

Summer, and is not now contagious it could not have been so then.

"P. S. Of 350 persons who have died at the Point, there were but about 20 women, 5 black. The greatest number strangers. Not more than 50 have died in Baltimore town. The small pox has also proved singularly infectious at the Point, notwithstanding the prevalence of the Fever."

MARVELLOUS.

A few days ago, a Gentleman was amusing himself in shooting squirrels, about 5 miles from Salem, in Jersey state—after having discharged his gun at one of those animals, he was suddenly attacked by a furious black bear, which rushed from a thicket about ten yards from him, growling most hideously.

The Gentleman immediately fought his safety, by the nimbleness of his heels, having in his fright dropt his piece—the bear following him in a kind of a running dance, sometimes on his hind-feet. The sportsman almost petrified with fear, his course being stopped by a swamp, was obliged to retrograde—which gave him an opportunity of observing that the bear carried the gun he had in the first moment of fear left behind him—and, menacing him in an attitude which created suspicion it recalled the remnant of his reasoning faculties, and seizing a huge branch of a tree, he returned upon his antagonist. At the first blow he brought the monster to the ground, which, after heaving a heavy groan, seemed to struggle as in the agonies of death.

Having soon after met with some countrymen, and relating the story they returned to the spot. On examining him, they found concealed in the most artful manner under a bruin's skin, a Human Being, weltering in his blood from the contusion he received on his head.—They raised him up, and with the assistance of a cordial, they brought him to himself.

It appears he is an unhappy maniac, who makes his periodical visits in this City and neighborhood, and that this was his first exploit in his new character.

We vouch for the authenticity of the above, says the writer, with that of some other stories, on the same authority, report.

See the account of a great scaly monster in the back country, whose breath destroys the human race—The bear that climbed up a tree after a man and eat his feet off—Or, the wonderful story of a lad who was attacked by six barn owls!!! &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Shippensburg, dated October 14.

"We marched from Carlisle on Friday, and arrived here yesterday at noon. We are in the advance, which consists of the three Philadelphia troops, Macpherson's and Taylor's corps, with two field pieces, followed by about 600 Jersey troops, and Col. Gurney's battalion.—We shall march immediately for Bedford, and from thence to Fort Pitt. Mr. Findley came to Carlisle with the olive branch, but the President told him that the army would be marched to the Western Country, to protect the innocent, and punish the guilty—So we are informed."

Passengers in the William Penn from London.

Mr. Richards and family,
Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Rollings,
Mr. Birch and family,
Mr. Turnbull,
Mrs. Randall,
Mr. Densly and family,
Mr. Loyal,
Mr. Hubbard,
Mr. Williams,
Mr. Fleming.
All in good health.

Passengers in the Ship Caroline from London.

Mr. Rowley,
Mr. and Mrs. Lathy,
Mr. Nabon,
Mr. Kreuger,
Mr. Lee,
Mrs. Third,
Miss Third,
Miss Temple.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Statement of the Return.
The counties of Chester and Delaware elect a representative to Congress, the following is the result of the election, except the votes of those Citizens in the army whose number cannot alter the election.

Rich. Thomas in Chester Co. 771
Delaware do. 451
— 1222
Thomas Rofs in Chester Co. 445
Delaware do. 126
— 571
Majority 651

The counties of Chester, Montgomery and Bucks compose a district and elect 4 State Senators, the following is the return from Chester county.

Dennis Whelen	1191
Lindsay Coates	1114
David Moore (of Chester)	829
Thomas Jenks	785
Amos Gregg	294
Andrew Porter	
Zebulon Potts	242
and a number of scattering votes.	

Assembly for Chester county.

Thomas Bull	1191
Roger Kirk	1060
Joseph Pierce	822
Samuel Sharp	582
Nathaniel Grubb	563
John Rofs	537
Robert Frazier	400

Chester county chooses five representatives, two of the above five highest may be altered by the election of the citizens out in the militia who are about 400.

By this Day's Mail.

BOSTON, Oct. 13.

Yesterday arrived here the ship *Minerva*, Capt. Scott, in 42 days from London. Papers to the 23d August, are received by this arrival.

LONDON, August 23.

