

"I depend on the zeal of those who are immediately called upon to compose my Court-pleas: he who will I doubt not, merit, by their conduct to be successfully called to it."

"I am now going to name the first and order to remain at Versailles and the others to withdraw."

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 16.
"A new topic at present engages the public conversation, who have almost forgot what past but a few days since. It is a petition and address from the clergy, at the head of which are two arch-bishops, seven bishops and 20 prodigious number of dignified ecclesiastics, which was delivered to the king at Versailles on Thursday last. It alludes to the present situation of public affairs, and particularly to religious matters, broadly intimating their fears if any alteration is made in respect of the public national faith, confession &c."

The king received them very graciously, and gave them for answer, "Le roy a vu avec plaisir le vœu de vos députés, et se fera un plaisir de leur en donner satisfaction."—The king will consider of it."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 30.
"The following are the particulars of the fatality made by the Turks from Belgrade."
"On the 22d instant, in the morning the garrison of Belgrade made a third rally more furious and better conducted than the former ones. The Turks, the better to divert the attention of their enemies, began about five o'clock a small cannonade below Belgrade, as if something important was going on there, after which 1600, or according to some 2000, of them embarked with great celerity on board a number of boats, when they attempted to destroy the dyke, which they attacked in the Mouth of March, and landed, notwithstanding they were opposed by 400 men who guarded it, many of whom returned back to their post in the neighbourhood, were killed; but some, on arriving, the Turks were obliged to fly, leaving 500 of their men dead upon the spot. The imperialists had eight officers, among whom were two captains and 280 soldiers killed, & Gen. Bechard was wounded rather dangerously. They speak greatly in praise of a squadron of Ulahs, who arrived last and would have entirely destroyed the Turks if they had not jumped precipitately into their boats. The enemy it seems, intended to destroy the dyke, and burn all the boats they found in the river having prepared things for that purpose; but being repulsed they could not effect it."

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

CONSIDERATIONS on the Manufacturing DUCK in the County of Hampshire.

THERE has been in every age, certain circumstances, in many places, that give a lead to the introduction of many things, useful and advantageous to a community, which, when rightly improved, has served to make a people easy and happy in their situation, and reputable to their neighbours. The circumstances of this county in respect to the article of Flax, is of such importance, when we consider the quantity that is and may be produced, that every one from a moment's reflection must conclude, that some new method ought to be adopted in manufacturing it.—I shall therefore make some observations upon the subject of manufacturing Duck, and the advantages arising from it. The flax is to perfectly failed to the raising of Flax—and the benefits resulting from the seed, is almost a sufficient stimulus for the farmer to exert himself in the growth of this valuable article. This being granted, the next object is how to make the best advantage of our situation by manufacturing the flax.—The people of Ireland from long experience and great knowledge in the manufacture, have generally turned their attention to making the finer sort, which they do to greater advantage than any other country—principally owing to the nature of the soil, which produces flax of a finer texture in general than other countries. The people of Russia, for the same reason (their flax being more harsh) have largely entered into the manufacture of Duck—their flax and ours, in respect to the growth of this flax, I conceive to be very similar. Our soil is generally of such a sort, as perhaps the most fruitful could never make such a kind of linen as is sold in Ireland for 2/8 per yard. This being granted also, what ought we next to attend to? We find from experience that no kind of linen which we have lately attempted to make, has given the least encouragement for us to continue it, any further than for our own consumption. We have also found from experience, that there is a very poor demand for flax in its natural state, which the last year fully evinces. The market in Boston was glutted at 40s and 54 per pound—a very little sold for a higher price, and the pay received for it now inferior to the call.—The main object now is, what shall be done with our flax? We have in this country, many years since, made a great number of bolts of Duck, and made it to great advantage, and at a time when the quantity of flax bore no proportion to the quantity now raised, and of consequence was estimated at a much higher price. One principal cause presented a continuance of this manufacture, which was a want of integrity

in making, by which means it got out of credit. The evils arising from such conduct, I think will prevent our falling into those errors in future.

