

P A R I S, March 3.

The directory has just announced, officially, that Stofflet, and five of his accomplices, were tried at Angers, on the 6th Ventose, and all shot the next day, except his young servant, whom the military commission ordered to be imprisoned till the termination of the war. It appears that Stofflet was only 44 years of age, and was born at Luneville, in the department of La Meurthe. The four officers were, Charles Lichtenhen, aged 24, born at Prade, formerly in the Imperial service; Joseph Philippe Desvannes, born at Ancenis, formerly Clerk to the District; Joseph Moreau, aged 20, born at Chanteleu, by trade a dyer; Pierre Pinot, aged 21, born at Chollet; and Michael Grolleau, aged 14, also born at Chollet.

A letter from Angers, of the 25th of Feb. state, that Charette has died at Conde, of a wound which he had received.

A letter from General Bonnet, at Perpignan, states, that the Spanish government has enjoined the French emigrants not to approach nearer to the frontiers than 30 leagues, nor to the sea-ports than 15.

The workmen in Brest Harbour, urged by some ill-designing persons, have a second time refused to receive assignats in payment of their wages; but this symptom of insurrection has been overcome by the firm and courageous conduct of the officers of the dock-yard.

The Louis on the 4th inst. was at 7650 livres in assignats: and receipts issued on the security of the forced loan bore a discount of from 56 to 58 per cent.

St. John's (ANTIGUA), March 29.

The mail boat with the second December and first and second January mails arrived here yesterday, by which we learn the arrival at Barbadoes of General Abercrombie in the *Arthur* frigate.

It appears, that Admiral Christian has been superseded in the command of the outward bound fleet; by that brave officer Admiral Cornwallis;—who signalized himself in these seas last war, in so exemplary a manner, particularly when he commanded the *Canada* on the glorious 12th of April, 1782, in the victory obtained over the French fleet commanded by Count de Grasse.

Brigadier Gen. McKenzie and 1500 men are gone to reinforce Grenada.

It is said the 21st regiment will be immediately completed from home, and is destined for St. Domingo.

We are assured, that the report of the transport with 300 of the Royal Irish Artillery having been run down, is premature.

The *Alexander* and *Floer* owned in St. Thomas's has been taken on their passage bound from Barbadoes to Martinique, with stock on board, and carried into Guadaloupe, likewise a Guineaman, with 150 slaves.

APRIL 4.

We are informed that his Majesty's ship *Glory*, late Admiral Christian's flag ship, in the gale of wind which forced her to return to port, shipped about 300 tons of water, which nearly water-logged her, and with very great difficulty she was floated into port.

The Schooner *Morning Star*, Captain Barnes, arrived here this morning from Barbadoes; by her we learn, that the *Rose* East Indiaman from England, arrived at Barbadoes a few days ago with 5000 troops, after a passage of 26 days—she sailed with Admiral Cornwallis the 29th of February, and parted company the 2d of March.

The whole of the Cork fleet consisting of about 130 sail arrived at Barbadoes on Friday last—and it is said that there are now 20,000 troops in that Island; 13 ships of war were at anchor there when Captain Barnes came away, the whole of the London fleet has also arrived at Barbadoes, with two of Admiral Cornwallis's squadron, and the ships for this Island may be expected to day or to-morrow.

Gen. Leigh in his Majesty's ship *Hebe*, was to have sailed on Saturday last, from Barbadoes for Saint Kitt's.

The French have been defeated in St. Vin-

cent and Grenada, and in the former Island they have driven the Enemy into the Carib Country.

A French ship carrying 26 guns, called the *Favorite*, has been taken by his Majesty's ship *Canada*, capt. Bowen, after a chase of 48 hours. Two English transports which had been taken by the *Favorite*, with about 80 soldiers on board each, have been recaptured by the *Canada*.

Yesterday arrived the brig *Aurora*, Hutchinson, from Whitehaven and Cork.

Yesterday arrived the snow *Polly*, Captain Murphy, from Lancaster and Cork.

Just as this paper was going to press, we received the pleasing intelligence, that the whole of the Island of Grenada (one post only excepted) was in possession of the British, and it was hourly expected that that post would surrender, as all supplies were cut off. The above we have received from the most undoubted authority.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitt's,) March 22.

By a vessel just arrived from Tortola, we have received the pleasing intelligence, that the prisoners (103 in number) which had been sent from St. Martin's for St. Domingo, had overpowered the crew of the brig, and carried her into Tortola.

H A R T F O R D, (Con.) April 25.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Petition of the Freemen of the Town of Hartford in the State of Connecticut.

