[illegible] assembled an army with whom he could trust himself.—"He then sent orders to Tangiers to his Son, to meet him at Sallee with his army, consisting as before mentioned of 6000 troops. The Emperor was at the head of fifty thousand—and this preparation was made to go against a petty prince, with only five attendants, who had given his father the greatest assurances that he did not intend to disturb him in his old age, but as the Crown was his undoubted right, he would remain quiet until his death, when he would demand that right which was due to him. During El-Azed's exile he had suffered a great deal, and had it not been for one Arzino, a Tetuan Moor, who had afflicted him with cash, he must have become a victim to his father's rage. This Arzino, with thirty families of the same name, were ordered to leave Tetuan, their property confiscated, and all were made beggars. But now comes the happy day for Muli El Azed. His Father, on his journey from Morocco to Sallee, *was sent for, to answer to God for his past offences.*

The Talvedi, who is the Prime Minister, kept his death concealed several days, during which time he sent the treasure with a strong guard to Morocco, and dispatched a Courier to Muli El-Azed, informing him of the death of his Father. El-Azed in an instant ordered himself to be proclaimed in Absolem, Emperor of Morocco, mounts his horse, and goes directly for Tetuan, at which place I was at the time of his arrival.—He was received by every one with open arms, and declared Emperor in all their places of worship. The first order that he gave was, that every Jew in that city should be put to death. This was nearly being carried into execution, but a worthy fellow who had been with him during his exile, requested that he would suspend his order, as being contrary to the laws of *Mahomet and God*. Thence Emperor then ordered every man, woman and child of the Jewish religion to be stripped naked, their goods, money and property of every kind to be given to his troops. This was actually done;—and of all the scenes that ever I saw this was the most horrid.—Think within yourself to see thousands of beautiful women going round the streets in the greatest distress, without a single rag of cloaths upon them. My rooms were as full of women as they could live, and I do declare to you, that every article of cloaths, blankets, sheets, &c. save what I wore, were appropriated to their use. My pen cannot describe to you the horrid situation they were in, *cat, beat, and abused* by every miscreant they came near. Many hundreds of their women were *ravished* by the black troops. This horrid scene being over, he enquired for the Spanish and English Vice-Consuls, who were both Jews. He ordered them both to be tied up by their heels, there to remain until they died. At the request of the English Admiral, the English Vice-Consul did not suffer, but a much better man, the Spanish, suffered as above.

"These my cruelties he has committed would be too much for me to subscribe, or you to read. He next proceed to Tangiers, Sallee, &c. but in place of acting as he had done at Tetuan, he was advised to exact large sums of money, which was done all along as he past. He is now declared Emperor all over the Empire. He was generally thought he would meet with opposition from four of his brothers, but in place of that wherever he made his appearance they fled.

"Having given you a description of the late Emperor's proceedings against his Son, it will be a natural question, why did he adopt these measures against him?—It was for this reason, principally, his Father was educating and bringing up a very fine girl, at Morocco, to make *his wife*—but his son Muli El-Azed happened to get to bed to her, and she proved *with child*,—for which she was *put to death* and he banished the Court."

Observations on obscurity of birth.

IN a republican and in every *free* government, where merit, and favour, is the ladder by which we ascend to preferment, "virtue alone is true nobility." What then do mankind rail at each other for obscurity of birth; Are they not originally descending from the same parents; Have not some of the first generals the world ever produced, been men of obscure birth. A shoemaker's son protected Athens against hosts of armed allies. The son of a blacksmith rescued the all powerful charms of gold, while his eloquence revived the expiring spirits of his countrymen, and made the present king Philip acknowledge, "he did him more harm than all the armies and fleets of the Athenians."

Why such obscure examples?—Cincinnatus was a ploughman, and Franklin was a printer. The one was at once invested with unlimited authority by his countrymen, and restored the tottering state of Rome. The other disarmed the artillery of heaven of its force and his mind like a mirror, has been said to reflect upon the Deity "a miniature picture of his own wonderful."

It has been said, the poorer class of people are more debauched in their principles—have not the opportunities of gaining knowledge, that the rich have, and of consequence should have no share in the government. Does experience or example warrant the assertion?—No, there is no foundation in nature for it. It exists only in the mind of him who uttered it, there let the phantom die.

What amiable—what admirable times have been! when poverty was accounted a virtue—luxury detested, the love of one's country superior to parental affection—and merit the means of preferment alone!—But how strangely are the minds of men corrupted! Honesty, that gold-like virtue, has been derided; villainy has been encouraged; the amor patriæ has been said, "to be no more than the love of an ass for his stall."

But will a revolution never happen? Shall we never see those happy days again? Yes.—They approach fast. America has already astonished the world by the wisdom of her councils. The golden age approaches with rapidity. The foundation has been laid long ago. The parties and political feuds in the several states, should be considered as so many blessings to the citizens; as yet they have done nothing but good. The new constitution proceeded in a great measure from them; they are bleals, to keep alive the political fire: by them knowledge is disseminated through the states. Vanity and ambition have been already disappointed. Titles have been disgraced, and in this land of liberty are declared to be truly ridiculous to all who wear them.