There was another reason which cannot exist again; the government while we were connected with England, gave no encouragement, but rather discouraged this and every other kind of manufacture. At present there are many encouragements to undertake and persevere in the work.—From a minute computation of the cost of making a bush of duck, in imitation of the English, which is 18 yards long and 27 inches wide, and which is the sort that is best for us to copy after; I think can be made for less than ten dollars, which is the common price in Boston. The computation is as follows, viz.—60 pounds of flax, at 5s, is 25/- (spinning 40 runs, at 5d, is 17/6—weaving one bolt, 13/4, which makes £. 2 15 10—it will want some bleaching, but the raw taken from the flax, out of which the warp is spun, will more than pay for it. Perhaps some may think that this estimate is rather too low, yet I believe the article of spinning is rather too high, as I am informed by my neighbour, who has been used to spin it, that 50 knots is but an ordinary day's work; however this is room to advance the estimation. The price in Boston is £. 3—and there is 8/- bounty given for every bolt that is made in the State; the difference is 12/- beyond the estimation above, and the price that it will be worth to the person that makes it. Upon the whole, when we consider the numerous demands for this necessity article, our local situation, the scarcity of cash, the means in our hands to make any quantity we please, the great fairs sent every year to some foreign country for it, and no possibility of ever flocking the market; I think the period is not far distant, when we shall exert ourselves to encourage this branch of useful manufacture.

A FARMER.

Circular Letter from the Convention of the State of New York, to the Executives of the different States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures.

SIR,
WE the members of the Convention of this State, have deliberately and maturely considered the Constitution proposed for the United States. Several articles in it appear to us to be of such importance, that nothing but the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of them by a General Convention, and an invincible reluctance to separating from our sister States, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to ratify it, without stipulating for previous amendments.

We all unite in opinion, that such a revision will be necessary to recommend it to the approbation and support of a numerous body of our constituents.

We observe that amendments have been proposed, and are anxiously desired, by several of the States, as well as by this, and we think it of great importance, that effectual measures be immediately taken for calling a convention, to meet at a period not far remote for we are convinced, that the apprehensions and dissensions which these articles occasion, cannot be removed or allayed, unless an act to provide for it, be among the first that shall be passed by the new Congress.

As it is essential that an application for the purpose, should be made to them by two thirds of the States, we earnestly exhort and request the legislature of your State (or commonwealth) to take the earliest opportunity of making it. We are persuaded that a similar one will be made by our legislature at their next session; and we ardently wish and desire, that the other States may concur in adopting and promoting the measure.

It cannot be necessary to observe, that no government, however constituted, can operate well unless it possess the confidence and good will of the great body of the people; and as we desire nothing more, than that the amendments proposed by this or other States, be submitted to the consideration of a general convention, we flatter ourselves that motives of mutual affection and conciliation will concur with the obvious dictates of sound policy to induce even such of the States, as may be content with every article of the constitution, to gratify the reasonable desires of that numerous class of American citizens, who are anxious to obtain amendments of some of them.

lay this letter before the legislature of your State (or commonwealth) and we are persuaded, that your regard for our national harmony and good government, will induce you to promote a measure, which we are unanimous in thinking, very conducive to those interesting objects.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Your Excellency's most obedient servants,
By the unanimous order of the Convention,
GEO. CLINTON, President.

VIENNA, (Germany) April 30.

ON the 18th inst. the Emperor arrived at Klerlik, a frontier fortress opposite to Schabatz before which the Austrians were drawn up preparatory to the siege of it.

On the night of the 23d, the approaches being made, the batteries were raised, and his Imperial Majesty arrived at the camp the next morning at day-break, soon after which the batteries were opened: But the Emperor perceiving that the line next the river was the most convenient for a general assault, a detachment of the free corps of Serbia, and the remainder of the regiment of Peterwaradin, were ordered to advance, covered by the regiment of Esterhazy. This attack proved successful, the enemy being soon obliged to retire to the Citadel, where the Emperor desirous to spare the effusion of human blood, and touch with compassion for the women and children, ordered the garrison to be confined to surrender, which they did immediately at discretion, and were declared prisoners of war; but in consideration of the brave defence they gave, and his Imperial Majesty permitted their wives and children to retire with their effects to Zornick.

The garrison consisted of the Aga of the Janissaries, Mahomed, commander in chief, and several other Agas, with 11 other officers, and about 800 men, horse and foot. There were found in the fort 7 pieces of cannon of different sizes, and 20 pair of colours.

