triumph, to their finances are ruined, and their country drained of men. The English and Austrian governments are, on the contrary, feel no incitement to exertion in the voice of the people. Defeats on the Rhine, or in Italy, at Quiberon, or in the West Indies, disturb not the rest of our ministers, nor ruffle the public tranquillity. The voice of the people is stifled, and ministers are careless and indifferent to defeats and disasters make not the people call for the dismission and punishment of guilty incapable ministers, and therefore ministers cannot what disasters befal the people. If the poor man attempts to raise a cry against the additional taxes that oppress him, his mouth is stopped by the rich contractor, who benefits by the laws that renders those taxes necessary. This state of things cannot last. France has taken the different powers of Europe to their turn, and vanquished them all. Holland, Prussia, Spain, Sardinia, &c. have been compelled to yield to the terms she has dictated. Austria has made a noble stand, but her turn seems now to come; and Englishmen will probably consider, when it is too late, how they can make an honourable peace with the conquerors of Europe, who, filled with exultation and retaliation, may wish for nothing more than to subdue a nation that has done them most injury, and against which they entertain the deepest hatred.

Mr. Pitt admits now to his friends, that the war is as hopeless a one as any in which this country was ever engaged.—His sole dependance is on the operations of general tumult, and general bankruptcy, in France.

July 14.

*STATE PAPER.*

DECLARATION OF THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

M. De Stoew, Charge d'Affaires from Russia to the Imperial Diet, has made verbally, the declaration following:

"Her majesty, empress of all the Russias, has forveyed with the greatest attention the sad events of a war, so decisive of the common cause, the correct concern the pain she feels from the langour of many others, and the want of unity every where manifested.

"Being bound, and recently by new engagements, most intimately with the head of the empire, she thinks herself called upon in virtue of these relations, to foment the princes and states of the empire, to unite with their chief, and not abandon a coalition which can only secure, by an honorable peace, the preservation of the Germanic constitution, the maintenance of which will always be an object of the most lively solicitude of her majesty.

This now is the result of the solicitations of the court of Vienna, to which her majesty replied:

"That her troops were ready, in fact, to march; but her majesty thought she should render a more essential service by making a declaration."

M. de Kalitcheff, ambassador from Russia to Berlin, having, at the desire of the cabinet of Vienna, made representations upon the assembling of the combined army, which marched for the Banks of the Weser the 16th of the month, his Prussian majesty replied:

"That his army having no other object than the safety of the North of Germany, the measure, purely defensive, could not give umbrage to any one; more particularly as it was done with the most perfect content of his Britannic majesty, in his quality of elector of Hanover."

PARIS

Le Moniteur—13th July.

ARMY of ITALY.

*Head quarters at Fiffeja, June 26. 1796.*

*Bonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany.*

The flag of the French Republic is constantly insulted in the port of Leghorn; the property of the French merchants is there violated; each day is there marked by some attempt against France, as injurious to her interest as it is contrary to the laws of nations. The Executive Directory have repeatedly laid their complaints before the minister of your Royal Highness at Paris, who has been obliged to acknowledge, that it was impossible for your highness to respect the English, and to maintain the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. The Executive Directory hath from thence tho't it to be their duty to repel force by force, and to make its commerce respected; it hath therefore ordered me to march a division of the army which I command, and to take possession of Leghorn.

I have the honor to inform your Royal Highness, that on the 10th of this month, June 28, a division of the army will enter Leghorn; it will conduct itself in that city agreeable to those principles of neutrality which we come to maintain. The flag, the garrison, and the property of your people, shall be respected and of your people, will be scrupulously respected. I am moreover charged to assure your royal highness of the desire which the French government has of seeing the continuance of that friendship which unites the two states, & as your royal highness has daily witnessed the excellent of the English vessels, without being able to apply any remedy, they are convinced you will applaud the just, necessary and useful measures which the Executive Directory have taken. I am with esteem and respect for your Royal Highness,

BUONAPARTE.

