of his army. General Masena's division marched to take up a position before Castellara. That of Gen. Augereau received orders to proceed to Governollo, a very important point on the Mincio, to secure the entrance of Seraglio.

"On the 28th (Sept. 14) Gen. Masena's division received orders to push itself at Due Castelli while the enemy's position before Burgo San-Georgio should be reconnoitered.

"On the 29th, (Sept. 15) at two in the afternoon, Gen. Sahuguet's division detached a column to mask the citadel of Mantua, and a second to attack la Favorite. Gen. Masena's division also detached a column to that point; and with the second, consisting of the greatest part of his division, marched to San Georgio by the great road, while a column of Gen. Augereau's division, which had set out for Governolio, proceeding by the left bank of the Mincio took the enemy by their right flank. The column of the left, where was Gen. Masena himself, attacked the enemy with such impetuosity, that it drove them from post to post, carried the village of San-Georgio, took the head of the bridge, and then cut off the retreat of all those who should not have themselves by the bridge. The columns to the right found a more obstinate resistance; but our cavalry, which was protected towards that wing, together with the capture of San-Georgio, rendered our success equal in that quarter.

"The enemy most completely routed, returned into Mantua with the remnant they could save. The result of this day was about 1000 prisoners, among whom were 400 hotte cuirassiers, with their Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, about 150 of Wurmser's hussars, about twenty guns, and the important post of the head of the bridge of San-Georgio which leads to Mantua.

"I shall not speak of the traits of valor and intrepidity by which the brave soldiers who composed the army have been distinguished. I can do justice to them but repeat what they merit in each action in which they are engaged.

"In the city of Mantua, in which Wurmser is shut up, the utmost terror prevails. One movement more towards Seraglio, and Wurmser and all the remnants of the Austrian army in Italy, will be enclosed within the walls of that city, and blockaded in such a way as to prevent all egress from thence.

"Since the 16th of this month (September 12) we have made 17,000 prisoners, killed from 2000 to 3000 men, taken 22 flags, and an immense train of artillery, have destroyed one third of the enemy's cavalry, and have fixed up General Wurmser in Mantua. We have no longer any opposition in the Tyrolese and at Trieste, with the exception of some small scattered corps.

"History affords us many traits of the most celebrated Generals; but never have been known to effect a march so difficult as the one we have just executed in the defiles of the Adige and of the Brenta, amidst flooding rocks, forced marches, continual and obstinate combats, under these peculiar circumstances. Such have been the obstacles surmounted by our brave brothers in arms.

(Signed) "ALEX. BERTHIER."

PARIS, Oct. 4.

Gen. MARCEAU was wounded the 3d Complementary day, and he died two days after.

"The Republic has lost in him one of her ablest Generals, one of her warmest defenders. Beloved by his own troops, he had even conciliated the highest esteem of the enemy themselves.

He was scarcely 27 years of age, yet many battles which he gained in La Vendee, and two campaigns upon the banks of the Rhine, in which he commanded with the greatest talents and judgment, have afforded him a conspicuous rank among our Generals, who have distinguished themselves in this war.

At the time of the retreat upon the Seine, he was entrusted with the charge of covering the army, and keeping the enemy in check while the French column cleared the defile of Altenkirchen. It was here that he received the mortal wound.

Some chasseurs were stationed along with a party of hussars in a wood from which they discharged their fire. Marceau to reconnoitre the ground went to this quarter. A Tyrolean chasseur concealed behind a tree, recognized him by the distinctive badges of his rank, levelled his carabine at him, and pierced him through the body. He was carried to Altenkirchen.

They wished to transport him along the left bank of the Rhine, but he himself requested to remain at Altenkirchen, at the house of the Prussian Commander, with four officers.

The next day, the advanced guard of the enemy occupied Altenkirchen. When the Austrian General Haddick was informed of this circumstance, he sent a safe-guard to Marceau. General Kray visited him in person.

Tears flowed down the cheeks of this aged warrior. He himself had fought against Marceau for three years. These two generous foes were united by sentiments of friendship even in the midst of battles. They waited only for the moment of peace to display them.

Some hopes of having Marceau were still entertained. The principal surgeon of Prince Charles exercised his utmost skill, but upon the 5th Complementary day the symptoms became more alarming, his head grew heavy and he expired at six o'clock.

The Austrian regiment of Baron and Blanchenstein, which had admired his valour at the head of our troops, and contended for the honour of paying him the last duties; but the officers of the Prince Charles, and requested that his body should be given to his brothers in Arms.

