

undertaking would essentially serve the public. But my countrymen when measures are taken which cannot be supported by the bill of rights and the constitution, they cannot be thought harmless in their tendency. If they view our present law, our grievances or our party vicissitudes, and to much the more dangerous as they form a precedent without opposition for future infringement, but which injure not only our privileges but our feelings when we shall be unable to apply a remedy. When your fences are broken down your privileges are open to destruction, you are left open to an invader. If my cautions should be regarded with attention I shall be gratified with the hopes of having rendered you an essential service in a time of danger. You cannot be too watchful in preserving your constitution. You are in no situation to obtain another government by mutual compact and agreement. You cannot too sincerely delineate very application to your passions which shall be inconsistent with your justice, your constitutional freedom and patriotism. That you may scorn to be slaves and resolve to live and die free, is the wish of
N U M A.

From the Pennsylvania Herald.
The following is an original letter written by an Attorney at Reading, to a young lady, who has favoured us with an opportunity of offering us a new style for public entertainment.
My Dear Miss Beautiful and my Worshipful, I beg pardon for making address to you in such condition, for I know you will not like them very well in aforesaid manner; but as you are a lady which knows what is what, I sincerely hope you will consider that I am a mortal man and under the failings of our nature, therefore I beseech you that you will be grateful to me in this case, and not be affronted against me for being so courageous as to send you this presents, only that I think that I can say my thoughts bolder on a piece of paper, than my words by the mouth, and more than that my worshipful lady you knoweth all very well that I am somewhat bashful to speak, with you about those things that which lie so heavy on my very heart and thorn, may be it would be to with yourself if your worshipfulness was I. It is already 4 months since I have got a bashful notice for you that I always thought to have put you in notice thereof, only the aforesaid bashfulness and humility always laid in my way so that I never could duly perform my undertakings, but lately not very long ago somebody communicated to me your sentiments about me, which I think I can believe most certainly, that you conceive it your opinion that I have too much merit for your love as a man in this burrow, and moreover because I took mind that you often throw me looks and humbly to convey you this letter to let you know that you should have compassion on me for loving you so sincerely and truly otherwise my life will be void and of none effect, for I get so poor as a fish in reaping time, and my leg so thin that I can hardly pull on my stockings, and this is all effected by your attention, but I beg of you my worshipful lady to extend your gracefulness and beneficence towards me, for my mind is so attach'd that I cant slip a wink a tall, and constantly dream about your loveliness all night long, may be perhaps it is possible that you think I should receive more brilliancy to be countenanced in your worshipfulness company, but I will give my word and honor that you shall not be a loss by the said premises, for I intend to get a perfectly new stock of clothes with all the appearance before I come to visit you again, but one thing I humbly desire from you to be agreeable as some others, which is that my said fellow want grant me the liberty to powder but this unfortunate I cant prevent for it is to with fakes which have no experience in this globe.

I must include, I request you to recommend myself to the hands of your mercy, and do me the joy to inform me that you bear toward me, and I will always eternally behave so that you will not think that you have not took the song away by the ear.
I am your worshipfulness,
Humble friend and servant,
who bears the most graceful
Detachment for you.

LONDON, July 4.
We are enabled to inform the public—that very little doubt remains of a part of the illustrious House of Orange being at this time in consequence. Dispatches being received at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, which mention the event.
A very alarming circumstance is said to have happened at Zutphen, and that the populace, supported by the Regiment of Pleutburgh, have committed excessive disorders. We are impatient for further particulars.
A riot is also mentioned to have taken place at Helvoetsluis.
The Prince of Orange's army has taken post at Bilt, about one hour's march from Utrecht. It

consists of two thousand five hundred men, part of whom are encamped in three hundred small tents, which may be seen from the top of one dome of the church of Utrecht.
The terms in favour of the Provinces who vote for the support of the Union and return of order, is re-established in the Assembly of the States-General. Thus the triumph of treachery and corruption to render things more confused has not been of long duration.
We learn from Zutphen, that since Sunday last all has been confusion and uproar, which broke out most violently on Monday and Tuesday. Upon a particular signal they began by breaking the windows of certain houses and upwards of 300 dwellings were marked for destruction, some way or other. Several appeared publicly with Orange cockades in their hats in the Stadthouse, and the military began to disarm the burghers: one of the latter, however, had the courage to shoot a dragon for breaking his window, but they insisted upon his being executed for it; another is to be tried by the Magistrats this day.