*Head quarters at Leghorn, the 26 Messidor, June 28.*

An hour before we arrived at Leghorn an English frigate carried off two French ships, valued at 500,000 livres, the governor suffered them to be carried off under the cannon of his tour, which is contrary to the intention of your royal highness and the neutrality of the port of Leghorn. I present this complaint to your royal highness, against this government, who in all his actions hath chosen a fixed hatred against the French, be encouraged yesterday at the moment of our arrival to raise the people against us, and there is no fort of insult which he hath not attempted against the French. I should without hesitation have marched against Leghorn, but I am authorised by your highness from respect to your royal highness, from the persuasion of the spirit of your nation, to have prefer-

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

Head-quarters at Neuwied July 2.

*Jourdan, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.*

"CITIZEN DIRECTORS,

"I have the honour to inform you, that the division of the army under General Kleber, left Dusseldorff on the 28th of June. The division under General Grenier passed the Rhine at Cologne on the 29th, and joined the troops under Kleber. This corps arrived on the 30th, at the Seig on the left bank of which the enemy had stationed about 1200 light troops. Adjutant General Ney attacked with his usual impetuosity and took about 60 of the cavalry, besides killing and wounding a tolerable number. The 10th regiment of chasseurs exhibited the strongest proofs of courage in this action, and performed all their movements with the greatest celerity and precision.

"General Kleber halted on the 1st of July, on the left bank of the Seig, in order to wait the arrival of provisions, and to give time to General Lefebvre, who had directed his march to Siegen, to reach the place of his destination. This division of the army had orders to advance this day in front of Ukerath.

"In order speedily to effect my junction with General Kleber, I have made that division of the army which was encamped between Coblentz and Andernach, pass the Rhine this morning. The passage was performed in presence of a corps of five or six thousand men; the whole of which would have been made prisoners of war, had it been possible for the cavalry to pass the river sooner. As it was, we took two pieces of cannon and about 200 prisoners.

"To-morrow I shall have the honour to send you the particulars of this affair, in which several regiments and several officers distinguished themselves.

"I have ordered one column to march to Montabaure, and another to Trierdorff. I hope to be able to join General Kleber, and shall then endeavour to bring the enemy to a general engagement.

"Greeting and Respect,

"JOURDAN."

*Moreau, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.*

HEAD QUARTERS, OBERKIRCH,

15 MESSIDOR, JULY 3.

"*Citizens Directors,*

"On the 13th, (July 1) we pushed a reconnoitring party to the camp of Bubrac. The enemy occupied it as well as the position of Knubis, at the back of the black mountains.—All the advanced posts of the enemy were driven into the camp.

"A company of the 100th demi-brigade, charged by 150 emigrants, who called out to them to fortender, and cry, *Vive le Roi*, and they would do them no harm, replied by a well directed fire which killed 30 of the emigrants: the rest fled. The grenadiers would have taken all, but fatigue by the profile, if they had not been checked.

"On the 14th, (July 2) brigadier general Laroche proceeded with the 21st demi-brigade of light infantry, and a detachment of the second regiment of the chasseurs to Oppenau and Knobis. The defile of Renchen, which he had to penetrate, was full of enemy's troops, and of artillery pointed, which, however, he soon dispersed. He found the enemy in great force upon the mountain of Knubis, the highest of the Black Mountains; he did not hesitate to attack them in spite of the obstacles which the ground presented, and without artillery; the road did not permit him to have any.

"After having driven them from the mountain, where they had made the most obstinate resistance, there remained to be carried a very strong redoubt which the enemy had built upon the summit, with a cafement surrounded by a ditch.

"The courage and impetuosity of the French could alone overcome such an obstacle. General Laroche was the first to jump into the ditch, and Laroche was the 6th to enter the redoubt, the terrible fire of those who defended the redoubt and the grenades which they threw into the ditch, he scaled the walls, at the head of the brave chasseurs whom he commanded.

"The loss of the enemy was considerable; the field of battle was covered with dead bodies. Four hundred prisoners were taken, two pieces of cannon, and two pair of colours.

