...s the grand epitomizers of existence. Child of melancholy! If sorrow hath killed many, and there is no profit therein, banish it from thy shades, for why, in the pathetic language of Ecclesiastes, shouldest thou die before thy time;

But who are those fair forms, the one with folded arms, and the other with bounding step, ministering, O kindly handmaids, at the bed side of the *Philosopher*. I see his pallid cheek already flush, I hear his voice utter a bolder tone, wrinkles are no more seen on his brow, and not a solitary tear traces a lonely way down his cheek, for *Patience* and *Mirth* are before him. At their salutary approach, the troop of cares, the family of pain, fly disconsolate, and free the *uneasy* heart, from their torturing saw. Gentle and benignant spirits, meekest patience, and chirping Mirth, whether my cottage is unroofed by the storm, or my couch thorned by disease; whether friends grow lukewarm, or lovers be put far away, let your gay form appear, and the loads of life will no more be irksome. For well I know your pleasing arts, I well remember your numerous topics of consolation, your music, your song, your carelessness, Mirth and Patience, your philosophy and resignation. Sorrow, as the wise son of Sirach tells us, may kill many, but ye can make alive: Come then to the unfortunate, and let the *adverse* hour be your favorite hour of visitation.

THE LAY PREACHER.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPER.

AUTHENTIC.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the orders of his government has the honor of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States, a resolution taken by the executive of the French Republic, on the 14th Messidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the Republic are to hold towards neutral vessels. The flag of the republic will treat the flag of neutrals, in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American government have manifested to the undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see, in its free light, this measure as far as it may concern the United States, and that they will also feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great-Britain during the war, she has carried on against the Republic, has not ceased using every means in her power to add to that scourge, scourges still more terrible. She has used the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her treaties—knowing that it was a principle of the Republic to respect the flags of all nations, the British government from the beginning of the war, has caused neutral vessels and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property. France, bound by a treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the articles of that treaty which caused to be respected as American property. English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect that America would take steps in favor of her violated neutrality. One of the predecessors of the undersigned in July 1793, applied on this subject to the government of the United States—but he was not successful. Nevertheless the National Convention, who by their decree of the 9th May, 1793, had ordered the seizure of enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted on the 23d of the same month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which contained this exception so favorable to Americans; the manner in which the English conducted themselves, the manifest intention they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The national Convention, by this, had restored the equilibrium of Neutrality, which England had destroyed; had discharged their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore recall the orders they had given to seize the enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British government had first definitively revoked the same order, a suspension only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th March 1794. But as soon as they were informed, that under orders of the government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatory measures of the English, they gave orders by the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, to the ships of war of the Republic to respect American vessels, and the committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe, that this open and liberal conduct, would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope: And tho' the treaty of friendship, navigation and commerce between Great-Britain and the United States had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measure I have just spoken of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed and continued to stop and carry into their ports all American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a note which the undersigned addressed on the 7th Vendemaire, 4th year (29th Sept. 1795, O. S.) to the Secretary of State. The remonstrances which it contained were founded on the duties of neutrality upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his letter to Mr. Pinckney dated the 15th September 1794. Yet this note had remained without an answer though recalled to the remembrance of the Secretary of State by a dispatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March, 1796, O.S.) and American vessels bound to French ports or returning from them have still been seized by the English. Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon Americans: They have impressed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strengthening their crews at the expence of the Americans, without the government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned had set forth in his dispatches to the Secretary of State of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March 1795, O. S.) 19th Germinal (8th April 1796,) and 1st Floreal (20th April 1796) which have remained without an answer.

The French Government, then, finds itself, with respect to America at the present time in circumstances similar to those of the year 1793; and if it sees itself obliged to abandon, with respect to them and neutral powers in General; the favorable line of conduct they pursued and to adopt different measures, the blame should fall upon the British government; it is their conduct which the French government have been obliged to follow.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary conceives it his duty to remark to the Secretary of State, that the neutral governments, or the allies of the Republic, have nothing to fear as to the treatment of their flag by the French, since if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cause the rights of that neutrality to be respected by the English, the Republic will respect them. But if, through weakness, particularly or other motives, they should suffer the English to sport with that neutrality and turn it to their advantage, could they then complain, when France, to restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, shall act in the same manner as the English? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation consists in granting to belligerent powers the same advantage, and that neutrality no longer exists when in the course of the war, that neutral nation grants to one of the belligerent powers advantages not stipulated anterior to the war, or suffers that power to seize upon them. The neutral government cannot then complain if the other belligerent power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or, if it seizes on them; otherwise that neutral government would deviate, with respect to it, from the line of neutrality and would become its enemy.

