

number of males and females is equal—but in town, the number of genteelly bred women is greater than of men; and in some towns, the proportion is, as three to one.
“The heads of young people of both sexes are often turned by reading descriptions of splendid living, of coaches, of plays, and other amusements. Such descriptions excite a desire to enjoy the same pleasure. A fortune becomes the principal object of pursuit—fortunes are scarce in America, and not easily acquired—disappointment succeeds, and the youth who begins life with expecting to enjoy a coach, closes the prospect with a small living, procured by labour and economy.
“Thus a wrong education, that enables us to please which our fortunes will not enable us to enjoy, often plunge the Americans into distress, or at least prevent early marriage. Too fond of show, of dress and expence, the sexes wish to please each other, they mistake the means, and both are disappointed.”

V I E N N A, (Germany) May 10.
In the last account received from Prince Lich d'Alton of the late attempt to storm D'Alton, he bestows great commendations on the bravery and order of the Austrian troops, declaring that he did not Major-General Schlaun, on whom the command of that detachment devolved, upon Major-General Khun's being wounded, been morally wounded himself, he would certainly have forced his way into town.
In the general action which followed this successful attempt, the Turks advanced to meet the bayonets of the Austrians as to be able to reach them with their spears. Neither side seemed inclined to give way, till the arrival of Major Schmitzer, with a squadron of the Kinley light horse, when the Turks were totally routed.
The loss of the Austrians in these actions amounted to two lieutenants, Colonels one, Captain, 177 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses killed; and three Lieutenants-Colonels, two Captains, four Lieutenants, 307 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 67 horses, wounded. Ten privates were missing, and two pieces of cannon were taken by the Turks during the attack.
The loss of the Turks is computed at upwards of 900 men killed, and the Austrians took one Turkish standard.

Advices from Lieutenant General Fabricius, who commands the army at Traasvitz, mention that on the 26th and 27th of April, several bodies of Turks, amounting together to 2500 men attacked different parties of the Austrian troops, posted in the neighbourhood of Traasvitz, but finding they could gain no advantage, they retreated, leaving 45 men slightly wounded.

L O N D O N, May 21.
The attack of the French King's orders of the 8th inst. at the Bed of Justice, held at Versailles, is a Rank in the mind of the provinces.
In former papers we have related the strong resolutions and projects of the parliament of Thoulouse.

The Comte de Perignon, one of the first families in France, and who commanded there, had been exiled the city on endeavouring to enforce the King's commands, and the gates of the town are kept shut against him. Two regiments quartered there under his command, are likewise withdrawn from the garrison, as the commandant did not choose to expose them, knowing that so small a force would be totally insufficient. He has written to Court defining a reinforcement of 10,000 men, without which he was his opinion, that nothing could be effected. In Brittany, a great part of the province is in actual rebellion. The Commandant at Rennes had ordered the regiment of Soables to march; but the troops refused and laid down their arms. He has likewise dispatched two companies to Versailles, fearing from the state of the province that one might insensibly deserting, and immediately supply of troops.
On the 12th and 13th inst. a large body of troops, both horse and foot, with a prodigious number of General and other officers were met marching in great haste from Paris towards Bourdeaux. The road was covered with carriages of every description, and appeared a scene of much confusion.

The King's orders of the 8th were to be put in force there the 15th instant; and it is imagined they will be resisted in the same manner as at Thoulouse.
In Paris, the people are more quiet, but it is only because of the large body of troops in its vicinity. They have been dispersed with much circumspection in every quarter of the town for fear of any tumult.
At Versailles, where the King is, the palace is surrounded by a double tenry of guards, and some additional regiments are posted in the neighbourhood.
Besides the resolution of the Parliament of Paris, the 6th inst. not to accept of any feat in the *Cours Parlementaire*, the grand chamber of Parliament and several Peers have refused giving their assistance at it; and they have declared further that no power shall oblige them to it, as the ex-