The Prince consented, with a request to the French General to appoint the Austrians of the moment which he was to be interred, in order that they might assist in the military and funeral honours which were to be paid to him.

The body of MARCEAU was buried in the entrenched Camp at Coblentz, during a discharge of artillery from both armies.

15 VENDEMIAIRE, OCT. 6.

They announce this moment an important sally made by Gen. Bournonville, commander of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, over the Archduke Charles. *Eclair.*

19 VENDEMIAIRE, OCT. 7.

It seems that we are about to be involved in a war with Sweden. They write from Stockholm on the 9th Sept. that M. Perochel, Charge d'Affaires of the French Government at this court, and Mirivaux his secretary of embassy, have received orders to quit Stockholm. At the same time, M. Rinsig, secretary of the embassy from the court of Sweden to Paris, must defer his departure for France. We have also received intelligence that the king and the regent of Sweden, after having had some long conferences with the Envoys of Russia, have set out from Petersburg for Stockholm. *Eclair.*

GENERAL MOREAU.

As nothing official has been published from the army of the Rhine and Moselle, by the Directory, we are to look to the German and Prussian Gazettes for intelligence of this General—They speak of several bloody engagements that have taken place between the army of Moreau and that of General Latour. They state that General Frauenfeld has evacuated Bavaria and entered Franconia, pursued by the Austrian Army. On the 13th and 14th September after obstinate fighting Moreau was driven from Newburg, Generals Colins and Delmas were severely wounded. On the 15th his head-quarters were removed from Donawerth to Oberndorf on the Lech in order to approach the division of General Ferino, who, according to fay, that he is endeavoring to effect a retreat through the Brifgew.

BRUSSELS, October 1.

The army of the Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Gen. Bournonville, at present occupies the following position. The left wing, reinforced by two divisions of the army of the North, occupies the lines behind the Sieg, which cover Dusseldorff. The right wing is posted in the neighborhood of the Hundsruck, and in the entrenchments which cover Neuwied, and in the Isle opposite to that city. A great part of the centre is posted between Cologne and Coblentz. The division of Gen. Poncet has likewise orders to move towards the Hundsruck, the Archduke Charles threatening to cross the Rhine at Mentz, to effect a powerful diversion on the left bank of the Rhine. The Austrian army must be infinitely more numerous than was imagined, for we learn from Bonn that great bodies of troops are seen filing past that place towards the Sieg, with a view, as is thy's, to attack the republican troops. In the meditation of a general engagement, every day is distinguished by skirmishes, and affairs of advanced posts, often very obstinate, and extremely bloody. In one of these late actions the French cavalry made 200 Austrians prisoners, who have been sent to Cologne.

Gen. Bournonville, with his whole Etat-major, is about to proceed to the right bank of the Rhine, to put himself at the head of the army, and resume offensive operations; already the enemy have made several fruitless attempts to gain the head of the bridge of Neuwied, where the French always preserve a passage when they please for this post upon the right bank of the Rhine.

Gen. Tilly has arrived here on his way from Paris. He is going directly to the army of the Sambre and Meuse, of which he is appointed chief of the Etat-major, in room of Gen. Ernouf.

12th Vendemiaire, October 3.

The whole army of the Sambre and Meuse has for some days been in motion, while the motives and the plans of the generals cannot be divined. Troops constantly arrive from the right back on the left, and then they are again marched up the right bank. At length upon the 8th, the movement became more uniform, and it began to be apprehended that the Archduke Charles would turn towards the Hundsruck with a part of the forces under his command. The whole of the centre of the army, which was encamped in different positions between Cologne and Andernach, received orders to march towards the borders of the Nahe: troops night and day defile by Coblentz in order to reach their new destination. The division of general Championnet, which was beyond the Sieg, has rejoined the Rhine, on its way thithe-ward. The Head-quarters however still remain at Cologne, where are most of the generals of the army. It appeared that Bournonville intended to repair to the Sieg to take the command of the troops of the armies of the North and Sambre, which are assembled at this point, and it was affirmed for certain, that it was decided in a general Council against the march the army towards the Lahn, but hitherto it does not appear that these dispositions are ready to be put in execution.

