

and without distinction of rank or age, began barbarously to stab and cut all of them; three men, all fathers of families, were killed on the spot, and forty persons wounded in such a manner, that it is expected many more deaths will be the consequence. What adds to the atrocity of this military infolence is, that it was reported the door was guarded to prevent the escape of these unhappy victims, until the authors of this dreadful transaction had fully satiated their brutal vengeance.

"Bervois in the capital of the Comte de Beauvoisis, sixteen leagues from Paris, on the High road from Colais"

April 17. The beginning of last month a most dreadful scene happened at the convent of Sion, the capital of the Valais, a country adjoining to Switzerland. Twenty-four banditti went to the convent of the Capu hirs, who are very hospitable to all travellers, and begged a night's lodging, saying they were all smugglers, who got their livelihood by conveying goods into Piedmont. The mountain being at that time of the year almost impassable in the night, the friars received them very charitably, and lodged them all. At about eight o'clock, when every monk was retired to his cell, the villains took to their arms, and secured every body in the convent, by confining them in a large room. They then threatened the father treasurer with instant death, if he did not shew them the room where he kept the convent's money. The friar had the presence of mind to address the assassins in the following words: "Gentlemen, I hope you will not hurt any of my brethren; you shall be introduced into the room where we keep our money; but the sum we have at present is not very great, as all the rents have not yet been paid. Come along with me and you shall have it." Thereupon he went up stairs, followed by eleven of them, and opening a place where some blood-hounds were kept for protecting the convent, and for discovering the bodies of poor travellers that perish in the snow, he, with evident marks of fear, went in, and speaking to the dogs, each seized his man, and most of the robbers were torn to pieces by them. The treasurer then went down stairs, and raising his voice, began to encourage his brethren to make a stout resistance, and soon after joining them, he had the pleasure to see the other villains running towards the mountains.

April 18. The following singular event we give our readers from the last foreign mail, in a letter from Naples, March 15.—On the road from that place to Traves, there is on the frontiers of France an unfrequented inn, which stands alone. A French officer travelling on horse back that way, accompanied by one servant only, had occasion to stop there for some time. His servant led the horses into the stable. The officer was conducted into a room mean while. On the servant's return from the stable, they were remarking to each other the wild looks of the innkeeper, and the general disorder that appeared in the house. While they were making many conjectures on this subject, they heard a strange noise in the stable. The horses could not be kept quiet, and their repeated neighings and striking on the ground with their feet, occasioned the gentleman's servant to inquire into the matter. He returned quite pale and frightened, telling his master that one of their horses had beat up part of the pavement, and discovered the hand of a dead body. The officer finding they were in danger, determined to trust to his arms, and his servant vowed to assist him to the last drop of his blood.

By and by the servant maid came into their chamber to lay the cloth. The officer put some questions to her, to which she made no answer; but he could observe the tear flat in her eye; yet neither his entreaties nor his threats could prevail upon her to explain. His servant joined in beseeching her, when she made signs that they should not eat any of the victuals which were to be on the table. A minute after, the innkeeper entered with the supper, which he placed on the table, inviting the strangers to partake, but they excused themselves on different pretences. The host became importunate, and they remained obstinate; on which he left the room, and returned accompanied by three men of an aspect as terrific as his own, who gave the officer to understand that he must eat. The officer and his faithful servant made no other answer than by blowing out the brains of the two assassins who were nearest them; the two others took to their heels immediately; the conquerors pursued them out of the inn, and after barricading the door, they returned to the room, where they sat up until day, keeping their fire arms loaded in case of an assault.—This precaution was necessary; at about the middle of the night they could distinguish the voices of several persons who endeavoured to break open the doors. On this they went to the place of attack. The villains had effected a breach, through which one attempted to enter, but was immediately dispatched; the others, more cautious, took some time to consider, during which the officer and his servant saluted them with several discharges of their pieces, by which one of them was killed, and the others terribly wounded, as appeared by the quantities of blood that fell from them during their flight. After this the travellers remained unmolested for the rest of the night; by break of day, they mounted their horses, and took a bye road; as soon as they arrived here, they gave an account of the whole affair, and a search is making for the rest of this villainous gang.

DUBLIN. April 12.