May 3. According to accounts received from Prince Lichtenstein, of the 26th of April, an attempt was made by the Austrians, on the 25th inst. to enter the breach which they had made. In return, the Turks having received a reinforcement, which augmented the garrison to the number of 12,000 men, they sallied out, and attacked the Austrians in their trenches. A general action then commenced, which lasted three hours and though the Austrians were victorious, Prince Lichtenstein thought proper (all his works being destroyed) to raise the siege, and in the night of the 25th he crossed the Unna, and encamped on the heights between Dubicza and Bacin, to cover the Austrian territories from the incursions of the enemy.

LONDON, May 15.

The commotions in France, Bill (which, but appear approximating to reconciliation, in the establishment of a States-General, in which the Emperor of Russia has actually prohibited our ships coming from Gibraltar except any of his ports, but he has not declared hostilities against such as his cruisers may meet with. It is to be hoped the ministry will take this opportunity to convince this contemptible despot, that he is not contending with a petty sovereignty of Italy, and that his demands will be rejected just as soon as mentioned—the Emperor of Germany will probably hold the same language.

May 30. Yesterday orders were sent down to Portsmouth for two houses of rendezvous to be immediately opened there, for the entering seamen into his Majesty's service, so that the men of war which are getting ready for sea.

Yesterday two houses of rendezvous were opened at Wapping, and one on Tower-Hills for entering seamen to man his Majesty's ships fitting out for channel service.

Thursday died (as was supposed) Mrs. Margaret Carpenter, journeywoman to Mrs. Smith, of the great body of the people; and as we desire nothing more, than that the amendments proposed by this or other States, be submitted to the consideration of a general convention, we flatter ourselves that motives of mutual affection and conciliation will concur with the obvious dictates of sound policy to induce even such of the States, as may be content with every article of the constitution, to gratify the reasonable desires of that numerous class of American citizens, who are anxious to obtain amendments of some of them.

NASSAU, June 2.

Extract of a letter from King's Town, Jamaica, 13th of May, 1788.
"You will observe by our papers, that we have taken the alarm at the proceedings of the late traitor, and are annually made, one hundred and seventy thousand pairs of women's shoes.—The spirit of industry which pervades that we cannot fail, under a good government, of one day raising it to an eminent degree of health and consequence—more especially, should it join the public interests, the essential well-being of

ther this fashion, than receive the petitions, as I know nothing they could do in the present stage of the business, that would not be attended with a bad effect."

ALEXANDRIA, (Virginia) July 31.

On the evening of the 23d instant, we had one of the most violent storms of wind and rain ever experienced here, which continued with unabating fury till the next day.—The wind was at E. N. E. when the storm began, but changing suddenly to the southward brought in the highest tide that was ever known in this river, and the damage done to tobacco, sugar, &c. in the ware-houses in this town is computed at 5000. Several inhabitants on wharves were obliged to retire to their chambers and some were taken out of their houses in boats. A sloop was lodged on Capt. Conway's wharf, which has since been launched without much damage. A schooner was sunk at Col. Ramsey's wharf, and a warehouse on shore near Queen-street. In the warehouse at Broad Creek 300 hogheads of tobacco here been damaged, and from the continuance of wet weather it is supposed will be entirely lost.

Since the above letter arrived here under jurnymen's the ship Favorite, Capt. Silas Jones, from Bolton to George-town, who met with a violent gale of wind off the Capes of Virginia, on the 23d inst. which twice overtook the ship, and obliged him to cut away his mizzen main. He informs us he received no other damage.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Capt. Jones spoke a sloop of about 40 tons, under her mainmast and jibs only, from Rhode-Island, bound into the Capes.—The next day Capt. Jones made in for the land, and about 3 leagues east of Cape Henry, saw a cabin window, boards, &c. which he supposed belonged to the sloop, and which he fears foundered in the gale.

The damage in the country to the wheat, growing tobacco, Indian corn, &c. is beyond description; and many planters and farmers, who flattered themselves with much greater crops than have been known for many years past, had their hopes blasted by the violence of the storm.