The undersigned minister Plenipotentiary, thinks it useful further to develope these principles. He does not doubt that the Secretary of State feels all their force, and that the government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always respected, and will always respect when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the Secretary of State the assurance of his esteem, and informs him, at the same time, that he will cause this note to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives which, at the present juncture, influence the French Republic.

Done at Philadelphia, 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (27th October 1796, O. S.)

(Signed)
P. A. ADET.

Extract from the Register of Resolves of the Executive Directory, of the 14th Messidor, 4th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Executive Directory, considering, that if it becomes the faith of the French nation to respect treaties or conventions which secure to the flag of some neutral or friendly powers, commercial advantages (if they should turn to the benefit of our enemies, either thro' the weakness of our allies or of neutrals, or thro' fear, thro' interested views, or thro' whatever motives) would *in so far* *as* to warrant the inexecution of the articles in which they were stipulated,

Decrees as follows:

All neutral or allied powers shall, without delay, be notified that the flag of the French Republic *will treat neutral vessels, either as to confiscation, as to searches, or capture, in the same manner as they shall suffer the English to treat them.*

The Minister of foreign relations is charged with the execution of the present resolve, which shall not be printed.

A true Copy.
(Signed)
CARNOT, President.

Department of State, November 1st, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no distinction between neutral powers who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of nations, and others between whom and the French Republic, treaties have imposed special obligations. Where no treaties exist, the Republic by seizing and confiscating the properties of their enemies found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If towards such neutral nations the French Republic has forborne to exercise this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous. The United States by virtue of their treaty of commerce with France stand on different ground.

In the year 1778, France voluntarily entered into a commercial treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity, and expressly stipulating *that free ships should make free goods*. That is, if France should be at war with any nations with whom the United States should be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board the vessels of the United States, were to be free from capture. That, on the other hand, if the United States should engage in war with any nation, while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the persons of our enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board French vessels, were also to be free from capture. This is plainly expressed in the 23d article of that treaty; and demonstrates that the reciprocity thereby stipulated was to operate at *different periods*; that is, at one time in favor of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the present time, the U. States being at peace, they possess, by the treaty, the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France without subjecting them to capture. But what do the spirit of the decree of the Executive Directory and the current of your observations require? That the United States should now gratuitously renounce this right. And what reason is assigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furnish the answer. "France "*bound by treaty* to the United States, *could find* "*only a real disadvantage* in the articles of that "treaty, which caused to be respected as Ameri-"can property, English property found on board "American vessels."—This requisition, and the reason assigned to support it, alike excite surprise.

The American government, Sir, conscious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial observance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to treaties, cannot for a moment admit, that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal observance of stipulations on the part of the French Republic: whose friendship, moreover, it has ever cultivated with perfect sincerity. This right, formerly infringed by a decree of the national convention, was recognized anew by the repeal of that decree. Why it should be again questioned, we are at a loss to determine. We are ignorant of any new restraints on our commerce by the British government: on the contrary, we possess recent official information *that no new orders have been issued*.—The captures made by the British, of American vessels having French property on board, are warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States, when they formed their treaty of commerce; and their special stipulation on this point was meant as an exception to an universal rule. Neither our weakness nor our strength have any choice, when the question concerns the observance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleased to remark, that the conduct of Great Britain in capturing American vessels bound to and from French ports had been the subject of a note, which on the 29th September, 1795, you addressed to the secretary of state, but which remained without an answer. Very sufficient reasons may be assigned for the omission. The subject, in all its aspects, had been already officially and publicly discussed, and the principles and ultimate measures of the United States, founded on their indisputable rights, were as publicly fixed. But if the subject had not, by the previous discussions, been already exhausted, can it be a matter of surprise, that there should be a repugnance to answer a letter containing any such insinuations as these? "It must then be clear to every man who will discard prejudice, love, hatred, and in a word, all the passions which lead the judgment astray, that the French Republic would have a right to complain, if the American government suffered the English to interrupt the commercial relations, which exist between her and the United States; if by a *perfidious condescension*, it permitted the English to violate a right which it ought *for its own honor and interest* to defend; if, under the *cloak of neutrality*, it presented to England a poignard to cut the throat of its faithful ally; if in fine *partaking in the tyrannical and homicidal rage of Great Britain, it concurred to* plunge the people of France into the horrors of famine."—For the sake of preserving harmony, silence was preferred to a comment upon these insinuations.