"The Prince of Wurtemberg commanded in person, and, before the affair, he harangued his troops, hoping, he said, that they would defend the redoubt better than they had done Kehl.

"I have conferred the rank of Corporals on Citizens Saboron and Dumont, who were the first to leap into the redoubt, and to take the colors.

"General Laroche's conduct is above all praise.

"Health and Respect,

(Signed) "MOREAU."

*From London Papers.*

*OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER RHINE.*

*Darlach, June 30.*

The day before yesterday the republicans made a fresh attack, and after a very obstinate contest, they obtained some advantage over the right wing of the Imperial troops. Yesterday the enemy were at Buhl. Gen. Latour is behind the Murg. Yesterday nothing passed. In the evening the marquis of Baden arrived in our town.

July 2.

Since the 29th ult. we have not heard the found of cannon. The corps of Saxon troops, 9000 strong, arrived to day at Muhlbourg.

PETERSBURGH, June 22.

Last Sunday a dreadful tempest took place; the lightning fell upon a post; nearly two hundred and forty houses were burnt, and several ships.—Seventy persons lost their lives. The loss is estimated at three millions of rubles.

SWITZERLAND, June 27.

*Extract of a letter from Bielen, on the frontiers of Bâsle, near the right Bank of the Rhine.*

"Seventy thousand republicans are now on this side the Rhine. A small tremendous cannonade commenced yesterday at day break, and continued until a late hour last night. This morning at day-break it was renewed with redoubled vigour. The gallant generals Desaix, Delzant, and Lapoldia, are mortally wounded.

"The report is, that the French are at this moment in possession of Friburg and Offenburg.—The slaughter that preceded their acquisition was dreadful."

LONDON, July 15.

The intelligence from Italy is most unpleasant. The French have completed their conquests in Lombardy, by the reduction of the citadel of Milan. They have, however, been obliged to convert the siege of Mantua into a blockade, after several attempts, particularly on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of June, to take it by force. In these attacks it is allowed, in the French papers themselves, that they lost a great number of men.

After the brilliant success of Moreau, Gen. Jourdan again crossed that river, and Gen Kleber, reinforced by a considerable body of the army of the North, from Holland, had already, when these accounts came away, driven the Austrians across the Sieg, and evinced a design again to attempt the passage of the Lahn. At the date of our last letters, a firing was heard at Westlaer, the scene of the late engagement.

The French have, by a well concerted plan, and by following the system of tactics, recommended to them by Carnot, and practised in the campaign before the Lahn, been extremely successful. They have not made their principal attacks in front, but have penetrated by the flank of the enemy, opposing a strong column to a feeble line, and thus ensuring victory, without the mortification of having purchased it by heavy loss. We do not go the full length of believing that the late retreat of Jourdan was merely a feint; but if it be otherwise, it must certainly be admitted, that he has admirably contrived to retrieve a misfortune, which in war is next to avoiding one.

The Brussels papers state, that the French army of the Sambre and Meuse had, after a few skirmishes, again passed the Sieg. A cannonading was heard during a whole day and night, between Dusseldorf and Neuingen; after which the firing was heard towards Wetzlaer. Here, we have no doubt, the French are endeavouring to pass the Lahn, and we have reason to expect that their operations will be more successful than in the last occasion, since Kleber has been reinforced by more than 30,000 men from the Batavian army.

Government yesterday received dispatches from Gibraltar, brought to Portsmouth by the Expedition cutter, in 5 days, the quickest passage ever known. Their contents are of the greatest importance, and relate not merely to the hostile disposition of Spain, but to the perilous situation of our fleet in the Mediterranean, that out, as it now is, from all probability, the Spanish coast, having only the unfavorable Coast of Corsica to depend on for refuge.

July 18.

The Paris papers which we received this morning enable us to add but little to the details extracted from the papers that arrived yesterday.—From the armies of Jourdan and Moreau there is no news. The Prince of Brunswick's minister has notified to the Imperial ministers at Ratisbon, that an army of troops, belonging to the King of Prussia, the Duke of Brunswick, and other states of the empire, is assembled for the purpose of preserving the tranquillity of the North of Germany, and for preventing any invasion of that part of the empire.

