ral execution of the mandate of the Executive Directory, on the subject of the disarming the inhabitants.

(Signed) "L. HOCHE."

PARIS, June 1.

ORATION

Delivered by Citizen Carnot, President of the Executive Directory, at the Festival of Gratitude and Victory, celebrated at the Camp de Mars on the 29th May.

It is at the moment when nature is renovated, when the earth adorned with flowers and dressed in green promises new harvests; when all beings proclaim in their own language, the beneficient intelligence which renovates the Universe, that the French People affemble, on this great festival to render a dishinguished homage to thofe talents and virtues, friends of the country and humanity. What day can better unite all hearts! What citizen, what man can be a ftranger to the ftfluence of gratitude! We exill only through an unjuster rapied courfe of beneficience, and our life is but a continual exchange of fervices. As fooa as born our eyes fixed on the heavens, appear already to acknowledge a primary benefaction.—Weak without fupport, the love of our parents watches over our infancy, and provides for wants continually renewed. They directed our firft ftepsr their patient folicitude affifts in developing our organs; we receive from them our firft ideas of what we are ourfelves and of furrounding objects. Addifitional care models our hearts to affection, our minds to knowledge, and our bodies to ufeful labor. Ever to fcr our happinefs, that the wife have reflected on the duties of man; that the learned have dived into the fecrets of nature; that the magiftrate watches, and that the legiflator prepares, in deliberation, protecting laws.

Soon we are enabled to be ufeful.—Good children, we fhew affiftance over the age of our parents and their trembling voice bleffes us in their laft moments. Become parents in our turn we prepare, in the education of our children, the felicity of our declining years, and we thus continue in a new generation the chain of benevolence and gratitude. Senfibility is not reftricted within the family circle; the indigent is fatisfied for under the thatch; fortunes and confolations are lavifhed, and at firft paid for the good action by the pleafure of having performed it, a double reward is received from the gratitude of the object. Benevolence; how happy are thy votaries, and how much to be pitied, the foul that knows them not!

He who is a good fon and a good father is a good citizen.—He lives his country, renders affiduftity the tribute of his fervices; he delight in returning to his brethren the protection he has received from them; either magiftrate or warrior, manufacturer or farmer—in the temple of the arts, in the fenate, in the fields of glory, or workfhops of induftry, he fhews himfelf ambitious of contributing towards the profperity of his country, and to deferve their and his gratitude. For thefe is a rational gratitude for individuals.—At this moment a great people are all affembled to expreffi their gratitude to the virtuous citizens who have deferved it. How agreeable is the task! How we delight in paying you that homage, you to whom the country owes its fafety, its glory and the foundation of its profperity!

You, to whom France owes its political regeneration, courageous philofophers, whofe writings have planted the feeds of the revolution, corroded the letters of flavery, and blunted by degrees the raving of fanaticifm;

You citizens, whofe dauntlefs courage effected this happy revolution, and faved the Republic, and compelled thefe feven years against crimes and ambition, royalifm and anarchy.

You all, in a word, who labour to render France happy and flourifhing, who render it illuftrious by your talents and enrich it by your difcoveries

Receive the folemn teftimony of national gratitude.

Receive the teftimony particularly, Republican armies, you, whofe glory and fucceffes are frefh in the recollection of all. It is you who have defended us against ten combined kings—who have driven them from our territory, have transferred to their dominions the fcourge of war; you have not only conquered mofes, but have conquered the difficulties known in your way by nature; you have triumphed over fatigue, hunger, and winter. What a fpectacle for the people—what a dreadful lefion to the enemies of liberty! A new born republic arms its children to defend its independence; nothing can reftrain the fir impetuofity; traverfing rivers, carrying entrenchments, climbing rocks, and fcaling fkies in thofe regions, they pufh back our limits to thofe barriers that nature intended for us, and pufhing over the remains of thofe armies, transformed an oppreffed and hoftile nation into a free and allied people; there then fly to exterminate the borders of traitors and villains fubfidized by England, pufh their chiefs, and reftore to their dominions the fcourge of war; there fcrmounting the Pyrenees, and precipitating themfelves from their fummits, overthrowing whatever oppofes their progrefs, and checked only by an honorable peace—there afcending the Alps and Appennines they fly across the Po and Adda. The ardor of the foldier is feconded by the prudence and wifdom of the chiefs; they join with fcience, and execute with energy; now diffplaying their forces with calmnefs, then courting danger at the head of their brethren in arms. On! that I could here difplay the immenfe and glorious picture of their victories! that I could name your moft intrepid defenders! What a crowd of fublime images and beloved names prefent themfelves!—I hear the acclamations of ages, pofterity will not believe the multitude of your triumphs; but to us hiftory loufes all its improbabilities.

