ris, his writings there caused him to be arrested and he was shut up in the Citadel of Arras; but the amnesty of Brumaire last again restored him to liberty." Such Citizen, is the man who, when he was a servant, did not surely doubt, but that he should one day have displayed the part of a great conspirator, and that he should have offered to the Directory to treat with them, as "from one authority to another." Genius of liberty forbid that he should again be in a situation to prove the advantages of a third amnesty.

Health and Fraternity.

GAMON.

Courier L' Egalite.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

PATRIOTISM.

——"I love my country good HORATIO:
"And were it but a nest of vip'rous serpents,
"I'd draw my tongue forth, reeking from its root,
"Ere I would speak one word to her disgrace."

ANON.

MR. RUSSELL,

HAVING lately returned from *Europe*, and having travelled from the seat of the Federal Government to this town, I cannot but express my agreeable disappointment at the vast improvements, the flourishing commerce, prosperous towns, and happy country, I have beheld. I had been taught to believe by the perusal of some *American* papers at the *Coffee Houses*, in *London*, that the contrary of what I have experienced, was the actual situation of affairs; and I have frequently felt the most pointed chagrin, when I have beheld foreigners reading the articles, which have thus degraded our country, and which I now know to be false.

It will readily be admitted, that there are your grumbling philosophers, who are continually railing at the times, in every country—Who see every thing through the medium of their own peevish optics; and because they happen to be cursed with feelings which will not permit them to enjoy the comforts of life as they pass, are eternally endeavouring to make the rest of the world appear as wretched as themselves. But I have ever thought it was the attribute of *Patriotism*, to appreciate its own country, when truth and candour would permit it. How then can we account for the *calamitous tales* which our *pretended patriots* are continually publishing to the world, and which are all as false as hell? By no other rule, than that they are secret enemies, under the garb of friends!

In *India* the American character stands as high as that of any nation on earth.—All the papers are full of compliments on the wisdom, prudence, and magnanimity of our rulers. In *Europe*, I never heard a sentiment uttered which tended in the least to disparage *America*, except from those who brought certain *American* papers in proof of their insinuations; and whose object was to deter emigrations. The celebrated Dr. WINTERBOTHAM, in the preface of a work lately printed, speaking of *America*, says,—"the *United States of America*, as a rising empire, open a vast field for the contemplative philosopher and man of science, the adventurous merchant, the skilful manufacturer, the ingenious mechanic, and industrious labourer—while the sound policy and benign influence of its government seem to invite each from the different parts of the *old world*, to reap those advantages which a fertile soil and an increasing commerce must ever ensure; when unincumbered with impolitic shackles and heavy duties and imposts.

"The inhabitants of *Europe* have not been insensible of these circumstances, so favourable to the enjoyment of HAPPINESS and OPULENCE, if we may be allowed to form a judgment of their sentiments by the numbers which have emigrated, and which still continue to emigrate from its bosom—numbers which its present convulsed situation will certainly increase, and which must add to the riches and stability, as well as prove highly advantageous to the commerce and manufactures of the *American empire*."

If an Englishman would write thus, what ought not to be the resentments of an American public, when they see those who assume the name of Americans, endeavour to degrade their country in the eyes of all the world; and whose whole time seems devoted to the service of those who would wish to make that world believe, *America* to be as barren as a sand plain;—that its commerce was annihilated; that it contained no men either of genius or science; that the rich lorded it over the poor, that ingratitude was practised as it were the first of virtues;—that the government were the hirelings of a British Ministry; that that man whom the world considered as "the point of the Pyramid of Patriotism, Integrity and Public Virtue," was a traitor; that a JAY had been bribed by the kissing of a hand; and that his illustrious compeer the great ADAMS, was an advocate for hereditary Monarchy? What, I repeat, ought not to be the resentment of real Americans by conduct so base and degrading? The most marked detestation.

AN AMERICAN.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia.)* July 23.

MR. SMITH,

THE failure at the late treaty with the Creek Indians, in the accomplishment of the object of the state of *Georgia*, as yet remains unexplained to the public, except by a partial and anonymous publication at *Savannah*. The following letter on the subject, from the commissioners of the United States, written upon the spot, with apparent candour, and under the impression of official responsibility, explains the cause; and its publication therefore, cannot but be satisfactory to the citizens. With this view a copy from the original has been procured, and is committed to the press.

A CITIZEN.

Augusta, July 20, 1796.

