

Indians that they engaged to take no measures for retaliation, unless Thompson fell in their way, whose life they claimed to satisfy the spirit of the deceased Indian.

Thus, by the timely and spirited exertions of the inhabitants of Chillicothe, and some other active individuals, the defenceless frontier families are relieved from the destructive blow which apparently threatened their existence.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, July 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kingston (Jamaica) received in this borough, dated July 3, 1798.

"This moment a ship has arrived here in 35 days from Cork, Ireland, which brings distressing accounts of the convulsed state of that unfortunate country;—and that Dublin (the seat of government, and where near 10,000 regular soldiers are quartered) was by proclamation, declared out of the king's peace!"

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 26.

Letter from Norfolk, dated July 23.

"We have accounts which are generally credited, that Capt. Truxton, in the Constellation frigate, has captured a French privateer, 20 guns, which he sent into Charleston. The privateer had previous to her capture, taken an American armed ship, and put the crew to the sword, for attempting to defend themselves."

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

Postscript to a letter from a respectable mercantile house at Teneriffe, dated June 8th, 1798.

"Since writing what precedes, one packet has arrived, and the French consul has given orders to the privateers to bring in every American vessel that they meet with; and he says, he has orders to condemn them."

NEW YORK.

COOPERSTOWN, July 12.

By a gentleman, lately from Canada, we are informed that the Canadians are very generally well disposed towards the United States; in his passage from Montreal, up the river St. Lawrence to St. Regis, the Indians of that village gave him the name of *Cayengeveregowa*; or *Great Arrow*, and appeared enthusiastically attached to the American cause; in his passage up the river, through Swagatche to Kingston, the Indians received him with every mark of respect and friendship; declaring that they were ready to take up the hatchet in favour of the U. States, whenever called on. That the Canadians, and even the Tories were united in the sentiment, that the cause of the United States is just; and that a disposition is evinced in the latter to purchase lands and remove into our territory; declaring that they will in that case steadfastly support our constitution.

NEW YORK, August 1.

The directory now consists of Burr, Rewbell, Leveillé, Lapeaux, Merlin, and Tricliard. It is said that Tricliard, the newly appointed director, will attach himself to the party of Merlin, which has always been the most violent and sanguinary and is now the most hostile to the interest of this country.

A gentleman from Tortola, saw extracts from the London Gazettes of 24 or 25 May, which contained dispatches from Earl Camden to the secretary, informing that three parties of the insurgents or United Irishmen, one to the number of 5000 men, had been completely routed and upwards of 200 killed; that they had got possession of Kildare, which place they were siting in the best posture of defence, intending it as the depot for arms and the general rendezvous; that one of the leaders, the only man taken alive had been carried to Dublin.

August 3.

Capt. Duplex, of the brig *Ceres*, and Capt. Clerk, of the schooner *Rimbley*, just arrived in 13 days from Guadaloupe, mention that they heard there of the capture of the French privateer *L'Orayable*. It was the opinion among them, that she would not be condemned, for this reason, that there were Frenchmen enough in this country to burn all our cities and cut the throats of all the inhabitants;—that we would therefore be afraid to do any act that might risk a war with France. These gentlemen heard this opinion generally mentioned, but were particularly told so by a French Commissary at Point à Pitre.

[The following is handed us for publication—but we do not vouch for its authenticity, as we know not the authority.]

The accounts this day received from Guadaloupe state, that much dissatisfaction having appeared there in consequence of the suspension of intercourse with the United States, Victor Hughes had called together his troops, and read to them a paper containing intelligence which he said had just arrived from America.—"That the French party in New York headed by the Livingston family, had risen, and after a pitch battle with the aristocrats, in which they killed eleven hundred, had taken possession of that city, and that flour and other provisions would soon be as plenty as ever."—Satisfied with this news and believing the cause in good hands, they had peaceably retired, and when the vessel departed every thing was perfectly tranquil. [Com. Ad.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 1.

By Capt. James Prince, Mr. Joseph Dorr, and Mr. Edward Bromfield, who arrived in this town from France, on Sunday last, we have been favoured with Paris papers to May 22d, the latest by a few days received from that vortex of iniquity. As all the newspapers are under the immediate control of the directory's minions, their contents must be considered as most favourable to the views of those tyrants of mankind.

We have specified all the articles which partake any species of importance. From a careful perusal of them we are able to trace the outlines of a powerful confederacy forming to check the progress of an ambitious career, which threatens Europe with a deluge of rapine, anarchy and immorality—which at the same time it assails all governments, and systems of laws, lays prostrate the altars dedicated to God—banishes every appearance of piety; and by hellish incantations demoralizes man, thereby rendering him a fit instrument of assassination, and a powerful engine for the entire destruction of the country which gave him birth. This confederacy will embrace Russia, Austria, Prussia, Great Britain, and Naples; and perhaps will be joined by Sweden and Denmark—the depredations on whose property have been equal to that on the American.