The Austrians have (with drawn) from the banks of the Rhine opposite Bonn, where for several days together they had appeared. We know, however, that the enemy occupied a formidable camp two leagues from the Sieg. All the Belgic regiments infantry and cavalry, are with the Archduke's army. It is said that they fight with terrible fury upon every occasion, and that the dragoons de la Tour cut to pieces with their sabres in an affair near Newwied, to prevent the French from attempting any thing at that point by cutting the troops to file off from the left wing by the bridge which they always occupy in the neighborhood of that city.

Upon the 16th and 17th (Sept. 29 and 30) there must have been very warm actions on the right bank of the Rhine; for upon the left were heard cannonades very heavy and very long. It is at present very difficult to obtain details of the operations on the right bank. No Citizen is allowed to pass the bridge at Cologne; this permission being granted to military men alone.

HALIFAX, Oct. 27.

Extract of a letter from St. Johns, Newfoundland, dated Sept. 21.

"Since forwarding our letter of the 27th ult. we have had no opportunity of writing to you, being since the 2d instant in a state of blockade. Rear Admiral Richery, having escaped the vigilance of Admiral Mann, set out off Cadiz, made his appearance about 3 leagues to the southward of us, on the eight of the 1st instant, and paraded in view of our harbour on the 2d with one 80 gun-ship, five of 74, one of 40, and a corvette. He stood on northward about 3 leagues, and lay-to at a distance, constantly repeating signals, and setting off fky-rockets. We apprehended in the morning they meant to make a descent on us that direction; which, however, they did not. On the 3d stood on again to the south in a direct line of battle, till they approached near Cape Spear, when they bore down in an irregular line direct for the Narrows. At this time we imagined their intention was to force into the harbour: Mean while all the batteries were extremely well manned; and the forges were at work with balls. Martial law was proclaimed, and all the inhabitants, without distinction, were under arms, and at their respective posts, determined to make the moll vigorous defence. Two frigates and a sloop of war, and the Romney of 50 guns, were stationed at the opening of the Narrows, with springs on their cables.—In this situation our arrangements stood, expecting every moment the firing to commence. When the enemy arrived within gun-shot of the batteries and in full view of our force, having reconnoitred our strength and position, the Admiral thought proper to tiurn off, and stand to the southward, and his whole fleet following his example. That night they lay to in Petty Harbour Bay, where we saw also a fleet of their prizes, consisting of hand fome ships; but not thinking that measure advisable, they steered to the southward, and came to anchor in the Bay of Bulls. That devoted settlement they have reduced to ashes. By this destruction the house of Ogder and Tage have lost some thousands. On the 7th the enemy weighed anchor, and proceeded to the southward, in view of Ferryland, where they shortly after got out of sight. The 40 gun frigate appeared on the 7th, off Trepassey, into which place the fleet of prize barkens, after which he stood on to the westward. On the 14th and 15th, the French fleet again appeared in Placentia Bay, bearing N. W. by W. for Cape Chapeau Rouge, and this is the last direct account we have of them. Their movements are apparently unaccountable, and we think indicate a want of harmony among them. They are supposed to have gone to intercept the outward bound Quebeck fleet, which are under the convoy of the Pearl frigate. They are known to be in want of bread and consequently moll soon repair to some port in the States. This will has for much damaged the trade of the Island; that we fear it will be productive of every bad consequence this fall. The servants in the fourteen ports have behaved very unruly, in plundering stores, and running away with vessels and boats; but as the fear of the enemy has subsided, matters are reinstated again, and the servants returning to their duty. The State is put under arms at Trinity. We are in hopes martial law will now from cease, and our attention be referred to our business."

The following Permit, given to a family to go on shore at the Bay of Bulls, proves the French fleet at Newfoundland to be Brifgew from Cadiz.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

NAVY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

SQUADRON UNDER THE COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL RICHERY.

The Ship Le Duquesne, commanded by Citizen Allemand, Capt. of the Navy

AFTER the request made to Citizen Richery, by the wife of Richard Driffall, prisoner of war, and five children of her family, it is permitted to the said Wife and her family to disembark from the ship Le Duquesne, to return to the said Bay—We invite all the citizens who shall meet the said family just to disturb them in any manner, but on the contrary, to give them all the assistance in their power.

On board the ship Le Duquesne, the 21st Fructidor, the 4th year of the Republic of France.

Seen by me Captain Commandant,

ALLEMAND.

