

their husbands and relations, have sometimes rushed between two hostile armies ready to engage, and turned the hostile scenes of destruction into those of friend and felicity.

In such there is a kind of confusion or misgiving which hinders us from yielding, in points of knowledge or of honour, to each other; but we lay it entirely aside in our connections with women: a submission, which gives a new turn to our ideas, teaches us to obey where we used to command, and to revere where we used to be engorged. The tenderness we have for them softens the ruggedness of our nature: and the virtues we admire, in order to make a better impression in their eyes, become at length habitual to us.

There is nothing by which the happiness of individuals and society is so much promoted, as by constant efforts to please; and these efforts are in a great measure only produced by the company of women; for men, by themselves, relax in almost every particular of good breeding and complimenting, and appear the creatures of their nature; but no sooner does a woman appear than the scene is changed, and they become emulous to show all their good qualifications. It's by the art of pleasing only, that women can attain to any degree of consequence or power; can attain by pleasing alone, that they can hope to become objects of love and affection; attainments which as they are of all others the most dear to them, prompt them to cultivate most assiduously the arts of pleasing; arts, for which they are well qualified by nature. In their forms lovely, in their manners soft and engaging, such are they by nature and by art, that they can infuse by their smiles, by their air and address, a thousand nameless sweets into society, which without them would be injured, and barren of sentiment and of feeling. But to enjoy any pleasure a profession, we must never be satisfied with it; and therefore it requires more than common prudence in a woman to be much in company and still preserve that serenity in respect which we would voluntarily pay her, were we less often indulged with her presence.

When we view the countries where women are emulated, we find the inhabitants of them distinguished for barbarity of manners. When we view the same countries in the period when the women begin to have their liberty, we immediately perceive the manners begin to soften and improve. In no country can this be more exemplified than in Spain. They had formerly less communication with the fair sex than any other people of Europe, and were consequently greatly behind all of them in politeness and elegance of manners; but since their women have been under less restraint, the progress of manners has been so rapid, that they are scarcely inferior to any of their neighbours. To the society of women we are indebted for the evolution of pleasing and concurring happiness on others; and to this emulation, we certainly owe the greater part, if not the whole, of the fine arts.

When we consider the two sexes into which the human species is divided, it appears, in the most conspicuous manner, that the author of nature has placed in balance of power on the side of the male, by giving him not only a body more large and robust, but also a mind endowed with greater resolution, and a more extensive reach. But are these qualities altogether without their counterparts? Are women left without any thing on their side to balance this superiority of our nature? Have they no powers to exert, whereby they can induce this seeming superiority to a more equal footing? If they have not, they may justly complain of the partiality of human nature, and the severity of their lot. Let us attentively consider this matter, and we shall find the author of our being in no such partial party; we shall discover, that to each sex he has given different qualifications; and that these, upon the whole, when properly cultivated and exerted, put men and women nearly on an equal footing with each other, and share the advantages and disadvantages of life in partially between them. To bend the haughty stub-borne's of man, he has given to woman beauty, and to that beauty he has added an inexplicable softness and persuasive force both of word and of action, which but few of the sex themselves know the extent of, and which full fewer of ours have the power of rendering. Thus, an interesting word, a kind look, or even a smile, often conquer Alexander, fund Caesar, and decided the fate of empires and kingdoms; thus the intercession of the mother of Coriolanus saved the city of Rome from impending destruction, and in one hour brought forth a happy event, which the senate and people had despaired of ever seeing accomplished.

This power of women to bend the stronger sex to their will, is no doubt greatly augmented when they have youth and beauty on their side; but even with the loss of the latter it is not always extinguished; of which this last circumstance is an undoubted proof. A noble instance of the exertion of female influence occurs in the queen of Pythius, a Prince of Lydia, who cruel and avaricious beyond measure, kept the greater part of his subjects constantly employed, digging in the gold mines, that they had as time for agriculture, and were constantly in danger of perishing by famine. Oppressed by this tyranny, they took an opportunity of his being abroad, and assembled in great numbers with tears in their eyes, to lay their complaints before the queen, who commencing their condition, after revolving in her mind how to relieve them, besought herself of the following method.