istence of the Court is a violation of their privileges.
His Majesty was to declare his further intentions last Thursday.
“You know the people always favour the proceedings of the Parliament, because they are their natural protectors. It is said, that on the 28th inst. there was great disturbance in all the towns where Parliaments usually assemble. On the day they were informed that Thoulouse of the King's orders, it was reported there were 900 men killed: But this account is not confirmed. At Rennes, they were upon the brink of cutting one another's throats, which the presence of the officer who commanded the troops, prevented by thus addressing the armed citizens: My friends, I am as good a patriot as you; our interests are mutual; why then destroy ourselves when we are brothers? Upon this uncovering his breast, he continued, if a victim is the thing you want, I am prepared—Strike!—By this the Rennes, were appeased, who carried him in triumph into the town. However, they are still dissatisfied, which may in the end prove fatal.”

May 25. They write from Bourdeaux, that when the Minister arrived at that place with the edict from the King of France, announcing the death of the King's orders, the citizens, his will respecting the Parliaments, threw him over the walls of the town, and in the vehemence of their rage, were proceeding to stone him to death. The military were ordered to interpose; but they remained entirely neutral, and it was only through the influence of returning pity that the town was permitted to escape to recount the unfavourable reception that attended him.

C H A R L E S T O N, (S. C.) July 10.
We are happy to inform the citizens of this State that a gentleman is lately arrived from Philadelphia, who proposes establishing immediately a manufactory for making negro cloth, jeans and corduroys, which will in a short time be as able to supply this State with negro clothing to the amount of 50,000 dollars, from the cotton and wool raised in this State.

Extract of a letter from Georgetown, July 8.
“Sunday last we had a tremendous storm of rain, hail and wind accompanied by thunder & lightning, which did a great deal of damage. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon Messrs. Albert Roux and Co's house on the bay, was struck by lightning and set on fire, which communicated to some gunpowder in the store and cellar, and caused an explosion which entirely demolished the building. Capt. Roux, Mr. Lewis Roux, Capt. Moore, a young man who attended the store, and a negro were buried in the ruins for some time, but were providentially extricated from their perilous situation, without sustaining any other injury than receiving a few slight bruises; and the papers, books of accounts, goods &c. the property of Messrs. Roux, were luckily saved. The activity of the inhabitants who flocked from small quarters and cheerfully lent their assistance, prevented the fire from extending any further. During the storm a new erected house was thrown down, and several others were unroofed.”

B A L T I M O R E, July 18.
That private vices, the luxury and extravagance of individuals, are public benefits, has been confidently asserted, yet no theoretical paradox was ever more false. Luxuries, indeed, employ many hands, but all hands in employment conduce not alike to the service of the state. Those employed on the natural staples are of the first rate service; but those engaged on luxuries often require materials which contribute to turn the balance of trade against the country where they reside; and as the sale of their labours depends upon fashion and caprice, not upon the real wants of life, they are apt to be thrown out of employ and to become a dangerous burden on the commonwealth. Nor is all which is spent by individuals, gained as some say by the public. A young merchant who dissipates 30,000, in debauchery among sharpers and courtizans, people of no labour, does not advantage the public in any degree equal to the loss which it sustains in the distresses of his indolent creditors. Nor is even this all; where private luxury is cherished as a public benefit, a general national corruption of manners, the most dreadful political disease, will be sure to prevail, sure to reduce the most flourishing states to the most critical weakness.
On Wednesday last, at the criminal

Court of and for this county, Patrick Caffidy, Samuel Wilson, John Webb, and Thomas Watson, have been convicted of burglary, and of returning from exile contrary to the condition of their respective pardons for capital offences, received sentence of death.—John Allen also received sentence of death for burglary.
The same day 27 men and 8 women were sentenced to hard labour for robbery.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 23.
A tradesman in this city complained two years ago to an iron merchant, that he could not pay his rent. The merchant asked him how much rent he used in his family in a day. Upon his answering this question, the merchant immediately shewed him that his rent in a year came to more money than his house rent. The calculation so shocked the tradesman, that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more spirits of any kind. In the course of the ensuing year he paid his rent; and bought a suit of clothes out of the savings of his temperance. He is now in a thriving way, respected and trusted by all who know him.

