aſpect of Europe.

The firſt bold and deciſive ſtroke of the French armies in Italy, has ſevered Sardinia from the confederacy. Sardinia ſeeks ſafety and independence in a humble ſubmiſſion to France, Genoa already feels the power of the French Republic—Venice, though at peace with France ſtill conciliates her favor to ſecure her independence, by breathing from her territories, the heir to the crown of France, and the other emigrants. Indeed what is to check the French armies, or prevent them from penetrating to Rome? Is it not probably that in a few weeks, the Holy Father of Catholic Church will be ſupplicating peace to the French Republic?

One or two great victories on the Rhine, Ehoſts at Germapee and Flenrus, will decide the fate of Belgium, and compel the emperor to abandon the war, with the loſs of his territories on the weſt of the Rhine. Withpect of Turkey affairs were circulated in England at the date of our laſt accounts. It is true that fortune may change and the French may be driven from Germany; but the ſpirit and reſolution with which the campaign is opened, and with which we know the French have orders to proſecute it, leave us little room to queſtion their ſucceſs in the interior.

In this cafe the Emperor will be glad to make peace, with the loſs of all his poſſeſſions on the weſt ſide of the Rhine; and Great Britain will be abandoned to her fate. Thus France will have enlarged her territories on the North-by-Belgium; and in the Caribbean Seas on the Rhine, and on the ſide of Italy, with Nice and Savoy, with the whole of Spain & Hiſpaniola in the Weſt Indies. At the ſame time, the hoft by her victories and ſtrength acquire the management of the courts of Spain, of Sardinia, of the republic of Holland, Genoa, and the Italian ſtates, together with no ſmall influence over the politics of the Turks, and of Denmark, Sweden and the Hanſe towns

Such dominion and influence in the hands of an ambitious prince, like Francis I. or Louis XIV. might prove a terrible ſcourge to the earth: In the hands of *generous republicans* we are told this power will not be abuſed. The French will compel the United States to talk and whip them well for making a treaty, without conſulting *their* Republic.

That the French would ultimately ſucceed in breaking down the coalition againſt their country, we have conſtantly believed and aſſerted with unabating confidence. In this they could only fail; for eternal juſtice, pride, honor, and every generous & ſelf protecting principle of the human heart were arranged on their ſide to inſpire them with ardor in the noble cauſe.

But, if we conſider not, they have overleaped the bounds of juſtice, policy, and honor, in propoſing the territories of Belgium as a part of their Republic. The juſtice of it is much queſtioned in France, and it may plant the ſeeds of future wars. It calls an odium on their character, among other nations, who charge them with want of ſincerity, when they declare they are fighting for their liberties and independence, and yet in fact, purſue the extenſion of their territories by conqueſt.

The proſpects of the ambitious Catherine are covered in miſery. It is ſaid the controverſy between her and the regent of Sweden is adjuſted; but that is not her firſt views with reſpect to the Porte, does not appear.

On the whole the ſummer is pregnant with important events and changes. One thing is now very clear, that the United States have nothing ſeriouſly to fear from any of the contending powers. The Britiſh privateers, and perhaps the French will ſtill make our trade, and ſome ſacrifices muſt be made by our merchants. But it cannot be the intereſt of any power to wage war with the American Republic. Great Britain has manifeſted her ſincere deſire to preſerve peace with us, by directing all the poſts to be farrendered to our troops in good faith. A principle cauſe of diſcontent is thereby removed.

Whatever ſide talents may breed about the reſentment of the French government againſt this country, for making a treaty with Great Britain, the fact is, that the French at preſent trouble themſelves very little about us. They are engaged in the greateſt buſineſs ever known in Europe; and it is of very little importance to them what connexions our government forms, provided their enemies obtain no additional force to proſecute their war againſt them. The letters and whiſpers about French reſentment come from our own Jacobins who *wiſh* and *exert* that reſentment, to terrify their *own fraternal*, and to make our government *ſubſervient* to their meaſures.

Foiled in all their paſt attempts to make our government violate our neutrality, and quarrel with Great Britain, and chagrined at their ceaſes, the oppoſers of our adminiſtration would ſummon and encourage the reſentment of the French to gratify their *own.*

Thanks to a firm Executive, and to the manly temper of the brave yeomanry of America, we ſhall remain united under our glorious Conſtitution. We ſhall invite no controverſy with any other nation—we will be governed by *mind*—we will be conquered by none.

From a late London Paper.

Old-Saſy Hodge illuſtrates the juſtneſs of his maxim, by contraſting German raſhing with Britiſh doing.—There, ſays he, is your King of Pruſſia, and your Duke of Brunſwick, who talked big and loud, before all Europe, of marching to Paris, days ago, and what another of theſe great talkers, d'ye ſee, is now ſhe'p more to it now he was then.—But here is your General O'Hara, and your Sir Sydney Smith, who never talked about the matter, and both theſe gallant commanders, d'ye ſee, have already marched to Paris!!!

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MEMORABLE events of Divine favour to any people ought to be kept in grateful remembrance by them, and their ſeed, (as the Jews did the days of Purim) as days of gladneſs and feaſting.—Such is the 4th of July, the anniverſary of American Independence, whereby we were freed from the tyranny of Great Britain, and took rank among the Nations, is of this ſort, and will, we hope, be gratefully and properly obſerved to the laſt poſterity.

I preſent with theſe ſentiments, a number of gentlemen convened at Belchertown, on that day, from that, and ſome of the neighbouring towns. The day was uſhered in with the firing of cannon. An elegant dinner being provided, a cannon fired as ſignal for dinner; after dinner fifteen Toaſts were drank, with a diſcharge of cannon after each toaſt.

1. *The Day*—May it be gratefully remembered by Americans to the end of time.

2. *The Congreſs of 1774 and 1776.*

3. *The Heroes who fought for America.*

4. *The United States*—May they ever be an aſylum for the perſecuted.

5. *The Firſt Magiſtrate of the United States, the father of his country, and friend of mankind, renowned in War and Peace*—May he long live and flourish in the chair of State.

6. *The Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts*—May wiſdom attend her Councils, and proſperity her undertakings.

7. *The Military of America*—May they be diſpoſed to guard her rights.

8. *Americans*—May they ever remain a band of brothers.

9. *The Civil Arm*—May it wax ſtronger in the cauſe of Liberty.

10. *The Rights of Man*—May they be fully known and univerſally enjoyed.

11. *The Nations of Europe*—May they be diſpoſed to treat America on terms of reciprocity with reſpect to commerce.

12. *A ſpeedy end to Tyranny and Anarchy.*

13. *Univerſal Peace.*

14. *Arts, Agriculture, Trade and Navigation.*

15. *Columbia's fair Daughters*—May Virtue add luſtre to their Beauty.

16. *Univerſal Philanthropy.*

After this ſome military manœuvres were performed; ſocial harmony and good order prevailed through the whole.

For Sale,

A LOT of LAND, lying in *Hawley*, containing ninety acres.—Enquire of
MOSES ROGERS.
Hawley, July 21, 1796.

LOST between Norwich & Aſhfield laſt March, an old Leather POCKET-BOOK, with two notes of hand thirty pounds each, ſigned by *Joſeph Shepard*, and one of three pounds ſigned by *Leonard Aldrich*, and ſundry receipts.—Whoever will return ſaid Pocket Book, ſhall have two dollars reward and neceſſary charges paid, by
JAMES ALDRICH.
Aſhfield, July 19, 1796.