SIR,

Having terminated our mission here, by concluding a treaty of peace and friendship with the Creek nation, we feel it a duty we owe to your Excellency, to make this communication to you; to inform you of the pacific disposition of the Creeks. They have, among other things, stipulated with us, to carry the treaty of *New York* completely into effect, and to aid in running the line, from the source of the main fork of the Oconee to the Currahee mountain; at such time and in such manner, as the President of the United States should direct. The expectations formed by your state relative to the purchase of certain lands guaranteed to the Indians, are frustrated. The Representative of the Creek nation came instructed by the whole nation, not to part with the lands. We were not apprized of this, until our negociation had been extended to all the objects connected immediately with our mission. We on being informed of it, thought it our duty, to examine whether any improper interference had been used, to produce this determination of the nation, and we are of opinion, after the necessary enquiry, that there was not any such interference, on the part of any of the citizens of the United States.

From the long, repeated and friendly conversation we have had with the chiefs, we have been able to draw from them some information, which we owe to our situations to give freely to you: It is, that it will require some time, and a considerable degree of prudence, to impress on the Indians, a confidence in the uprightness of the views of your government, and in the friendly and peaceable intentions of its citizens, who inhabit the frontiers; and until such confidence is established, we are of opinion, that all attempts to acquire land from them by fair and open purchase, will be ineffectual.

With our best wishes for the prosperity of the state of Georgia, We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

B. HAWKINS.
G. CLYMER.
A. PICKENS.

His Excellency JARED ERWIN,
Governor of the State of Georgia.

From an English paper—but true every where.

THE LOTTERY.

HAPPY would it be for a multitude of the middling class of society in this country, and particularly in this Metropolis, if this, which is drawing towards its conclusion, were the last. It is an insult to the common sense of mankind to call it an article of finance.

The money which is raised by it annually amounts to nothing, when compared to the evils it occasions.—It promotes idleness, leads to dishonesty, and, from thence to atrocious felony, and often suicide, of which there have lately happened several instances and that too, by persons, some of them in a decent course of trade. How can we expect it to be otherwise? The very nature of a Lottery is an imposition on the understandings of all those whose education has not led them to a consideration of the doctrine of chances. The ordinary adventurers in a Lottery are unable to estimate the difference in value between the sum advanced and the chance they purchase; and thus we often find, that, if a capital prize remains in the wheel at any considerable period, Tickets are of the price of 30l. 40l. often 60l. and 70l. when they are not intrinsically worth 11l. What a dreadful game to play, when a person gives away 20l. or 30l. and sometimes 50l. for leave to play for 10l. and yet men will wonder they are so unlucky!—It would be wonderful, indeed, if they were otherwise!

This is not all for the evils of what is called *insurance* are still greater than that which we have just hinted at. It is true this is prohibited, but that prohibition neither can nor has any good practical effect. The premium paid each day by the adventurer is between twenty and thirty per cent. on the whole sum insured for. Such an adventurer is pretty sure of wanting money before he can advance very far; then in hopes of having his own money back again he tries expedients. He proceeds to the pawnbrokers with his own or his creditor's goods. For the money he raises thus he pays 20 per cent. interest. This not only may, but enevitably must, end in the ruin of the whole mass of adventurers in the Lottery. This gives birth to all the dreadful acts of which we hear repeatedly at the Old Bailey, and other places for the administration of public justice.

Now let us consider the policy of such an article of public finance. It disables all adventurers in it from paying other taxes; for it makes them insolvent. It lessens the power even of those who do not adventure, in proportion as they are compelled to suffer from the imprudence of those who do. It not frequently occasions the ruin of the holder of the ticket which comes up a prize, together with most of his family and connections, by inducing them to despise those habits of industry and economy, which are the only honorable, sure and safe paths to wealth. A man of reflection cannot look at, without deploring the idleness which the drawing of the Lottery occasions; not a day of drawing passes in which the Guildhall of London is not crowded by those who ought to attend their labour, to support themselves and families. This of itself and independent of the desperation which gaming tends to would be enough to ruin the morals of a multitude of persons every year. A subject in a financial point of view, and without connecting it with the element of ethicks, deserving of more attention than the legislator has hitherto bestowed upon it. Besides, the state is deeply interested in the morals as well as the pecuniary condition of the different classes of the community.—Some of these observations were, some time ago pretty clear to Mr. Windham (for he said they were.) But should a Lottery now be made the subject of discussion in the house of commons, we should not wonder, at hearing him defend it, as he has done many other things which he formerly reprobated, for, upon all political subjects, his intellects seem to be inverted; but that should not be a reason for the public to alter their opinion upon points which concern them, nor for us to neglect our duty and omit calling their attention to their essential interests.

PARIS, June 7.

Letter of M. Barthelemy, ambassador of the French Republic to the Canton of Brasil, 10th of May, 1796.