You are also pleased to refer to your letters of March and April last, relative to impresses of American seamen by British ships, and complain, that the government of the United States had not made known to you the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction. This, Sir, was a matter, which concerned only that government. As an independent nation, we were not bound to render an account to any other, of the measures we deemed proper for the protection of our own citizens; so long as there was not the slightest ground to suspect that the government ever acquiesced in any aggression.

But permit me to recur to the subject of the decree of the Executive Directory.

As before observed, we are officially informed, that the British government have issued no new orders for capturing the vessels of the U. States.—We are also officially informed, that on the appearance of the notification of that decree, the minister of the United States at Paris applied for information "whether orders were issued for the "seizure of neutral vessels; and was informed "that no such order was issued, and further that "none such would be issued, in case the British "did not seize our vessels." This communication from the minister of the United States at Paris to their ministers in London, was dated the 25th of August. But the decree of the directory bears date the 14th Messidor, answering to the second of July. These circumstances, together with some observations in your note, leave the American government in a state of uncertainty of the real intentions of the Government of France. Allow me then to ask, whether in the actual state of things our commerce is considered as liable to suffer any new restrictions on the part of the French Republic? Whether the restraints now exercised by the British Government are considered as of a nature to justify a denial of those rights, which are pledged to us by our treaty with your nation. Whether orders have been actually given to the ships of war and privateers of the French Republic to capture the vessels of the United States? And what, if they exist, are the precise terms of those orders?

These questions, sir, you will see, are highly interesting to the United States. It is with extreme concern, that the government finds itself reduced to the necessity of asking an explanation of this nature; and if it shall be informed, that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the decree referred to, its surprise will equal its regret, that principles should now be questioned, which, after repeated discussions both here and in France, have been demonstrated to be founded, we conceive, in the obligations of impartial neutrality, of stipulation by treaty, and of the law of nations.—I hope, Sir, you will find it convenient, by an early answer, to remove the suspense in which the government of the United States is now held on the question above stated.

I shall close this letter by one remark on the singularity of your causing the publication of your note. As it concerned the United States, it was properly addressed to its government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it in such time and manner, as it should think fit, to the citizens of the United States.

I am, sir, with great respect
your most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

To Mr. ADET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident Proprietors of Lands in the town of *Wendell*, in the County of *Hampshire*, that their Lands are taxed in the Bills committed to me, the Subscriber, Collector of said town, for the year 1795, to collect in the respective sums.

Names.	No. Acres.	State.	Town and County.	Minister.	School.	Highway.
Duncan Stewart's heirs,	543	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Samuel Bachelder,	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
George Irving,	574	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Irving,	110	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Fairweather,	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saville Metcalf,	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Unless said Taxes are paid to me, the Subscriber, on or before Saturday the 17th day of December next, so much of said Land will be sold at public Vendue, as will be sufficient to pay said Taxes, with all intervening charges, at the house of JONATHAN OSGOOD, Innholder in said *Wendell*.

Sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

SAMUEL REED, *Collector for Wendell, for* 1795.

Wendell, October 20, 1796.

"To his beloved, Patriotic, Democratic, and Federalistic Customers,—WILLIAM WOOLCOTT, of *Lanesborough*, in the *County of Berkshire*, and *Commonwealth of Massachusetts*, Post-Rider, sends—*Greeting*."

HEAR him speak to-day for he never spoke before,
And if you'll always pay, he never will no more.
He always has a trumpet shell, and always when he capers
Carries it with him, to call you out to get your papers.
Kind readers, he invites you all to pay the printer,
And so you will enable him to ride throughout the winter.
A little corn, a little wheat, as little as you wish for,
A little pork, a little beef, a very hearty dish for.
To all who are concerned, this gentle note he sends,
Fail to bring in their pay, to help their needy friend.
Bring what you have, for a little cash will do,
What he says he will discharge, and kindly thank them too.
And then you'll see that he can set, and take a little bevel,
Subscribe himself your humble servant, as homely as the devil.