But do we not fee, even on this fpot, a portion of thofe brave defenders? Victory over the exterior enemies of the ftate, they have come to refcue our internal enemies; and prefiere at home the Republic which they have conquered abroad. Do we alfo fee thofe venerable warriors who have grown grey in the fervice, thofe whom honorable wounds have obliged to feek premature repofe and whofe afylum is in fight?—[The Hotel of Invalids, which is here the Camp de Mars] with what pleafure our eyes reft on this interefting reunion—With what a pleafable emotions we contemplate thofe viftorious bands!

Heroes who have perifhed for liberty, why doftes there remain to us nothing but a recollection of your fervices? You will, however, live forever in our hearts—your children will be dear to us; the Republic will repay to them the debts they owe to you, and we difcharge here the firft, by proclaiming your glory and our gratitude.

Republican armies, reprefented here, by warriors from your ranks; invincible phalanxes, whofe trophies I obferve on all fides, whofe frefh fucceffes I forefee, come forward and receive the triumphal crowns which the French people command me to attach to your colours.

And you Frenchmen, who are endeavoured to be miffed, be moved by this affecting fpectacle. Shall our defenders in vain triumph? Would you that division and diftrubances fhould deftroy the fruit of their exploits? It behoves you, through us, to affure them that it is for you that blood has been fhed; do not fhew yourfelves ungrateful on the day facred to gratitude.

June 7.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

Extract from the oration delivered by the President of the popular facing of Milan, to the fenate of the Cisalpine, the 17th May, 4th year of the French Republic, and firft day of Lombardian liberty.

TO THE PEOPLE.

CITIZENS,

The French have broken the fetters which for fo many centuries have weighed heavy on us; they have put to flight the towardly fatellites of the Auftrian tyrant, and by the valour of a free people we alfo become free.

The emblems of liberty already wave in the air. This tree which we have just raifed in the midft of jfbodies and of the transports of joy of an immenfe concourfe of people, announce to all our future regeneration.

CITIZENS,

By this feftival, by thefe emblems we decare that we are free; but fhall we will to be free with fufficient energy? Shall we determine to imitate the generous people that has driven away our tyrants; and fhall we be animated by the facred fire of liberty; fhall we prefer death to fubmiffion to a new yoke? Yes, Lombards! Let us fwear to live free or die.

Let us haften, Lombards, to accomplifh this great work; let us declare unanimoufly, that we will be free; let us fave ourfelves worthy of being free, and we fhall be fo in reality.—Let religion and liberty go hand-in-hand.—Yes! let religion, the moft ancient and the moft facred of all, and far from fubmitting to new chains, let the vicious cagle return affrighted to his enfaved country.

(Signed) CATTAEO, *Prefident.*
D. MONTEGAFFA, JOSEPH BARELLI, *Secretaries.*

Liberty, Equality, Safety to perfons and property.

"CITIZENS LOMBARDS,

Lombardy, *clofeaway* Auftrian Lombardy, after having experienced during fo many centuries the oppreffive yoke of a number of tyrants, who have mankind it even to deftroying the name of its antient origin, has at laft entered into the hands of its original founders; this country has ceafed to be the patrimony of crime and tyranny.

People of Lombardy! Let us rife; let us turn with joy & admiration our view towards thofe brave Frenchmen, the fcourge of tyrants, and let us acknowledge in them our fathers and deliverers. Let us never be not invaded with projects of avarice and ambition. They enlarge our ideas, they refpect religion, invade our property, nor endanger our fafety; their efforts are directed folely against our natural enemy, whom we were obliged to call our fovereign, he who had fo fardebafed us as to make us kiffthe chain he impofed.

Let us awake, Citizens Lombards, the tyrant is here no more, his fled. Let us no delay a moment the naming of a national reprefentation to take out of the hands of the municipalities partifans of oligarchy, the depofit of the Auftrian fceptre. Let us eftabfifh a government founded on the rights of man, which fhall unite all claffes into one family; a government founded upon the principles of liberty and equality, which fhall be the hope and folace of the poor hitherto oppreffed and debafed; let us caufe to be heard at laft, through out the globe, that the Lombards have refolutely determined to make themfelves a country.

From the Popular Society of Milan.

July 1.