It is strongly rumoured that Parliament will be formed and to meet in the month of September next.

The French have certainly gained more battles and more territory in a few weeks than any conquerors have done before in any war; but Mr. Fitzhayes we most have indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Mr. Pinckney, the American envoy, had an audience of leave, on his return home, and immediately after, Mr. King had a Closet audience to deliver his letters credential, to which they were formerly introduced by lord Grenville, Secretary of State, and conducted by Mr. Cottrell, assistant master of ceremonies.

*PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET.*

On Tuesday night a *Female prophet* was brought before NICHOLAS BOND, Esq. charged with having defrauded too young women of nine shillings, under the pretext of foretelling future events, the prisoner pretending to have the power of reading the planets. Evidence of the witnesses disclosed from very indifferous circumstances, respecting fortune-telling, which generally pass with mob encouragement from the fair sex, who are always anxious to peep into futurity, especially about love affairs. In the present instance, husbands and lovers were promised not only children but the predictions not being fulfilled within the limited time, the expecting parties grew impatient and demanded restitution of the money deposited: when Hecate, who refused, threatened to call in a legion of devils to her aid.—She was committed.

PARIS, July 7.

The *American* lately celebrated the Anniversary of *American Independence*. Amongst the guests, who were to the number of 200, we observed several Ambassadors, the Minister *Charles Lacroix*, & several of his principal friends—30 deputies, such as *Portalis, Barbe Marbois, Dumolard, Lanjuinais, Lesuer* and *Tallien*, who was more hospitable and more silent than in the orgies which preceded and followed the 13th *Vendemaire*.

*Lesuer* paid his reckoning to-day, by relating in his journal the different toasts which were drunk; but we know not why he has forgotten to mention the toast drank with such eclat, to President Washington, as also that to the majority in Congress! It is true that *Charles Lacroix*, has refused drinking that toast, and declared in a deliberate tone of voice, that he was for the *minority*. But *Lesuer*, perhaps, thinks with *Charles Lacroix* and *Robespierre*, that *winter* is in the *minority* throughout the world!

DUBLIN, *(Ireland,)* May 24.

*NEW SPECIES OF BRAND.*

The custom adopted by a few tradesmen in town, of stifling shop-bills, printed on copperplate, upon bank paper, with the number of the house impressed in white, after the same manner as the illiterate sign, Bessalem to many trades, has given occasion to many frauds on the illiterate and unwary. A grocer in north King street, who is very opulent, though not a very learned man, was a few days since cheated out of a considerable sum of money in this way. A reputable looking man, dressed like a gentleman farmer, came into his shop late in the evening, and purchased wine and groceries to the amount of 10l. which he waited to be packed, and then pulling out his pocket book, drew forth a genuine note, and desired change. The grocer after examining the note with a curtiny glance, laid it down, went to his parlour desk, and brought forth 40l. in notes and cash, which the supposed gentleman, after examining closely, and feeling the guineas weighed, put into his pocket, giving the grocer one of the spare notes he had tendered, but a very near watchmaker's shop-bill, facsimile of it described, with the word "Fifty," very ingeniously emblazoned in the corner, in the bank note stile; and then pulling out his watch, and recollecting a particular engagement, defired the goods to be sent immediately to an inn at Stoney Batter, as the carman was instantly leaving town, and to make out a bill and receipt any time in the course of the evening, and send it to him at Harm's hotel, Chapel street. All suspicion was lulled, and the order strictly complied with; nor was it till next day that the grocer discovered the cheat, but two late to recover the goods or money, for an accomplice waited at the inn to receive the goods.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua,)* Aug. 9.

A reinforcement of 4 line of battle ships and two frigates, under Admiral Bligh, with 10 thousand men is momently expected at Barbadoes.

BALTIMORE, September 17.