On the return of her husband, she ordered a magnificent entertainment to be served up to him;

but, to his great surprise, when he uncovered the dishes, none of them contained any thing but gold. Sensible of his misfortune, struck with the implied and delicate reproach, and fully convinced that gold could not satisfy his own hunger, nor save his subjects from famine, he decreed, that in future, no more than one fifth part of them should be employed in the mines, and that the relief should extend to agriculture and the useful arts.

It would be easy to multiply instances, both ancient and modern, of the ascendancy which women of sense have gained over men of feeling. The emperor of Lydia may, justly claim the first prize, having attained such influence over her husband Augustus, that there was hardly anything he could refuse her. Many of the married ladies of Rome were anxious to know the names that she had used to attain that end; one of them, after venturing to ask her, she replied, "by being obedient to all his commands; by not endeavouring to discover his secrets; and by concealing my knowledge of his amours." Henry the IVth of France, one of the greatest and most amiable of princes, awards a most remarkable instance of the power women may by gentle methods acquire over men. Tender and compassionate in his nature, he could hardly refuse any thing to females, entreaties and tears, feasible at the time, and jealous of his honour and power, there was hardly anything he would grant, when anticipated to be forced from him by different methods. Hence he was continually governed, by his mistresses, and at variance with his wives. The Salic law ordains, that the crown of France shall not fall to the dethar; but the French women have amply revenged themselves for this affront, for by gaining an ascendancy over almost every monarch, they have constantly governed that great kingdom, which the law has so positively forbidden them.

L O N D O N, July 11.

The following passages are selected from a letter, dated Berlin, June 27.—"The Russian Ambassador at this Court, Count Romonow, received a letter day before yesterday from Peterburgh; the contents of the dispatches must have been of a very peculiar nature, because the court has delivered a memorial to our ministry, desiring 'That our monarch would prevent the king of Sweden from pursuing his warlike preparations against Russia, and cause him to receive pacific propositions, or to incline him to do so; otherwise his Imperial Majesty would look on the measure taken by Sweden as a rupture and affront to Prussia, which her Imperial Majesty should know how to refer, &c.' This very haughty language has given much umbrage; however, the Russian Minister is picking up all his, and himself gone a small distance from the metropolis, and will return thither, but go without taking leave.

The answer given to this very extraordinary memorial was—"That His Majesty, the King of Prussia, had no control or command over His Majesty of Sweden, a sovereign; as to his own part he had already and repeatedly declared, that he was resolved and fully determined to remain neutral in the present trouble in Europe, &c."

"The Russian Minister not satisfied with this answer, remonstrated by a short note, threatening that he would leave the Kingdom, to which His Majesty gave no answer at all."

The blow is struck between Sweden and Russia. A herald arrived in a flourish from the Baltic, who spoke with a enter, intrenched with the information to Stockholm, from the Swedish commander.

Mr. Thornton, the Russia merchant, has received letters, that an engagement between the Russia and Swedish fleets had certainly taken place, but no particulars are given. A severe cannonade had been heard by many ships for upwards of four hours conseq-

July 14. Formerly November was the month most proper for occasions of suicide—and the weather had the blame. Every month is now November—and every week abounds an instance of some man of rank paying off his CAMELING DEBS in this manner. To what else can the increase of suicide be attributed but to gambling—and how can it be supposed that the latter will not become general, when all that we hear of our men, even of the first distinction, relates to the Turf or the Flute-table?

Two additional instances of suicide happened between Thursday and Saturday—the parties well known in the fashionable world—and the cause, loss by gaming. When half our crew of rank and fashion have lost their estates, and the other half have banished or poisoned themselves, government may think proper, to think of some means of prevention.

Yesterday morning a man went to the top of the monument in company with others (who did not know him)—and when he arrived at the gallery, threw himself down, in his fall he missed the lower railing, falling on the outside; one of the rails was bent, supported by his head. He was instantly killed, and his body mangled in a shocking manner.

Sunday night as the watchman was going his round in Goultoun street, Whitechapel, he heard a cry of murder in an adjoining house. After getting admittance and entering a room thereto, he saw a woman lying on the floor speechless, wallowing in blood; near unto her lay a cafe knife all bloody, and in the same room a man who appeared to be her husband. On examining the woman, it appeared that the knife had been forced down her throat; and there being every reason to suspect that the husband had perpetrated this horrid deed, he was secured, and the woman carried to the London Hospital, where she now lies without hopes of recovery. The man was examined on Monday before the Magistrates at the rotation office in Whitechapel, who had committed him to Clerkenwell New Prison, until the fate of the poor woman can be known.

