

On Monday evening an express arrived in town from the county of Berkshire, with letters for his excellency the governor, and the hon. general Lincoln, from several gentlemen of distinction in that county, which, we are informed, contain accounts of the rebels to the amount of 7 or 800, being collected in the state of Vermont, in the vicinity of this commonwealth; and that it was given out by them, that they intended, in the course of the present week, to make incursions into several parts of this state, and to kill, plunder, burn and destroy, whatever comes in their way:—That Shays, Day, Parsons, &c. had been seen at Crown-Point on their way to join them: That the town of Sharon in Connecticut had turned out a company of men, properly officered for the purpose of assisting the rebels;—and that the militia in Berkshire county had orders to hold themselves in readiness to oppose the inroads of these daring and infatuated men.

Yesterday the honourable major-general Lincoln left this town on his way to the western countries.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, dated May 15.

“Our friends in this county do not relish the pardons granted to the traitors who were lately sentenced to the halter by the supreme court. I last week saw one of those miscreants, who notwithstanding this act of grace in his favour, is as inveterate an insurgent as ever, and would willingly sacrifice the men who have given him his life—he has had the audacity publicly to say, that if government dared to have hung him, he was sure they would, and that he had nothing to thank them for. This indeed is the language of many of the rebels, who, since the movements of their brethren in iniquity in Vermont, grow more saucy than ever. I hope however the events of the 24th instant will convince them that vigour, energy and consistency, are characteristic of the present supreme executive—and that as they have the power so they have the will, to crush a daring insurrection, by the example of a number of its fomenters.

“A gentleman from the northward informs me, that some of the rebel leaders in Vermont are enlisting men for the service of the King of England; they are to serve three months, are promised 18/ bounty, and 40/ per month. He actually saw several enlisting papers, with a number of names on each. This may be depended on.”

PROVIDENCE, May 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman employed in the surveying department in the western country, Fort-Scott, April 19 1787.

“There is a number of Indians in this town, who appear friendly, and we have no accounts of any hostilities having been committed by the Indians this spring; so that we do not apprehend any great danger in surveying.

“I have kept an account of the flat-bottomed boats that I have seen pass down the river, bound to K nuckey, since the first of March, and have got down upwards of fifty, some of them had three or four families on board, and fifteen or twenty children.”

LITCHFIELD, (Connecticut) May 21.

Last Thursday evening arrived in this town from Fairfield, colonel Samuel Canfield, and Uriah Tracy Esquire, with order from the general assembly to repair to the town of Sharon, and put a stop to the insurrections that appeared to be raising in that town. The same evening they set off, accompanied by the sheriff and one of his deputies, and arrived at Sharon about day-break; and soon arrested five persons, who were supposed to be the principal actors and abettors in the insurrection, viz. Dr. John Hurlbut, Dr. Jonah Barns, William Mitchell, (who was said to act as their captain) Hezekiah Frisbie, and John Lord; all of whom (excepting Barns who was permitted to remain on account of illness) were conducted to, and safely lodged in, our goal, on Saturday last, in order for examination.—It is hoped this early and spirited exertion of our assembly, will prevent any further disturbance in that town. Much praise is due to the gentlemen employed on this occasion, for their prudence, humanity, and judicious proceedings.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

Since our last have arrived several European vessels, by which we have received advices to the 6th ultimo, of which the following is an ABSTRACT, viz.—That in several of the cities and villages of the province of Holland, people are extremely busy in procuring signatures to memorials to be presented to the states for engaging the nobles and great powers to attend to the requisitions of the citizens of Hueden; one of these papers signed by 2000 inhabitants of Amsterdam.—That, according to public rumour, Hoorn continues in the utmost agitation.—That the greatest ferment prevails in Zealand, the states of which province lately resolved, to investigate the cause of the civil dissensions that now so unhappily prevail.—That the elector of Hanover, who lately repeated his demand for 180,000 rials from the comte of Schaumburg, was on the point of taking possession of the town of Hagenburg, and two regiments, destined for this service, were actually on their march, when the landgrave of Hesse paid the debt, and the Hanoverian troops returned in consequence.—That it is said, if the differences

which subsisted between the states of Amersfort and Utrecht, are not soon accommodated, the towns of Utrecht and Moulfort will unite and incorporate themselves with the province of Holland.—That M. d'Expilly has experienced the most contemptuous treatment from the dey of Algiers, who will neither see nor hear him, and will not so much as grant him a passport to the dey of Mascara, with whom he was to have concluded a convention.—That a small Turkish fleet is now in the Black Sea, to observe the affairs of Cherton;—Sicily is also preparing a considerable fleet; the Venetian fleet, on their return from Suza, are to anchor at Malta, and afterwards bear to the Archipelago. The Austrian troops were to march to Galicia in Moldavia, in the course of a month.—That his grace the lord lieutenant of Ireland has given the royal assent to the bill for establishing a commercial treaty between the most christian king and his Britannic majesty. That the claims of the inhabitants of St. Eulitius were finally argued before his majesty's most honourable privy council on the 1st ultimo; and, counsel being heard on both sides, it was decreed, that Lord Rodney and general Vaughan are to refund the money to the said claimants.

Loss of the Packet JOSEPH and PEGGY.

[From the Norfolk and Portsmouth Journal, of May 16.]