We read with the most sensible gust, a paragraph taken from a Philadelphia paper, that our old tried friend, General Washington, the best, the most virtuous, and the greatest man in the world, it were supposed from an affectation of circumlocution, evidenced his intention to resign, to retire to the calm and undisturbed walks of private life.—Gracious Heaven! how innumerable are the obligations which we owe to his unpurchased services. Let us come forward one and all, to strike an opinion (which has obtained in the each corners of the world) that Republicans are ungrateful. Let us by every affectionate testimony, before we take leave of our beloved friend, the friend of his country and the friend of mankind; prove to him our gratitude by addresses, from every country and every place, the high veneration we have for his great and manifold services, as a man—as Commander in Chief of the American Armies, who conducted us to the glorious Independence and Liberty! and, as our Chief Magistrate for preserving Peace, when the nations of the world are battling their hands in each others blood. Let our grateful acknowledgments to him, not be couched in the cold language of insensibility, but let them breathe sentiments of dutiful children, to the Father and Saviour of his Country; and we trust our worthy fellow-citizens in this great and flourishing town, will not be amongst the last, to hold out distinguished signals of their love and affection for a man who has served his country, without any reward, but the applauses of his country and approbation of his own heart, and of the Angel of Heaven long preserve his life—a glorious immortality to his actions, and when he is withdrawn from us by our God, he will be rewarded by approving Heaven.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.

*Extract of a letter from an Officer on board Commodore BARNEY's fleet, dated at sea, 16 Fresh-Gales, (Sept. 2)*

"Steering for the *Chesapeake*, and having hove too at midnight, in sight of the light of *Cape Henry*, we discovered a small distance, five large vessels which appeared to be formed in a line, and which appeared to us rather suspicious; we made sail to the eastward, and at day light we saw after us a single frigate which we chased; but direct by we discovered 5 other vessels, which were freering for us, and to which the frigate that we were chasing made repeated signals; feeling such a suspicion that we intended to abandon the transport *Elizabeth* that sailed very bad, we continued chased all day, and we saw her taken possession of at 5 o'clock, P. M. they continued to chase us during the twenty four hours, but our sailing so well faced us.—One English frigate was enabled to keep way with us, but the probably did not seem to wish hazarding coming to a long side of either of us, and the has in charge the two ships of the line who were with her, for her safety—we have left a vessel not much to be regretted."

A writer in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, speaking of the *Hessian Insurrection*, says, "it is my opinion, that if the Western country had never been infested with a *Dandy* or a *Gallatin*, it would justly have escaped all this evils."

*COMMUNICATION.*

Some eastern travellers have reported, that the British Treaty is unpopular in the *New-England* States.

It is however to be observed, that travellers too often detail their own sentiments for the opinion of others. That this is felt in the present instance, appears from a certificate lately published, in which a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress, is held up as a friend to the treaty, in order to remove objections from the minds of eastern people, from reports that he was opposed to it. The intuitive exertions of the friends of the treaty slide, that they be relied on as true, that it served to fall by to develope the plans of the anti-federal junto, and to become a rally ing point to the friends of the peace, liberty and safety of the United States, and to such has already been of infinite service to our country.

September 20.

We have received a letter from Port au-Prince dated the 20th August, which after mentioning the affair of Capt. Jeffup, his cruel treatment by Capt. Pigot, &c. which have already been fully detailed in this Gazette, goes on to state—that "all at once the proceedings against Pigot were stopped, and contrary to the *Code of all nations*, fastened all the ships and healed J-Bop's head back—500 glittering golden guineas said to be the cost.—We hope on his arrival in America, he will be able to shew that he is not that despicable wretch we here take him to be."

NEW-YORK, September 17.

By the ship Jenny, Capt. Chauncey, in 22 days from London we are favoured with a London paper of July 20 and another of the 28th—also by Capt. Meade from Bordeaux, a Paris paper of July 14; from which we select the most important articles.

All accounts confirm the rapid and signal success of the French. After much hard fighting, the French army has taken possession of Frankfort. Of this we have not the details; but several official papers, relating important transactions, and the particulars of the capture of Columbo by the English, shall be handed to the public as speedily as possible.