Yesterday arrived here from St. John's Newfoundland, the ship John and Jane, Captain Brandon. This ship left England with the Britannic fleetship, which arrived here some time since. She is laden with provisions. Hay-ship, bound to Newfoundland, on the 26th of August, and the French fleet appearing off the 1st of September, she has been detained by the embargo which was laid on all shipping to that port. She left St. John's on Thursday last the 20th Oct. under convoy of His Majesty's ship Spitfire, Captain Evans. The account Captain Brandon gives of the French fleet, agrees with the intelligence mentioned in the preceding letter. The ships which were detached by Admiral Richery to the Labredore Coast on the 9th of September, were the Confeur, Duquesne, and Frijon. By Captain Evans, in the brig Madons, who had made his escape from Labredore, and arrived at St. Johns 3 days before the John and Jane sailed, intelligence has reached that the French ships had entered Temple Bay, and laid the whole settlement in ruins. Among the shipping destroyed there, was a fine merchants ship, called the Regulator, mounting 20 guns. Captain Evans left the Labradore Coast the 20th instant, at which time those ships were still there. The whole force of the fleet was 4 ships of the line, and 2 frigates. The Frijon is on the 24th ult. on which day two fail of the line went out on a cruize. On the 26th, the Admiral gave to Captain Long, who commanded a ship which was destroyed at the Bay of Bulls, and who, with his crew, had been made prisoners, a schooner which he had captured, and permitted him to take with him 60 choice prisoners, and go where he pleased; and the same evening the remainder of the fleet left St. Pierre's, and it was supposed they were all to meet at some place of rendezvous. The prisoners who have been landed from the fleet, report, that above 14,000 troops were said to be on board the different ships.

Capt. Brandon has favoured us with the following list of the French fleet:

Le Jupiter, Ad. Richery,	84
Confeur, a Commandore	84
Berwick	74
Barras	74
Revolutionaire	74
La Victoire	74
Duquesne	74
Robuste	36
Felicite	36
Friponne	36

By GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an Explanatory article to be added to the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, was concluded and figned at Philadelphia on the fourth day of May last by Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and by Phineas Bond, Esq. the Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, which explanatory article is in the words following,

"AN EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

"Whereas by the third article of the Treaty of Amity, commerce and Navigation concluded at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that it should at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects and the Citizens of the United States, freely to carry on the Indian trading on either side of the boundary line assigned by the Treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or by inland navigation into the respective Territories and Countries of the two contracting parties, on the Continent of America (the Country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) and to navigate all the Lakes, Rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitation contained in the said article: and whereas by the eight article of the Treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville on the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, between the United States and the Nations of Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, Weeas, Keekapoos, Piankashaws, and Kiskiskias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the Towns or hunting Camps of the said Indian tribes, or be suffered to trade with the Indians, except for that purpose, under the authority of the United States: which latter stipulation has created doubts, whether in operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said third article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and navigation: And it being the sincere desire of his Britannic Majesty, and the United States, that this point should be explained so as to remove all doubts, and promote mutual satisfaction and friendship: And for this purpose his Britannic Majesty has named for his Commissioner Phineas Bond, Esq. his Majesty's Consul General for the Middle and Southern States of America (and now his Majesty's Chargeed Affairs to the United States) and the President of the United States having nominated for their Commissioner Timothy Pickering, Esq. Secretary of State of the United States, to whom agreeably to the laws of the United States he has intrusted this negociation. They the said Commissioners, having communicated to each their full powers have in virtue thereof, and on the principles of the 3d article of the said Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, entered into this explanatory article, and do by these presents explicitly agree and declare, that no stipulations in any Treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties, with any other State or Nation, or with any Indian Tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights of free intercourse and commerce secured to the aforesaid third article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, to the subjects of His Majesty and to the Citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary lines aforesaid; but that all the said parties shall remain in full liberty freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into their respective Territories and Countries of the contracting parties, on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation.

"This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his Majesty, and by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the said Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation, and shall be permanently binding upon his Majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof we the said Commissioners of his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the United States of America, have signed this present Explanatory Article, and thereto affixed our seals. Done at Philadelphia this fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety fix.

P. BOND (L. S.)

TIMOTHY PICKERING, (L. S.)

And Whereas said Explanatory Article has by me, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States on the 6th day of May last, been duly ratified, and the ratifications have been duly exchanged: NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said Explanatory Article may be executed and observed with punctuality and good faith, on the part of the United States I hereby make known the premises, and enjoin and require all persons bearing Office Civil or Military within the United States and all others citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute and observe the said Explanatory article accordingly.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the City of Philadelphia, the fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty first.

(L. S.) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of State.