N E W Y O R K, July 19.
Extract of a letter from Danville (Kentucky) dated June 4, 1788.

“The news from this country is exceedingly unfavorable. The Indians have done us more mischief this year, than for the last four years past. Scarce a bear can pass below Louisville but what is attacked by them; six or seven have been taken, some valuable lading; by a prisoner who escaped from them. We are informed, that the Indians have procured a boat or rather kind of a floating battery, with the sides built high and bullet proof; this boat is stationed near the mouth of the great Miami. They lately took a boat in which was a Capt. Abby and his family.—A son of Capt. Abby's having been very forward in the opposition, he was severely wounded; which they afterwards devoured in the presence of the unhappy father, who his face made him escape from them, and come in.—This is a piece of savage fury that I never heard of being perpetrated before. They frequently make their appearance round our frontiers; but not with the same success as on the river; three of the whites were killed last week. Five Indians had penetrated into the country within a few miles of Col. Benjamin Logan's; but two of these followed their lives for their temerity.—Our crops are fair, and specie of provision in great abundance.”

July 24. Yesterday the GRAND FUGITIVE SION, in honour of the Constitution of the United States, paraded to and fro, and walked up and down in this city, to the great entertainment of all classes of people. The procession made a very pompous appearance, and was conducted in a regular and decent manner. It paraded at eight o'clock, A. M. in the fields; at a salute of 13 guns was fired from the position they took, when it began to move down broad way, and proceeded through Great Dock Street, Hanover Square, Queen, Chatham, Arundale & Bullock Streets, to the parade des fetes champêtres where two billiards and a muston had been rolled whole for their regales, &c. together with hams, &c. &c. These were served upon ten extensive tables, which were prepared for the purpose, and which projected in direct angles from one common centre, where was situated a little elevated, the seat of Congress and civil legislative magistrates, strangers of distinguished rank, &c. who had a complete view of the tent, which the seats were all canopied with canvas, which in some measure, screened the guests from the rain, which luckily fell at different periods of the day.
In the evening a very ingenious transparent painting, representing General WASHINGTON, to the life was exhibited, by Mr. Wright, in Maiden Lane, which attracted the attention of many citizens; particularly the fair. There was also exhibited at the corner of Wall Street, enclosed in a circle of about two feet in diameter, thirteen stars, ten of which were brilliant; and (designated for New York) half illuminated; and two almost obsolete, with the initials of North Carolina and Rhode-Island.

P O R T S M O U T H, July 16.
Last Wednesday evening, a melancholy circumstance occurred at East-Kington, in this State; a man by the name of Morrill, who has for some time past been subject to fits of insanity, in a paroxysm of his disorder, attempted to kill his wife, with an ax—his long absent years of age, seeing his father in pursuit of his wife, then he had aimed a blow at her head, which

flung her, and she fell to the ground—the edge of the ax entered the side of her head and descended a wound several inches in length and nearly an inch in depth. He then turned to her, and gave him a blow upon the head with the ax, which penetrated quite through the skull. Then dropping the ax, he raised both hands to his hair, and was knocking his head together, when some neighbours happily came to their relief. They are both in a dangerous situation—but it is expected the woman will recover.