The peculiar situation of Great-Britain at this time, with respect to that boast, and apparent bulwark of the British nation (the famous navigation act) is really worthy of popular remark;—The Americans are firmly resolved not to enter into any commercial treaty whatever without the preliminary article being granted of relaxing the tenor of that law in their favour. Should the court of London comply with this demand, the other powers of Europe would take advantage of the concession, and, as in the case of the Dutch at present, who by agreeing to the humiliating conditions proposed by the emperor have left themselves open to the further claims of the Prussian monarch; in like manner would Great-Britain be applied to by all the neighbouring powers, who, no doubt, would unite for the accomplishment of a purpose they have long so ardently aimed at.

Extract of a letter from Ballyshannon, March 3.

"I am sorry to inform you of a most shocking affair which happened here last Tuesday: The soldiers of the forty-ninth regiment, in number forty-five, after disputing with the country people about seizing private skills, went into the barrack, and having opened the windows, fired several shots at every person passing and repassing on the bridge, and not content with this mode of gratifying their wicked intentions, sent four of their body into the streets who were supplied with loaded guns, until they had traversed the whole town; broke several windows, by firing into the houses; killed one man and two women; there are above thirty wounded, many it is feared mortally; and so dismayed were the inhabitants, that there was not a creature to be seen. What makes it more horrible, and require the more speedy interposition of justice is, that those miscreants were headed by one of their own officers, whose conduct, it is hoped, will meet with its just reward, both from the civil and military law, otherwise the fearful inhabitants of this country must remain subject to the insults and ravages of the soldiery.

"The inhabitants have petitioned the lord lieutenant, begging that redress which the laws of the land give its subjects; from the highest to the lowest, all have equal claim to protection. These and many other similar circumstances concur in giving us a sufficient testimony, how necessary it is that the civil power should ever have the dominion over the military."

If the exaggerated disturbances of the populace are contrasted with the tumultuous violence and outrages of the military in every part of the kingdom, what a peregrinic is furnished for the Rutland administration! what a specimen of the blessings resulting from their wise government. From one extremity of the kingdom to the other, from Bandon to Ballyshannon, nothing is visible but one unvaried scene of bloodshed and carnage: peaceable subjects slaughtered in cool blood! for the sanguinary amusement of the military! whose licentiousness becomes every day, and in every place more and more insufferable. Perhaps the human imagination is not susceptible of a more horrid idea than the life and property of the peaceable subjects being left exposed to the mercy of every ruffian who may wear a red coat. The late flagitious murders at Ballyshannon, in the metropolis, in Johnstown, near Strabane, in Corke, in Bandon, in Drogheda, in fine, over the whole of the country, are melancholy evidences, whether such be the case or not. Heavens! that the very protection for which we so extravagantly pay, for the support of which we are so burthensomely taxed, should be employed in the destruction of domestic peace, and in the perpetration of crimes that disgrace alike society and nature.

That the number of military under which our establishment groans, are not introduced in the kingdom for the purpose of protection, is a truism notorious as uncontested. When only four thousand men were lost in the kingdom, although in the heat of an enterprising and predatory war, and every incentive to insurrection held out, we heard of none of these disturbances, none of those tumultuary risings which are reverberated from every quarter. Our guardian volunteers, those saviours of this country and its constitution, kept in awe the enemy that hovered on our coasts, and appalled disloyalty and tumult, disturbance was unheard of. But now the military have taken the lead, how is the scene reversed? The laws remain inoperative and unexecuted, the public tranquillity is disturbed, the military themselves excite commotion, and every succeeding week adds to the catalogue of bloodshed!

BOSTON, May 24.

The refugees in Nova-Scotia, perhaps to evince to the commissionaries who are now among them, the sincerity of their so much boasted loyalty, continue to exercise their cowardly malice, on every person who may come among them, who took a part with the United States, during the war. Two gentlemen from this town, who lately visited that region, and who bore commissions in our late army, have met with the most savage-like ill usage—open insults and private threats, being by them disregarded, one of them was a few days since violently assaulted at the coffee-house in Halifax (where were assembled a number of British officers and others) by a refugee officer. However, the American soon convinced the assailing

of his inferiority, as well at club fighting as in the field of action.