The Secret Committee, formed yefterday by the Council of Five Hundred, has not yet furnifhed any refult. It was refumed and continued to day. A meffage from the Directory was read, declaring that the anarchifts agitate Paris anew; that they had refumed their criminal hopes, that a part of the confpiracy of Babeuf had already been difcovered in the morning; that women in the difguifed as women; had rufhed into the markets, had there rated merchandizes at their pleafure, and had carried them away, pillaging, or, at laft, paying with affignats and mandats, to which they gave what value they pleafed; that thefe diftrofbances were the more alarming, that the feditious ftaked themfelves with the pretext of feeming too inopredently adopted, that it was time to take efficacious meafures and to fubmit to a frefh examination of certain financial laws (which opinion rejected, and the execution of which terror, the erection of feaffolds, and the adoption of all the revolutionary meafures could not produce.

The difcufftons on this meffage lafted upwards of two hours. We were informed by a letter from Paris, than upon that which was the true caufe, that is to fay, *the law which affimilates the Mandats with money.*

Cambacares fpoke with much force and talent, upon the neceffity of at laft abandoning fyftems, the iniquity of which was acknowledged, which ruined individuals, under pretext of enriching the ftate, and which, in fact, only ruinfhed the ftate. He reminded them that confidence could not be commanded; that it was to be obtained only by a feries of meafures well concerned and by a conduct and plans proper to re-affure men of property, too long facrificed to the enemies of all order and profperity; that it was the bafiaefs of government to compare all fubjects to merit the fuffrages of the good, and to fhew loyalty which fhould ferve as an example to all citizens. He declared it as his opinion, that the fafeft means to produce a better ftate of thingr, was to carry on a fevere economy into all parts of the adminiftration; to accelerate peace by an union of vigor & moderation; to put knowledge & property in place of ignorance and plunder; an entire liberty to private bargains and to commerce; and to put the receipts and expenditure upon a footing, the fafeft fafeftfhs the abufes and caprices of Stock jobbers.

Cambacares enlarged upon thofe ideas in a manner which made a ftrong impreffion upon the Council, and added to the idea which had been long entertained of his excellent difpofition and his knowledge. He was followed in the Tribune by feveral other Orators, who fpoke to the fame, and fhewed on the neceffity of repealing thofe laws which good men could not approve, and which only favoured knaves, by enabling them to pay large debts with little money, and to turn the National fortune to their own profit.

All feemed to be fatisfied of the utility of a courfe to exchange for the Mandats, without, however, entirely repealing the Law of the 28th Ventofe upon the fale of National poffeffions. Camus was almoft the only one who feemed to think, that if the Government was obliged to make its payments in coinfe, the Mandat would be fill more difcredited by the large emiffions, and that the public Treafury would not be able to anfwer the expences. The difcuffion will continue this day, and fill in fecret committee.

The alarms expreffed yefterday by the Directory in its meffage upon the ftate of Paris, were but too well founded. A general pillage had been organifed by the terrorifts, who hoped, that the Government would fuffer themfelves to be feduced by this lure. The fermentation was great; the groups were heard of Jacobin fhouts, hounds and Revolutionary figures.—They were every where in the fields, running through the ftreets, feeking to bring over the military to them, by exaggerating their hardfhips; attributing the difcredit of the Mandats to the Directory; affuring the people, that if Batteuf and Drouet had triumphed, they would have been on a par with money; baffling of the reign of Robefpierre, and declaring, that they would not be happy till there were neither rich men nor merchants, our Directory, and the patriots (*alla Babeuf*) fhould rule every where.—In the evening they were obliged to confine themfelves to convenficles and unwilling perambulations, becaufe meafures had been taken. But, in the morning, they had nearly pillaged the markets, and thus expofed Paris to want, frightening and robbing the country people who were bringing in provifions.

To day, thanks to the Police, calm is re-eftablifhed; and the Jacobins have not had the fame fuccefs as yefterday although they have ufed every means to renew the commotions. Some of the infurgents have been arrefted, and there have been found among them fome of the old valets of the Faction of Orleans and of the committees of Robefpierre. Thefe movements ought to prove to the Directory how perniticious or dunt fighted are thofe who feek to lull them to fleep again, to prevent their feeing the plots which the anarchifts are conftantly renewing. It is now proved to them, that there is no fafety in Paris, either for them or for men of property, until the National Guard fhall be re-eftablifhed and put upon a refpectable footing.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.

Head Quarters at Kehl, the 6th and 7th (Meffidor, (24th and 25th of June.)

The General in Chief to the Executive directory.

I received your Courier of 2d Meffidor (20th June) directing me to pafs the Rhine. You morning at 9 o'clock, we made ourfelves maffers of the entrenchments of Kehl. Our troops have occupied the river ever fince three in the morning. We could only effect the paffage oppofite Kehl; the aftonifhing overflowing of the Rhine for two days had fo inundated the ifles where the troops were to have been formed, that it was impoffible to land on firm ground.