Magnificent Lords,

The orders of the Executive Directory of the French republic, obliges me to recal the attention of your worthy state, to the circumstances & the motives which dispatched the declaration which I was directed to present to you on their part, on the 16th Germinal last, the answer that you, gentlemen, made thereto, has not answered their expectation.—Charged with the defence of the territory of the Republic, and with the care of its glory, it is the duty of the Executive Directory to anticipate events; it is their duty to invite you to take measures capable of securing your neutrality and to make it respected; they have asked you what those measures were. If the terms of their declaration were severe, it was because its object was important; because the schemes and designs of our enemies already more than once disconcerted, gave them a right to entertain disquietudes and suspicions; because positive information announced that they were disposed to renew them; because also at that moment it was necessary for them to be informed of the unequivocal sentiments of many of the Helvetic states, some of which had not feared to doubt the existance of the French Republic, by refusing voluntarily to pronounce upon the acceptance of the letters of credit of its embassador, and in postponing the period of their determinations by *extravagant and ridiculous delays.*

When a government so powerful as that of the French Republic is thus slighted, when that slight arises from the machinations of guilty fugitives, whose every step tends to exciting dissentions in the country against which they are in a permanent conspiracy, while at the same time, they are endeavouring to draw down in their fall those states who are so blind as to be misled by them;—when the Swiss Cantons, the ancient allies of France, dare to hold a conduct so *reprehensible*, it is so strange that the Executive Directory should for a moment arrest its good will and regard you with mistrust? There are other considerations upon which I do not think it necessary here to enlarge; they are no doubt painful and respect the security which the French Republic wish to find in the sentiments and affections of the government and people of neutral States. Such gentlemen are the views which have animated and still continue to animate the Executive Directory. I expect from you without delay, a frank and amicable explanation which will expel the doubts and restore to your State their sentiments of good will. They have given me their orders for my further government in case your answer does not fulfil that object. I pray God, &c.

Letter of the State of Brasil, to Monsieur Barthelemy, Ambassador of the French Republic, May 11, 1796.

We see with sincere pain from the letter of your Excellency, of 20th Floreal, that our sentiments appear to be misunderstood, and that we are in a situation to lose the good will of the Executive Directory of the French Republic. As soon as war was declared, we promised a neutrality; from that time it hath been constantly the object of our care, of our zeal, and of our solicitude, and many are the sacrifices which it hath cost us to maintain it amidst the dangers to which, at certain periods it hath been exposed.——Nothing can more deeply afflict us than to find the fidelity of our conduct and the purity of our intentions doubted, since both the one and the other forms the most solid basis of our honor, of our independence, and of our tranquillity; we beg your excellency to assure the government from which you hold your powers, that we will never depart from those principles which have been transmitted to us by our predecessors, and that is our highest ambition to commit the deposit unsullied, to those who shall succeed us; this is the first duty of our stations, and is the true means to secure to ourselves the true confidence and the gratitude of our fellow citizens.

It remains to add that since our letter of the 9th of April we have confined ourselves to the simple measures of maintaining our neutrality. Our uneasiness on this head having been communicated to the Imperial Minister, he wrote to us by order of the Emperor, that he certainly had not the least thought of doing or suffering the Emigrants to do any thing which should effect the neutrality of our territory.

We have prepared our signals and our alarm-guns, which on account of the armistice, and the winter season, were not in a state fit for service; by these means it is well known we can in a few days collect a very large force—We are training our militia, and are ready to march at the first signal. The contingents of the other Cantons, which are now with us, have express orders to double their vigilance on the posts which are entrusted to them. The representatives of the Helvetic body residing with us to take cognizance of the state of things, to act in the name of the whole confederation, and to give in our reasons to their constituents intelligence of any dangers which may threaten our countries, will let nothing pass which can secure the peace of our common country; we have ourselves written to our allies, reminding them of their treaties which unites us, and we have received from them so unanimous assurance that they are ready to fly to our assistance, and to defend our frontiers—We conclude with praying your excellency to transmit these details to the Directory, and to warn them above all things, against those exaggerated relations which from an excess of zeal to serve them may be transmitted to them.

FREDERICKSBURGH, July 27.

The following truly melancholy and distressing circumstance, was obligingly communicated to us by a friendly correspondent: About three years since, William Clift, a resident, of King George county, was unfortunately bit by a mad dog, as also several dogs, cattle, hogs, &c. which in a short time died; the unfortunate man never, until within a few days past, when he was seized with the first symptoms, which increased and affected him in a most distressing manner. A sight perhaps more horrible could not present itself to the human imagination, than to see him, with savage rapacity, unfeelingly dissever his own flesh like a canibal, and howl like the poor brute that stung him, until repeated convulsions terminated his existence. At different times in the interval since he was bit, until his last attack, he has shewn some signs of melancholy.

The above is a lamentable proof how long this horrid infection of canine madness will lay dormant in the human constitution, and at last break out & destroy the unhappy victim.

NEW-YORK, August 13.