STRAYED from the meadow in this town, a year-old BULL, red head, if missed, is marked with a slit the upper side of the off-ear. Whoever has taken up said Calf, and will give information where he may be had, shall be generously rewarded—by

JONATHAN STRONG, Jun.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1796.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

MR. BUTLER,

I HAVE lately seen in your paper, a publication under the signature of "the Quack's Opposer;" in which the writer has, in the moll warm and zealous manner, undertaken to warn mankind, to beware of empirical impositions, holding forth that this is a duty, which he justly owes mankind; and in discharging of which, he is prompted by the moll genuine principles of philanthropy—in his admonitions he seems to have a particular reference to the metallic points, invented by Dr. Perkins; and as he has called the public attention to his admonitions on them, I beg the patience of the same indulgent public, in attending a few moments to this interesting performance.—In the first place, he levels his envenomed darts in a very severe manner, at the inventor of the points—figmatizing him with the infamous epithet of an imposter; likewise calling on the faculty to purprefs their use, by making known their worthlessness; then he proceeds to give an account of his Hoffman's Anodyne, and the disappointment, and the fogger's chagrin he met with on viewing them, merely on account of the simplicity of their structure, and their not possessing any magnetic virtue; and then after this torrent of ill-nature and abuse he proceeds to acknowledge their efficacy in curing diseases; and likewise enters into a philosophical disposition as to the mode of their operation, which he views to be an electrical principle; and then says, that electricity is not brought to a neplus ultra—implicitly saying, that greater benefits may accrue to mankind from them than has yet been discovered; and thus the Quack's Opposer, like those, for whom the wife man has found out a name, presumes to judge a matter before he learns it; without putting himself to the pains of an experiment, he at once condemns them, as if such was the profundity of his penetration, that at one glance he would penetrate the moll obdurate bodies, and search out all the occult qualities of matter—Happy art thou O Franklin! that it was not thy happy lot to have been a contemporary with the Quack's Opposer; for he would at once have been without an experiment, that an iron rod, in the form of a trident at one extreme, would have been far inadequate to the important purpose of disarming the clouds of their thunder, and would at once have unatmasked thy merit and configured the discovery to the shades of oblivion.

The Quack's Opposer seems to conclude, that the wonderfulness of the points, and consequently the imposition, lies in their not possessing any qualities different from other brass or iron metal, allowing they do not, and I find it no where fogged by the inventor that they do, I am at a loss to find any ground of reasoning, that he has confidered to militate against the utility of the discovery. I am so far from viewing it in that light, that I consider it as being one of its greatest commendations, for simplicity is the height of perfection in mechanism, as well as in every thing else in that science, and it infuses the deliberal effect, and I think we moll all of us, have reason to deem that they have been beneficial, since men of eminence and distinguished abilities, have handed out their names to the public, certifying their efficacy, from their own personal knowledge, which I think is a sufficient warrant and encouragement, to every, the moll prejudiced part, to give them a fair and impartial trial; and leave it to time alone to determine into their merits or demerits,—And to sum up the whole matter, I think we may deduce this just conclusion, from this chain of ideas, this jargon of sounds of the Quack's Opposer, that it is a strange of absurdities, inconsistencies and contradictions so palpable to gain any credit in the minds of the informed and otherwise part of mankind, whatever it does on the illiterate and vulgar, and ought to be treated with merited contempt.

A DETECTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.

A FEW days past, a number of Seamen belonging to this port, paraded the streets in a very disorderly manner, with the intent of obtaining from their employers an increase of wages from thirty to thirty-five dollars per month—a measure, at this period, particularly impolitic and ill-ill, the fragmation of Commerce being such as to occasion a great number of vessels to be at present unemployed in this port.—Several of these deluded men were taken up and laid in prison; some of them are since liberated on bail, and others remain to their trials.—We trust these measures will operate to prevent such violent proceedings in future.

The directors of the *Sierra Leone* Company established in London, have lately published a report, by which it appears, that the damage sustained by the depredations of the French squadron upon that settlement amounted to 40,000l. sterling, exclusive of buildings destroyed, the cost of which was about 15,000l.

Norwich, October 15.

The Citizen P. A. Adet informs his fellow-citizens that by order of the Executive Directory, he has this day notified the Secretary of State of the suspension of his functions as Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, with the United States of America, and that in consequence of said suspension, they will, from this day, address their requests and applications only to the Consul General or to the particular Consuls of the Republic.

Philadelphia, 25 Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic one and indivisible (November 15, 1796.) P. A. ADET.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18.