We hear that a Spanish ship with 4000 barrels of flour on board, was drove on shore on Back River, near Hampton, and totally lost; and that several pilot boats have been seen bottom upward and it is supposed the crews must have perished. One pilot boat was run completely over by a large ship, and all on board perished. The next day Capt. Sunday a valuable negro vessel, belonging to Mr. William Demaree, was hit by a rattle snake and expired the next day.

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., August 5.

On Monday last, in the Congress of the United States, when the question was under consideration, for filling up the blank in the ordinance for organizing the new government, where the new Congress should meet, it was carried for "Baltimore"—seven to six.

On Tuesday a motion was made for reconsidering the question, and lost.

Wednesday the same ordinance being still under consideration, a motion was made for striking out "Baltimore" and to insert "New York"—which was carried by seven States—New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, and South-Carolina, voting *affirmative*—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, & North-Carolina, in the *negative*, and Georgia, divided. By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that a party of the Wabash Indians, have lately attacked the Continental troops stationed at Post St. Vincents, on the north side of the Ohio; and after a severe conflict, in which a number of soldiers were killed, the Indians were repulsed.

NEW-BUR-Y-PORT, T. July 30.

A correspondent informs, that in the town of Newbury, the year past, one feed of flax produced a single balk, on which were 120 heads, which contained 13 1/2 feeds.

A few days since were thorn, in the town of Stratham, State of New-Hampshire, from nine lems 13 lbs. of wool, a good proportion of which would make yarn fit for almost any use. It might this practice become general, it would while it relieved the animal from a cumbersome load, be to the owner a valuable saving. In the State of New-Hampshire will be found on an average 1000 lambs for each town.—The lambs if thorn would yield, at the above rate, about 1400 lb of wool—that wool might make 2800 yards of cloth—that cloth would be worth 90 dollars.

BOSTON, August 13.

We learn that the Cavalier John Paul Jones, is appointed by the Empress of Russia, a Rear-Admiral; and that he is to command a Squadron in the black sea, to act against the fleet of the Captain Pascha.

affiliation forming against the common enemy of all industry, a BARRING STRITS.

A gentleman of veracity, from the Muskrigum, informs, that no less than 5320 souls passed down the Ohio, by Fort Harmen, to settle in Kentucky, in the months of April and May last.

A relief for the ancient town of Plymouth induces us to mention their federal exhibitions.—On the 24th instant, having received the interesting intelligence, that the State of New-York had adopted the Constitution,—in addition to mutual congratulations; a respectable collection of the inhabitants formed a social circle on the Training-Green, to indulge the pleasing impulse of joy together.—Liberal and truly federal sentiments prevailed throughout the collection.—Animated with the occasion of their meeting, the following toasts were drank, accompanied with proper displays of cannon, while repeated cheers to the system so gloriously perfected, enlivened and concluded the scene.

1. The American Union—may it be dear to the heart of every citizen. 2. The illustrious Washington—perpetuate his name, as the freedom of his country. 3. His Excellency Governor Hancock, and all "the rulers of the free." 4. Political truth and fidelity—shalls be so heaven that America has perceived and embraced them. 5. The Federal Constitution—may it govern them their governors. 6. The magnanimity of New-York—may her share of national prosperity compensate the supposed magnitude of her sacrifices. 7. Agriculture, commerce and arts, and a spirit to enjoy the blessings they procure. 8. Proficiency to the fisheries—protected by the Federalists, may they flourish forever. 9. The Commerce of the Atlantic—may a laborer fence of the natural and political advantages, which the enjoys, penetrate the hearts of her citizens. 10. The friends to American liberty throughout the world—may they never have reason to blush that they espoused her cause. 11. The virtuous minority of Rhode-Island, may the conduct of her majority exhibit the last sad example to the world, of political depravity and error. 12. To the memory of the old colony of Plymouth, and our renowned forefathers—may the empire which has sprung from their labours, be as permanent as the rock on which they landed.

NORTHAMPTON, August 20.

We hear from Southold, Long-Island, that on the 13th ult. 14 cattle were killed by lightning in that town; 11 of which belonged to Mr. John Wickham.

From a London paper, April 23.