The incredible obftacles that were to be over come might have occafioned doubts of the fucceefs of firth an enterprize, attempted by any other troops than French. The bravery of the foldiers, the calm courage of the officers who difcharged their duties, fhewed no difficulty. A fmall part, as I have already informed you, could make a firft debarkation on terra firma.

After having landed on the Ifles, with which the Rhine abounds, it was neceffary to drive the enemy from them, to attempt other paffages, and to eftablifh ourfelves in them;—this neceffitated a laborious fatigue impoffible, and naturally afforded time for reinforcements to arrive. The rapidity and good conduct, however of all the attacks, deprived the enemy of thefe advantages.

All the entrenchments of the ifles were carried at the point of the bayonet without firing; the enemy had only time to make a difcharge of grape from each of their pieces of cannon that defended the ifles, and thofe cannon fhot have feved themfelves were purfued with fo much vigour that they had not time to deftroy the little bridges that ferved them as points of communication. We got poffeffion of them all.

The attack of the entrenchments of Kehl offered much greater obftacles. We could only make it with infantry. It was neceffary to open on the enemy in a very confiderable plain defended by their cavalry. We could not oppofe our own cavalry to theirs, for it was impoffible to embark them; the artillery that followed the firft embarkation was equally ufeftefs, for it could not be conveyed over the ifles; but the intrepidity of our troops fupplied the want of cavalry. We paffed ifle of the entrenchment we took, and it was fufficient to take artillerymen with us, who were foon in a condition to act upon the enemy.

The 2600 men embarked were not fufficient to refift the reiterated attacks of the enemy, whofe camp of Wilhelm put them in a condition to make their efforts, of the very big guns fet from all the entrenchments which it was neceffary to carry: the flying bridge, which on ordinary occafions might have acted in a very fhort period of time, could not be got ready in lefs than five or fix hours; the exceffive rapidity of the Rhine rendering the embarkage and maneuvering fo difficult, that we ran the rifk of the want of prompt and fpeedy fuccours, of lofing the fruit of our enterprize.

It was necefary for an inftant to deprive thofe who had paffed of all means of retreat in order to fave them. I gave orders for the return of all the boats that had carried the firft divifion of troops, in order to feed the neceffary fuccours; this manoeuvre was made with fufficient fpeed, and we were enabled to begin with fuccefs the attack of Kehl.

The firft redoubt on the plain was defended by 5 mortars and 2500 men. The attack and carrying of it were completed at the fame inftant. The artillery we took afforded us the means of inflicting that of the enemy with advantage, and of making the attack of the other entrenchments, which were fucceffively carried with equal courage. At nine in the morning, the enemy were entirely driven from Kehl, and our troops occupied the enemy in the road of Offenburg, and took from them three pieces of cannon, and many prifoners.

Our artillery of the Ifle of the Rhine founded, by a well directed fire, the attack of the works which were within their reach. The loft of the enemy in this affair was very confiderable in killed and wounded. We took between 7 and 800 men, 2000 muffkets, and 15 or 16 pieces of cannon.

The Executive directory to the commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Mofelle.

"The Executive directory gives you notice Citizen General, that they have acceded to the demand of the Spanish general Dolano, and fis brother Don Stanislaus, to repair to the army which you command, to perfect their military knowledge.

"As fooa as they arrive, you will inform the army of the circumftance, who will doubtfefs be fatisfied by this preference, and, fenfible of the homage rendered to the French nation in the refous of its defenders, will confider it as a fubject for emulation, which will ftimofate them to fhfi efforts for fubduing the enemies of the republic."

ARMY OF ITALY.

HEAD QUARTERS AT BOLOGNA, June 23.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the army in Italy, to the Executive Directory.

General Angenan's divifion, citizen Dietfman, paffed the Po at Borgoforto, on the 16th of June; on the 10th I arrived at Modena, whence I fent orders, by adjutant-general Vignole to the garrifon of the caftle of Milano, to lay down their arms, and to furrender themfelves prifoners of war. I continued my route to Bologna, where I arrived at midnight. / We found in the fort of Urbino, 50 pieces of cannon in excellent order, 300 fufees, and provifions for 600 men for two months. Fort Urbino is the ftrongeft place of defence; it is furrounded by walls well provided with baftions, a ditch full of water, and a covered way newly repaired. It was commanded by a knight of Malta, and the garrifon confifted of 300 men, whom we have made prifoners.

At Bologna we took the Cardinal Legate, with all the officers of the ftaff, and four ftandards. We have alfo taken the Cardinal Legate of Ferrara, with the commandant of the fort of Ferrara, who is a Knight of Malta. In the caftle of Ferrara there are 114 pieces of cannon.

