

THE committee reported a draft of a petition as aforesaid—which being read and amended, was unanimously accepted.

Voted, That the grand jury be requested to forward to each town in the county of Hampshire, a copy of the petition aforesaid, together with a circular letter, desiring their immediate attention to the momentous subject.

Voted, That Wm. Coleman, of Greenfield, Eben. Hunt, of Northampton, J. Woodbridge, of Worthington, George Bliss, of Springfield, Abel Whitney, of Westfield, be a committee to receive and forward to Samuel Lyman, Esq. in Congress, the doings of the several towns, to be by him presented to that body.

Attest. J. E. PORTER, Clerk.

CIRCULAR LETTER

Of the Grand Jury to the Selectmen of the several Towns in this County:

THE grand jury of the county of Hampshire, convened at Northampton for the discharge of the ordinary duties annexed to that office, having been addressed by the honorable the supreme court on the present alarming aspect of our public affairs, tho' it is incumbent on them to give the subject their serious and dispassionate consideration. And it having appeared to them, that the highest interests of this country, the faith and existence of our government, are suspended on the decision of the question for making appropriations to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain, now agitated before the House of Representatives in Congress, they are of opinion, that a crisis of this solemn and important nature, demands the free and independent voice of the people. And though they disapprove of the attempt to influence the minds of a legislative body on questions of a general nature, through the medium of town-meetings, yet they consider there may be a moment of difficulty and danger, that will fully justify such attempt. They therefore have taken the liberty of inclosing to you a copy of a petition, which has met with their approbation, and also the approbation of a large and respectable number of persons collected from every part of the county, and which you are requested to lay before your town, immediately, for their consideration.

Per order of the grand jury,
QUARTUS POMEROY, Foreman.

In the course of the present week, it is expected there will be a meeting of the inhabitants of the several towns in this county, on the subject of the present alarming and critical situation of our national politics—We conceive it by no means hazardous to anticipate an almost unanimous vote of the inhabitants, in favour of giving full and immediate effect to the treaty with Great Britain.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

According to the latest accounts received from France, by way of London, it appears that the insurgents in the west, are still in considerable force, though they have suffered many defeats. They have lately taken two towns, Chalons and Mayenne, the latter of which they plundered and abandoned. De Puylaye had been surprised, in company with some ladies, in the midst of a part of his army. He attempted to save himself by flight, but, together with some of his followers, was shot by the republicans. D'Autichamp, who raised a regiment of Emigrants, taken into British pay, is said to have succeeded Stofflet as the agent of insurrection in one particular part of the country.

With regard to the internal state of France, it was observed that Paris was tranquil. The subject which of late had chiefly engaged the public attention, was the Liberty of the Press. The directory, following the example of other governments, was attempting to annihilate free discussion, because some men abused it; they wish to deny the right of pointing out their misconduct, because they have been accused without foundation. In other measures it was owned they were adopting the system of terror. They have issued two milliards of a new paper money, called territorial mandates, which must be received at par, under pain of transportation. The Louis d'or was at 5300 livres, and it is said the mass of assignats was rapidly diminishing.

FURTHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, By the Ship Venilia.

BRUXELLES, March 16.

The head-quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse have been removed from Bonne to Cologne, which is a more central situation for the military operations which are about to take place on the right bank of the Rhine.

They left Cologne on the 12th inst. and on the same day Gen. Jourdan set out for Duffeldorf, whither upwards of 20,000 men have received orders to repair with all possible diligence. This order appears to have been occasioned by the movement of the Austrians, who have left their camp in front of the Lahn, and have advanced towards Siegbourg. Every day large bodies of the enemy's troops are perceived, from the left bank of the Rhine, coming down from the mountains, and collecting on the left bank of the Sieg.

It seems to be the intention of the Austrians to open the campaign by an attack on the entrenched camps at Oberbickel and Duffeldorf. This last town, and the fortified lines established for its protection, which form in front of it a complete crescent, the two extremities of which extend to the Rhine, are in a respectable state of defence, and capable of making a long and effectual resistance.

It is considered as certain, that hostilities will commence before the end of March.

Different corps of troops which were on their march for Coblenz and Treves, have received orders to return, and to proceed to Crevelt.

They are about to draft all the best troops, horse and foot, from the nine new departments, in order to send them to the Lower Rhine. Some of these have been selected, and are already on their march.

PARIS, March 13.

The price of meat in Paris, for the next Decade, has been fixed at 120 livres per lib.