A private letter from Hissa: Caffre relates the following anecdote. The Landgrave, was exercising one of his regiments, was displeas'd with a Capt. and came him. The officer struck the lieutenant in the earth and went home. The Landgrave reflecting on what he had done, sent a Colonel's commission to the Captain, in about an hour after, which the Captain received with much politeness, and said "I will wait on the Landgrave myself, and thank him." Soon after he arrived he said, "Sir I do not come to thank you: I stand in no need of your favour—I despise it—because you have taken my honour from me, which is more precious than life." At that instant he drew forth a pistol, and firing through the window, said, "this was designed for you Sir, were you potwmy sovereign prince," then took out a second and shot himself in presence of the Landgrave!

The Landgrave ordered the corps to be thrown out of the window, and commanded it to be interred by the hangman (which on the continent is the greatest mark of infamy); however his orders were not obeyed for the whole garrison became, in mutinous; that the Landgrave was under the necessity of ordering the officer to be buried with all military honours.

The Ministers of the State of Connecticut, convened in General Association, have published a serious, sensible, plain Address to the people of the Churches and Societies under their pastoral care, on the subject of the increasing negligence of the Public Worship of God; which they consider as one of the most alarming, among the various instances of declension and immorality, which at the present time threaten the very existence of religion in this country.—"In what manner," says the address, "does this evil, affect the public interests, the essential well-being of

the community? All the branches of morality are indissolubly connected. From one breach of moral obligation to a second, to a third, and to all the transition is easy, necessary and rapid. From negligence of the duties we owe to God, the passage is short to contempt for those we owe to men. The Sabbath, in judgment of reason and of revelation, is the great hinge on which all these duties are turned. When the ordinances of this holy day are forsaken and forgotten, the whole system of moral obligation must of course be also forgotten; the great, substantial and permanent good, of which religion is the only source, is effectually destroyed; the political, peace and welfare of a community, the salvation of the human soul, the infinitely benevolent designs of redeeming love, the institution of the means of grace, and the obedience and suffering of the Son of God, are frustrated and set at naught. Thus, by one actual blow of sin, and the friends of sin, are all the great and valuable interests of mankind overthrown." In a late Providence paper is the following patriotic Advertisement.

"For the encouragement of HOME MANUFACTURES.—The subscriber, impelled by a sincere desire to promote the true interest of his country, and from a conviction that the welfare thereof depends very essentially on the encouragement of Home Manufactures, hereby offers to contribute ten Acres of Good Land, in the town of Providence, towards establishing one or more Manufacteries within said town—engaging to give a good and sufficient deed of said land to the Committee of Directors that may be appointed for carrying into execution a design so truly laudable. K. DEXTER."

"The sale of the non-resident lands, advertised by Messrs. Desmores, French, Dickinson, Rice and Warren, of Conway, to be on the 21 of Sept. next, is postponed to the 23 of the same month."

LANDS to be Sold.

The following Parcels and Tracts, viz. THIRTY-FIVE acres, in Hadley near Commons. One acre and a quarter in Hadley, Back-Street. Nine acres with a House on the same. Two-thirds undivided parts of lot No. 14, Hadley near Commons. Two small pieces in Hackensack meadow. A Tract of Land in the town of Amherst. One right and an half in the town of Brookfield, State of Vermont. One right in Gosham, State of New-Hampshire. A tract in Cheshire, State of New-Hampshire. The terms of sale will be made easy, and the conditions known, by applying to SHERSCOTT & DEXTER, at their Store in Northampton, Where it is to be Sold a small assortment of English GOODS.—Also, WOOL CARDS, by gross, dozen, or single pair, warranted equal to any made in this country.—Likewise, best cut Nails.

Cash for water-roted 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-roted Flax, by LEVI SHEPPARD. Northampton, August 4. 88. For Sale at the Printing-Office in Northampton PIKE'S new System of Arithmetic—Pictorial Books—Webster's Infinitive, 1st, 2d and 3d parts—Writing Paper—Blank Account Books—Primers—Baron Stuber's Military Exercise—Blanks of various kinds, &c. Cash or any of the above articles given for clean cover and linen BAGS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a small bay HORSE, about 5 years old, black in the forehead, and three white feet. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay costs and take her away. ELIJAH CLAP, Junr. Smithampton, July 10. 1788.

All Persons indebted to the Printer hereof, are requested to make payment.