It will be said perhaps that the billious fevers which have prevailed in the interior of our country, is not the same disease which has proved so fatal in Philadelphia and New-York.

But I have the opinions of the most eminent physicians in all parts of the country that the diseases are the same, differing in degree *only* and not in *kind*. If diseases have analogous symptoms, are seated in the same part of the body, and require similar treatment, it will be hard to prove them distinct diseases, because they differ in violence.

Is not, I would ask, the difference between the mild form of the small pox and the violent confluent form, as great as between a common remitting fever and the plague! I appeal to every experienced physician for the truth of other diseases. Sometimes the measles is a very light disease, as it was last winter in New York, after the malignant fever. At other times, it is very fatal, and baffles the healing art.

I have known the dysentary so mild as to effect hundreds without proving fatal in a single instance: and I have related in a former paper, an instance (which was in Coventry, in Connecticut) where every person, of 30 that were diseased, died of that disorder.

Nay to come to the yellow fever itself, if proof is wanting, this alone demonstrates that it appears in every grade of activity and malignity, from the unhappy victim who was seized one day and carried to the grave the next, to a protraction of fifteen days. I saw a man last month, in the 14th day of his illness, who had been affected with hemorrhage, who had a carbuncle on his groin, or glandular swelling, as large as half an orange, who then lay in the comatose state, and died in three days after, or the seventeenth of his illness.

A very respectable friend of mine in Philadelphia, who lived in Water street, in the very square where the fever of 1793 first appeared, and who remained through the whole sickness, informed me he knew an instance of a man in his neighbourhood, who died in 24 hours from his seizure, and immediately his flesh was so putrid, as to part from the bones, as his body was raised to be put in his coffin. No instance of the plague ever exceeded the rapidity of the disease in this instance. Yet most people who died of the disease, lived from five to seven days. Will men contend that these persons were affected with different diseases? Not at all.

But it will be objected that if, as I have said, epidemics depend on unknown causes, of which there are precautions against the yellow fever, so called, that is, the malignant form of bilious fever, is *not an epidemic*, in our climate. It is evident from facts, that billious fevers never prevail generally, without *local causes*. They may prevail more at one time than another, and the human body may be predisposed to billious complaints in one autumn, more than another; and it is evident this has been the fact in the United States for a number of years past. But in no instance has this disease assumed its worst forms, & become pestilential except *in towns and in the dirty streets in towns*. In this respect, the disease differs from *epidemics*, properly so called, as the measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, influenza, &c. Epidemics do not depend on local causes, or on season, for their propagation. The seasons may in a degree, vary their form, but they prevail in all seasons.

Not so with billious fevers. They are generated only in hot weather, and heat alone may predispose the human body to affections of the stomach, the seat of billious fever.

But heat alone, in our climate, does not produce the yellow fever; if it did, our farmers, who labor under a scorching sun, would be greatly exposed to it. There must be heat and water, acting on perishable substances, to generate the worst kind of this disease; and to render it pestilential, there must be multitudes of people crowded together, or great accumulation of filth in unclean places. It is demonstrated by the experience of all our towns, where this disease has prevailed, that it is *not infectious*, in the sense in which the small pox or measles are infectious. It does not communicate, otherwise than by gradually forming a pestilential atmosphere around the sick—Wherever the sick are well aired, in clean rooms and clothes they do not communicate the disease. Yet the number of the diseased may be so great in a room, or even in a narrow street, as to pollute the adjacent air & render it infectious.

But this is not the case with the small pox, measles and whooping cough; for they communicate almost with certainty, by a single breath of the air of the room where there is a single diseased person. This latter kind of contagion is denominated *specific*.

If the foregoing distinctions are well founded, the yellow fever, in its most fatal form, cannot be numbered among *epidemics*. It is generated by *local causes*, and when these causes are aided by a general predisposition affecting of the human body, the disease spreads as far as those causes extend. This region is, the low, flat, unventilated parts of cities. Beyond this region, the same predisposition influence may shew itself in similar complaints of a milder form, but wanting the specific occasional causes, those complaints may pass off, without general inconvenience.

John Williams, & Co.

HAVE for sale, at their store a few rods north of the Meeting House in Conway, a few boxes of Crown Window GLASS, genuine French Brandy, by the bbl. or less quantity, W. I. and N. E. Rum, Molasses, Souchong and Bohea Teas—low for cash.

Conway, August 22, 1796.

Lost, between Mr. Benjamin

Tappan's Store and the dwelling house of Major Lyman, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing a Bank Bill of the Bank of New London, Connecticut, for ten dollars, and a number of other papers, of no use but to the owner.——Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

HUMPHREY WILLARD.

August 19, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, some time in May, or the beginning of June last, four old SHEEP and three LAMBS, mark'd with a square crop on the left ear and a slit in the right ear.——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

AARON HALL.