WILLIAM WOOLCOTT.

Lanesborough, October 24th, 1796.

We the subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Hampshire, Commissioners to Examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *Samuel Green*, late of Charlemont, deceased, represented insolvent, and ten Month's being allowed, from the first of April last, for the Creditors to bring in their claims, hereby notify all concerned (as their was a defection in our former advertisement and the business not compleated) that we shall now attend the business of our appointment on the last Tuesdays of November and January next, at the house of Capt. Simeon Goodman, Innholder, in Charlemont, from two to six o'clock P. M. of said days.

ABEL WILDER,
JOSHUA HAWKS,
STEPHEN BATES, } *Commissioners.*

N. B. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
CALVIN RICE, *Administrator.*
Charlemont, 26th October, 1796.

TO BE LET, ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,
A CONVENIENT *MALT WORKS*, near the centre of Northampton,—the building is convenient for a small family to live in—Enquire of— BENJAMIN PRESCOTT.
Northampton, November 2, 1796.

WHEREAS *MERIAM* my wife, refuses to cohabit any longer with me, this is to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her Contracting, after this date.
REUBEN TARRY.
Williamstown, October 29, 1796.

Ran away from the Subscriber, a BOY about Sixteen years old, five feet high, thick set, full in the face, having a small scar in his forehead and another over one of his eyes, is of light complexion, has long brown hair, carried away a light coloured and one dark brown coat, a short surtout, and wore a pair of deep blue shag trowsers.—Whoever will take up said Boy and return him to the Subscriber shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring said Boy as they will answer it at their peril.
JOHN CLELAND.
Hawley, November 3d, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, June the first, five SHEEP, all having an artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.
CORNELIUS COCHRAN.
Blanford, November 16, 1796.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ARMY of ITALY.

Summary return of the subaltern officers and privates of the enemy made prisoners of war by the French army, since the 11th Thermidor (July 29th) fourth year.

Epochs.	Places.	Number of men.
16th Thermidor, Aug. 3,	at Lonado,	4200
17th and 18th do. do. 4th and 5th,	at Castiglione,	4767
19th do. do. 6th,	at Borghetto,	500
Ditto, ditto,	at Peschiera,	250
16th, 17th, 18th, and 22d ditto, 3d, 4th, and 19th of August,	at Salo, Stor, and Rocca d'Anfonce,	2740
	Total,	13,447

At Salo and Lonado, about four hundred Hulan's horses, and eighty two pieces of the enemy's artillery were taken and brought to the French park; several pieces of ordnance still remaining submerged in the losses are now comprized in the statement.

Two hundred and ten caissons or ammunition waggons.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

Melancholy Accident.

Died, on Tuesday the 13th ult. Mr. Archibald Campbell, store keeper, of Maurice River, New-Jersey. On the Friday evening following, his widow and orphan children were alarmed by a fire breaking out in the upper part of the house; they hurried out, but soon found that Mrs. Campbell's oldest son, about 10 years old, and a black child, were left in the chamber; upon which a black woman ran up to rescue them, but unfortunately perished with the children, in the devouring flames. The neighbours assembled but found it impossible to stop the fire or to save the poor black woman, who was discovered during the fire, with one of the children in her arms laying across the floor beams. All the furniture, and about 600 dollars in cash, were totally lost.

Extract of a letter from Montgomery, dated October 23, 1796.

"I am sorrified to see the foolish, lying, electioneering cant, that is daily circulating. A gentleman called here yesterday with his saddle-bags stuffed with papers on the Jefferson side—He said he should ride 600 miles to disseminate them. He put me in mind of Sampson's Foxes, with firebrands at their tails, let loose among the cornfields of the Philistines."

Nov. 2.

On Monday last the President of the United States arrived in town from Mount Vernon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenock, (Scotland) to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 13.

"To give you some idea of the scarcity of money, I shall copy a paragraph from our London paper just received. 'The gloom which has overcast the commercial world, for some days past increased considerably. On Monday the funds were below 54; but this is not the most alarming. A more serious circumstance is now pending. A list of thirty-two commercial houses, two of them bankers, which must soon stop payment, was handed about privately. The prospect blackens every day, and it is too probable that before a fortnight passes, there will be a more extensive bankruptcy in the city than was ever known at a former period.' We have had a most plentiful harvest: wheat is now sold for 12s. the boll (two Winchester bushels) and it is expected to be 8s."