From the mills which arrived yesterday from Holland we can only discover, amidst their contradictory and jarring representations, that the state of affairs in that distracted republic, is at present in the utmost confusion, the deputies from the several provinces have received orders and convened orders to vote in a manner unknown in that assembly. In some of the provinces, assemblies have been called, who elect deputies to the States-General, in opposition to those already elected. Mean time the city of Amsterdam, the mart of their commerce, partakers of all the miseries resulting from civil dissensions. The most potent merchants are under the necessity of having guards to protect their property, not knowing how soon they may be devoted to the fray of a misguided populace. Some of the States are for calling in the assistance of the King of France as a mediator only; and it is certain that the English, French and Prussian Ambassadors, hold frequent and long conferences together, acting from the private instructions of their respective courts. Such is the present situation of Holland.

Couriers between the courts of London and Versailles, in consequence of the troubles in Holland, are almost incessantly passing and repassing. Not less than six French messengers were to set in to-morrow: their uniforms are scarlet trimmed with gold lace, with three fleur de lis embroidered in the place of our greyhound.

July 11. A letter brought by the last Dutch mail says, "That on the 28th inst. (last Saturday) the Prince of Orange attacked and took the city of Wyck." No particulars are mentioned in the letter. The fact, however, is positively asserted.

July 16. The letters from Utrecht paint the devastations committed by the Orange party at Middlebourg in the darkest and deepest colours. Fire and sword, they say, carry every thing before them. They accuse the Stadtholder of having encouraged the soldiers to plunder and pillage; and go so far as to assert, that it is by his faction and authority that a great number (*nombre infini*) of all classes have been massacred, robbed, plundered, burnt, and drowned.

Holland, Overijssel, and the city of Utrecht, are under the necessity of making vigorous efforts against the Prince's army. Although the places he has taken are places of little consequence as to strength, yet they are important as to posts, and ought to rouse the activity of those who value the liberty of the republic. The capture of Wyck is likely to be followed by that of Harderwick, in Guelderland. Nothing further remains to be done in that province, which will then be entirely in the power of the Stadtholder's despotic measures, and the tyrant of Arnhem. They have then only to fall upon Utrecht, and make an invasion on Holland.
The States of Holland, by a majority of twelve voices, have agreed to request the mediation of the Court of France. The Grand Pensionary has ordered to give information of this to his Excellency the Marquis de Verac, Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty.

A letter from the Hague, July 7, says, "Whatever may be the event of our present struggles, France, which has proved herself the friend and faithful ally of the republican party, continues to demonstrate the same generosity, the same intentions, equally worthy of her power and wisdom, in preparing openly, and with the tacit consent of other States, such a force as may prevent the effusion of blood. The fleet preparing at Brest, would be alarming intelligence, if the design was not the most humane. Sixteen ships, two of which are of 110 guns, two of 80, and the rest of 74, will be ready for the sea in a few days. Twenty-eight more ships of the line are ordered to be ready in case they should be wanted; and at Toulon, a fleet of six ships is preparing; and at Rochfort three ships are ordered to be got ready. These preparations have for their object, to restore liberty to the republics."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. Jersey) August 21.
On Thursday last arrived in this port, the schooner Relief, Capt. Matthew Sleight, in 17 days from St. Eustasia. By Capt. Sleight we learn, that six vessels had been seized at St. Kitts, for carrying American produce from St. Eustasia. That there has been a severe shock of an earthquake at Porto Rico, which has done other considerable damage, has sunk the churches.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.
His Excellency Governor Clinton has been pleased to issue his proclamation, offering a reward

From respectable authority, we can inform our readers, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been signed between Great Britain and Prussia. It passed the Great Seal last week and was forwarded to the Continent with the greatest expedition. This will in all probability accelerate the crisis of the tumults in Holland.

H A L I P A S, August 9.
Accounts from St. John's, (New-Brunswick) say, that the Indians have commenced hostilities on the frontiers of Canada, and that several soldiers of his Majesty's 6th regiment have been killed in a skirmish with them.

NORFOLK, (Virginia) August 17.
NATURE REVERSED.
Most of our readers have heard of Whittington's cat, many have also heard of and probably the doctor tithes the most wonderful cat, which wonders; some too have read of the Bardone Munchausen's marvellous cat which sucked a partridge! The miracles to be performed by a cat devoid of credulity will presume to delineate, but the miracle of miracles, and most wonderful wonder of wonders, may be seen at a house Mr. Woodcock's wharf, a respectable lady pulling a cat with her kittens, without knowing that antipathy which dense nature has invincibly manifested in this domestic animal!