FIRE.

Last evening a Fire broke out in a neat unfinished range of buildings in Reed Street, occasioned, it is said, by the wheelbarrels and fome of the workmen. It raged with great violence, and was not got under, until nine houses were entirely consumed, and two very much damaged.

NOV. 14.

SENATE of the STATE of NEW YORK.

Whereas the President of the *United States*, in his address, by the people thereof, declining a re-election to office, has expressed certain sentiments, dictated, as we believe, by the purest love for his country, and the most enlightened view of its permanent interest; therefore,

Resolved, That the said address be inserted in the Journals of this Senate, as a perpetual testimony of the approbation of his sentiments.

IN ASSEMBLY.

On Motion of Mr. MORTON, the Assembly unanimously agreed to the following resolution to wit:—

Whereas it is the opinion of this branch of the Legislature, that it is peculiarly the duty of Rulers, to reward with expressions of gratitude and regard, their citizens, who render important services to their country.

And whereas this House considers the public character of GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*, as exhibiting a career of virtue and of glory, perhaps unequalled in the annals of the world: And whereas they conceive the present period when he is about to retire from the walk of public life, as a proper occasion of testifying to him and to the world, their sentiments respecting him.

Be it therefore unanimously Resolved, that the late patriotic address of his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States*, to the people of the fated States, be entered at length upon the Journals of this House, as a memorial to future ages, of their unabated affection to that illustrious citizen, and of their high sense of the eminent and disinterested services, which he has rendered to his country.

Albany, Nov. 21.

On Saturday Evening arrived the French Corvette RANGER, of 14 guns, in a short passage from Brest. She is said to bring dispatches; and the report also that she brings a *new* Commission for Citizen ADET, as Minister *near* this Government. On her passage she had a *brush* with an English armed brig; from certain circumstances reported to have been the Swallow (Brig) Packet, which sailed from Falmouth a few days after the Princess of Wales Packet, now in this harbour.

November 23.

The address of the king of Great-Britain, holds out so apparent prospect of peace. But our own opinion is that there is little real ground to expect it. Every calculation in this country will be false, we apprehend, on an expectation of a continuance of the war.

The majority of the Federal ticket in Pennsylvania is reduced to 950. The counties of Fayette, Green and Westmoreland are yet to come in.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Torry and Co. dated Malaga, October 10, to their correspondents in this city.

"HOSTILITIES having actually commenced on our part against England, we expect that *very day* WAR will be formally DECLARED".

It is said that the election of Electors in Georgia, from some defect in the law of the State, will not take place.

The Judges of Pennsylvania, on application of the Executive, have given their opinion that the Governor should wait for the returns of votes for electors from the Western Counties, till Wednesday the 23d, before he declares the election.

A letter from Boudeaux in the Argus, mentions a report via Marseilles, that Gen. Wurmser and his army had surrendered to the French.

The Pope has already sent to the French Republic a contribution of two millions of Roman Crowns, which we suppose is more than the amount of all the profits arising from the sale of indulgencies within the Catholic See since the period of the revolution.—Such is the vicissitude of human affairs, that the Pope is now in the habit of selling pardon to others; is now compelled to purchase his own peace.

To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

SALEM, Nov. 22.

Sailing of a Spanish Fleet.

Capt. MERCHANT, arrived here on Sunday last, from *Cadiz*. He failed the 26th Sept. in company with a Spanish fleet of 12 sail of the line, and 10 frigates and sloops of war, reported to be bound to *Carthagena*. It was also said, that at *Carthagena* they were to be joined by 7 sail of the line, and to sail for *Toulon*. The Admiral's ship carried 112 guns.

While Capt. M. lay at *Cadiz*, two Portuguese armed ships of about 200 tons each, from *Rio Janeiro*, were lent in there as prizes. They were very valuable, and were captured by a French privateer fehooner of 19 guns, said to be in part owned by Capt. BARNEY.

BOSTON, November 21.

Capt. MERRICK, 32 days from *Lisbon*, informs, That a joint fleet of French and Spaniards, had captured in the Mediterranean, off *Corsica*, Six English ships of the line, with a number of troops, &c. on board bound to *Gibraltar*—and had carried them into *Barcelona*. This news he was told by a person who acted as American Consul, would be published in the Papers of the next morning. There was no doubt but that the English and Spaniards were at War.