There are no indications of a pacific termination of the negotiation at Raftadt. The requisitions of the French are considered as insulting and extortionate. In the first instance they only demanded the left bank of the Rhine, as the "boundary of the republic;" they now claim (for the peace of the empire) all the islands in the Rhine, all the Totes des Ponts, and several fortified places on the right bank of that river. Nor is the language of their note less haughty. After making these unjustifiable demands, the commissioners conclude their note with the following taunt—"The moment for temporising is past." The deputation of the empire have received this note, as they ought, with indignation. We may soon expect to hear, that the congress is dissolved, and instead of negotiation see action.

Of the invasion of England we discern the same apparent bulle, and noise of preparation; at the same time we still retain our belief of its being a mere gaffconade to intimidate Europe into a disgraceful and ruinous peace. It is certain, that 22,000 of those troops, modestly styled the "Army of England," have marched to the Upper Rhine to oppose the head making in that quarter by Austria.

In the interior of France we find nothing to attract attention. Nor could we expect it, in the present gagged state of the papers. The legislature appear to have their hearts full in regulating the elections—of purging the councils of Jacobins and Aristocrats, and admitting such only as are devoted to the constitution of the 3d year, i. e. the foreigner will of their Lords and Masters the Directory.

Geneva has become an integral part of the French republic; and its inhabitants declared French born.

In Corsica, new revolutions are in train. If the "age of Chivalry" is gone by, that of revolt has not.

In the list of neutral vessels sent into France, by privateers, &c. we find about three Danes and Swedes to one American. Notwithstanding these captures, West India produce was at extravagantly high prices, throughout France.

Mr. Y. mentioned in the Envoys Dispatches, is a Frenchman, who resided many months in this town, and married a Boston lady, while here.

All the Americans at Toulon, l'Orient, Rochefort, Brest, and Dunkirk, have been ordered in depart in 24 hours, or their property would be confiscated.

Great complaints are made at Bourdeaux, at the order of the Directory, which interdicts the sailing of privateers—A measure dictated by necessity, left the few remaining French seamen should follow their brethren to the prisons of England. These complaints state, that since the "Anglo Americans" had ceased supplying them with the productions of both Indies, all their hopes rested on the captures of the privateers—Those hopes are fled; and inevitable and serious want will be the consequence. They confess that the vessels of the United States engross the greater part of the trade of the Indies; but they do not appear to feel the cause of their ceasing to visit them.—If they did they would thunder in the ears of the Directory a peal, which would make the throne of the Directory tremble. All colonial produce was extremely high at Bourdeaux, and Tobacco could not be purchased at any price.

Capt. SMITH is Dead!

Letters were yesterday received from Guadaloupe, via New York, from Capt. Smith's mate, informing of his death, about the 27 June; a victim to French infantry.

Stavrou begins to take hold of the teeth of the West Indies. Hughes looks blue, and it is said, begins to relax in his infamies—Hedouville assumes great liberality; and the black general Toussaint, is preparing halliards for hoisting the Stars and Stripes.

VERMONT.

BRAATTLEBOROUGH;

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

POLITICAL EPITOME.

ABROAD.

The last mail was very barren of foreign intelligence. French journalists have published a list of the contributions they have assessed in various countries of Europe, amounting to 120 millions of dollars, besides the expenses incurred by the armies in the conquered countries, and the many millions they have plundered from neutrals on the ocean.—Preparations seem to be making for the renewal of hostilities between France and Germany.—A secret expedition from Toulon is talked of, but whether against England, Egypt, or the Antipodes, God only knows.—Talleyrand has announced to the directory that the new constitution of Batavia (Holland) has been accepted by an immense majority of the people.—Passawan Ogloou, the Turkish rebel, is almost subdued.—The last accounts state, that Ireland is in a state of organized insurrection, and that several engagements have taken place between the people and the king's troops.—French influence is said to be declining, and British gaining, in Turkey.—A treaty of alliance, it is reported, is concluded between Russia, Naples and Prussia.

HOME.