FREDERICKSBURG, August 30.
We hear from Aquia, that on Monday the 20th inst. the house of Mr. Thomas Southward was taken by a whirlwind, between one and two o'clock, and entirely demolished. It carried off the furniture, not a part of which has been recovered except a few pewter plates, which were found at the distance of three quarters of a mile from the place where the house stood. A child of Mr. Southward's was carried a considerable distance, but provisionally received no material injury. It afterwards passed through a field of corn, which it carried away for about 33 yards in breadth, and completely levelled the ground where it stood. The ground and straw over which the whirlwind passed, it was observed very much parched. We have not heard of any further damage being done by it.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1.
It is laughable, says a correspondent, to observe the ill-ground whims and ideas of people in respect to the grand Convention and their proceedings. It is taken for granted by the general that something is accidentally wrong in our political machine, which a little skill and contrivance may be at once put right by the magic of a few resolves upon paper, not considering that the evils and confusions we experience have originated in a great measure with the people themselves, and by them only can be remedied: A long course of frugality, dislike of foreign luxuries, encouragement of industry, agriculture, attention to home manufactures, and a spirit of union and national sobriety, can alone place us in the rank of rich and flourishing nations, a situation which we all pant for, but the price of which very few are willing to pay. We hear from Lancaster that the following singular sight, is furnished on facts, and confirmed by Dr. Hildreth: On the evening of the 11th ultimo, a young man wearing obtained information of some young women near Wright's ferry, having formed a resolution of going in the evening to a cornfield to get some sheaves of Indian corn, resolved he would go with a white sheet about him to represent a ghost, and have some fun in scaring them; but fatal was the consequence to him; whether he saw any thing which might be permitted to chastise him for his boldness, or what incident fell out to excite his imagination we cannot tell, but so it turned out after running through the corn-fields for some hours, at last he reached a house in a manner frightful beyond description: he was immediately seized with epileptic fits, and continued to have frequent returns of them till they put a period to his existence about the middle of last week. Dr. Hildreth, who attended him says when he was not in these fits, he was always scared and imagined he saw something terrible, and cried to be taken away from him.

This is an awful warning against all attempts to terrify women and children, from such good consequences will follow, but sometimes those that are very fatal.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.
His Excellency Governor Clinton has been pleased to issue his proclamation, offering a reward

of a Thousand Dollars for apprehending and bringing to justice certain itineraries, who have attempted to set fire to the city; also the like reward, and a full pardon to any accomplice in this nefarious business, who will discover the Principal or Principals.

A gentleman who favours the public with his remarks on the means of promoting federal sentiments in the United States, makes this appeal:
Every part of this federal empire was gained by the sword, by districts, and slaughter—the land, from Georgia, to New-Hampshire, has drunk American blood—the blood bounds the western forests have torn many babes from the mother's breast, many wives from the arms of husbands, seized and turned them in lingering fires. What American can without horror, indignation and grief, reflect that a future duration may befall these wretched regions, the plains of Saratoga, York, Secop, or the Coupens. Here mankind have every kind of wretchedness his head, and every brave American, chop his hand to his sword, and favor by the color of his coat the soldiers, and by their own noble hearts, it shall not be.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated August 21.
"A few days ago, a negro man (who had a wife and children in town) was set up for sale; but not liking the man who appeared the most anxious to have him, and who was a countryman he would not go into the country from his wife and children. They paid no attention to his objections, but soon took him to the country men, who immediately sent him on board of a boat. Soon after, they left the wharf, when the negro plunged overboard, and endeavored to get under the bear, but was prevented, though with great difficulty, by those on board, and brought into the boat again; but before they could him, he leaped over the second time, and would have sunk himself in the watery element, had not a boat from above prevented him. When he was taken on board and tied, he still persisted in his desperate resolution of putting an end to his life, the first opportunity; and probably ere this, he has sought that relief in death, which not others could give. Such are the cruelties, among innumerable others, that Africa's sons experience on Carolina's plains, and which would make barbarian himself recoil to hear related.