Reports that the emperor has made propositions for peace, are in circulation, but by the passengers in the Jenny, and by the vessel from Bourdeaux, as well as by papers; but they seem to rest on *conjecture*. The thing is probable—the continual defeat of his troops will soon leave even his capital without any defence. Some unexpected reverse of affairs may protract this event; but every thing at present favors the opinion that he will attempt a negotiation.

The motion for accusing Drouet was carried in the Council of Elders by 140 votes against 82.

Mr. Barthelemy has written to the Swiss Cantons, that he *requests and expects*, that all emigrants be ordered to withdraw from their territories.

The Earl of Lauderdale has lost his election—in one of the 16 peers of Scotland, and thro' ministerial influence the Earl of Errol is elected. The Earl of Lauderdale has entered his protest against his competitor's right of voting, on the ground of some defect in his title.

WHITESTOWN, Aug. 26.

On the evening of the 17th inst. a murder was committed at the house of John Wemple, in the Oneida Castle; an Indian of that tribe well known by the name of *Sanry Nick*, upon very is good grounds, supposed to be the perpetrator of his greatest of crimes. On information of the murder, upon which Judge Wright, with one nous's delay issued his warrant for the apprehension of the murderer; with instructions to the officer, to make application to the chiefs of the Indian nation, and demand the offender; and we are happy in the information that the nation very readily delivered over the *accused* to the justice of the state, to be punished by our laws. Several of the nation accompanied the officer to the jail. The person murdered, was a white man and the information received, justifies a belief, that he was from some part of Long-Island, on its way to the military tract, to settle on a lot of land, which he acquired by his services as a soldier in the revolution war—his name is supposed to be *Henry Grafts*, and he suggested that he had worked in a paper manufactory for a Mr. Onderdonk of Long-Island.

P. S. Travellers need not be under any apprehension in passing through the reservations, as the Indians live at all position to respect personal security, and punish offenders.

DANBURY, Sept. 12.

Two villains attempted to break open a store in *Watertown*, on Saturday night, the 3d inst.; about 12 o'clock, a Mr. STONE who kept the store was alarmed by his dog's growling, which he hunted and first up to a window, (the shutter being open, and one pane of glass broken in) and seized a man's hand, a pistol was presented at Mr. S. who turned it off, the contents escaped him—he then seized a pair of pistols, and fired through the window, at some of the robbers, who cried "I am a dead man."—Mr. STONE drawing out of the window with the other pistol, and firing at the other, who in return fired the his pistol, and ran off—no discovery since.

NEW LONDON, September 13.

On Monday last arrived here ship Hope, Capt. Bufwell, 19 days from Anguilla, and 30 from Martinico. Capt. B. was informed at St. Bartholomew, by an American captain of his acquaintance direct from Martinico, that a British vessel arrived at the latter island on the 22th ult. on a short passage from England, with dispatches for the Governor containing the important intelligence of GREAT BRITAIN *having declared War against* SPAIN. The frigate lay off and on while a boat was sent on shore, the proceeded to the leeward.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.)* Sept. 6.

During the last week was seen off Portsmouth harbor, a Sea SERPENT, which was supposed to be near one hundred feet in length, as it threw its fell out of water forty feet; it was as big round as a barrel.

BOSTON, September 19.

*WAR WITH SPAIN & ENGLAND.*

By an arrival yesterday from *Barbadoes*, we are informed, that a packet arrived there the 19th *August*, directly from *Gibraltar*, with dispatches for SPAIN HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST ENGLAND. In consequence of which they were fitting out privateers at *Barbadoes* with a general expedition, to cruize against the Spaniards. One SPEECH, already fitted out a cruize before the above vessel left Barbadoes. The day our informant left Barbadoes, signals were fired at all the forts in the Island, as notice of the approach of a fleet, but whether *English*, or that of an enemy, was not known,—as they were under apprehensions of a visit from the Dutch fleet at *Surrinam*.

An infectious disorder rages with the greatest violence amongst the cattle in the vicinity of New York. These taken with it, almost all die within two or three days after they are seized. One Grazier has lost, within a short time, thirty head by this malady.