Norwich, August 18, 1796.

ELECTIONEERING.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO the Free and Independent Electors in the first Western District.

Fellow Citizens,

AS I have a sympathizing benevolence for your welfare and happiness, I cannot refrain to inform you, that on Monday the fifth day of September next, you will be called upon, to give in your suffrages for a Representative to Congress, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, elected into the Senate of the United States.—After confining my own opinion upon this subject; I am confident that you will maturely consider the question before you, and not be influenced by dirty spirit—If such be the case, you will undoubtedly give in your Votes, for the Hon. THOMPSON J. SKINNER, Esq. who is a firm supporter of our Federal and State Constitutions—has been long experienced in *Publick* life,—and enjoys the confidence of his constituents.—General SKINNER is so well known in *Berkshire* for his superiour abilities, integrity and Patriotism, that he needs no recommendation from AN ELECTOR.

County of Berkshire, August 1796.

MR. BUTLER,

AS your paper is circulated in several of those towns which compose the first Western District, in which on the 5th of the next month there is to be a meeting for the purpose of choosing a Representative for Congress, in the place of the Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK elected a Senator; I beg leave to make a few observations to the electors, in order to place in a true point of light an attempt which has been made to give an improper bias to the voters in that quarter, by representing the Hon. Mr. SKINNER as a genuine federalist.—I believe sir, that the only candidates are THOMPSON JOSEPH SKINNER, Esquire, of Williamstown, and EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Esquire of Stockbridge. The federalism of the district is so well known, that the friends of the candidates are convinced that no person can obtain any support who is not believed to be a federalist. I have nothing to offer to extenuate the private merits of Mr. SKINNER—as a man he is truly amiable in private life, and in his dealings I believe a truly honest man—his talents in public life are also well known; I venture however to say, that it is no disparagement of them to affirm, that Mr. WILLIAMS is no way his inferior:—and certainly it is not a matter of dispute whether Mr. WILLIAMS is a fair, open, manly, determined federalist, or not—by which I mean, a man friendly to the constitution of the United States, and the government thereof, under the administration of General WASHINGTON, and those men, who have carried into effect the measures which have been adopted.—Mr. SKINNER's conduct as a public man is all that I have to meddle with—he was of the State Convention, and voted to adopt the constitution of the United States. But from the period of the commencement of the administration of the government, under it he has uniformly reprobated its measures. The funding the debt of the United States he condemned—the assumption of the State Debts he condemned and opposed—he approved the conduct of MADISON in what was called the MADISONIAN resolutions—he condemned the President's conduct with regard to the Proclamation of the neutrality of the United States, and charged him with being hostile to the French and as under the influence of men whom he called the British faction——he has been uniformly in the politics of Mr. VARNUM, Col. WILLIAM LYMAN, Dr. JARVIS, and the Hon. JOHN BACON, Esq.—he has been considered by them and by every body opposed to their measures as in the same political pursuits with them—he is a selectman of the town of Williamstown, he received the communication from the committee of the town of Boston last spring respecting the Treaty on the Sunday evening, and yet had the address to keep off the town meeting upon the subject, until Wednesday of the week after—when the meeting was held he wished to have no vote taken, as Congress had then made the appropriations—when he could not prevent a vote, he came forward, and declared, that he thought Mr. Jay had been sent to England, by the influence of a British faction, in this County—that he might undoubtedly have obtained a better Treaty,—that the treaty was calculated to injure the interest of the French who generously fought by our sides to secure our independence,—that it was calculated to promote the interest of Great Britain, and that it ought not to have been ratified. But since the President and Senate had ratified it under all the circumstances of the case, and the evils which might be expected to result from its not being carried into effect, he was glad that the house of Representatives had made the appropriations to carry it into operation.

It by its fruit a tree is to be known, can there be any possibility of a doubt as to the Anti federalism of Mr. SKINNER?—I have spent weeks in his company for years past, and I declare that his conversation has been uniformly and systematically in opposition to the arrangements of the Federal Government. I heard him last winter reprobate & condemn the President's treatment of Mr Randolph, respecting the intercepted letter of Fauchet. He said the conduct of the President was improper, and more in the stile of the General of an army than that of a President. Where is the man in Congress or out, who has said a more unhandsome, not to say *impudent*, thing of the treaty, than what he uttered in the Williamstown town-meeting? and yet, all this notwithstanding, there are gentlemen in the county of Berkshire, who will endeavour to palm this man upon the people in the mountain towns, as a Federalist.—I pretend not to know their motives, I hope it is not, that *they* may be thought of, to succeed him in the Senate of this State. If we are to elect Mr. SKINNER because we like him *personally*, let us say so. If he has given such bare faced proofs of the crookedness of his politics, is it safe to elect such a man, at a period when every thing may be at hazard, and to go to an assembly where many of our most important measures have been carried by majorities of one, two, three and four votes. His friends say, "elect him and I will *presume to pawn my* honour that he will *positively* vote for Federal measures."—But what if he is elected and does not vote thus, will this pledge of honor save us from ruin, and compensate for the miseries of anarchy? Where should we have been, had a single vote in the committee of the whole, in Congress, been wanting? In the House the vote stood 48 and 51—then two votes only taken from one side and added to the other, would have lost the question on the Treaty. Surely then, at a time when the parties in Congress are so nearly matched, it cannot be a matter of prudence to elect a gentleman, however amiable his manners in private life, who has given such decisive evidence of his opposition to the measures of the government.