S A L E M, July 29.
Last Friday, a female stranger died at the Bell Tavern, in Danvers; and on Sunday her remains were decently interred. The circumstances relative to this woman are such as excite curiosity, and interest our feelings. She was brought in to the Bell in a chair, from Water-town, as the tale purports. After she had alighted, and taken a trunk with her into the house, she immediately drove off.—She remained at this inn till her death, in expectation of the arrival of her husband, whom she expected to come for her, and appeared anxious at his delay. She wasaverse to being interrogated concerning herself or connections; and kept much retired to her chamber by name. Her husband's name was Thomas Walker; but always carefully concealed her family name. Her linen was all marked E. W.—about a fortnight before her death, she was brought to bed of a healthy child. When those who attended her approached her late, they asked her, whether she did not wish to see her friends: She answered she was very desirous of seeing them. It was proposed that she should send for them to which she objected, hoping in a short time to be able to go to them. From what she said, and from other circumstances, it appeared that she belonged to some country town in Connecticut: Her conversation was serious and her manners, bespoke the advantage of a respectable family and good education. Her person her deportment, amiable and engaging; she was preferred a state of austere and self-denial, not the effect of insensibility, but of a firm and patient temper. She was supposed to be about 23 years old. Copies of letters, of her writings, dated at Hartford, Springfield, and other places, were left among her things. This account is given by the family in which she resided; and it is hoped the publication of it will be a means of ascertaining her friends of her fate.

B O S T O N, July 31.
We have the pleasing satisfaction of announcing to the public, the erection of the ELEVENTH PILLAR of the GRAND FEDERAL EDIFICE, by the Convention of the State of New-York. This important intelligence was received by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who arrived in this town yesterday, from Providence. He informs, that the New-York Packet arrived there on Tuesday morning, with the pleasing account of the ratification of the Constitution, unconditionally, by a majority of FIVE, in consequence of which the town of Providence discovered every demonstration of joy.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, dated 18th instant in this town; dated July 29; received last evening.
“It is, with infinite pleasure, I inform you, that the State of New-York, waken the ELEVENTH PILLAR of the Union, as you will see by the following extract of a letter, just received from my correspondents there.
New York, July 27, 1788.

Dear S I R,
“Knowing you to be a true federalist, permit us to communicate to you with consummate satisfaction, the pleasing advice of the ADOPTION of the NEW CONSTITUTION in our Convention, by a majority of FIVE; this event happened the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. and what makes our sensations more exquisitely alive with joy, is that it passed unconditionally.”
W O R C E S T E R, July 17.
A melancholy accident happened the week before last at Birmingh—Mr. Abel Bart of that town, had occasion to ride a croch for a well-pole; the croch was heated with, and furnished with large pegs for the purpose of going to the top of it; plac-

ure: He had not help sufficient to raise the croch to its proper place and in the height of his exertions, it unfortunately fell; in the fall, one of the pegs, which were all squared at the points, caught the calf of one of his legs; and went slanting through it. Assistance was afforded as speedily as possible, and for a few days there were hopes of his surviving the misfortune, but a mortification took place, which in the bloom of life put a period to his existence.

M I D D L E T O W N, July 28.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, dated June 6, 1788.
“We have a very cruel war between this State and the Creek Indians; and never perhaps was one conducted worse. Not the least opposition is made to the Indians. They every week carry off more of their negroes or whites, and kill whenever they please. The people sometimes turn out and follow them a few miles, and return home, and wait for another attack. Yesterday they came and killed a man as he was ploughing in the field about 200 yards from the house. They stabbed and scalped one of his sons, a child 6 or 7 years of age and left him; it is hoped he will recover. They then took another son of his and three daughters and carried them off.”

“Our situation as a State is now felt severely. Instead of that compact manner New-England is settled in, we are only a margin near 400 miles in length and no breadth; as the greater part is only here and there a plantation upon the rivers; and an enemy may take their choice where to attack us. If the federal constitution does well we shall share its blessings; and it is a fact we want them very much.
“There is great clamour at this time for calling the legislative to pass an instant act before nine states have adopted the constitution; but the house cannot be called without the pleasure of the executive, and I sincerely shall use what little influence I may have with that honourable body against it.”

N O R T H A M P T O N, August 6.
We hear from Skipmack, a part of Springfield; that on Sunday evening last, a large barn, belonging to Mr. Cooley, of that place, was struck by lightning and consumed to ashes, together with the grain produced from 40 acres of land, and a quantity of hay, which was contained therein.