This is the place, where old age will not be blindly worshipped, unless it be an honourable old age. Knowledge and virtue will be revered: superstition shall be banished: agriculture shall be respected: the arts and sciences shall flourish. Legislatures will no longer attempt to govern, without being acquainted with government. They will no longer come "*undi et intermi, nulla cognitione rerum, nulla scientiæ arcani.*"

STOCKHOLM, July 13.

The Finland mail of yesterday, and a messenger from the Duke of Sudermania, who arrived in the evening, brought the defeat of the Swedish fleets by those of Russia, on the 3d and 4th inst.

An unsuccessful attempt made by the King of Sweden, to destroy the Russian cossling squadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Nassau with the Cossack division, had already rendered the position of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg Bay, extremely critical, when the scarcity of ammunition, and the want of provisions, made their own ports a measure of necessity.

The King resolved therefore to avail himself of a strong easterly wind, which set in on the 3d, and to set sail with both fleets for Swensk Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate through a narrow pass, and sustain the fire of four Russian line of battle ships, two of which were placed on each side of the Strait. After this it had to engage the whole of Admiral Tchitchchahoff's line, which was drawn up along the coast, at a small distance, while his frigates were ranged among the islands which lie near the shore.

The Swedish van, under Admiral Modee, passed the Strait without suffering any essential loss, firing, with great spirit, both broadsides against the enemy. The cannonade from the four Russian ships was, however, so powerful, and continued to be so well supported, that it was resolved by the Duke of Sudermania, to make an attempt to burn them. But this operation proved so unsuccessful, that the fire ships employed in it were driven upon one of his Royal Highnesses own line of battle ships, and a frigate both of which blew up.

This accident seems to have caused a degree of confusion among the ships that were to follow, four of which struck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther course along the coast, with a diminished force, the Swedes lost two more ships of the line, which were taken by the enemy. The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day (the 4th) on the evening of which the Duke of Sudermania arrived at Swebourg.

The fate of the cossling fleet is not so exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it: but it is certain that the King arrived the same evening in Swensk Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having lost six gallies, with eight hundred men (of the Guards) which were taken by the Russians, besides a number of small vessels taken or sunk, reported to amount to sixty.

The number of sailors and soldiers lost in this action are computed to be about seven thousand.

Thirty of the Galley Fleet got into the hands of the Russians.

Of the troops which were on board, the regiment of Guards, the Northeast Choonneer, Uplanders, and Queen's regiment, suffered most.

The Duke of Sudermania was slightly wounded in the shoulder.

Accounts from Revel, dated the 7th of July, mention the arrival of two Russian ships of the line there, with one thousand prisoners, amongst them the Swedish Rear Admiral Lejonanken, and fifty six officers.

PARIS, August 26.

A Society of Printers of this city, lately assembled in the Hall of the Cordeliers, to celebrate a funeral *fete* to the memory of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—On a column in the middle of the Hall, was placed the bust of that great man, bearing a civic crown—Underneath appeared a printing press, and other implements of the art he so much honored and cultivated. While an apprentice was pronouncing the eulogy of Franklin, the compositors and others were occupied in printing and distributing copies of it, to a numerous body of citizens who honoured this interesting ceremony with their presence.

The Abbe *Fauchet* has pronounced, in the presence of the Deputies of the National Assembly, and all those of all the confederated departments within the Kingdom, a CIVIC EULOGEUM on Dr. FRANKLIN; which the Representatives of the Commons of Paris, we learn have resolved shall be printed, and transmitted to the Congress of the United States.

LONDON, August 25.

The negociation between England and Spain in George the Second's reign, lasted from the year 1729 to 1739, and after sundry declarations and counter declarations, terminated in a war at last; and it requires not the spirit of prophecy to say, that if France can possibly be drawn into the present dispute, Spain will neither give up the South Sea fishery nor trade of the North West Coast of America—but finally appeal to the sword. That both Spain and England continue their preparations is certain, and it is certain that France is arming with the greatest vigour.

A young lad, out of the Highlands in Scotland, happened to step into one of our churches on Sunday last during divine service, while the organ was playing the Sexton took him by the hand to shew him into a seat. "*You'll extend me,*" says the Caledonian, "*I never learned to dance!*"

BALTIMORE, September 17.

Extract of a letter dated at the Cross Mills, July 31.

"On the 19th inst. the Creek Indians killed and scalped Mr. Alexander, Neely, and two of his sons within two miles of this place; the old man and one of the boys were brought in a live, but expired in a few hours; they also killed two men about the middle of June last, at the mouth of Stones river."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to the Ohio, dated July 30.

"Since my last the gentlemen I mentioned to you, are now forming themselves into a company, for the purpose of building three vessels of force, mounting from 24 to 40 twenty-four pounders, completely manned and equipped; they propose to load the same with tobacco, flour, &c. and proceed to sea by the Gulph of Mexico, with a full determination to punish several by every insult which, in violation of treaties, may be offered to the American flag, sailing down the Mississippi.—It is generally supposed they will embark between 12 or 1500 men, in order to assert America's undoubted right to the navigation of the Mississippi."