The following exhibits an uncommon proof of the vicissitudes of fortune. A few days ago, died in a garret in Old-street, William Elliott, aged 97, many years a common beggar. In the early part of life, he was an eminent dilator in London; but having failed, he went to sea and was taken by pirates, from whence he escaped to an uninhabited island, where he lived five years; subsisting chiefly upon the fowls he found there. Having got back to England, he became a strolling player. He afterwards kept a lottery office; then turned

ed Quack Doctor, and afterwards a horse-dealer. After this he acquired 10,000l. in a lottery, but being easily addicted to gaming, in a few years reduced himself to indigence, and was arrested for debt, and very infographic, he was reduced to the necessity of becoming a porter for his livelihood, in which capacity he laboured till his strength failed him, when he became a common beggar, which he declared to be the happiest period of his life.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) July 10.

Not a hundred yards hence, in one of the several rishes, a negro fellow, named Jack, was apprehended on a charge of robbing and murdering an old white man, whose abode was in an almost inaccessible place in the woods. The negro was tried in the form prescribed by law, made his defence, and then, with other persons present, was sent out of the room while the Court deliberated on the nature of their decision. Being called in again, the Custos, or presiding magistrate, acquited the culprit with the determination of the court in the following judge-like manner: "Well, Jack, the Gentlemen have heard all that you have to say in your defence, and they have agreed you shall be hanged! I'd 'e'ear, Jack! Prost! I can't let it!" "And then you, Jack, you are to have your head stuck upon a pole close to—"

P O U G H K E P P S I E, Sept. 16.

The following melancholy instances are most striking demonstrations of the uncertainty of human life:—On the 5th instant, Eliphaz Wheeler, of America in this country, was shooting a mill-horse in Albany, to all appearance in perfect health, he suddenly fell backward, and in a moment expired without a groan. His corps was immediately conveyed to his family, which consists of an amiable wife and two children, who will experience the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father; tho' a mechanic, he had by his industry, obtained a general support.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Mary Kip, wife of Mr. Benoni Kip, and daughter of Lemuel Coalkin, Esq. of Clinton in this county, (having gone to bed to all appearance in perfect health) was found dead in her bed, with her child, about 14 months old, all sucking her breast.

N E W H A V E N, September 24.

Captain Israel Bishop, who arrived in town a few days ago from Martimico, gives us the following narrative of the effects of a hurricane which happened at that Island on the 14th of August last. As he was on the island at the time, and a witness of the effects of the storm, and by remaining there a week after it, he is enabled to form a judgment of the losses and damages sustained.

At nine o'clock in the morning of August 14th, the wind being north-east, the clouds began to collect, the atmosphere to darken, the wind to rise, accompanied with heavy showers, which are almost sure presages of a destructive hurricane. But at 12 the weather moderated and the sea became much smoother, which considerably relieved the apprehensions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance lasted not long. It seemed as if this cessation of the elements only served for the purpose of collecting their powers to one point, in order to the more uncontrolled; for about three o'clock the wind shifted suddenly to the north and blew with unceasing fury. The scene now began to be truly dreadful. The shipping in the harbour got under way as soon as possible, some by slipping, others by parting their cables, except two, which were both cast away before eight in the evening. Three of the fleet that went out, were cast away by ten o'clock in Port Royal Bay. Two French Frigates which lay in that station, the Carnava, drove from their anchors, with the loss of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St. Pierre the second and third day after the storm, except seven, which it is supposed went to Point Pelee, where they lost all their cables, anchors and boats, but those that remained received no material damage, except the loss of a boat, a cable or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees round to the westward, blowing hard all the time. At 8 o'clock at night it was S. W. and moderate for half an hour, but again hauled to S. S.W. and came on with more than redoubled fury. The scene before being direful, was now terrible in the extreme—the heavens appeared to be in one continual glare by lightning—rain poured down as from a cataract—the wind raged as if it were its last effort—and the earth trembled under the appall'd inhabitants from the shock of an earthquake.

About 12 o'clock the tempest abated, and the morning presented such a scene of desolation as was never remembered before. Not a single vessel could be perceived in the harbour of St. Pierre; large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which was estimated at three or four thousand dollars. Very little of it was saved, as all the boats were either lost or damaged—part quantities of it was washed up on the walls from the sea, but was bruised and broken to pieces from the violence of the waves.