The artillery we have taken will enable us to form the fiege of Mantua.

The treaties with which Parma was to fupply us are fent off. The celebrated pictures of St. Jerome is fo much efteemed in this country, that they offered a million for it.

Some pictures from Modena are alfo fent off. Citizen Barthelemi is at prefent employed in making a feleftion of the pictures at Bologna.

Among the pictures, bufts and ftatues which we are to have from Rome, we have demanded the bufts of Marcus and Junius Brutus. Men of fcience are employed in collecting the rich fpoils of fcientific Italy.

A plenipotentiary from Rome will foon be at Paris to negociate with you a definitive treaty of peace.

SALICETTI and GARRAU.

HULL, *(England)* July 15.

BY EXPRESS.

London, Wednefday evening half paft eight, July 13.

This morning government received difpatches from Gibraltar, faid to be of moft ferious importance, they were difpatched by the Governor in a fail failing tranfport, with orders to the captain to make the fail Englifh port, and fet off expreffs to the War Office.

The intelligence brought by the Capt. of the port from Gibraltar, which arrived at the war office this morning, is faid to be, that of confiderable preparations going on at the camp of St. Roch, evidently intended to act offenfively againft that fortrefs; as alfo a large body of forces having ftaged at the lines, which for this month paft have been cantoned in the village ten or twelve miles diftance from the Camp. But from the fecret manner in which thofe in official ftation in the office, have acted, fince the receipt of the above difpatches, nothing further has tranfpired; though it is evident, from manner and conduct, they are of the moft momentous nature.

Our correfpondent's letter alfo confirms the account given in the morning poft, of the entire defeat of the Auftrians with immenfe loffs.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.

The Ruffian envoy has complained to the Reis Effendi, relative to the Polifh Count Ogifki, who is fcheming to rifle in the empire, and feveral other nobles, fupported by the Turks in Mafdavia. The envoy affured the Turkifh miniftes, that the Empreffe could not remain indifferent to the protection granted to the Polifh emigrants in the Turkifh empire.

The Reis Effendi anfwered, that the name of emigrant was unknown in Turkey, and that the Porte had always had ftrangers, and fo specially Poles, in its fervice; but that he would nevertheles, reprefent the affair to the Grand Seignior.

From Vienna it is reported, that in confequence of the defeftage of a large body of troops between Biefkow and Beteler, the paffage over the Dnieftfer into Moldavia is ftopped. From Ruffia it is faid, that war is actually declared. Frefh differences are mentioned to have arifen between our Court and the Divan, and it is urged, that in confequence of the prevalence of the French intereft with the Grand-Seignior, we muft either become a party in the war, or commit confelves with Ruffia, whom we are bound by treaty to furnifh with 30,000 men if attacked by the Turks. Befides the fupplies received at Conftantinople from the French, the Emperor of Morocco has fent a large quantity of copper and fafe petre to the arfenal at Conftantinople, and particular inftructions have been given to the feven military claffes in the Turkifh armies, to hold themfelves in readinefs to act against the enemies of the Prophet. It is even affirmed, that with refpect to Auftria, a propofition to guarantee our fortreffes and poffeffions on the frontiers, had been refufed. Hoftile preparations in Turkey are fomewhat abated, but apparently for no other reafon, but becaufe the object of them is obtained. As for the pretences that the weft forces collected at Adrianople and other places, are fo act against the rebels; every one who recollects the proceedings of the Janizaries power in 1787, may obferve that the fame excufes were made ufe of, till the Porte unexpectedly declared war against the Ruffians, and imprifoned their Ambaffador.

INSPRUCK, May 18.

An univerfal enthufiafm has feized on our brave Tirolians for the defence of their country; 18,000 men are already armed for that purpofe, and fome each a blunderbufs and brace of piftols; and the number of inhabitants who have inferibed their names on the lift of the defenders of their native land, amounts to 80,000. The whole country refounds with fhouts of "*Long live the Emperor,*" and the inhabitants have fcarcely refufed to give the French a warm reception if they fhould make their appearance on the frontiers.

MADRID, June 1.

The Prince of Peace has declared to lord Bute that, "if the Englifh government fhould poffift in rejecting all propofitions for the conclufion of a general peace, the king of Spain would be obliged in juftification of his caufe to join thofe powers who fhould determine to compel them to it by force of arms."

BRESCIA, June 7.

The French are fortifying the important poffeffions of Peffchiera, Salo, &c. altho' they form a part of the Venetian territory.

The government of Venice alarmed at the movements on their territory, and to the neighbourhood, have taken precautions for augmenting their land forces, and they have lately fent an order to their Admiral Condulmerio, at Corfu, for failing back his fquadron to Venice, in order to protect the trade of the Adriatic, which is interrupted by privateers, which have fuddenly appeared in that fea, and which affirm that they have received letters of marque from the French Generals in Italy.