AN INHABITANT OF BERKSHIRE.

P. S. AS I can pledge myself for the truth of the facts above stated, you are at liberty to inform any one who may make the inquiry, who is the author of this Communication.

MR. BUTLER,

SEVERAL towns in this county are annexed to the county of Berkshire for the purpose of chusing a Federal Representative. And the first Monday in September next, is appointed to make choice of a person to succeed Mr. Sedgwick, who has been chosen a Federal Senator. Now, sir, it is currently reported, that Mr. EPHRAIM WILLIAMS of Stockbridge, is the most prominent character to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. Sedgwick to the Senate. And as Mr. WILLIAMS has been frequently called *Bob*, by his familiar acquaintance, many persons are apprehensive that he may be voted for under an idea, that his Christian name is *Robert*. To prevent any mistake of this kind, you are requested to let your readers in the Western District know, that *Ephraim*, (and not *Bob* or *Robert*,) is his real Christian name—and, therefore, those who wish to support his election, will vote for EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.

Yours, A. B.

LONDON, June 15.

Extract of a letter from Italy, May 10.

"The French army, which is still penetrating further into Italy, under the orders of General Buonaparte, is said to amount to 100,000 men; and the army of the Alps, commanded by Gen. Kellerman, which is on its march to form a junction with the former, is said to consist of 35,000 men.

"The Austrian army, under the orders of General Beaulieu, is retreating towards Tirol, where the necessary preparations are making to supply the Imperial troops with provisions.

"At Loretto, the celebrated resort of pilgrims in the Pope's dominions, the treasures of the Church of the Holy Virgin are already packed up, and are to be removed by sea."

PARIS, June 14.

Letters from Spain state, that Richery's squadron has sailed from Cadiz, in company with a Spanish fleet, commanded by Don Solano.

Another victory on the Rhine is announced by the following extract of a letter from the General of division Kleber, commanding the French army on the right banks of the Rhine, to Gen. Jourdan, commander in chief of the French troops on the Rhine:

Head Quarters at Hachenburgh.

"On the 14th inst. I informed you of the manner in which we forced the enemy to abandon the position of Ukerath; they afterwards took post behind the Viedbach, a position as formidable as the former, and where the Prince of Wirtemberg had been reinforced by fresh troops.

"Obliged to allow the troops one day's rest, & the convoys of provisions time to arrive, I ordered the van-guard of General Lefebre's corps on the 16th, at four o'clock in the morning to direct its march to Altenkirchen, and supported by the 2d division, commanded by Gen. Caland, to attack and dislodge the enemy.

"General Lefebre forced all the enemy's advanced posts, and having reached the heights of Altenkirchen, a brisk cannonade began, which was kept up on both sides with much spirit. Gen. Lefebre, who was intimately acquainted with the position of the enemy (having occupied it himself in the course of the last campaign) divided his corps into three columns, two of which he ordered to turn the enemy's flanks, and the third to attack them in front. His orders were attended with as much punctuality as valor, and the enemy completely routed.—We have made 3000 prisoners, among whom are three battalions of the regiments of Jordis, together with their colonel and all their other officers. We have also taken four stands of colours, twelve pieces of cannon, four ammunition carts, and a part of the field equipage of the enemy.

"I am as yet unable to state the enemy's loss in killed and wounded, but that on our side is by no means considerable. To morrow I shall continue my march, and hope to acquaint you with new successes.

"We have found at Hachenburgh 12,000 rations of bread, besides a considerable quantity of forage and flour, and captured the magazine of Diesdorf, consisting of 620 sacks of oats and 40,000 rations of forage.

"General Barrand, whom I ordered at the head of two battalions of foot and one squadron of horse to march to Wilbach by Ling, has acquainted me, that notwithstanding the obstinate resistance made by the enemy, he has forced all the defiles he had to pass, and reached his place of destination."

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Cessation of Hostilities on the Rhine.