The frequenters of the Pantheon have not lost all hopes of seeing their club restored. On the 4th inst. they circulated among themselves, the following note:

"The patriots of 1792 are invited to meet, on the 15th Ventose, at the Borbon Coffee-house, on the Boulevard, near the Aguesseau market, by the gate of St. Honore, between the hours of six and seven in the

evening, in order to concert plans of beneficence and patriotism."

The government will certainly not be duped by such flimsy pretences. It is against them and against the Constitution, that these wretches are conspiring. The last numbers of Babeuf's "Enlightener of the People," and of "The Journal of Free Men," have opened the eyes of all. The two first of these papers formally demand the overthrow of the Constitution and of the Directory. Comparing the measures of the existing government with those of the old court; they apply to its members the appellations of traitors and miscreants, and predict that they will die on the scaffold. "The Enlightener of the People," in particular, declares all the members of the commission of Eleven to be infamous; and files the constitution prepared by them, and accepted by a great majority of the people, a code of slavery. He proclaims Robespierre, and all the monsters who perished with him on the 9th Thermidor, to be the avengers of the human race.—He invokes their dear and sacred names!—He declares that the revolution is scarcely begun.

However specious all our plans of Finance may be, we still fear, that unless they have peace for their basis, they must every one of them fail.

The resolutions which have been adopted within these few days on the subject of the finances, afford a new proof that the idea of establishing a bank is totally abandoned; for the 800 millions of national effects, which were first entrusted to the special disposition of the directory, were to have served as a security for the notes which the bank was to issue. Besides, Dubois Crance formally announced in the debate yesterday on the emission of 600 millions of mandates, that no bank would be established.

March 14.

A letter from Bruxelles, mentions the arrival of a person in that city with three millions of Recripts, which were sold at a loss of 48 per cent.

Letters from the Hague state, that the inhabitants emigrate in great numbers, abandoning their houses, to take refuge in Germany, and particularly in the Prussian dominions.

By a letter from Rennes, we are assured, for the third or fourth time, that Puidaye has been killed in an action in the commune of Medierec, in which the republicans defeated his troops.

If letters from Angers may be credited, D'Autichamp has succeeded Stofflet in the command of the rebels in that part of La Vendee.

Nine pretended Generals and two girls lately dined at one of the first Restaurants in the Palais-Royal, where their dinner cost them 35,000 livres, 23,000 of which were charged for wine.

General Courtois, charged with having been the cause of the disasters which our troops experienced before Metz, has been tried by a military commission, and sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

NASSAU (N. Providence) April 5.

Yesterday afternoon his majesty's sloop Swallow, Capt. Fowke, arrived here in 41 days from Portsmouth.

The Swallow sailed with a large fleet for the W. Indies, from which she parted in the latitude of Madeira about four weeks since.

The Swallow is one of the lately built frigates, carries 18 32 pounders, sails well, and is sent out for the protection of the Bahamas.

ROCHEFORT, Dec. 29.

The division from the coast of Africa, composed of the Experiment man of war, the Vigilante frigate, three corvettes, a gabare (lighter) and some prizes, entered the road of Rochefort on the 7th inst. They are richly loaded with gold dust, plantres, muslin, ivory, &c. The lowest sailor, it is said will have merchandise to the value of 25,000 livres in specie. This division has but the two richest factories belonging to the English on the Coast of Africa, and 72 vessels with rich cargoes. The loss of the English, at the most moderate calculation, is estimated at 50 millions.

LONDON, January 6.

The remains of the late Sir Henry Clinton were interred last week, in a private manner, in the family burial vault in St. George's Chapel, in Windsor Castle.

RICHMOND, May 4.

On Monday the 25th ult. the day appointed for the election of Delegates for the county of King-William, the propriety of the freeholders expressing their sense upon the subject of providing the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty lately negotiated and ratified by America with Great Britain was submitted to them, when upon a division, a very large majority, nay, almost the whole number of those present declared themselves in favor of the sentiments contained in the subjoined address, which was signed by those approving, who desired that the same might be forthwith transmitted to their representative in Congress.

[Here follows a petition to the house of representatives in favor of appropriations to carry the British Treaty into effect.]

From the Columbian Mirror.

[Published at Alexandria.]

Mr. Prie.

There are falsehoods in their nature so flagrant, that the best answer they can receive is the universal impression of their existence. Mr. Bache's correspondent upon the subject of the Alexandria town meeting, only deserves such an answer; he wrote to deceive people at a distance, and he may have partially answered his end. But the independent citizens of Alexandria know, and deride the falsehood. Upon a fair examination of the various informations of Mr. Bache's, similar deceptions will no doubt be found, and the people of America will learn how to credit them. Their object is our political ruin, the means they use are fraud, deception, and the most impudent lying.