September 21.

Gen. HEISTER has resigned his seat in the federal House of Representatives.

*News Spontaneaby.*—CHRISTIAN LOWER, Esq. of *Pennsylvania*, has advertised the public, that he declines running as a Member of the General Assembly, &c.

*Exclusive Republicanism.*—Messrs. *Bent* and *Simms*, have *offered themselves* candidates for Electors of President, &c. in *Virginia*.

*Patents.*—Among the singularities in *England*, "*Patent Vegetables*" are mentioned;—But as Englishmen let this for we certainly hear them, & expect to vote for *Patent Corn*" for almost every pain and disease, and all performed by a *fride*.

*Interesting Population.*—Twelve years ago, *Whitestown*, (which was then larger than the whole State of *Connecticut*) contained only two families, consisting of ten persons.—The district which then comprized the town, can now turn out *ten regiments* of trainbands; of 400 men each, and better (so says the *Whitestown Gazette*) organized, armed and equipped than the city of *New York* can produce!

*The Age of Reason.*—A liberal subscription has been made in *Albany*, for erecting a Roman Catholic Chapel.—The Corporation has presented a piece of ground for the site.

*Emigrations.*—The Deborah, *Palmer*, from *Lewdes*, has arrived at *Newcastle*, with 500 passengers. A few and two brigs have also arrived there with near 1200 passengers on board. The emigrations from *Germany* are increasing.

NEW-HAVEN, September 21.

"Departed this life on Wednesday the 14th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN HEYWARD, of South-Carolina.

"His death (as appears by the Inquest of the Jury legally convened) was occasioned by the discharge of a pistol from his own hand.

"He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in September, A. D. 1795—Immediately after which he repaired to his native State, where he was received and treated with every polite mark of attention by his relatives and acquaintance. After remaining with them a few months, he returned to Connecticut, and resided a year at Litchfield, where he was indefatigably business.

"From the commencement to the completion of his collegiate education, and indeed to the last inconsiderate action of his life, his conduct had been *uniformly and singularly* exemplary.

"From the *amiableness of his manners, his humane disposition, and wire sense of honor*, which were his distinguished characteristics, he was universally beloved by all who knew him.

"No person had apparently more inducements to live—And of the cause by which he was actuated, no probable conjecture can be formed."

NORTHAMPTON, *September 29.*

COMMENCEMENT.

"ON Wednesday the 7th inst. was holden a public Commencement of Williams College. The great resort of company, which attended on the occasion, received the highest gratification from the display of literature, morals, and taste, in the exhibition of the Candidates.

A procession, composed of the Scholars of the Academy, the Students of College, the Tutors and Professors of the French Language, the President & Corporation, together with a number of respectable Gentlemen of the Clergy, moved from the College to the Meeting-House, at about ten o'Clock, A. M.

The exercise of the day were introduced by an address to the throne of Grace, by the President.

A Salutary Oration in Latin, was pronounced by Mr. THOMAS ROBBINS

An English Oration on *Agriculture*, by Mr. THOMAS ROMEYN.

A dialogue in French, *on the prevalence of infidelity in France*, between Messrs. DAVID MASON and DANIEL NOBLE.

A Forensic Disputation on the question, *is a public Education preferable to a private one?* by Messrs. DAVID KNAP and THOMAS ROMEYNE

An English Oration, *on Patriotism*, by Mr. DAVID MASON.

An English Oration, *on the influence of Christianity upon Literature*, by Mr. DAVID KNAP.

A Forensic Disputation, on the question, *whether the benevolence of the Deity can be proved from the light of nature?* by Messrs. NOBLE and HOLMES.

An English Oration, on *the separate effects of reason and passion*, particularly applied to the defence of our Government, by Mr. DANIEL NOBLE.

A Dialogue, *on the modern spirit of free inquiry in Religion and Politicks*, between Messrs. ROBBINS, MASON and KNAP.

A suitable dinner was provided, at Mr. SPENCER's, for the Corporation, and the Clergy who attended on the day.