LONDON, July 13—14.

Victory of the French to the Rhine.

In the Eitting of the Council of five Hundred, July 5, the following meffage was delivered:

The Executive Directory to the Council of five Hundred.

Citizen Legiflators,

"Victory is as faithful to the armies of the republic in Germany, as the has been in Italy. We have to announce to you a battle gained at Rencken.

"The army of the Rhine and Mofelle, after its brilliant paffage of the Rhine, had fucceffively engaged in feveral combats, which were the prelude to the moft important operations. A general battle took place on the 10th at Rencken. The republican troops alternately employed in imitation of the feftival chiefs who commanded them, that national feftival, which overturned every thing that oppofes its impetuofity, and that unftakes courage which refifts every effort. The enemy left in the power of the French 10 pieces of cannon, 1200 prifoners, 600 horfes, and a field of Battle covered with dead bodies—Their loffs is enormous. Such is the expreffion of Moreau, the commander in chief.

"The army of the Sambre and Meufe did not remain a paffive fpeftator of the victorious march of the Rhine and Mofelle. The division which had fallen back behind the Rhine, forcibly repaffed that river, at Cologne, behind Coblentz and Andernach. A corps of the enemy which defended the right bank, was compelled to fly with precipitation."

NEWFIELD, September 9.

MURDER *and* ROBBERY.

Laft evening, about the hour of ten, the Store of the Subfcribers was difcovered to be on Fire, and examining into the caufe of the burning, it was found that the boy SHELTON EDWARDS, a fon of Mr. Samuel Edwards, of this place, who ftept in the Store, had been murdered, *having his brains beat out and his throat cut from ear to ear.*—And that about feven hundred Dollars, in Bank Notes, and two hundred in filver had been taken. Not goods have been taken that can be difcovered. But a great part of what was in the Store, were damaged by the fire, as to render them almoft ufeftefs.

It is expected that every friend to fociety and to mankind will be alarmed at this fhocking tranfaction. And that the utmoft exertions will be called in ftretch the villins or villinefs in human form, to the feftings of humanity as to perpetrate fuch a horrid deed.

DAVID & JOHN DE FOREST.

BOSTON, September 8.

CAPT. BARNEY'S SQUADRON.

CAPT. FREEMAN, arrived on *Monday*, from *St. Bartholomew*, informs, That on 31ft *Aug.* lat. 38, 12, long. 70, 30, he fell in with an *Englifh* 54 gun fhip, part of admiral MURRAY's fquadron, having a *French* 44 gun fhip in tow; who informed that the *French* refifl was part of Capt. BARNEY's fquadron, that they had captured three days before; at which time they parted from Admiral *Murray*, and left the firft in the fortnoon, in purfuit of the remainder of Capt *Barney's* fquadron; and that about 8 o'clock, P. M. they heard a heavy cannonade, from which they fuppofed Admiral *Murray* and Capt *Barney* had met, and were engaged in battle.

ELIAS HASKET DERBY, Efq. of *Salem*, has lately made a liberal donation to the Mufeum of *Dartmouth* College. Among other valuable and rare curiofities he has prefented—the *Zebra*, an African animal, a valuable acquifition to the curiofers in natural hiftory, befides many other rarities from Afia, and the N. Weft coaft of America.—It is a happy circumftance, that commerce may become the road to philofophy as well as to wealth and that thofe who are increafing the refpectability of their country by enlarging its commercial intereft, have inclination and tafte to increafe the intereft of fcience at home.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

The elections have begun in many of the States, for the Congrefs of the United States. From prefent profpects we anticipate a greater number of federal characters from the feathern States than there were in the laft. In the northern there feems not be the leaft doubt, that the promoters to the peace, happinefs and profperity of the Union will be re-elected, if they ftand candidates.

JAMES BANCROFT, Efq. of *Reading*, is a Candidate for Federal Representatives, in the third middle diftrict.

In *North Carolina*, RICHARD STANFORD, Efq. is elected in the room of Mr. *Yates*.

LOOK OUT FOR INCENDIARIES.

Citizens, be on your guard—Laft Monday evening between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, two Villians accompanied to fire your old building near Mr. HARRIS's, the boat builder's fhed. They had a round piece of wood dug out and filled with powder; your fide the wood was paper rolled round, and a quantity of twine wound round the whole very clofe. One of them put it into a fmall fhed, where there was fhavings, ftraw, &c. but the powder taking fire quicker than he probably expected, fnatch'd on himfelf and caught his jacket on fire; in which fituation he ran up towards the ftreet, being purfued by Mr. HARRIS, who could not overtake him.