The streets in town were almost impassable, from the quantity of trees, timber, &c. that was blown from the roots of houses.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of the island is near laid waste. The town of Trinity, from that town, road to the N.N.W. part, there is scarcely a house or tree standing. A house 40 feet square, and one story high, was carried off its foundation to the distance of 100 yards. Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her escape, on perceiving the house in motion, was carried by the strength of the wind against a stone wall, by which melancholy accident she lost both her legs broken. The negro houses that stood

about two hundred rods from the house, were entirely swept off, and 30 or 40 negroes lost their lives. The rest of the plantations suffered much in like manner, according to their numbers.

The young ones were twisted off close to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought, entirely ruined. The negro food is almost totally destroyed; such as potatoes, yams, coffee, plantains, &c. The planters say that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loss of their negroes, canes, &c. are far more considerable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, praying that some measures might be taken to alleviate their sufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the island to be opened for American produce, except the articles hereafter prohibited, free from duty, only the inland duty, which is one per cent. This had effect from the 20th August last, and is to continue to the 1st January, 1789.

Several estimates have been made of the losses sustained, and the lives that were lost by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally believed that there were between five and six hundred lives lost, black and white—and that the whole loss in town and country, is 10,000,000 dollars.

We hear from Lenox, Berkshire County, that about a fortnight since, one Bishop, a Frenchman, and a Shaking-Quaker, 55 years of age, received 25 shillings, well-applied, for an assault on a virtuous Girl about 12 years of age.

N E W B U R Y P O R T, September 17.

We hear from Hanover, state of New-Hampshire, that in the violent gale of wind, the 16th ult. a field in that county, was driving a mill-stone in Albany, to all appearance in perfect health, he suddenly fell backward, and in a moment expired without a groan. His corps was immediately conveyed to his family, which consists of an amiable wife and two children, who will experience the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate father; tho' a mechanic, he had by his industry, obtained a general support.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Mary Kip, wife of Mr. Benoni Kip, and daughter of Lemuel Coalkin, Esq. of Clinton in this county, (having gone to bed to all appearance in perfect health) was found dead in her bed, with her child, about 14 months old, all sucking her breast.

S A L E M, Sept. 23.

The passing over Essex Bridge will commence to-morrow, as mentioned in a former paper. Owing to some unexpected delay in the arrival of materials, the ornamental parts of the railing at the sides will not be entirely complete; but the substantial part will be fixed, so as to be perfectly safe for horses and carriages to pass. To testify the pleasure of the Proprietors on completion of the communication between Salem and Beverly by means of this bridge, which is thought to be a matter of so much consequence, that every considerate person will give aid to such an undertaking. The subscriber therefore, from a consideration of the defects of a number of persons in the county to begin the business, has procured samples of various qualities of Duck, particularly that kind that is most in use, and which is supposed will be the sort that can be made to best advantage—which is 2 inches wide, and 42 yards in length. This sort is a lighter cloth than the duck formerly made in this country, of consequence the price will not be so great by the bolt; yet there will be a greater proportion of the expense in cutting it—label of consequence, the more profitable, every kind of manufacture that is produced with the least stock, more uniform to the greatest advantage to the industrious mechanic. Those samples are with the subscriber, who wishes to shew them to every one that is about to undertake in this important manufacture, it is of the greatest consequence that we set out right, as well as to persevere in so necessary branch of business.

LEVI SHEPHERD.

Northampton, October 1, 1788.

As fire in candle's spear, trembling the world  
By their mad quarrels, and a field of blood  
Half'd officers, thence reward'd, but call'd an earnest  
King, hover, don't gods, but in high Heaven  
They, verily, murdered; those had no worse  
Thee, rather, Patrik Conqueror? To thee  
Debtors such robes, such in the Western World,  
Who can deliver a country for thyself?  
Hast planted an imperial briar, and there  
Upon the glorious Mount of Liberty  
Reignest, for a baleful shade.