A CITIZEN.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/4 to 67	int
Three per Cent.	10/4	off.
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 7	
5 1/2 per Cent.	16/8	
4 1/2 per Cent.	14/6	
BANK United States.	25 pr. cent.	
— Pennsylvania.	27	
— North America.	48 to 50	
Insurance Comp. North-America.	75 dollars	
— Pennsylvania.	12 pr. ct.	
EXCHANGE, at 60 days.	160	

CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 10.

Petitions in favor of the British treaty, were presented by Messieurs Heath, Ciabb and Brent.—That presented by Mr. Parker on Saturday, was against the British treaty, from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Mr. Giles also presented the proceedings of a meeting at Peterburgh, on the same subject.

Mr. S. Smith reported a bill for making an addition to the salaries of certain public officers for the year 1796, which was twice read and ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole to-morrow.

A communication was received from the Attorney General, inclosing a report upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of St. Clair, against the oppressive conduct of Judge Turner, which recommended a certain mode of prosecution. The report and other papers were referred to a select committee.

The bill altering the time of holding the circuit courts of Rhode Island and Vermont, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee of claims, made a report upon the petition of certain Stockbridge Indians, for compensation for services during the war with Great Britain, which was against the petitioners and agreed to.

He also made a report on the petition of John Montgomery and Thomas Smith, executors of the late general Richard Butler, who was killed in a battle with the Indians on the 4th November 1791 and left behind him a widow and children. This report was in favor of the petitioners and recommended the act of June 7, 1794, to be extended to this claim.

Mr. Tracy observed, that this case had been before determined upon, on a petition from the widow Butler; that a bill had passed that house, but had been negatived in the Senate. He doubted not therefore, the report would be agreed to:—It was ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Swanwick presented a petition from sundry officers in the late war, holding military warrants, praying that land might be appropriated upon which to locate their warrants in place of that ceded to the Indians by treaty. It was referred to the committee who has the management of that business.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bourne in the chair, on the bill authorizing Ebenezer Zane to locate certain lands north west of the river Ohio, which after a few amendments, was agreed to, taken up in the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill relative to military lands, was discharged, and the bill was recommended to a select committee.

Mr. S. Smith wished the house to take up the resolution which he had laid upon the table on Saturday, relative to the sale of prizes in the ports of the United States. It was accordingly taken up. Mr. Smith said, his intention in bringing forward this resolution, was to put all nations upon the same footing with respect to selling of prizes in our ports. By our treaty with Great Britain, he said, prizes taken from that power by the French were prohibited from being sold in our ports; and in our treaty with France, a similar stipulation was made with respect to French vessels taken by the English; but in case a war should take place between Great Britain and Spain, there was at present no regulation to prevent Great-Britain from bringing Spanish prizes into our ports. By the law which he proposed, he meant to deny the privilege of selling prizes in our ports to all nations, as the best way of steering clear of offence to any, and thereby preserve our neutrality inviolate. After some little opposition, on the ground of its being a measure not at present called for, but might be entered into when such a war as was anticipated should take place; that it was giving an advantage without reciprocity; and that the French having heretofore had the privilege of selling their prizes in our ports, the stoppage of that privilege might give offence to them.—It passed by a large majority and a committee appointed to bring in a bill.

Mr. W. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the sale of lands north west of the river Ohio, made a report, recommending the amendments to be agreed to, and proposing some additional ones. They were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bourne wished the house again to resolve itself into a committee of the whole upon the report of the committee of Ways and Means, for making further provision for foreign intercourse. It was agreed to, and being a report on a confidential communication from the President, the galleries were cleared.

Foreign Intelligence.

The Ship Venilia, Captain Adamson, arrived at New York on Monday morning from Bristol, with London papers to the 26th of March, from one of which we have copied the following:

LONDON, March 16.

It was yesterday reported in the city upon what authority we know not, that Admiral Duncan had received certain intelligence of the destination and situation of the Dutch Fleet, and was gone after it, in the hopes of bringing it to action.

Yesterday being the fast of the crucifixion, was observed with the usual solemnity. All the shops in the metropolis, were with few exceptions, shut up.

Lord Macartney, it is said, is to be appointed governor of the Cape of Good-Hope.

The following sentence is extracted from a speech of Matthew Dumas, in a debate upon the finances on the 16th of March.—"Peace become sure by our resolution to obtain it, and doubtless near at hand, by the will of the nation to conclude it on terms honourable to all parties; peace will restore

The 33d regiment, commanded by the hon. Col. Well marched this day from Poole to Portsmouth, where they are to embark for the East-Indies; they are a very fine body of men.