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) Sept. 3.
Monday last a daughter of Mr. Richard Allen of this town, aged eleven years, was instantly killed with a pistol, by her brother, who is about six years old. The particulars of the unhappy catastrophe, are related by the distressed family, the parents being absent when the accident happened, are, that the pistol had been loaded, unexpectedly by a few evenings before, by a young man of the family, with intent to shoot an owl; that he laid the pistol upon a shelf near the chamber floor, but the pistol, not being where the pistol was laid, and having been frequently engaged in snapping and playing with it, found means by setting a chair against the wall and climbing upon the back of it, to get at the pistol down, unknown to the family, and went out to play with it as usual. At the time the girl was killed she was sitting in a sleigh box before the door, holding an infant in her arms; the whole charge of the pistol lodged in her body just above her left breast, which put an immediate period to her existence. It is supposed the boy must have been very near her, when the pistol went off; there were nearly forty shot holes in a space but little bigger than the circumference of a dollar.

A solemn warning to all parents and guardians of children not to teach them to use, or ever to touch any of their fathers' arms with such weapons before they arrive to years of discretion.

F E T T E R, (New-Hampshire) Sept. 1.
On Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a very unusual noise was heard in the neighborhood by most people in this and several neighbouring towns. It resembled that of a large cannon ball rolling across a chamber floor. A letter idea of it may be given by comparing it to a charge of field artillery, at two or three miles distance—here the explosions were perfectly distinct, but without the least intermission. The sound continued nearly a minute, and was very uniform from beginning to end. It was observed by many people to be preceded by a dash, though there was no cloud in the hemisphere from which thunder could be expected, nor did the sound at all resemble it, except in intensity. The houses were perceived to jolt, but there was no motion of the earth. For ten or fifteen minutes before the noise, the attention of the people in the streets were attracted by a very small cloud of an extremely singular appearance, in the direction from which the sound came. There were at the time a few small clouds scattering over the hemisphere, and moved to wards

the southeast. But this was far below them and almost stationary. What motion it had was opposite to that of the others. It was long and narrow. The singularity of it consisted in its colour, which was like that of the flames of sulphur except one end which was white. The whole was rather spiced. It spread slowly and disappeared after about an hour, very near the place where it was first discovered. The flash of light when it was first discovered, some persons assert to have issued from the magnetic cloud. This however the writer of this paragraph cannot help doubting; for though his eyes were fixed on it for ten or twelve minutes before he could see it, yet he observed no light from it, and he is disposed to believe it at the cloud as it found had not the least emission. As it is noticed in the air we make the observation, it is described that gentlemen in the neighbouring towns where this was heard will communicate their observations, that the clouds may be informed of the extent to which this was noticed.

BOSTON, September 13.
Extract of a letter, dated Paris, June 22, 1807, from that celebrated friend to America, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, to his friend in this town.
"I have just heard that a fire has destroyed many houses in Boston. What I feel on this occasion you will easily guess from my attachment to the town; and its beloved citizens. Our accounts are yet imperfect; I hope they may be exaggerated— I know that your house is safe. Pray let me know every particular, that may be interesting to a heart most sincerely devoted to your country.
We have authority to assure the public that in the same letter this generous Nobleman has directed Samuel Brock, Esq. to pay TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS on his account, for the relief of the poor sufferers by the fire.
Tuesday morning arrived here, a Courier of his Most Christian Majesty, from France— of the dispatches she has brought we are unacquainted—it is however said, the French squadron in this port will in consequence sail immediately.
Extract from a letter to the Secretary of the OHIO COMPANY.
"As it is necessary that the names of the military officers in our Company, and the quantity of their bounty lands should be known to the Agents in New-York, (previous to the 4th of October) order properly to accommodate the business with the Board of Treasury, you will do well by giving the information to all concerned."
Yeats &c.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 2.
By accounts from a number of towns in this State; we are credibly informed, that the people are disposed and determined, to receive the new federal government, and it is said, that a federal disposition seems to prevail through almost every State.
Next Wednesday the General Court, by adjournment, is to meet at Charlestown, No. 4 only one hundred miles from this town.