The following Extract of a letter from Flushing, dated the 6th instant, we give on the authority of a Morning Paper:

"Particular information is received here, that the Emperor is in treaty with the French; that he has offered to resign his pretensions to the Austrian Low Countries, and even to Luxembourg, on condition that the French would assist him to re-conquer Silesia; that he will resign his pretensions to Liege. The French are desirous that the city of Maastricht should be comprised in the country of Liege, and this is the reason why Cobourg has taken up his position in that quarter.

"The French have taken Phillippine, and we can see from this the smoke ascending from Sluys. The Deputies from Amsterdam have declared in the States of Holland, as they were no longer in a state to defend themselves, that it was time for the Stadtholder to depart, as the only means of saving Holland."

Dispatches from the Hague were received on Thursday night at the Dutch Ambassador's. These, it is said are not of the most consoling nature. The Dutch seem panic-struck with the approach of the French, that they are unable to make any vigorous preparations themselves. They therefore talk of evacuating Breda and Maastricht, as being untenable for a sufficient number of troops.

The Paris newspapers, including the *Moniteurs*, up to the 10th instant, have the following particulars:

"An account of a brilliant victory, gained by the French army of the Western Pyrenees.

"Flight of 15,000 slaves, before 6,000 Republicans, to whom they abandoned 2000 prisoners of war.

"Seizure of immense magazines from the Spaniards, containing 11,100 muskets, 200 pieces of ordnance, tents for 2500 men, &c.

"Particulars of the capture of the important fortrefs of Fontarabia, with 50 cannon mounted on the ramparts, several magazines, 35 shallops, &c.

"New list of prizes, four of which, valued at from four to five millions, are arrived at Brest," &c. &c.

Santerre, who had been persecuted by Robespierre, is now a constant attendant at the Jacobin Club.

M. Laharpe, a man of letters, imprisoned during the Dictatorship of Robespierre, was set at liberty immediately after his overthrow.

The Abbe Syeyes, although he does not ostensibly come forward at this moment in the Convention, nevertheless directs the proceedings of Tallien. From the good sense and moderation of the Abbe much is expected.

Such of the Piedmontese as fall into the hands of the French are exchanged for sheep.

Since the fall of Robespierre, we have no accounts of executions in Paris, except those of Members of the Commune and Officers of Police, who abetted him in resisting the decree of Accusation. The long lists of convictions by the Revolutionary Tribunal, that have appeared in several papers, were some days prior to the execution of Robespierre. The Committees of Public and General Safety have new-modelled that inhuman tribunal, on a plan that

brings it much nearer to a regular Court of Justice. The Convention seems anxious to stop the violent proceedings in the several Departments, and to liberate all the prisoners, against whom there are not such strong presumptions of criminality as to justify bringing them to trial. How long they will persevere in this rational course, we pretend not to say.

Mr. Pitt, Lord Mornington, Mr. Jenkinson, &c. used to say, in the course of last Sessions, that the Government of France, of which Robespierre was at the head, was the most sanguinary and tyrannical that ever existed, and that, if it was overthrown, the people would rise en masse in favor of Royalty. That government then is dissolved—but have the predictions of these great statesmen been fulfilled?

A gentleman who has made a very accurate calculation of the number of Frenchmen killed by the Treasury prints since the opening of the campaign of 1792, finds that it amounts exactly to 4,776,000 men, exclusive of the odd hundreds of which the above papers have always disdained to take any account. This gives us a very pleasing prospect of peace, as the *bellum ad in tercessionem*, must consequently be drawing towards a conclusion.

On the 18th Thermidor, (Aug. 5th) 20 waggons, filled with the treasure of Belgium, arrived at Paris.

VERBAL ACCOUNT.

By a passenger in the *Minerva*, we learn, that the armies of our Friends and Allies in France, were extending their conquests in every quarter of the German and Spanish dominions—that Bilbao was in their possession.—That the merchants in London possessing property in Amsterdam, could not get it insured for 12 per cent.—Premiums of 15 guineas and a silver watch were offered to such as would enlist and fight to protect the heads of European Kings.—That there were continual mobs, who had destroyed 30 houses where they had kidnapped men for the army.—That the French had behaved very honorably to the Captains of the American vessels, and had paid them fully for freight and demurrage of their ships; a polite example worthy the imitation of the "amicably disposed Ministry of Britain," who make ample and fair promises to the American Ambassador, to award those claims which are reasonable. If they have their reason, Americans may then expect to have justice done them.