SHEWETH,

THAT the present situation of the United States is such, as, in our opinion, calls upon all classes of citizens to express their sentiments, in order that the REAL wishes of the people may be fully known to their Representatives. We view the period as important and alarming; and cannot avoid expressing our earnest wishes, that the political conduct of the United States may be prudent, wise and just. Our nation is young, our character scarcely formed, and the expectations of the world respecting us are great. It is therefore of the utmost consequence that we should convince all nations that full dependence may be placed upon the faith and honor of the American Republic.

In the respectful language of Freemen, we address you on the subject of the Treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain. We feel ourselves deeply interested in its final issue, and cannot forbear expressing to our Representatives, that interest, with the fullest confidence that we shall be heard with as much attention as such a number of American citizens deserve.

As the Treaty, in our opinion, has become the law of the land, if constitutionally formed, and as we have not been able to find any thing in it unconstitutional, and have never heard that it has been seriously questioned on this score, we conceive it to be our duty and our interest, that it be carried into effect. Our duty, as the faith of the nation is pledged in the Constitution, in a manner equally solemn, as in the case of any constitutional law whatever.—But most emphatically our interest, when we consider the events which hang upon the non-execution of it; the bare contemplation of which, fills our minds with the most gloomy apprehensions. We beg leave to be indulged in a slight enumeration. In the first place the detention of the Western Posts. We certainly cannot expect that they will be delivered up, if the Treaty is checked in its operation. If they are withheld, on what is the safety of our frontiers to rest? Have we not strong reasons to dread, not only the irruptions and depredations of the British, but also a renovation of the Indian War, which has already cost us much treasure, and many lives? War with the British nation, we apprehend, will inevitably follow such an event. War, in every situation is dreadful; to a country totally unprepared for it, is truly alarming. Millions of the property of our industrious citizens, are already in the hands of the British Nation, which we hope will be recover-

ed by amicable adjustment, if the Treaty is executed, but which will inevitably be lost, and other millions necessarily exposed to its depredating force, if the Treaty should be annihilated. Multitudes of our seamen are impressed into a foreign service, and forced to submit to ignominious servitude, who, we hope, will be liberated, if the Treaty is enforced. Multitudes more will be left in the most hazardous situation, if it be not put into operation. Public credit, which depends almost solely for its existence, upon our commerce, must be totally destroyed, if the United States are plunged into War. The prosperity of our country has been for some years past unparalleled, owing, as we apprehend, to the blessing of Providence in giving us PEACE. Our merchants, notwithstanding many discouragements, are successful,—our mechanics and our farmers are wealthy. Our country overflows with its productions; our markets are full; and the demands are unlimited. War will sweep away our wealth, our prosperity, and our happiness.

We might pursue the detail to a tedious length, but we forbear. The nation that possesses all the blessings which are now enjoyed by the United States, and has the wisdom and integrity to secure and perpetuate them must be called great and happy:—the nation which weakly or wickedly forfeits them, will have little claim on posterity for reverence or gratitude.

After expressing these sentiments, we have nothing to add, except our fervent wishes, that measures may be taken as speedily possible to carry the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain into complete effect.

Dated at Hartford the 21st day of April, 1796.

Signed, per Order of the Meeting,  
(Copy) THOMAS SEYMOUR, Chairman.

K N O X V I L L E, April 13.

On Saturday last, the general assembly of this state, proceeded to the election of Judges of the Superior courts of law and equity, when John McNairy, Archibald Roane, and Willie Blount, esqrs. were elected.

Landon Carter, esquire, is elected treasurer for the districts of Washington and Hamilton, and William Black, esq. treasurer for the district of Mero.

As a proof of the sincere friendship of the Cherokees, we with pleasure inform our readers, that in the course of the past week, three families arrived at Fort Grainger, on their way to Nashville, consisting of twenty persons, men, women and children, having travelled from Tugelo, in Georgia, through that nation, distant about 140 miles. On their journey, they were treated with the greatest hospitality and friendship by the Cherokees and plentifully supplied with corn on a moderate price.

Address of the General Assembly of this state to the Hon. William Blount.

Citizen William Blount, late governor of the Territory of the United States of America, south of the river Ohio.

S I R,

Impressed with the grateful remembrance of your conduct, during the time you was governor of the Territory of the United States of America south of the river Ohio, now the state of Tennessee, in the name of the people thereof, over whom you formerly presided, we embrace the earliest moment, to testify to you their entire approbation of your conduct and attention to promote their happiness, during your continuance in that office, the exercise of which was rendered more difficult and arduous by the frequent inroads of the neighbouring nations of Indians. We recollect with pleasure, that under your administration, we, as a people, have experienced growing energy, and increasing power; that your exertions, in subordination to the Federal Government, have been the cause of the present peace, which for some time past has existed between us and the adjoining Indian tribes; and which we hope will long exist on the principles you have established. The territorial Govern-