On the evening of the 9th inst the packet Joseph and Peggy, (owned and commanded by the truly respectable character captain Joseph White) from New-York, bound to this port, was unfortunately lost on a reef of rocks near Smith-Island. It appears, that the day previous to this calamity, the captain could take no observation from the haziness of the weather, and it blowing a severe gale, he made for land, which appeared to him to be near the entrance of the bay, sounding 3 to 4 fathom water, when the vessel struck upon the above-mentioned reef of rocks. The captain, crew, and one woman passenger, clung to the shrouds, and in this perilous situation remained till next morning, when they fortunately reached the shore in their boat, and in a few minutes after the vessel went to pieces.—Here would humanity draw a veil, and let the sympathizing tear lament the affecting situation of the unhappy sufferers—but worse remains behind.—On their landing, the barbarous inhuman conduct of ruffians in the form of men, surpassed the reception they met with from the raging elements, who, in place of rendering every assistance in their power, accumulated their distress by plundering them of what few articles they saved, and at the very time the ocean, as it were pitied the sufferings of her victims, by floating a couple of barrels of rum, so acceptable at this juncture, for the monsters, insensible to every tie of nature and compassion, forcibly seized them, and left these children of misfortune to shift for themselves. The boors of Cornwall would have blushed at such behaviour.

Yesterday accounts were received, that part of the wreck was driven on shore near Lynhaven Bay, and that Lemuel Cornick, Esq; and his domestics, had used every exertion to save what was possible. The contrast of the plunderers and our good Samaritan is very striking.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

Journal of the United States in Congress assembled. Saturday, April 21, 1786.

RESOLVED, That the board of treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to contract for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal standard, agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis; provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for, be not less than fifteen per cent. that it be coined at the expence of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States.

That the obligations to be given, for the payment of the copper coin to be delivered under such contract, be redeemable within twenty years after the date thereof, that they bear an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and that the principal and interest accruing thereon, be payable within the United States. That the whole of the aforesaid loan shall be sacredly appropriated and applied to the reduction of the domestic debt of the United States, and the premium thereon towards the payment of the interest of the foreign debt.

The administration of the French West-India islands, finding that the indolence they have shewn to some captains of vessels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take passports from his majesty's consuls, vice-consuls, or agents, has given occasion to many to consider as a useless formality that which the orders of the court have made an express condition for the admittance of the said vessels into the French colonies: they have given positive directions to the several custom-houses in the said islands, to refuse admittance, after the 15th of April last, to every vessel not supplied with a passport.

As the above intelligence is interesting to merchants and captains in the West-India trade, the several Printers are requested to publish it in their papers.

New-York, 22d May, 1787.

The following letter from Dr. Lobb may possibly benefit the public, if generally known:

MANY years ago (when I lived at Yoevill, in Somersetshire) my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about eight or nine years of age, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a man is sitting in a chair: he could not stretch

it but, or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I prescribed a laxative lineament, of which currier's oil was one chief ingredient, and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no service.

The probable consequences of this poor boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the gloves of the town brought their lamb and kid skins (which were dry, stiff and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquid made with the yolk of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reason'd thus with myself, viz. Since this egg-liquor is so efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, vessels and membranes (by art made stiff, dry and hard) why may it not be as effectual when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres, vessels and membranes, in a state of contraction? And I resolved to try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg-liquor, and by this means he easily recovered the use of his leg.

This egg-liquor I advised to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness; then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated. This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold or milk-warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with like happy success; and others, to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in such cases.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALGIERS.

We learn from Malaga, that a *Jeune* of three masts had arrived there about the 6th of January last from Algiers; the captain of which, Robert Norrie, reported that he had frequently been in company with the *American slaves*—that the captains lodge with a Genoese watch-maker, and have a table to themselves, though a small iron ring is fixed on one of their legs to denote that they are held in slavery. The sailors have been taught, and are obliged to work at the various trades of carpenter, joiner, blacksmith, stone-mason, and sail-maker, from 6 o'clock in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without intermission, except half an hour that is allowed them at dinner-time—each man's allowance per day, is two small loaves of bread, which weigh 15 ounces. The Spanish consul, from a principle of humanity, pays to each man also, 4d sterling per day.—A common rug or blanket is given them to wrap themselves up in when they go to rest—but they are in daily expectation of being relieved by their countrymen. When favours are to be granted, preference is given to the Americans by the general of marine, or the general who commands all the slaves, and who is in the character of secretary of slaves. The boys act as servants and waiters to the *dey*, and are clothed in his livery. The captains are paroled by the Spanish consul, who, in case of an escape, has generously bound himself in the penalty of £. 500 sterling.

The following account of their treatment, together with a list of the names of the *American slaves* at Algiers, were communicated at Malaga by *Joban Lagerholm*, in the month of September, 1786.—[This Lagerholm, it seems, was mate of the brig *Betsy*, captain Irvin, of this port, taken in October, 1784, by a cruiser belonging to the emperor of Morocco, and cleared by the Swedish ambassador on the first of July, 1785, and now commands a vessel in the Mediterranean, manned with *Algerines*, and partly owned by a merchant in Gibraltar.]

The captains live in a French house, and are well used—the people work very hard, and remain at nights in a house, prepared for them and all other slaves, which is well guarded. The latter wear an iron ring about their leg—the former are well clothed, and wear likewise an iron about their legs, but much smaller than the others.

The ship *Dolphin* of Philadelphia was taken by an Algerine cruiser, on the 3d July, 1786, and the crew carried into slavery on the 14th of the same month.

- Richard O'Brian, master,
- Andrew Montgomery, mate,
- Charles Caldwell—carpenter,
- Six foremast men and a boy.
- Passengers on board the above ship,
- Captain Isaac Coffin,
- William Paterfon, a cooper,
- Milley—a sailor,
- James Hull, a boy.
- Taken on-board the schooner *Maria* of Boston—
- Isaac Stephens, master,
- Alexander Foresight, mate.
- Four men before the mast, whose names are not recollected.

ANNAPOLIS, June 31.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship *Hanbury*, captain Dennes, from London.

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