Our beloved country, were it not for the outrages it is suffering from foreign plunderers, would exhibit a prospect, in the contemplation of which, we might realize Ovid's description of the golden age. Religion and morality here go hand in hand. The vain and imprudent attempt of Thomas Paine to destroy our attachment to the faith of our fathers, was attended with a momentary effect upon the thoughts, and the illiterate; but the "Age of Reason" is already immersed in the waters of Lethe, and that venerable volume, *THE BIBLE*, is the object of our general belief and reverence. Thousands of worthy pastors constantly inculcate its truths from the sacred desk; and a moral and elegant LAY PREACHER, who is listened to with delight, by a numerous and attentive auditory, delivers weekly lectures of more value than the "gold of Ophir," or even the "dew of Hermon." Our courts of justice are rarely employed in the conviction of even a solitary criminal. For pure morals, conjugal faith, and all its lovely train of virtues, our country is proverbial. We are making rapid improvements in the mechanical arts, in philosophy, and even in elegant literature. In poetry—

"Is not each great, each amiable Muse
Of classic ages, in our PAINÉ assembled?
His favourite song, 'Adams and Liberty,'
is daily chanted; and we "make melody in our hearts," as well as with our voices.

Intelligent men always predicted, that in case of danger from foreign nations, the violence of party spirit among ourselves would subside. Like the Greeks of old, we have all sacrificed our political partialities, and our private prejudices, upon the sacred altar of our injured and insulted country. Many amongst us think there is danger of French invasion; of this there is little probability, but it is best to be prepared. We may exclaim, like the shepherd in VIRGIL,

*Impius hæc tunc culta novales habebit?
Barbarus hæc fœges?
Shall impious Frenchmen stain our fields
with blood,*

*And lora it o'er Columbia's happy plains?
The indignant voice of America says
NO! We are determined to assume the
ereb, manly, and imposing attitude, not
of Austria, Russia, or Great Britain, but
of INDEPENDENT AND UNITED A-
MERICA. We remember the prison
ships, the massacre of Gronow, the burning
of Charleston, Falmouth, and Fairfield!
France shall not reach, on our shores, the
scenes of British barbarity. WASHING-
TON, who humbled the pride and hopes
of Britain, will, in case of invasion by
the French, transmit to Congress an ac-
count of his victories, written in the en-
ergetic and laconic style of the Roman con-
queror: *Veni, Vidi, Vici, I CAME, I
SAW, I CONQUERED.* The heel of the
American Eagle shall not only bruise, but
crush to atoms the head of the Gallie
Cock.*

"We're a World by ourselves, and divid-
d ain a DIVISION!"

Every mail brings evidences of increasing unanimity in our country.—Not only Capt. Decatur, but several merchantmen, have been successful in skirmishes with French privateers! Several American crews, after being made prisoners, have risen upon their plunderers, and regained their property. From present prospects we shall soon be able, not only to liquidate our account with Bishop Talleyrand, but to make the many headed monster, the Gorgon Directory, a remittance in French arms, ammunition, and men, in lieu of the proposed purchase of Dutch refections.—Lieut. Leonard, of the United States' Artillery, is recruiting at Windsor, in this state; in addition to those who have enrolled themselves in that town and the vicinity, we are told that 28 hardy young Green Mountain Boys enrolled themselves lately at Onion River, under the shadow of the Columbian Banner.—Jonathan Hunt, Elijah Dewey, James Whitelaw, Jonathan Spafford, and Ebenezer Craft, Esqrs, are appointed in this state, Commissioners under the act of Congress to provide for the valuation of lands and houses.—Our illustrious President, has been duly honoured, on his return from Philadelphia to his native state. He receives with dignity the plaudits of a grateful people;—and his ears are continually saluted with Columbia's appeal to Heaven, and the cry of "To Arms," which are loud, incessant, and universal.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Philadelphia, on the 1st inst, JOHN SWANWICK, Esq. member of Congress for that city, *Æt.* 39.—At Chesterfield (N. H.) on the 3d inst, Mr. Abner Harris, *Æt.* 88.

DROWNED.—In Guilford, on Thursday last, Mr. Abisha Streeter, *Æt.* 19. He was bathing in a mill pond: While walking leisurely in shallow water, he stepped suddenly into a deep hole, and as he could not swim, immediately sunk. When he had sunk and risen to the surface of the water the 2d time, he called for help; but, notwithstanding a number of men stood spectators, on the bank, it is supposed the sad spectacle frightened and petrified them—for surely nothing else could justify such inhumanity—not one kind hand was moved to relieve him! His body was taken from the water within 5 minutes after it had sunk the third time, but every exertion to reanimate it was used in vain.

"Ah! little think we, while we dance
along,
How many feel, this very moment, death,
And all the sad variety of pain—
How many sink in the devouring flood."

"A MOMENT we may wish, when worlds
want wealth

To buy—
Buy no moment, but in purchase of its
worth;
And what is worth? Ah! Death Beds &
they can tell."