According to the Distribution of the British Naval force in August last, there were 27 ships of the line, (including 7 three deckers) 37 frigates and 10 sloops of war and cutters at *Gibraltar* and in the *Mediterranean*. Since then some have returned to England—and 4 ships of the line have been lately sent out to reinforce them.

A Letter from a British officer in the *Mediterranean*, dated as early as July 29, mentions, that the evacuation of the Island of *Corsica*, was then in contemplation.

ELECTORS of P. and V. P.

MASSACHUSETTS—By the Communication made in the Senate on Friday, and the vacancies fince filled,

Hon. *Thomas Dawes, Eldridge Gerry, Samuel Holten, Samuel Phillips, Benjamin Barker*, Esq. Hon. *William Sturgis, Elisha May, Jacob Roger, Ebenezer Hunt*, Esq. Hon. *Ebenezer Mattoon, Joseph Allen*, Esq. *Thomas Rice*, Esq. Hon. *Stephen Longfellow, Nathaniel Wells, Increase Sumner, Edward Ilchester.*

November 23.

Copy of a letter from S. CABOT, *Esq. to Messrs.* E. DAVIS *and* SON, *of this town, dated*

"LONDON, SEPT. 24, 1796.

"I avail myself of the first opportunity to hand you a bill of several cases that cannot be decided until there is produced here the *pottery*, or proceedings of the Court in the *Wyndham, Bermuda, &c.* verified by the signature of the Register of the Court where the trial was had. The last part of the adjudicated cases will be delayed

want of proper documents. The Board of Commissioners has been completed by the election of Mr. TRUMBULL; they adventure to meet on the 10th of October next."

A correspondent congratulates the public on the choice of Electors of President and Vice President.—The people and legislature have done honor to *Massachusetts* in the choice; and the men whom they have "delighted to honor," will add, by their votes reputation to the State.

CATSKILL, Oct. 31.

Last Friday night, the bridge over the creek, near Mr. Ashley Gilbert's was set on fire, by some infamous wretch, and the principal part of it destroyed. An attempt of a similar nature was made, with less success, about a fortnight previous. Two hundred dollars are already offered, and Subscriptions going forward to collect a much larger fum, as a reward, which with the vigilant exertions of an injured public, it is hoped, will lead to discovery and bring to justice the perpetrator of this diabolical act.

NORTHAMPTON, November 30.

ON the 22d instant, the Rev. *Isaiah Waters* was ordained to the pastoral charge of the Church and Congregation in Chesterfield.

The Church and Congregation in said town were almoll unanimously agreed, in the invitation and call they gave Mr. *Waters* to become their Minister; and a numerous and respectable concourse of the neighbouring towns, which was convened on the occasion, were unanimously in favour of the ordination. The ceremonies of the ordination were attended with that decency, propriety and solemnity which is justly due to sacred and important an institution. The several parts were performed in the following manner: The Introductory Prayer was made by Mr. *Hale*—The Sermon was Preached by Mr. *Potter*, from Ezekiel 2d, 7th—The Ordaining Prayer was made by Mr. *Lyman*—The Charge was given by Mr. *Bascom*—The Right Hand of Fellowship was given by Mr. *Briggs*, and the Concluding Prayer was made by Mr. *Williams*. And what greatly added to the joy and entertainment of the day was the Music, which was performed on the occasion, which consisted of a choir of Singers from that, and the neighbouring towns, together with Instruments, under the instruction and direction of Mr. *Mann*, that truly praise-worthy *Master* in *Music*. The Assembly were universally pleased and delighted.

"*Must you forever pain to see,*
"*And make despair and madness please?*
"*Our joy below it can improve,*
"*And increase the bliss above?*"

Last Thursday evening, the dwelling house of Mr. Alexander Miller of Williamsburgh, accidentally caught fire, and was entirely consumed, together with the principal part of his furniture, cloathing and provisions,—amongst the articles consumed, was 200 bushels of Indian Corn.

The Pope has already sent to the French Republic a contribution of two millions of Roman Crowns, which we suppose is more than the amount of all the profits arising from the sale of indulgencies within the Catholic See since the period of the revolution.—Such is the vicissitude of human affairs, that the Pope is now in the habit of selling pardon to others; is now compelled to purchase his own peace.

OLIVER SPRAGUE.

Southampton, Nov. 28, 1796.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a red roan HORSE, four years old last spring, natural trotter, fifteen hands high, shod all round. Whoever will return said horse to his owner, or give information where he may be found, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

CHESTER BARDWELL.