Every friend to his country will rejoice at each new instance of the increasing commerce, and constantly improving state of America. In the course of the two last weeks no less than 140 vessels have been entered at the custom house in this city, 49 of which are from Europe, and 37 of the number are laden with dry goods. This exceeds all former precedent. Other ports in the union participate in this progressive improvement. At Baltimore, 51 vessels were entered at the custom house on Monday the 17th inst. Such are the blessings of peace and neutrality.

When the Commerce, Captain Delano, of Wiscasset, caught fire at Liverpool, there were fourteen persons on board—the joint families of two brothers of the name of Hockle. One of them had been some time resident in this country, and returned in this spring to fetch a wife and 8 children, having fixed upon a situation on Munsey Creek for a farm. Their whole property, which they had laid out in the manufactures of Manchester and other places, was on board, and fraught with hope they embarked. A few hours alas! destroyed their flattering dream, and reduced them to the greatest distress—they escaped with life—but that was not all. Their property was totally consumed, and they were compelled to remain at Liverpool, until a subscription set on foot by some benevolent individuals, provided for their immediate wants. The were thirty passengers in all, none of whom were so fortunate as to save even their trunks, and two were much injured by the explosion of gun powder. There were several horses on board, and this dreadful accident was occasioned by the taking fire in the night of a quantity of hay, laid in for their provision.

On Friday week Isaac Garth and his wife, of Whillstown, Chester county, came to our market with their produce, leaving a young family at home. On Saturday morning a person brought the shocking intelligence that their house and two of their children were burnt to ashes, and that a third was missing! This is so dreadful a tale, we hope report has exaggerated the misfortune.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5.

ST. JOHN'S TAKEN.

Captain Jones arrived at Baltimore on Monday last, in 13 days from Halifax, informs that a number of expresses had arrived at Halifax, all bringing accounts of the surrender of Newfoundland to the French. An express had likewise arrived, three hours before he sailed, with intelligence that the French had actually taken St. John's together with Commodore Wallace's squadron, consisting of a 50 gun ship, two frigates, and a sloop of war.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 14.

Moses Robinson, Esq. Senator in Congress from the State of Vermont, having lately resigned, Isaac Tichenor, Esq. is elected in his stead.

The votes for Federal Representatives were, for Matthew Lyon, 1783, *for Israel Smith*, 967, *scattering votes*, 1534.

We hear that Mr. Buck is re-elected as Federal Representative from the eastern district of Vermont, in Congress, by a singularly honorary majority, less than 100 votes out of upwards of 3000 given for all other candidates collectively.

[*Mr. Tichenor is an addition to the Federal interest.*]

RICHMOND, Oct. 25.

COUNTERFEIT COINS.

A man who says his name is Thomas Eglen, and that he is from North Carolina, was apprehended, and committed to jail of Prince Edward county on Saturday the 15th instant for passing counterfeit French crowns, Spanish mill'd Dollars and an English Guinea. On searching him, there were found several base Dollars in his shoe; and between two and three hundred counterfeit Crowns and dollars in his saddle bags. These coins are so well executed that it is difficult to detect them by any mark than the profile on the dollars, the nose is more full and round, and the lips are prominent than in the true dollars. The Crowns have scarce a mark by which they may be distinguished. Those of the dollars which we have seen are dated 1768, '88, '90, *and* '92. *The Crowns* 1768 *and* 1769. *The guineas we have not seen.*

The public are cautioned to guard against receiving coins of the above description, as it is supposed there are several other villains now employed in different parts of this state to dispose of counterfeits from the same mint.

BOSTON, November 9.

FROM PHILAD. OCT. 31.

"After what has recently appeared from Mr. KING, you will doubtless be surprized to see the communication from Mr. ADET. I expect however something further, and shall not be surprised if the French Minister, &c. is recalled by the Directory.

"Things wear threatening aspect—the enemies of our peace chuckle—but their triumph I trust is momentary.

"THE PRESIDENT is expected in town to morrow.