September 9.

The Outram, Wield, which arrived yefterday from London, was the medium of the latefl News from Europe. Aug. 22, the fpeke a brig 35 days from Bremen for Bofton. This brig, we may fuppofe, failed July 17—Bremen is well fituated for news from the Rhine; and the Captain of the Brig ftated, That an action had taken place between the French and Auftrians on that river—which terminated in the complete defeat of the latter.

From the WEST-INDIES.

It is faid that the Iflaud of Tortola, in the Weft-Indies, is captured by the French.

On Weftfaturday night, a fire came into the town of Charleftown, by the Cambridge road and was fhot under the Brewery in that town. A child of Mr. Ireland, in thefelter was bit in a moft fhocking manner by this animal, feveral dogs and a cow were alfo bit. It was evident the dog was in the highefl ftate of madnefs. He ran furiofuly with his tail between his legs frothing at the mouth, running in a direct courfe, and only attarking the obftacles in his rout. Children who were playing a few feet on one fide feffered no injury.

Mr. Ireland's child, we hear is expected to die of its wounds, too fuddenly for the Hydrophobia to operate.

Sept. 10.

Arrived here this morning, Capt. Sweizer, 56 days from Bremen. He brought no papers;—However, by the politenefs of the Capt. we are enabled to ftate the following interefting particulars:—That on the 22d July, Advice of a victory from France, firft, a fevere engagement took place between the French and Auftrian armies, which ended in the total defeat of the latter, the lofs of 12,000 killed and taken prifoners, together with their baggage, artillery, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 15.

By a gentleman from the Weftern Diftrift, on whofe information, we can rely, the votes of all the towns for a repreftrative in Congrefs, in the place of Mr. *Sedgwick*, appointed Senator, are for the feveral candidates in the aggregate, as follows, viz.

Hon. T. J. SKINNER, Efq.	1329
EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Efq.	1399
Scattering votes,	55

So that if due return be made to the Secretary's office, Mr. WILLIAMS will be elected by a majority of 15 votes.

If the above ftatement prove not quite fo accurate, as it is believed to be, and there fhould be no choice—on another trial, there cannot a doubt be admitted of Mr. Williams's election.

NORTHAMPTON, Sepftember 14.

It appears, from the laft information, we have been able to obtain, refpecting the election of a Reprefentative in the Weftern Diftrift, in the place of Mr. *Sedgwick*, appointed a Senator, that EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Efq. is elected by a fmall majority. We cannot, however, vouch for the authenticity of the above information.

It is expected in Great Britain, that a military force, collecting at St. Malots in France is defined to make a defcent on the Iflaud of Jerfey.

Many children fall victims, in the hot feafon, to complaints of the bowels, efpecially in large cities. This fcourg, in moft inftances, is protected from debility or relaxation. Mr. Ireland, a gentleman lately who have fpeedily recovered from this relaxed ftate, by chewing and fucking pieces of falt meat. The tafte of the child, for falt, was, in the firft inftance, difcovered—by accident—the child taking a piece of falt pork from the entire plate, as the fat is delicate. The greateftt of appetite which the child difcovered for the meat, was refticed, and being indulged a few days, with a fmall bit of the fame kind of pork, the cure was foon recovered.

Query. Does not reafon teach the propriety of nature's diftates in this particular? What can be more ftrict than the diet of a child; and when this is found to confine or ftopped the relaxing ftate of the fyftem, what more proper to ftimulate the bowels and give them tone, than the ftringent qualities of falt?

The fact however is undeniable—the caufe is left to ingenious inquiries.

[*N. York Paper.*]

DIED] At Williamsborough, on Saturday laft, Mr. JOSIAH DWIGHT, aged 49 years.

BROUGHT into the inclofure of the fubfcriber, about the 1ft of this month, 12 EWES and 4 LAMBS, they are remarkable for their fmall ears; the owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away about the quickeft.

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, Sept. 14, 1796.

Notification.

THE Proprietors of the *Upper Locks and Canals* on Connecticut River in the county of Hampfhire, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the faid Proprietors will be holden on Thurfday the fixth of October, at the dwelling houfe of Mr. ZERAS PARSONS in *Springfield*, at ten of the clock before noon, then and there to confider and determine, whether any, and what, alterations fhall be made in the plans already adopted, for completing the objects of their incorporation.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, *Prefident.*
JONATHAN DWIGHT, LEVI SHEPHARD, JOHN WILLIAMS, } *Directors.*

September 9, 1796.