There is a letter in town (we speak positively) dated Bourdeaux late in June and from a person of respectability which says that an extraordinary courier had just arrived there with intelligence of a cessation of hostilities on the Rhine. The letter further states, as the news brought by that courier, that the Austrians had been repeatedly beaten, had lost much ground, and had given up several posts with little more than the semblance of resistance; that finally the truce was agreed to and the Austrians had given up Mentz as a pledge of their sincere desire for peace. The respectability of our channel of information, and the situation of affairs on the Rhine at the date of our last printed accounts makes us place credit in this news.

From the Gazette of the United States.

We hear that a vessel is arrived at Baltimore, from London, and has brought papers to June 28, containing accounts of a cessation of hostilities between France and Austria; and that Manheim and some other strong posts were delivered up by the latter as pledges, till a peace shall be concluded.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, via Baltimore.

Extraordinary couriers inform us this moment, that the preliminaries of peace with the emperor are signed. He has given up the fortress of Mayence as a pledge of his sincerity and readiness to accede to the conditions that France shall please to dictate to him. Indeed this is in no manner surprising, because his troops refused to fight and chose rather to surrender prisoners of war, as has been the case in several late engagements on the Rhine, where we have gained the most signal victories and made a number of prisoners.

NEW-YORK, August 16.

From the Log book of the ship Atalanta, Captain Holbrook, arrived here on Sunday, 85 days from Liverpool.

August 5.—Saw a vessel having a signal of distress—bore away for her. We hoisted out our yawl, and went on board—she proved to be the Hebe, of Baltimore, that sailed from Amsterdam May 7, under the command of St. John Farmer, with 230 passengers, bound to Baltimore.

When they had been a few weeks at sea a number of them were attacked with a contagious distemper, of which the Captain died in a few days. At the time we boarded her, there were 7 dead, the first and second mate, and many of the passengers confined to their births, and only three hands left capable of working the vessel; they had then lost by this sickness upwards of 100 persons and every thing exhibited the utmost distress.—Captain H. put a man on board, to assist in taking her into the most convenient port, and supplied them with some stores, which they were much in need of.

DANBURY, (CONN.) August 8.

Capt. Betts and crew, of Wilton, directly from the West Indies, inform that after a severe thunderstorm at sea, they heard the cry of human voices, in the utmost distress; they took to their boat, and soon found two men almost drowned: these informed that there were three more somewhere in the same distressed situation, without a plank on board to help themselves with. They continued to search, 'till they found them all, and carried them safe aboard. One of these five men was a captain, who said his vessel was struck with lightning, and sunk immediately. They all belonged to Baltimore.

BOSTON, August 17.

BENJAMIN HICHBORN, Esq. of this town, who has resided some years in *France*, arrived from that Republic since our last.—He left *France* the 17th June, and was on his passage captured by *La Raison*, British frigate, Capt. BERESFORD; the vessel he was in was ordered for *Halifax*, and Mr. H. was taken on board the frigate, where he remained four days, and then took passage in the *Hynde*, Capt. HODGES, from *Calcutta*, for *Salem*; where he arrived on *Sunday*. Mr. H. speaks in very handsome terms of the polite and gentlemanlike conduct of Capt BERESFORD, when on board *La Raison*.

The political news by Mr. H. is but a few days later than before received. Peace between *Austria* and *France* was expected, notwithstanding the actions on the *Rhine*: which were but partial; and by no means involved any serious consequences. The development of the conspiracy of DROUET, &c. was not completed.

The American Ambassador at *Paris* is respected and esteemed; and the French government have the same idea of the prerogatives of an independent nation, that we have.—They know they have a right to form any national compacts they please, without consulting us; and they know the United States have an equal right. They appear to wish for peace, and to cultivate the friendship of all nations.

FROM RUSSIA—LATEST.

Yesterday Capt. SMITH arrived here from *St. Petersburg* in 74 days.—He informs, that in *Denmark* vigorous preparations were making for war. That united *Danish* and *Swedish* fleets lay in Copenhagen road, completely victualled and manned—and that in *Norway*, two French privateers had taken and carried into *Christiansand*, fourteen British ships richly laden from the Baltick.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in St. Petersburgh, to his correspondent dated 28th May, 1796.

"The division of *Poland* is not yet amicably settled, and from the vigorous preparations for war we fear the consequences—the *Swedes* and *Danes* are also arming—but all is secret in this country.

"The small crops the last year owing to a severe drought, and the increasing demand for our products, has advanced the price much beyond any former period:—Indeed very little hemp or Iron can now be had, at any price.—The British government have contracted for ten thousand tons of clean hemp, to be delivered at this city in June; other contracts are made for *Spain and Portugal*.

"Several ships of your country, are taken up for the southern ports in *Europe*: others (if fast sailors) would now meet with advantageous freights.