Dutch papers to the 15th inst. are in town.—They contain a report of the proceedings of the national assembly to the 12th. In the sitting of the 11th, the president proposed, and it was decreed, that a statement should be made of the debts and expenditures of the republic. The land committee was ordered to make a report upon the expenses of the army and fortifications; the 100 millions due to France; and the payment of the pensions. The marine was ordered to draw up an account of the expenses of the navy; and another commission was directed to prepare a statement of the expenses of the convention.

HARWICH, March 25.

Passed by, a fleet of ships from the northward, bound to London; several put into this port; notwithstanding, we cannot obtain any information respecting either admiral Duncan or the Dutch fleet.

The ship Clement, of Charlestown, capt. Moses Smith, from North-Carolina bound to Hull, laden with rosin, and other goods, has lost her boats, and received considerable damage.

FALMOUTH, March 22.

This evening arrived in our harbour the Valiant Luger, with four prizes, taken by sir J. B. Warren's squadron, and sent in. The captain says, they fell in with a fleet of near 140 sail of French vessels, convoyed by four frigates and some sloops of war, near Brest. He believes several more are taken; and when he was ordered away, he left la Pomone, sir J. B. Warren, engaged with two French frigates, who were got under the guns of a fort; and both the captain and others declare, that they saw one of the frigates haul down her colours, while within view; but night coming on, they made the best of their way to this port. The rest of sir John's squadron were in pursuit of the convoy; many of which, they believe, must fall into their hands. The Luger hath landed fifty French officers and men here, part of the crews of the four prizes. As there are other cutters attending sir John, more authentic accounts are hourly expected.

The Mediterranean fleet, under convoy of two frigates, are now off this port; the wind not being fair to get up the channel; several vessels belonging to them are come into our harbour.

Yesterday a privateer of 18 guns, which had done much mischief off our coast, was sent into Mount Bay by the Porcupine frigate. She was seen to take a loaded brig, off the land's end, in the morning. Information being given to the Porcupine, she sailed immediately in quest of the privateer, and soon came up with her, retook the brig, and soon took the privateer; both which were sent in together.

St. BRIEUX, March 5.

The state of the department of the Cotes-du-Nord, is very critical. The Chouans are committing new ravages extending their conquests there—spreading far and near the desolation of massacres, without our being able to oppose to them sufficient numbers of troops. In vain do we seek troops from government—in vain our Constituted Authorities declare, that without the speedy succours, we shall see this country become a new La Vendee. Our claims seem lost in the space which divides us from the centre of authority.

We are in want of 10 or 12,000 men, in order to establish every where strong cantonments; and we have scarcely more than between 1500 and 2000 men. When, then, will government seriously take our dangers into consideration?—Every day, we have to groan over a murder, which is accompanied by the most atrocious circumstances. The sworn priests, the known friends of the revolution, the purchasers of national property, are successively pillaged and assassinated. The despair of the latter is so strong, that, in order to escape from their murderers, they hasten to make sham sales, restoring to the priests, to the relations of the emigrants, the estates which they had bought.

The villages are uninhabited. The Chouans, who for a long time had laid waste only the frontiers of our department, make great progress; they advance to the centre, and threaten to devour the whole, as they have done with Morbihan.

This country will be annihilated, if we do not receive speedy reinforcements; if, before the fine season arrives, we have not troops to prevent the spreading of the emigrants and soldiers, which England will never cease attempting to throw on our coast.

The other districts, formerly called Bretons, viz. that of Lannion, of Guingamp, and of Pontreux, have hitherto preserved tranquillity; thanks to the energy and the vigilance of the towns, and the good conduct of the country people; but at present they are invaded; the district of Guingamp has already been the theatre of different assassinations. A gang of emigrants, commanded by a certain Delangle, have advanced as far as the district of Pontreux, and have stripped the farmers of this district of their count, who had bought a part of his estate.

INVERNESS, Scotland, March 16.

We have had a winter uncommonly open, and the temperature of the air remarkably mild; no snow except on the most distant mountains; not as much ice as would cool the throat of a Londoner; but heavy gales of wind have blown from the S. W. with little variation for these three months.

Our crops of all kind of corn were very plentiful, tho' not quite so abundant as those of 1794. We could certainly spare a considerable quantity; but so great has been the demand from England and the South of Scotland, and so tempting the prices, that we begin to take the alarm, and to fear that more may be taken from us than it would be prudent to part with.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his office from Mr. Kid's in High-Street, to No. 109, South front street, where his business is transacted as usual for JAMES SWAN,
RODOLPH ESCHMANN.