The Prince of Hesse Phillippthal has written to his father from Lille, that he has fallen into the hands of the enemy, in the engagement of the 6th ult. but that he had received no wound.

He had the misfortune to be surrounded by the enemy, in the moment his horse stumbled under him; but that he had no reason to complain of the treatment he receives. *Ind. Chron.*

COWES, Aug. 17.

A large American ship came in here and anchored yesterday morning: she sailed from Brest on Tuesday last.—The news of Robespierre's execution was received at Brest with great joy: but the desire of having the Republic established on a firm basis is universal. They would make peace with the English people, they say, but never with Pitt.

They have 25 sail of men of war riding in the outer harbor of Brest; they are ready for sea but badly manned, nor do they intend to risk another general sea fight: they tho't the last a very rash business. They are fully acquainted with their loss and talk of it every where.

THE POLES.

We understand by Capt. Parsons, from Peterburgh, have defeated the Russian gun-boats, in the *Vistula*.

From *Guadaloupe*,

We have various accounts—some mention the arrival of a British reinforcement there, and that Point Petre had surrendered to them—Others that Grand Terre was in quiet possession of the French, twenty five days since.

LEGAL ADJUDICATIONS.

Letters from London, as late as the 4th August, affirm, that the Courts of Admiralty in Great Britain have adjudged on several American vessels carried in there, ordered them to be restored, and giving them freight, demurrage and expenses. This has been done to American vessels bound to France. Contrast this conduct with the mean artifices and avarice of the courts of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax, where cargoes have been condemned without any allowance of freight or other compensation—and see the difference!

The schooner *Success*, lately captured by a boat of the *Concorde's*, has been decreed by Judge Lowell, to have been unlawfully captured and restitution ordered. An appeal from the judgment has been made to the Circuit Court,

which is shortly to meet in this town.

Town Meeting.

At a town meeting held yesterday, it was voted to grant to the town's quota of the requisition of 80,000 minutes, a gratuity of five dollars, and if called into actual service to make the wages ten dollars per month.

Passengers in Capt. Scott, Mr. Nathaa Frazier, Mr. Martin Bicker and Lady. Mr. John Cushing, and 10 or 12 other Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Admiral Murray, who left this city in the *Cleopatra* frigate on Monday, sailed yesterday with his squadron from Sandy-Hook.

Yesterday morning Mr. Hammond, and suite, left this city for Philadelphia.

It is reported with confidence, that in consequence of the *Statu quo* agreement between Mr. Jay and the British ministry, Maj. Campbell has evacuated the Fort at the rapids of the Miami.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Amsterdam, dated the 7th August, per the ship *Adriana*, Capt. Fitzpatrick, arrived at Philadelphia, to his friend at New-York.

"People in general seem to be very composed notwithstanding the French are approaching daily, and no one appears inclined to take flight from this spot. It is as if we were sure that the enemy (whom we sincerely wish at a distance) cannot, or shall not overtake, or come to us."

Daniel H. Braine, master, and Perry E. Noel, James Young, and Daniel Conrad, cabin passengers of the ship *Fanny*, being duly sworn, respectively make oath and say—that,

The ship *Fanny*, Captain Braine, bound from Greenock to this port, being on the morning of the 12th inst. about seven miles off Sandy Hook—the Africa man of war who was then cruising in company with the *Resolution* and another British ship, fired a gun, which the Pilot, who was then on board, taking for a signal to hoist the *Fanny*, thought it sufficient to hoist American colours, as he was unwilling to lose the tide. This, however, not satisfying the *Africa*, she again fired, upon which the *Fanny* brought to, but on report of another gun, the shot of which struck the water, at no great distance, she wore to meet the *Africa*; a boats crew from which, with an officer, came on board the *Fanny*, who after examining the ships papers & crew, again returned to the *Africa*. The same boat however soon returned with two officers, who took about fourteen of the passengers into the boat—under pretence of being examined by the Captain, persuading them, that if they were lawfully permitted to emigrate they would immediately be set at liberty: but to their utter astonishment 7 of them were retained together with the second mate.

The Captain was also ordered on board the British ship, but as they assigned no reason why he should do so, he refused; upon which the boat with what passengers she had repaired to the *Africa*. In a short time the boat returned once more to demand the ship's papers, although as we have mentioned, they had been already examined.—Captain Braine thinking it proper to be the bearer of his own papers, went on board himself, where he met with the most gross treatment, merely for answering to the different questions put to him by Captain Hume.