"Electioneering goes on at a great rate—You can scarcely conceive of the wretched means resorted to—and sorry I am to say that a lie is just as good as the truth with a great proportion of the dupes to foreign influence."

"Fears are entertained by many of the friends to our country, that the Jacobin ticket will succeed. I hope better things—and things that accompany our political salvation. It is a pleasing reflection that the enemies of that great man the Vice-President, are the distinguished enemies of the peace, honor and independence of the United States—and that with all their rancour and malice, they have assailed him with lies and misrepresentations only—I give them no credit for this, for if there was a speck in his character, they would dilate it until they made him a perfect devil.—Heaven has not abandoned us to so fatal a chance as falling under the curse of their politics—to be the slaves of the domestic tools of foreign influence.

"M. D'ORLEANS, I am assured, brought a passport from the Directory.—This agrees with an article from *Paris*—He was kindly received by M. ADET.

"I congratulate you on the prosperous state of our commerce as recently exhibited in the arrival of our fleets—Our revenue the current year must be great. The enhanced price of produce at home, and the reduced prices abroad will occasion a temporary check; but things will find their level, and our produce must be in demand if the war continues. There is a cloud impending, however in the *West Indies*—The Spanish war, it is asserted will occasion an evacuation, by the British of *Hispaniola*—Our trade consequently will be interrupted.—At all events; so long as GEO: WASHINGTON is President, we shall persevere in our neutral system, let foreign agents dictate as *politely* as they please."

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Marseilles to Mr. David Pierce, *jun. Merchant of this town, dated July* 28.

"SIR,

"I am desired by Capt. CALDER, who has lately arrived in this road from *Algiers*, with all his late fellow prisoners, to inform you that he is in good health, as well as all the others; but unfortunately, Capt. SAMUEL BARLEY, of *New bury-Port*, died on the passage from *Algiers* for this port. This event has rendered the quarantine very severe and long—it will continue 80 days, from the 20th inst. the day of their arrival. Our health officer is taking the greatest care of them; and I am supplying them with every thing necessary to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

"You have at the foot, the note of those who have died since the peace, &c. with the number which remain. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN CATHALAN."

HARTFORD, November 7.

The 22d of December next is appointed by Authority to be observed as a day of THANKSGIVING throughout this state.

NORTHAMPTON, *November* 16.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We dwell with pleasure on the improvements made in our interior country.—The six nations have granted liberty for cutting a road from *Canandargua* to *Niagara*. They refused it, when the last treaty was made. A vessel of 30 tons hurthen built for Judge WILLIAMSON, floats in the *Seneca* lake.

Public Thanksgiving in *New Hampshire*, will be the 17th November.

We learn that the French have captured 60 sail of the Jamaica fleet, and that all were immediately destroyed but 6—3 of which are at new New-Castle.

This capture was made by one French Frigate and Privateer.

From the AURORA.

KLEBER.

The French General Kleber, is an Alsacian. He is nearly seven feet high, and stout in proportion—he wears a large cocked hat (the troop of which about twelve inches high) well calculated to add to his gigantic stature. His beard black and thick almost covers his cheek bones. He is remarkable for his coolness in action; and for his morose look; he never was known to smile. In a critical juncture during the present campaign, while he was setling some plans with the commissioners of the convention, he heard the firing of cannon from an unexpected quarter, gravely turning to the commissioners, after listening a moment to the cannon's roar he said to them without emotion "We are cut off." The commissioners alarmed, exclaimed "shall we be taken" He coolly replied, "We will fight first; mounted his horse, gave his orders and cut his way thro the enemy's battalions.

GENERAL JOURDAN.

He is of a middling stature, lofty, and remarkable in his walk, resting the weight of his body too much on his left foot. He is tinctured with an air of melancholy which probably arises from a bad state of health; the rest of his appearance indicates a man of profound reflection. He is a native of Limones. Before the revolution he was a merchant, afterwards he was made chief of a battalion of National guards, and rose gradually to the rank of general of the army of the north, in Brabant. He was a marked object of the tyrannic caprice of Robespierre: two years and a half ago he was obliged to resign his command, and return to his native place, whence he was called to command the army of the Sambre and Meuse, against Clairfayt. He possesses the full confidence of the Executive Directory. He can do with his soldiers whatever he chooses. He peculiarly possesses the art of profiting of the enthusiasm of the troops under his command. If he tells a soldier, "go and scale or storm!"—he is sure at any rate he shall be obeyed. The Directory allow him four thousand livres a month to defray the expences of his table.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Richard Burman, *to his owners in Alexandria, dated Turks-Island, September*—, 1795.