NEWPORT, August 30.
We are informed, that the church at Little Compton have suspended a Deacon from his office and fellowship with them, for tendering the present depreciated paper money at par in discharge of real specie debts. With great propriety may the words of our blessed Lord to the church of Ephesus be addressed to the church of Little Compton; "Thou canst not bear them that are evil, and thou hast tried them which say they are apostles and are not, and hast found them liars.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.
On Tuesday night of last week, about one o'clock, three guns were discharged near the dwelling-house of Capt. Jesse Healy, in Cheshirefield, evidently with a design to deprive him of his life, and to have injured his property. One of the balls entered the house near the bed where he and his wife lodged; it went

through some clothes which hung in the room; and passed about eighteen inches over the bed and entered the yard below of a room above five inches. One of the guns, loaded with powder only, was discharged through a window into the room—the charge motioned struck a large Dick of timber, that had lately been put up in repairing the ship, which prevented its lodging in a room of hay opposite to the window. The person who discharged it stood on a heap of dung adjoining to the barn (his appearance by the print of his feet the next day) in such a position as he must have put the muzzle of the gun some way into the barn, or the charge would not have gone in the direction it did;—fortunately the which lay near the window, as prevented its taking fire, otherwise, as presented the barn, containing upwards of most probable bushels of grain, and a large quantity of hay and straw, must have been consumed. The person who fired at Capt. Healy stood but about fifteen or twenty feet distant from where he fired. What became of the contents of the third gun, & what effect it had, is not yet discovered. Capt. Healy's horses were taken out of his pasture by the party, as they were found about one mile from his house next morning—this was done probably to prevent an immediate pursuit. It is hinted by some, who have been unfriendly to government, that the above exertions taken partly in consequence of the report of Healy's support of his having commenced a civil action for damages he had sustained last winter by the mob. Threats are circulating, that if he does not withdraw his action before the sitting of the Supreme Court at Springfield, he will be deprived the privilege of prosecuting the suit him self. Heaven! What are we coming to? Is a man to be assassinated, and his dear gained earnings of a summer to be consumed to ashes, for seeking redress of an injury in a legal and constitutional way? Are the lives and property of the good citizens in the Commonwealth to be thus wantonly spurned with? If they are, where will the rights of property in the lives of men and the rights of property in their nature undependable, and therefore beyond the reach of the civil magistracy. The only barrier then to unpassages of this kind, would be that which is dictated by the first law of nature. In, for instance, the life of a man is taken in this manner, merely an account of his loyalty or disloyalty, and one of opposite character is supposed to have perpetrated the crime, will not shone of the same sentiments with the person slain have just reason to suspect their own danger, or be disposed to avenge the blood of their friend, and perform the same savage line of conduct. May the kind hand of Heaven interpose and prevent those scenes of secret slaughter and degradation, which must be the unavoidable consequences.

A gentleman from Boston, who arrived in town yesterday, informs, that the Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth have thought fit to dismiss the troops, stationed in the county of Berkshire, under the command of Col. Wm. Lyman, from former service.
We learn, that the hon. Oliver Ellsworth, Esquire, has returned to his seat at Windsor, Connecticut, from attending the august assembly of the States at Philadelphia; but nothing has yet transpired.

The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, have been pleased to grant a full and free pardon to the 44 unhappy persons under sentence of death for treason.
DIED, last Sunday, at Wellfield, Mrs. Rachel Atwater, the amiable consort of the Rev. Nath. Atwater, of that town, in the 35th year of her age.—She was particularly endeared to her friends and acquaintance by her piety, and good sense.—In her is lost a distinguished pattern of female manners.
BY a law of this Commonwealth, passed July 22, 1785, there is a Duty of Six Shillings laid upon all Deeds made after the first day of August 1785, unless recorded within five months after being made—and a duty of One Shilling only upon other Deeds made as well before as after the said day of August 1785. The said duties to be paid to the Register for the use of the Commonwealth.

ALL persons that have any demands on the bills of JAMES THOMAS CHILMAN, late of this town, who is deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement to the subscriber, as soon as may be. And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment.
JAMES BELL, JAMES STUART, Executors.

Cobain, Sept. 11, 1787.
BROKE into the window of the subscriber, on the 11th instant, a small MARL, two or three years old, a blaze in her face, one hind foot white, &c. a her of humour, &c. &c. she is not thoroughly broke. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
AMAZIAH COLE.

WINTERHAMPTON, Sept. 12.
On Wednesday night of last week, about one o'clock, three guns were discharged near the dwelling-house of Capt. Jesse Healy, in Cheshirefield, evidently with a design to deprive him of his life, and to have injured his property. One of the balls entered the house near the bed where he and his wife lodged; it went