He satisfied the Captain of the British ship, that every passenger he had on board, was regularly examined on oath, passed the custom-house at Greenock, & again from the *Polly*, tender, in her passage down the Clyde. He likewise assured him that his second mate, whom he had taken, had lived in America many years, and acknowledged to be a naturalized American, even by the law of Great Britain.

Notwithstanding all this Captain Hume declared, that he found it absolutely necessary to act in a more determined manner, and that, although these men were permitted to emigrate, by the laws of their own country, he conceived emigration to be so ruinous to Britain, that he would make laws himself. That henceforward he would stop every vessel that had passengers on board, and take out all British subjects except merchants carrying out goods. He further declared, that he believed all the American captains were in the habit of paying a certain sum to every individual that would emigrate to America; and even more than intimated that they were kidnappers. He looked upon the Americans he said to be greater enemies to Britain, than the French themselves.—In short all his actions and

conversation discovered a spirit peculiarly malicious towards America.

Daniel H. Braine,
Perry E. Noel,
James Young,
Daniel Conrad.

Sworn to this fifteenth day of October 1794—before
RICHARD VARICK, Mayor.

It is a fact, that on the 26th of December last, Robespierre was accused of the crime of *Moderation* and was obliged to exculpate himself before the Jacobin Club.

The Jacobin Club! alas! Troja fuit—Troies fuerunt! Sic transit Gloria Mundi!

With whom can we treat? is the cry of the Ministry in England and their devoted adherents. In return may the French ask, With whom can we treat? The combined powers have almost all singly or collectively, violated more than one treaty, since they have engaged in their foolish crusade. The King of Prussia makes and breaks half a dozen treaties in a year.

Died on Monday the 13th October inst. Isaac Roosevelt late of this City, Merchant, aged 68 years.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

By an arrival here from Martinique, accounts are received, that the whole Island of Guadaloupe is in possession of the French: The British having been beat off with great slaughter, and loss of stores.

Three frigates (with French national colours) were seen cruising in the Bay yesterday. Twelve sail of vessels were in the river, inward bound.

Post-Office, Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1794.

The mail for Lancaster, Yorktown, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chamberburg, Bedford, Greensburg and Pittsburg, closes every Saturday precisely at half past 11 in the morning.

The Mail for Reading, Lebanon Harrisburg and Carlisle, closes every Tuesday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is requested

that all persons in this City interested in captures made of property by the British Cruisers, will be so good as to meet at the Office of the Department of State, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, in order to confer with the Secretary of State on the appointment of an Agent, for the management of their business under the late order of His Britannic Majesty in Council respecting appeals and claims.

After this meeting a proper notification will be addressed to those who reside at a distance.
October 17.

Advertisement.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, holden at Paterson October 6, 1794, agreeable to act of incorporation;—On motion, Resolved, That this Meeting be adjourned to Wednesday the twenty-second instant, then to meet at Newark, at the House of Archibald Gifford, by ten of the clock in the forenoon, where the personal attendance of every Stockholder is particularly requested, as very interesting business of the Society will then be brought forward.

P. COLT, Sec'y.

Paterson, 7th Oct. 1794. O 17 dat

C. W. PEALE.

EVER solicitous to render his MUSEUM still more and more an object of rational entertainment, and subservient to the interests of useful science, has on the suggestion and with the advice of a number of his friends, provided a Book, which will be always open for the inspection of those who visit his Museum, in which book it is proposed to insert all such discoveries, inventions, improvements, schemes, observations, experiments, projects, hints or queries relating to the arts or sciences, as any of his visitors, or correspondents, may from time to time communicate.

Such as may chuse to conceal their names may either send their communications anonymous, or at their desire, C. W. Peale will insert their names, with the number or signature of their respective communications in a private book which he will keep for that purpose.

The advantages of such a public register are obvious. It will rescue from oblivion many useful hints, which might otherwise have died with their authors. It may induce to inventors their just claims, and prevent others from taking the honor or profit of a discovery to which they are not entitled, and as the Museum now visited by persons from almost every part of the world, such a register, if a presumer, will soon contain and be the means of disseminating a vast fund of useful knowledge, and promote that spirit of enquiry and invention, for which the people of the United States are already so justly distinguished.
Aug. 22