"The 16th of September, in lat. 30, long. 70 29, I fell in with the wreck of a fine new brig, called the Michael of *Hartford*, and took from her the captain and crew (consisting of ten men) with some of the sails, rigging, anchor, &c. She was loaded with staves, corn, butter, &c. together with 40 oxen on deck, and upset in a gale of wind on the 3d Sept. These unfortunate men, whom I was providentially the means of saving from the jaws of death, subsisted five days without food or water, when the weather abating they found a crow bar in the steerage floor, with which they scuttled the main deck and got out one cask of water and one barrel corn meal, on which they lived 8 days more, making in all 13 days from the time of their being upset until I relieved them."

MAN AND WIFE.

The following advertisement which appeared in a Country paper, will shew how nearly vulgar life approaches to the depravity of the great world. There is not a lord of them all could manifest more eagerness to turn the infidelity of his wife to profit.

"To be sold for Five shillings, my Wife Jone Herband. She is stoutly built, stands firm on her pasterns, and is sound wind and limb. She can sow and reap, hold a plow, and drive a team, and would answer any stout able man, that can hold a tight rein, for she is hard mouthed and head strong; but if properly managed, would either lead or drive as tame as a rabbit. She now and then, if not watched, will make a false step. Her husband parts with her because she is too much for him.—Inquire of the Printer.

N. B. All her body clothes will be given with her."

London Paper.

A Curious CONFESSION.

I BELIEVE that *woman* was made for *man*, by him to be at once governed, nourished, and cherished. I *believe* that woman is the fountain of youthful joys and domestic sweets; though these joys and sweets may be converted into *bitterness* of pain, by vice, folly and imprudence. I *believe* that there are *bad women*, but at the least, as many *bad men*, in the world; a number of *good* of both sexes; but by far the greatest part of either, what we call *indifferent*. I *believe* that women who pretend to *hate men* are good *for little*, and *men* who profess to *hate women* are absolutely good for *nothing at all*. I *further* believe that *man* is lord of the creation; and that *woman* is ordained to be his counsellor and companion.

A further statement of the votes given in for Representative to Congress, in the Second Western District—viz.

For Representative in Whately. Wm. Lyman had 4—Wm. Shephard had 23.

Northfield. Samuel Henshaw, 5—Wm. Lyman 15—Wm. Shephard, 8.

Greenfield. Wm. Lyman 17—Wm. Shephard, 23.

Norwich. Samuel Henshaw, 26—Wm. Lyman, 16.

Chester. Wm. Lyman, 10—Wm. Shephard, 43.

Rockland. Wm. Shephard, 25.

Blanford. Wm. Shephard, 56.

Shelburn. Chiefly for Gen. Parks.

Deerfield. For John Williams, Wm. Shephard and Samuel Henshaw, but don't know how many.

Gill. Wm. Shephard, 25.

Southwick. Wm. Shephard, 56.

Russell. Wm. Shephard, 18.

Montgomery. Wm. Shephard, 25.

Colerain. Samuel Henshaw, 1—Wm. Shephard, 30.

Barnardston. Wm. Lyman, 9—Wm. Shephard, 15.

Montague. Wm. Shephard, about 40.

Sunderland. Wm. Shephard, about 40.

Heath. Wm. Shephard, 25.

Middlefield. Wm. Shephard, about 35.

FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

We hear that the Hon. T. J. Skinner, Esq. is elected, in the First Western District, a member of Congress.

Hon. Sam Lyman, Esq. in the Third and the Hon. Dwight Foster Esq. in the Fourth Western District—Gen. Mattoon is chosen Elector in the third Western District.—In the first Middle District. Hon. Thomas Dawes chosen Elector, and Harrison G. Otis, Esq. Representative,—In the Second Western District, Gen. Shepherd has the greatest number of votes, and it is conjectured by many that he is elected by a small majority.

MARRIED]—In this town on Wednesday the second inst. Mr. EBENEZER PHELPS, Jun. to Miss KEZIAH PARSONS.