After the exercises, the degrees of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Messrs. DAVID KNAP, DAVID MASON, DANIEL NOBLE, THOMAS ROBBINS, THOMAS ROMEYNE and BENJAMIN ROMEYNE; the attendance of the last being prevented by sickness. And the degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. OLIVER ATTY, and the Rev. WHITMAN.

It would be injustice to say any thing to depreciate the merits of any of the Candidates; but it may not be improper to notice particularly the performances of Messrs. MASON and NOBLE, who did honor to themselves and their Preceptors, by the matter of their Orations, and the manner in which they were delivered. The whole enables us to say that they have given well founded hopes to their friends of their future usefulness in life, and evinces the present utility, and promising prospects, of the institution, whose honors they have received."

The accounts from Lisbon, by the Independent, wear a very gloomy aspect; an universal *consternation* pervaded the court and the people of all ranks in consequence of the hostile threats of the French and Spanish ministers at the Court without delay, upon the *political conversation subsisting* between the courts of Lisbon and St. James.

It was understood at Lisbon, that the Spanish minister had officially signified the intention of his Catholic Majesty to permit a French army of 30,000 men to march through his dominions into Portugal, in order to attack the latter Country, that all her ports against and forbid the future entry of British vessels.

The most active preparations were, however, carrying on in all parts of Portugal, to raise an army for the defence of the country; and the expediency of impressing men for the army had been referred to, in order to accomplish the more speedily the collection of a large force.

*COMMUNICATION.*

*Another Statement of VOTES for FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.*

The votes of all the towns, in the First Western District, for a Representative to Congress, in the room of the Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK, appointed a Senator, are for the "several candidates in the aggregate, as follows, to wit."

Hon. THOMSON J. SKINNER, Esq. 1313

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS, Esq. 1566

*Scattering Votes.* 51

The above statement is believed to be accurate; it may be found, however, that when the votes are canvassed, there may be a difference of a few votes. At any rate there is no choice, but "on another trial there cannot a doubt be admitted" but what the Hon. Mr. SKINNER will be elected by a handsome majority.

The legislature of the State of Kentucky at their last sitting in December 1795, passed an act, and appropriated the sum of two thousand pounds, Virginia currency, for the purpose of cutting a wagon road, for free navigation through the wilderness; and from a gentleman who arrived in New York last Monday, who passed thro' the wilderness from Kentucky, the latter end of July last, we are informed that the above-mentioned road is already cut and finished from the Crab Orchard to Middleton's station, a distance of about 50 miles; and they expected the remaining 42 miles to the bottom of the Cumberland mountain, where the wilderness ends, would be completed by the end of the present month. This very useful and commendable undertaking, will greatly facilitate the passage of emigrants from all the southern States, to Kentucky and the north eastern territory.

The above gentleman informs that lands with improvements in the neighborhood of Lexington sold for 8 and 9 pounds Virginia currency per acre; these effects are attributed to the Spanish treaty.


Samuel Johnson,

INFORMS the public, that he carries on the CHAISE Making business, a little north of the court-house, Northampton, where Carriages may be had on the shortest notice.

N. B. HE has a number now on hand, complete for market.

Sept. 28. 1796.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he carries on the Taylors business in all its branches—and that he has a uninterrupted attendance of the most fashionable Mantuas, for men Cloaths—and Cloths and trimmings of the best kind for Regimental Cloaths, both for the infantry and Dragoons,—also an elegant assortment of the most fashionable Epaulets, as cheap as can be purchased in the country—also a small assortment of Dry Goods cheap and fashionable.

N. B. Wanted a good lively, steady, active boy, about 14 years of age as an apprentice to the Taylors business.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Worthington, Sept. 24, 1796.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

BY order of Court, to much of TIMOTHY MARIS's home-lot in Hadley, as will fetch SEVENTY NINE DOLLARS—at the house of Mrs. NEWTON, Innholder in Hadley, on the 8th Monday in November next, at 6x of the clock after noon.

WARHUM SMITH, Guardian.

Hadley, 25th September, 1796.