THERE has been many observations made by divers persons lately respecting the advantages that might arise to this part of the country, should the inhabitants generally give encouragement to the manufacturing DUCK, which is thought to be a matter of so much consequence, that every considerate person will give aid to such an undertaking. The subscriber therefore, from a consideration of the defects of a number of persons in the county to begin the business, has procured samples of various qualities of Duck, particularly that kind that is most in use, and which is supposed will be the sort that can be made to best advantage—which is 2 inches wide, and 42 yards in length. This sort is a lighter cloth than the duck formerly made in this country, of consequence the price will not be so great by the bolt; yet there will be a greater proportion of the expense in cutting it—label of consequence, the more profitable, every kind of manufacture that is produced with the least stock, more uniform to the greatest advantage to the industrious mechanic. Those samples are with the subscriber, who wishes to shew them to every one that is about to undertake in this important manufacture, it is of the greatest consequence that we set out right, as well as to persevere in so necessary branch of business.

Within the space of twenty miles, stand as honorary monuments of the ingenuity and industry of the citizens of Massachusetts, three Bridges (Charles-River, Malden and Essex) either of which, for magnitude is not equalled by any thing of the kind in America.

The following remarkable and affecting account is received from L'Orient in France.—The ship Contrivance sailed from Cork the 30th January last for L'Orient, in company with a small brig bound for Bourdeaux—the latter commanded by Capt. Torpe, the former by his son. After going out of port they separated, each pursuing his proper course. The Contrivance, after being out four days discovered a leak, and was forced by a gale of wind among the rocks of Pon-

temare, 15 leagues from L'Orient. For 24 hours she was the sport of the waves, and driven sometimes on one, sometimes on another, of the rocks with which it was surrounded. The crew spent with fatigue were unable to work the pump; and overpowered by the water, waited in despair; for the moment when the ship would go to the bottom, when a small vessel appeared at some distance, and sent out their long boat to their assistance. Scarcely had they got the unfortunate people into the boat, when the Contrivance sunk, and disappeared. But what was the surprise and joy of the Captain, when he discovered that his deliverer was his own father, whom he had passed with some days before, and whom the same contrary winds had forced towards L'Orient.

N O R T H A M P T O N, October 1.

The Honourable Congress have chosen Mr. Gilman, of New-Hampshire, General Firing, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. —— Baldwin, of Georgia, Commissioners for the final adjustment of Continental accounts.

A poem lately published in London, entitled Leland Hill, written by the Rev. W. Cowper of New-Castle, Oxford, contains the following elegant compliment to the late illustrious General-saint of the Americans, who is ranked with the few heroes who have proved blessings to mankind; and who, by the special favour of Heaven, are allowed to pants and rest after a "march of glories."

As fire in candle's spear, trembling the world  
By their mad quarrels, and a field of blood  
Half'd officers, thence reward'd, but call'd an earnest  
King, hover, don't gods, but in high Heaven  
They, verily, murdered; those had no worse  
Thee, rather, Patrik Conqueror? To thee  
Debtors such robes, such in the Western World,  
Who can deliver a country for thyself?  
Hast planted an imperial briar, and there  
Upon the glorious Mount of Liberty  
Reignest, for a baleful shade.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietors of the town of Greenfield, in the county of Hampshire, that their land was taxed for the years 1781 and 1782, as follows, viz.

State tax.	Town tax.
1 l. 4 d.	1 s. 6 d.
1 s. 3 d.	3 s. 16 8 0
Ditto.	1 s. 3 d.

JOSEPH FELT, who each time sprung from the Bridge into the river, and saved them from drowning. One of the persons, Mr. Ephraim Smith, fell, it is supposed, in a fit, and was taken up apparently dead; but suitable methods being used, he soon recovered.

Only three persons have fallen from the Bridge during its building, two of whom owe the preservation of their lives to the humanity and bravery of the same person, Mr. Joseph Felt, who each time sprung from the Bridge into the river, and saved them from drowning. One of the persons, Mr. Ephraim Smith, fell, it is supposed, in a fit, and was taken up apparently dead; but suitable methods being used, he soon recovered.

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CHEESE.

WANTED, a quantity of early made CHEESE, by the 1st of October inst.—for which any kind of Dry or West-India GOODS will be given. LEVI SHEPHERD.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 22d instant, a black Horse COAT, with a long tail, corning three years of age, a small fist in the forelock, his upper white.

The owner is desired to prove this property, pay charges and take him a

SAMUEL JUDD.

Northampton, Sept. 26; 1788.