vious to the year 1800, provided the buildings ſhould be prepared for their reception before that time.——Ayes 13.———Noes 48.

It was moved that the bill be read the third time on Monday next; this was negatived.

To-morrow was then propoſed; this was negatived.

A motion was made to adjourn—which was alſo negatived.

The bill was then read the third time, and on the queſtion, ſhall the bill paſs? the ayes and noes are as follow:

A Y E S.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Cadwallader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzſimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heeſter, Jackſon, Lee, Madiſon, Matthews, Moore, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Sevier, Sinnickſon, Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Vining, White, Williamſon, Wynkoop. 32.

N O E S.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Burke, Floyd, Foſter, Gerry, Goodhue, Gilman, Grout, Hathorne, Huntington, Lawrence, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Renſellaer, Schureman, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sylveſter, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Wadſworth. 29.

Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

P A R I S, *May* 1.

A FEW days ago, in the evening, a fire broke out at Aveſne-le-Compte, a town four leagues from Arras, which reduced to aſhes 125 houſes. It is remarkable, that 84 houſes were laſt year deſtroyed by fire at the ſame place.

L O N D O N, *April* 1.

Extract of a letter from the curé of St. Paul, concerning the widow and children of the marquis de Favras.

" On the ſecond of March I paſſed the day with Madame de Favras, a viſit I was led to pay from a motive of pity, and a deſire to offer ſuch conſolations to her as were in my power.—She ſent for her ſon—" Behold," ſaid ſhe to him, " our paſtor, he who received the laſt ſentiments of your father—he who received his laſt ſighs—beg of him to adopt you for his ſon, and by that act to ſoften the affliction of having loſt the tenderest of fathers"—The child ſeconded the demand of the mother, and by his innocent expreſſions affected me extremely. On the heart of the diſconſolate mother his behaviour had a ſtill ſtronger effect—her tears flowed in abundance, ſhe took my hand and ſaid, " If the prayer of my ſon is not powerful enough to determine you, let the tears of the moſt unhappy of widows prevail—refuſe me not, I am in earneſt in this requeſt."—In fine, I promiſed, and this adoption ſhall be to me a ſacred duty; it ſhall be one of the ſweeteſt obligations of my life, if GOD grants me the power of becoming the conſoler of the widow, and the tutor of the ſon of M. de Favras."

April 30. Poland, late the object of partition and oppreſſion, has now three powers ſuing for its friendſhip. Ruſſia addreſſes its intereſt to the monarch—Pruſſia to the ariſtocracy—and the German court to the democracy. All are ſolicitous for its alliance, under the apprehenſion that the flames of war will be extented.

There is now living in Stainton, one John Briſto, an healthy man of the great age of 94, whoſe family, eight years ago, ſtood as follows:

Himſelf	aged 86
His wife	—— 85
A female ſervant	—— 79
A horſe	—— 33
A dog	—— 17
	Total 300

His wife lived to the age of 88, and his ſervant died two years ago, after ſerving him 64 years. This venerable villager is remarkably ſtrong built and bony, and has always enjoyed ſo good a ſtate of health, that he never paid any thing to either ſurgeon or phyſician. He is alſo remarkable for his pacific diſpoſition, having never paid himſelf, or cauſed any perſon to pay any thing for law, during the whole courſe of his long life. He is to this day and eminent promoter of mirth, and will take his glaſs among cheerful company, till a moderate hour, when he always retires. He has a brother now living, who is pariſh clerk of a neighbouring pariſh, and is only two years younger than himſelf.

St. J O H N's, *(Antigua) June* 7.

Yeſterday in the forenoon, an American Eaſt-India brig called the Cadet, and commanded by captain Vans, belonging to Boſton, paſſed this iſland in diſtreſs: this veſſel attempted to make this port, but from her ſhattered ſituation, could not effect it, and was under the neceſſity of ſhaping her courſe for the iſland of St. Euſtatius.

The Cadet ſailed from Madras in Auguſt laſt, bound to Boſton; on her paſſage ſhe touched at Sumatra, where ſhe remained ſome months; and afterwards called in at the Cape, where ſhe lay about 50 days: from whence ſhe encountered very ſevere weather, which occaſioned her ſpringing a leak, and it was with the utmoſt difficulty ſhe could be kept above water.

PORTSMOUTH, *(N. H.) June* 19.

By the ſhip Elizabeth, of this port, James Orne, maſter, from St. Ubes, we have the following account:—A few days before ſhe arrived at St. Ubes, a large Algerine corſair, of 38 guns, was ſeen off the rock of Liſbon, a frigate and a ſloop of war were diſpatched in queſt of the rover, and fell in with her—and after 4 hours and 40 minutes cloſe action, the pirate was obliged to ſheer off; the frigate was much damaged in her hull, ſails and rigging, and the ſloop in a ſinking condition—the Portugueſe had near 100 men killed, nevertheleſs they fought with great bravery; the pirate ſuffered much, and it was thought ſhe loſt her fierce and daring commander—they were frequently heard to ſay, when in action, they would never ſtrike while a man or boy were left alive; the captain of the corſair was a man of invincible courage and had frequently beat off double his own force—Near 100 veſſels loaded for the Baltic while the Elizabeth was there. If the rainy ſeaſon continues, there will be no ſalt this year. Captain Orne was detained 20 days, by reaſon of the wet weather.