On Tuesday the 8th, Mr. LUTHER CLARK to Miss LUCY ALLEN——The same evening, Mr. ENOS KINGSLEY jun. to Miss REBECCA WEATHERBEE.

Last evening, Mr. JACOB WICKER to Miss ASENATH KINGSLEY.

At *Goshen*, on *Thursday* last, Mr. GEORGE SALMON to Miss JERUSHA LYMAN.

In this town on Sunday evening last, Mr. JOSIAH COPELAND to Miss POLLY DAVIS.

Asaph Sebbins,

BEGS Liberty to inform the Ladies & Gentlemen of Northampton, that he shall open a Dancing School on Wednesday the sixteenth of November inst. at Mr. A. POMEROY's Assembly Hall, at two O'clock in the afternoon.

Those who have not attended one quarter, the tuition will be six dollars—Two dollars to be paid at the entrance of the school; Those who have attended one quarter, four dollars—to be paid at the end of the quarter.

The Ladies & Gentlemen of Hadley, are informed, that the dancing school will be opened on Friday the eighteenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. E. Cook's Assembly Hall—The terms the same as in Northampton.

November 8th, 1796.

Benjamin Tappan,

HAS just received a fresh assortment of

G O O D S—

viz. Broad Cloths, Cassimers, Swanskowns, Baizes, Flannels, Coatings, Cotton Sheetings, Crapes, Wildbores, &c. &c.

Also, Chintzes, Calicoes, Muslins, Muslinetts, Dimities, Silks, Sattins & Ribbons, Ermines for trimmings of Cloaks—a great assortment of Ladies & Gentlemen's Silk & Leather Gloves, Morocco & Cloth Slippers & Shoes with a great variety of Articles suitable for all Seasons.

Northampton, Nov. 19, 1796.

White and Burr,

ONCE more respectfully inform their Customers, they have Received Via New-York, a fresh supply of European & India

G O O D S,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which may serve for warming, adorning and exhilarating the mind, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms to the purchaser.

Also, on Commission, an additional supply of useful and Entertaining BOOKS, Containing about 400 Different Volumes which will be offered at the New-York Prices. While we Importune our customers for a continuance of their favours—we give them our unreserved thanks for their past, with this invitation to all those who have open accounts of more than one years Standing, to settle the same by payment or note.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

UNDER a License from the Court of Common Pleas, Holden at Northampton, on the Monday next preceding the second Tuesday of Nov. inst. all the Real Estate of which Lt. Ezra Nash Died, Seized—Consisting of a small homelot, with a House, Barn, &c. Standing on the same, Lying in Hadley.

The Sale will be at Mr. Elisha Cook's Tavern in said Hadley, on Thursday the Eighth Day of December Next, at two of the Clock, P. M.

JOSIAH NASH, Administrator.

Hadley, Nov. 15th, 1796.

Wright & Stoddard,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, on Book or Note, which by contract is become due, to call and Settle by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov 15th, 1796.

All Persons indebted to the subscriber, either by book or note, are requested to make speedy payment, without further Notice.

FREBUN MAYHEW.

Goshen, Nov. 1, 1796.

Lost, on the Road from Wendell to Montague, or in Montague, a small parchment POCKET-BOOK, containing three notes, one of eleven pounds, signed *Shadrack Hoskins*—one of thirty one Dollars, signed *Asa Haw*, and another of one pound eight shillings, signed *Elisha Washburn*, and three bank-bills of 5 dollars each, with some other papers valuable to the subscriber only. Whoever has found the same and will return it to the Owner, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, by

JOSEPH KILBURN.

Wendell, Nov. 1. 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, on last June, a brindle Heifer CALF, with a crop on her near ear, and a slit the under side of the same, and a slit under side the off ear.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

MARTIN KELLOGG.

Amherst, November 7, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in August last, an old SHEEP and one LAMB——The owner is desired to prove his property, pay cost, and take them away. STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, Oct. 15, 1796.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber last May, a* STEER *about two years old, no artificial mark, his colour a pale red; the owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.*

EBENEZER WRIGHT.

Northampton, October 31, 1796.

BROKE *into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 29th inst. a dark brown yearling* STEER. *The owner may have him by proving property and paying charges.* STEPHEN WASHBURN.

Williamsburgh, October 31, 1796.