The same evening, a barn belonging to Mr. William Judd, of this town, containing a few loads of hay only, was also consumed by lightning.
The United States of America, says a correspondent, presents a most comfortable prospect to the European world, since the adoption of the federal constitution. In every nation of the old world, a vigorous industry is denied to some of their subjects or citizens.—The established church in each is the favourite of their respective governments. The most virtuous, the most learned, and the most judicious dissenters in Great Britain or Ireland, is excluded from a share in the government, unless he will sacrifice his virtues by complying with tyrants and ex-ammories, which he considers as in-pious or unmeaning. Numbers of attempts have been made to unshackle the numerous, and leaped and pious body of people, the British dissenters; but in vain. This, then, is their country. Over the face of this country, settlements were scattered in the last and present century, by the forefathers and relations, of those very dissenters. The Presbyterians, the Quakers, the Congregationalists, the Anabaptists, the Roman Catholics, and several other churches all of whom now enjoy the most perfect religious liberty, free from the jealousy & oppression of an established

church, and all of whom have the free access to places of honor or profit in the government. The new federal constitution confirms and secures to all, for ever these great blessings, by providing, in the most clear and positive terms, that no religious test shall ever be required of any officer of the United States. In addition to this most comfortable fact, all manufacturers in Europe, who find themselves distressed for want of employment, will find certain and great profit from introducing their various branches here. The distance of America from any manufacturing country hold out to all, who may incline to come hither, one great and certain advantage, which cannot be taken from them.—The expence of importing, and the duty on importation, amounts to one fifth or twenty per cent on the whole value or fit cost in Great-Britain, or Ireland. Suppose a piece of goods to be worth five pounds sterling in Great-Britain, and that the raw materials cost two pounds ten shillings, then the labour and profit of making is two pounds ten shillings; but as it costs one fifth to bring and sell it here, the manufacturers have three pounds ten shillings here for the raw materials, instead of two pounds ten shillings only in Europe. If these facts are properly considered by men of sense in Europe, there can be no doubt but that we shall see numbers of new branches introduced from thence.

Cash for water-rotted F L A X.
ONE half Cash, and the other half in Dry Goods at Cash price, will be paid for one thousand weight of water-rotted Flax, by LEVI SHEPHERD.
Northampton, August 4, 1788.
TAKEN up by the subscriber, a small bay MARE, about 5 years old; a star in her forehead, and three white feet. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay tolls and take her away.
ELIJAH CLAP, Junr.
Southampton, July 19, 1788.

**STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, out of the enclosure of Mr. Jonathan Wales, in Westampton, on the 30th July last, a foal MARE, 5 years old; 14 hands high; a streak on her face, eyes and patches, coming to the forehead before, and no artificial mark. Whoever will take up said Mare, and return her to the subscriber, or give notice where she may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid by THINEAS CLARK.
Eastampton, August 5, 1788.**

LEVI SHEPHERD, is desirous that any who has a sufficient knowledge in manufacturing Dutch, and will undertake to make it, would send in their proposals, by the price by the bolt, and the number of bolts they will engage to make.—and 3d. It is the opinion will engage to deliver it.—It is the opinion of the best judges, that this useful and necessary article may be manufactured in the part of the country to great advantage, as a valuable article of commerce, as any country is so well suited to the raising of flax, and so little demand for it, either in its natural state, or manufactured in any other form.—The raising of flax will do well to consider the present season, that it is necessary to water rot that part of their flax they design to make into duck.—and should there be a disposition in any considerable number to undertake the manufacturing of duck, the flax rotted in this manner, will be in the best prepared, and for an inducement for the people to engage in this manufacture, the Legislature have offered a bounty of eight shillings per bolt upon all that shall be made in this State.
New York, July 27, 1788.

AN ESSAY on CHRISTIAN BAPTISM, which treats all the tremendous doubts on that subject, and in which it is said are some new sentiments.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereby are requested to make payment, as follows:—