HARTFORD, *July* 5.

Laſt week was completed at the bell-foundery in this city, by Meſſrs. Doolittle and Goodyear, a bell for the town of Portland, Maſſachuſetts, weighing about 1100lb.—This is the fourth which theſe gentlemen have caſt within a few months paſt; and though all of them have met with the approbation of good judges of ſound, this laſt is allowed to be ſuperior to either of the others. Bells from one hundred to three thouſand weight, equal in every reſpect to those imported, and much cheaper, can be furniſhed at this foundery on very ſhort notice.

BENNINGTON, *June* 21.

The appearance of the crops now on the ground in every part of this ſtate, particularly in the lake and northern towns, has perhaps never been exceeded at any period ſince the firſt ſettlement in the country. Wheat in particular, if the ſeaſon continues favourable, will be very plentiful.

A few years ago not a ſingle bar of iron was produced in Vermont, at preſent a forge is going in Bennington, twelve or thirteen in Rutland county, one in Shoreham, and ſeveral others erecting in various parts, particularly in Rutland county. We have likewiſe a ſlitting mill in Rutland county, and a furnace erected, which it is preſumed will, under the patronage of the public, be ſet in blaſt next ſpring. Almoſt every month new beds of ore are diſcovered, with which our mountains abound, and the manufacture of which cannot fail to render an induſtrious people opulent.

A correſpondent from Tinmouth informs, that two years ago a large pond was raiſed in that town, in which, in the courſe of laſt year, a large number of fiſh called chubbs and ſuckers were taken, but in the courſe of the preſent ſeaſon the numbers taken have been nearly incredible. Two men with a ſcoop net, it is ſaid, were able to load an ox team in an hour. The fiſh were caught and ſold for a ſhilling a buſhel in any kind of produce.

NEW-YORK, *July* 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of New-Orleans, April 29.

" The inhabitants of the town of New-Orleans are making ſome exertions to repair the loſſes of laſt year by fire. It will nevertheleſs be a conſiderable time before the town again exhibits as elegant an appearance as formerly. Abundance of temporary buildings, or mere ſheds, having been lately erected for the ſake of convenience on lots that formerly ſupported very handſome edifices. It is a common thing here at preſent for a man worth four or five thouſand pieces of eight to live in a ſhed under which you would ſcarcely lodge your ſervants. The climate, however, is much in their favour, though conſiderably colder than what I have obſerved in the ſame latitude in Europe. To thoſe that come to ſettle in the neighbourhood of the Miſſiſſippi, the country, with good reaſon, preſents a diſcouraging appearance, as it is often overflown, extremely damp and muddy, and over-run with impenetrable thickets. For ten leagues above New-Orleans the river is banked, to keep out the annual overflow, and from thence begins an immence deſert, which extends thirty leagues, to Point Coupee. I predict, however, that in future days when a thick population ſhall have extended itſelf into theſe parts, this country will be one of the moſt deſirable in America. Imagination eaſily participates the time when both ſides of the Miſſiſſippi ſhall be turned into extenſive paſtures, covered with innumerable flocks and herds; orchards, gardens and plantations of rice ſufficient for millions of inhabitants; but this muſt be left to the neceſſities and induſtry of future years to accompliſh."

Yeſterday afternoon his excellency the governor, accompanied by the hon. Ezra L'Hommedieu and Richard Varick, Eſquires, returned to this city from Fort Stanwix, having, with the other commiſſioners, completed a treaty with the Onondaga and Cayuga nations of Indians. We are happy to have it in our power to aſſure the public, from the beſt authority, that their negotiations terminated to the perfect ſatisfaction of the commiſſioners, and that every cauſe of uneaſineſs has been removed from the minds of the Indians, and harmony and friendſhip with them fully reſtored and eſtabliſhed.

The ſachems and chief warriors of thoſe nations, particularly those who reſide at Buffaloe Creek, and who had not attended at the two laſt treaties, very generally attended at this; and with the greateſt unanimity and apparent ſatisfaction, ratified and confirmed the deeds of ſeſſion and former agreements which their reſpective nations had entered into with the ſtate.