AT a meeting of the Proprietors of *Locks and Canals* on Connecticut River at *South Hadley* Auguft 31, 1796.

RESOLVED, that the Proprietors will relinquifh, during the remainder of the prefent year, and until further orders to the contrary, the tonnage on all boats paffing the Canal with five tons of goods and upwards.

Ordered that the foregoing Refolve be publifhed in the *Northampton* and *Hartford* papers.

The above is a true extract from the Records.

Attef.—THOMAS DWIGHT, *Pro. Cll.*

Hezekiah Hutchens,

INFORMS his friends, that he has juft received a handfome fupply of Englifh

GOODS,

at his ftore lately improved by Mr. *Seth Wright*, which will be fold on reafonable terms.—Likewife a few pieces India Cottons, Bandanna and Suffaty Handkerchiefs by the piece or fingle yard, Hyfon, Souchong and Bohea Teas of the beft quality, Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Coffee, Ginger, Rice, Cordifh and Cream Weal.

Alfo, a general collection of Crockery and Glafs WARE.

Northampton, September 14, 1796.

Selah Norton,

ONCE more calls upon all thofe whofe debts are due accounting to counfel, to fettle up by the firft day of October next.

Afhfield, September 6, 1796.

ALL perfons indebted to or having any demands on the eftate of JEREMIAH FORD late of *Worthington*, deceafed, reprefented infolvent, are requefted to call on the fubfcriber for fettlement immediately.

BARNABAS PACKARD, *Adminiftrator.*

Cummington, Sept. 6, 1796.

THE feveral Collectors to the county of Hampfhire who have county taxes committed to them to collect, and have not paid the fame, are hereby notified, that unlefs they compleat their fettlement with the fubfcriber, Treafurer of faid county, previous to the next fitting of the Supreme Judicial Court in this county, warrants of diftrefs will then be iffued against them.

WM. PYNCHON.

Springfield, Sept. 5, 1796.

Take Notice.

THE fubfcriber once more calls upon all perfons indebted to him either on Book or Note of more than one year ftanding, to make immediate payment thereof, as they will to avoid being called upon in the name of the Commonwealth. He is determined to receive moft kinds of farm produce in payment, (if offered.) He will attend on the bufinefs of receiving payment from the 25th to the 30th of October next, on each day in the afternoon.

JAMES BRADISH.

Cummington, Sept. 5, 1796.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE Farm, fituated in the town of *Windfor*, two miles from the Meeting Houfe, on the great road leading from *Northampton* to *Williamftown*, containing one hundred and ninety acres of Land, nearly one hundred acres under good improvement, and well fenced, about thirty acres of intervale on faid farm, it is well proportioned for tillage, mowing and pafturing, and fine wood pafture, and will come handy to the houfe.—Said Farm is exceeding well watered in every part of it.—Alfo, has a good Orchard of about one hundred trees, the greater part of which bear.—Alfo, a good new convenient Dwelling houfe almoft finifhed, a good wood houfe and houfe fhed, and a good hog pen with double roof on it.—Alfo, a good well of water, a good hog, and good fow up at each end of the houfe.—Alfo, a fhed of 50 feet long, runs from the corner of faid barn, and a good barn yard well fenced with fhore wall, alfo, a good ftream of water, runs fummer and winter, very handy to the barn, which never fails.—Alfo, as good a garden as there is in the county, well fenced with fhore wall and large fruit.—Alfo, has a good well of water in the fheep room, adjoining the houfe.—The fituation is very convenient for a Tavern, and will be faid very reafonable.—Any gentleman willing to purchafe a good farm for raifing ftock, may, for the particulars, inquire of the fubfcriber, now living on the premifes.

WILLIAM COLE.

Windfor, (*county of Berkfhire*,) Sept. 6, 1796.

ALL Perfons indebted to me the fubfcriber, either by Book or Note, are requefted to make fpeedy fettlement, and payment without further notice, or they will be left in the hands of an Attorney to collect.

EZEKIEL WHITE.

Weftfield, Sept. 14, 1796.

STRAYED *from the fubfcriber fome time in Auguft, a pair of STEERS, three years old, by fpring—one of them is all red, the other is white, red, with fome white in his back and an ear mark, with a fit in the end of each ear.—Whoever will take up faid Steers and give information where they may be found, fhall be generoufly rewarded, by*

BENJAMIN BARTLETT.

Northampton, Sept. 14, 1796.

BROKE *into the inclofure of the fubfcriber, the 17th of Auguft laft, five young CATTLE, viz. five Heifers, and one Steer—one of the Heifers with calve.—The owner is defired to prove his property, pay charges, and take them away about the quickeft.*

SIMEON ROOT.

Northampton, Sept. 14, 1796.