"The ice closing our river until the 15th May, will prevent your ships being dispatched with their usual expedition; and it is now impossible to know what price will be demanded for hemp, as the before mentioned contractors are not yet supplied, and orders for purchasing increasing daily."

NORTHAMPTON, August 24.

On Thursday last, as Mr. AMASA COOK of *Westhampton*, was driving a loaded cart, he accidentally fell forward of one of the wheels, which passed over his body and killed him instantaneously.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated June 14, 1796.

"Sad work with the Prince of Wales and the Princess, through that wicked woman, Lady Jersey, who has been the means of parting them—they have not lived together these some months; great stir—The Princess becomes, in the eyes of the populace, very popular—and the Prince becomes altogether hated. Lord Thurlow endeavored to reconcile matters, but he was forbid Carleton house.—Mr. Pitt was asked, but I think gave a very just answer,—"that he had trouble enough between Father and Son, without meddling between Man and Wife.""

DIED] At *Pittsfield*, last week, Mr. FRANCIS SACKET, aged 75 years.

Otis and Fobes,

HAVE just received and have for sale, a general assortment of West India, and English

GOODS,

which they offer to their customers, or any who would wish to purchase on the best terms, for pay in hand, or three months credit.

N. B. All persons whose accounts are payable according to contract, are called upon this time for a settlement; and unless payment be made by the first of October next, their accounts will be left with an attorney indiscriminately.

Cummington, August 20, 1796.

Nathan Storrs,

HAS just received an additional supply of English and French WATCHES, likewise Watch Furniture, Beads by the dozen or single, Garnet Rings, &c. together with those he had on hand before, makes a very handsome assortment.

Northampton, August 23, 1796.

Just Published, price 2s.

American Cookery,

Or the Art of Dressing

VIANDS, FISH, POULTRY & VEGETABLES,

AND the best modes of making PASTES, PUFFS, PIES, TARTS, PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS AND PRESERVES; and all kinds of CAKES, from the imperial *Plumb* to *Plain* CAKE. Adapted to this country and all grades of life.

BY AMELIA SIMMONS,
AN AMERICAN ORPHAN.

☞ *A few copies of the above work may be had at the Book Store of Simeon Butler.*

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that he intends preferring a petition to the Legislature of the state of Vermont, at their session at Rutland in said state, in October next, that an act of insolvency may be granted him.

THOMAS WOODBURY.

Townshend, August 1, 1796. 6 w.

The subscribers being appointed

Executors to the last Will and Testament of *Elisha Porter*, Esq. late of Hadley, deceased, and having accepted that trust, hereby request all persons having demands against said estate, to exhibit them for settlement immediately. And they must insist on payment from those indebted to said estate, without delay.

The respective attornies in the county, and all others who suppose they have demands against said estate by means of the deficiencies or neglects of Deputy Sheriffs are desired to make it known to us, as soon as may be.

SAMUEL PORTER,
CHARLES PHELPS.

Hadley, August 23, 1796.

LOST, a few days since, a

Timber CHAIN, almost new.——Whoever has found it, and will return it to the subscriber, shall be rewarded.

GAIUS BURT.

Northampton, August 23, 1796.

The subscribers being appointed

Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Ebenezer Clark*, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent, and eight months from the 21 of August, being allowed for the creditors to exhibit and support their claims, do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business, at the house of Mr. Peter Clark, in Conway, on the first Tuesdays of January and February next, from one to six o'clock. P. M. on each of said days.

MALACHI MAYNARD,
OLIVER ROOT. } *Commissioners.*

Conway, August 20, 1796.

The subscribers being appointed

Commissioners, by the Hon Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors, to the estate of *Abner Packard*, late of Conway, deceased, represented insolvent, six months from the 20th of August, being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims, do hereby give notice that we shall attend said business, at the house of Mr. Peter Clark, in Conway, on the first Mondays of November and January next, from one to six o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

LEMUEL BANISTER,
OLIVER ROOT. } *Commissioners.*

Conway, August 20 1796

PRODUCE IS PLENTY!
A GOOD TIME TO PAY DEBTS!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Book or Note, are requested to make speedy settlement and payment, without further notice.

BENJAMIN DICKINSON.

Whately, August 9, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of

the subscriber, about the last of June, seven SHEEP, 2 lambs, 4 ewes and one weather, all having an artificial mark or marks.——The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LEVI KNOX.

Blanford, August 9, 1796.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber on the night of the 19th of July, in Schaghticoke, Albany county, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old this spring natural trotter branded on the buttock with the letters D. D. and has a white star in her forehead. Whoever will take up said Mare, and secure the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and give information to *Daniel Diver* of Blanford, or the subscriber, shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and for the Mare only, Ten Dollars with all reasonable charges.

ANDREW DIVER.

August 2.