Captain Brant and captain Daird of the Mohawks, and many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters of other nations alſo attended the treaty, and their conduct and behaviour on this occaſion evinced the moſt friendly diſpoſition, and afforded the commiſſioners the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their good will and attachment. We hear that his honour the lieutenant-governor and generals Ten-Broeck and Ganſevoort, the other commiſſioners who attended the treaty, parted with the governor at their reſpective places of reſidence.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated February 26, ſays, " Baron Sprengporten, his Swediſh majeſty's ambaſſador, had a particular audience with the prince royal on Sunday the 12th inſtant, in which, it is ſaid, that this miniſter declared, by order of the king his maſter, that his Swediſh majeſty had thought proper to refuſe the propoſitions of peace made by Ruſſia, and had decided to employ all his forces to puſh the war with vigour; from the pacific principles of our court, it may readily be conceived how diſagreeable the continuation of the war is to it. Obligations of treaty and gratitude connect it with the court of Peterſburgh, and it will be very painful to ſee that power and the Imperial court, its ally, expoſed to the combined attacks of a league diſproportioned to the balance of the powers of Europe. We know not where to attribute the aſſertion, circulated in the public papers, that a body of Pruſſian troops is about being aſſembled, under the orders of duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick, in order to hold Denmark in reſpect on the ſide of Holſtein. Nothing as yet announces more than ordinary meaſures of precaution on the part of our court. They are buſy in eſtabliſhing a commiſſariate of war in Holſtein, as alſo taking into the ſervice the perſons neceſſary for procuring proviſions and forage, and the places of enſigns, in all the regiments ſent to the dutchy, are filled. Field marſhal prince Charles of Heſſe, and the prince, his ſon, will ſet out the day after to-morrow on a tour to Sleſwide, from whence they will return in ſix or eight weeks."

A private letter from London mentions, that " Mr. Herſchel, the celebrated Engliſh aſtronomer, has already brought his new teleſcope to a perfection that could not reaſonably have been expected for centuries to come. He does not, however, ſtop here, but is ſtill going on making new improvements in his glaſſes, as well as new diſcoveries in the azure fields that ſurround us.—His late diſcoveries in the moon (the greater part yet unpubliſhed) will, it is ſaid, make a moſt curious volume, not of ſpeculation only, but probable reality.—The magnifying power of this new teleſcope is ſo prodigious, that a very ſmall mountain in the moon may now be moſt accurately ſurveyed, and its dimenſions taken almoſt with as much certainty as upon the earth. It is the opinion of Mr. Herſchel that the moon has formerly been in ſomething like a chaſtic ſtate, having ſuffered ſome great revolution, perhaps occaſioned by the central fire, which, from cauſes ſimilar to those in our earth, may have been the occaſion of earthquakes, and other convulſions of nature. Contrary to the opinions of the philoſophers of the laſt age, he aſſerts there are oceans in the moon interſperſed with continents and iſlands, but whether theſe oceans are of a rarer or denſer nature than the waters on this earth, he ſeems to think beyond the reach of human ſagacity to tell with certainty. That ſhe is ſurrounded by an atmoſphere is demonſtrable, and no doubt proportioned in a certain ratio to the denſity of the ocean.—*As this* is an age of improvements, who knows but *that the* eagle eye of man may yet, notwithſtanding our diſtance, catch a glimpſe of the lunarians, and, by the aid of theſe glaſſes, gain ſome knowledge of their duties, their ſhipping, and other particulars equally new and curious!—Mr. Herſchel's ſiſter, a ſprightly philoſophical lady, has declared, that ſhe hopes one day, by means of her brother's improvements, " to have a fair view of the country ſeats of the lunar gentlemen."

July 13. We are informed that a letter, brought by the brig Commerce, captain Tyrie, who arrived here on Friday laſt, in 48 days from Gibraltar, confirms the expectation of an immediate rupture between Great-Britain and Spain. His Britannic majeſty's frigate, the Pearl, had arrived there with diſpatches from the miniſtry; after which, it was ſaid, that a fleet of ſixteen line of battle ſhips, with four regiments on board, was deſtined to reinforce that garriſon, and to protect the Britiſh flag in the Mediterranean.

The Britiſh premier, in emulation of his noble progenitor, lord Chatham, inſtead of ſuffering his diſpatches, and the more ſecret meaſures of government to be known to clerks in the public offices, with equal labour and perſeverance, copies, ſeals and forwards them, and all the momentous diſpatches, with his own hand; whereby the enemies of Great-Britain are now precluded from a knowledge of her deſigns, which in many inſtances, through the venality and treachery of unfaithful ſervants, were, during the laſt war, communicated and counteracted.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 12.

The following curious queſtion was lately decided in the Iriſh houſe of lords, being an appeal from the court of chancery. A counſellor Hoate, having had the fortune to marry a widow with a pretty large jointure, a deed of truſt, previous to the ſolemnization of the marriage was executed, whereby the parties agreed, that in caſe of ſeparation taking place at any after period, and the blame lay with the lady, the huſband ſhould enjoy an annuity of two hundred pounds a year—and if with the huſband, the lady ſhould enjoy the whole jointure. A ſeparation did accordingly take place, and the matter being brought under the cognizance of the court of chancery, both parties produced evidence of the moſt uncommon inſtances of ill uſage on each ſide of the queſtion. The chancellor, however, gave judgment for the huſband. The cauſe being appealed to the lords, the decree of chancery was reverſed, and judgment given for the wife. This decree has given infinite ſatisfaction to the Iriſh ladies, who have now obtained a ſort of precedent in their favour.