May 30. An alteration in the various tenors made use of in the United States, and the reduction of them all to one standard, is an event greatly to be wished by every one interested in mercantile transactions.—From the ignorance thereof, mistakes are constantly occurring, nor can it be expected otherwise if we take a view of them. In New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Virginia, a dollar passes for six shillings, in New York and North Carolina for eight shillings, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, for seven shillings and six-pence, and in South-Carolina and Georgia, for four shillings and eight-pence. Thus in one nation have we four widely different tenors, a circumstance that has not a parallel in any other upon earth.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

A late letter from Shelburne mentions, that they had it from good authority, that his majesty of Great-Britain, had been graciously pleased to grant a continuance of his royal bounty or provisions for two years longer;—which has exhilarated their drooping spirits to a great degree; from which circumstance, together with the great number of loyalists, who have claims on government for their losses and services in support of the royal cause, and which claims they expect shortly to receive in cash, the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the future happiness and aggrandisement of their colony.—It must be acknowledged, that the above grant is not a bad stroke of policy in the British government, to counteract, in some measure, the gloomy ideas and painful sensations naturally engendered by the sterility and frigidity of the country, in which they are doomed to dwell.

June 1. The sympathetic hearts of the near relatives.—the tender feelings of the particular friends, and the anxious well wishers of Americans in general, have been justly alarmed at the unhappy fate of those of our countrymen, who have fallen into the savage hands of that barbarous monarch, whose cruelties have frightened all Europe to be his submissive-slaves at distance and to become tributary unto him.—the dey of Algiers.—We are happy, however, in being fully authorized to assure the public, that they are better treated than the subjects of any other nation who are their fellow prisoners—that the gentlemen who reside there as French, Spanish and Swedish consuls, &c. treat them with all possible civilities.—And, upon the whole, we may anticipate some happy effects from the negotiation that will doubtless take place between Messrs. Lamb and Ranlal, American gentlemen who will soon arrive at the regency of that terrific dey for that purpose.—We are also informed, that Mr. Barclay and Colonel Franks, now in Spain, have made some progress in a negotiation of peace between the emperor of Morocco and America, through the medium of count de Florida Blanca, ambassador from Morocco to the court of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 9.

"On Thursday last a dreadful engagement commenced in Whitfun-bay between the Happy Goodluck, a large smuggling lugger mounting 22 nine pounders with about sixty men, and his majesty's revenue cutters the Larke and Hawke. Captain Douglas of the Hawke was killed and several of his men, and many wounded, and on board the Larke several were also killed and wounded. But after an obstinate contest the Happy Goodluck struck to the cutters, who brought her into port. Captain Welding her commander was killed, as was Joseph Pearce, a noted smuggler of Cawsand, and four others, besides nine wounded; the rest of the crew were all secured and sent to Bobbin gaol. The lugger had discharged her cargo the day before at Cawsand Bay."

June 3. Colonel Humphreys who lately arrived from France in the French packet, has brought with him a number of elegant swords, made agreeable to different resolves of the honourable the Congress, to be presented to a number of gentlemen, who, by acts of heroism and valour, distinguished themselves in the late revolution:—Colonel Willet, our present sheriff, received one of the above swords, as an honourable token for his meritorious services particularly for his conduct and bravery in a successful sally on the enemy investing Fort Schuyler.

The swords lately arrived from France, are also for the following gentlemen, or their representatives.

To colonel Smith, of the Maryland line,—for the defence of Mud-Island, in the Delaware.—Colonel Tilghman, aid-de-camp to general Washington,—in testimony of congress's high opinion of his merit and ability.—Colonel Barton, of the Rhode-Island militia,—for his valour and address in making prisoners general Prescott, of the British army, and major William Barrington, his aid de-camp.—Colonel Meigs, of the Connecticut line,—for his prudence, activity, enterprise and valour in an expedition to Long-Island.—Colonel Greene, Rhode-Island line,—defence of Red-Bank, on the Delaware.—Colonel Pickens, of the Carolina militia,—for his spirited conduct in the action of the Cowpens.—Colonel Humphreys, aid-de-camp to general Washington,—as a mark of esteem.—Commodore Hazlewood, commander of the naval force of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania,—for his gallant defence of his country against the British fleet, whereby two

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