Shelburne, Nov. 12, 1796.

STRAYED from the subscriber, sometime since, a red STEER, two years old, marked with a swallow tail and a ballpenny in the right ear. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be had, shall be well rewarded.—TAKEN UP, on the 18th inst. a red and white yearling HEIFER, marked with a half crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

ELI EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in Montague, that their lands are taxed in a town and minister tax, for the year 1795, as follows, viz.

Hairs of Francis Shaw, Esq.	1000	2	12
David Dickinson,	600	1	6
Land lately owned by Benjamin Whitney,	29	0	17
David Smith's heirs,	17	0	09
Jonathan and Jesse Rider,	200	1	32
Lot No. 22 in the 1st division laid out to Wm. Allit	300	0	45
Nicols	50	0	6
Levi Newton,	1	0	18
Lands laid out to Ezekiel Smith on Sawmill river, near Sawyer's mill place,	60	0	40

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in January next, so much of said land with them be sold at public vendue, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Edward Ruggles in said Montague, as will discharge said taxes with intervening charges,

MARTIN GUNN, Collector.

Montague, Nov. 21, 1796.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, June the 8th, 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.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, the *fore part of Sept. last*, a red STEER, *two year old age, a little white on his forehead and on his tail, artificially marked.* The owner is *desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.*

NATHANIEL EDWARDS.

Northampton, October 28, 1796.

Samuel Clark, Jun.

HAS just received, in addition to his former Assortment, Wellindia Rum, French Brandy, Claret, Port, Sherry, Teneriff and Brown Sugar, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Nutmegs, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Raisins, Potash Starch, German Steel, Swedes Iron, in bars suitable for sleigh shoes or Chaise tires—Sale, English and American Glass—English and American made Iron Shovels, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, Pewter Dishes, Plates, Basons, Powder and Shot—a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware—5 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass—Pipes and Sleigh-bells—Also, home made Earthen Ware, such as Milk pans, large Pail Pots for Cream, mulling fine, do. for Baking—Also, Flat Irons.

Nov. 30, 1796.

Just Published, and for sale at this Office,

(Price Two DOLLARS.)

DISSERTATIONS

ON THE

PROPHECIES,

WHICH HAVE REMARKABLY BEEN FULFILLED, AND AT THIS TIME ARE FULFILLING IN THE WORLD.

By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D.

LATE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

N. B. SUBSCRIBERS for the above work, are requested to call for their Books.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber on the 5th inst. a light dun HEIFER, one year old last spring, marked with a hole in the left ear. Whoever will give information where said heifer may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded.

ELIJAH NASH.

Hatfield, Nov. 29, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in November, a red HEIFER, left spring's calf, she has no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENJAMIN POMEROY.

Nov. 29, 1796.

ALL persons indebted to WILLIAM EDWARDS, by book or note, are requested to make payment immediately; and those who neglect this notice, may expect to have their notes and accounts lodged in the hands of an attorney to collect by the 15th of December next.

Northampton, Nov. 26, 1796.

To be Sold, on advantageous terms to the purchaser, a good building LOT, convenient for a tradesman, laying near the center of Northampton, containing about seven rods in front.—Enquire of

SILAS STRONG.

Northampton, Nov. 28, 1796.

STRAYED from a drove about the 25th of October last, in Hatfield or Hadley, a two year old STEER, white and brindle, principally white, one of his eyes rather smaller than the other. Whoever has taken up said Steer, and will give information to the subscriber where he may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded.

EBENEZER PARSONS.

Goshen, Nov. 25, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 16th inst. a dark red COW, with an artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

OLIVER SPRAGUE.

Southampton, Nov. 28, 1796.

STRAYED or Stolen from the subscriber, on the 5th inst. a red roan HORSE, four years old last spring, natural trotter, fifteen hands high, shod all round. Whoever will return said horse to his owner, or give information where he may be found, shall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all necessary charges paid, by

CHESTER BARDWELL.

Shelburne, Nov. 12, 1796.

STRAYED from the subscriber, sometime since, a red STEER, two years old, marked with a swallow tail and a ballpenny in the right ear. Whoever will give information where said Steer may be had, shall be well rewarded.—TAKEN UP, on the 18th inst. a red and white yearling HEIFER, marked with a half crop and a slit in the left ear. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away.

ELI EDWARDS.

Northampton, Nov. 30, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands, lying in Montague, that their lands are taxed in a town and minister tax, for the year 1795, as follows, viz.

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