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"In the Proceedings of the Confederation from the Thuileries to the Champ de Mars, a man holding a bottle in one hand, and a glass in the other, placed himself in M. de la Fayette's way, filled his glass, and presented it to the General, who, after a short pause, drank it off; the man, struck with the air of hesitation, and thinking he saw the motive of it, poured out a glass for himself, and immediately drank it off."

"The rendezvous of the different corps of the Confederation, was at the Boulvards du Temple; from thence they went to join the National Assembly, in the Place of Lewis XV. along the streets of St. Dennis and St. Honore. This procession was a striking sight, but nothing was more moving than when the Deputies of Beam, passed, through the streets de la Feronnerie, arrived at the spot where Henry the Great fell by the hand of a fanatic. They all stopped for a moment in silence, and then payed to this Prince the rather pathetic people the millitary honors, while the loudest plaudits shewed how every citizen interested himself in the moving scene."

Letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to his friend in New-York, dated August 2, 1790.

"DEAR SIR,

"BEFORE your letter of June last was handed to me, we had received information of Congress having accepted of the cession made by North Carolina of this country; and the effects of it are already perceivable upon Cumberland river, the lands having immediately taken fire, and a number of families from Kentucky having wrote to their friends in New-Jersey, their intentions of removing themselves to our settlements. Brigadier General Smith has also ordered a guard of 120 men, under the command of Col. Elijah Robertson, to repair to the lower settlement on Holston, by the 1st day of October to escort through the wilderness about five hundred families, who, as he informed, are coming to this country from Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia; which additional number of inhabitants, together with the families who came last spring from Kentuckey, and the New-Englanders who came down the Ohio to us, will add much to our present strength, and will tend also to raise the price of our lands, as rapidly as the Kentuckey lands raised in value since the year 1784. this puts me in mind, of an offer made me in Kentuckey in 1783, of a considerable tract of land in the vicinity of which the town of Denville has since been built, for about 10l. per hundred acres, and the same lands sell now for 30 shillings the acre. I have often regretted since that I did not avail myself of so great a bargain, as the same causes under similar circumstances will always produce the same effects, that has happened in Kentuckey, will necessarily be the case in Cumberland, and the more so, as our country is preferable to Kentucky on several accounts; but as you might take this affection to be only grounded on local prejudices, I must explain the matter to you in such a manner as to leave you no doubts of the advantages we enjoy over Kentuckey. In the first place, therefore, I will candidly confess, that there can be no better or richer soil in this subluniary world than that of Kentuckey, but at the same time, that the land is only adapted to the culture of corn and tobacco, which grow there in the greatest perfection. In Cumberland we have land equal in every respect to the richest in Kentuckey, and which produces corn and tobacco as abundantly and in as high perfection; but our lands being more diversified, and our climate more southerly we do raise besides corn and tobacco, all the produce of North-America, viz. cotton, flax, hemp, rice, indigo, wheat, barley, rye, &c. We have still other advantages over Kentuckey, our country is much better watered, our springs being more numerous and our creeks and branches not running dry as they do in Kentuckey; we are also nearer to New-Orleans, which in time must be the market for all our produce and our ranges are more fresh and lasting; besides our situation is such, that separated from Kentuckey by open barrens of upwards of 150 miles, we have nothing to fear from the hostilities of the northern Indian tribes, who are [illegible] extensive extensions (6 within a [illegible] miles of Lexington, the chief town of Kentuckey) [illegible] These Indians have never done us any [illegible] since 1779, when our country was first settled [illegible] we can afford better to no other reason than their [illegible] of marching through an open country of 10 [illegible] extent, where they must be overtaken by our cavalry, should they visit us in a hostile manner; true [illegible] they are exposed to the four southern tribes, but [illegible] of them, the Chactaws and Chickasaws have already been in peace and amity with us; and as to the [illegible] others, the Cherokees and Creeks, we understand [illegible] United States are about making a treaty with them [illegible] which will undoubtedly with make our country safe as [illegible] part of America east of the Apatachians.

[illegible] clearly of opinion, my dear sir, that the time [illegible] America; indeed nature seems to have sown part[illegible] with kinds; Cumberland, here numbers of salt springs, [illegible] sugar tree with sugar, and canes of the richest kind [illegible] are found in several places, well situated for the [illegible] action of cotton. A cotton manufactory is now actually on foot, and the undertakers have been promised [illegible] ready 20,000 acres of land, and a large quantity of [illegible] on, pork, beef, and cotton annually for the term of [illegible] years, as entered into articles to sell us all kinds [illegible] cotton cloth as low as they can be bought in the most [illegible] cities of America; the people are also erecting a [illegible] factory of printing linens, and establishing a [illegible] ing yard. When these several works will be [illegible] plished, we shall want little or nothing from any [illegible] of America or from Europe; and our exports be[illegible] considerable in tobacco, wheat, flour, flax, hemp, [illegible] for which we will want but cash in exchange; and [illegible] can afford to deliver our produce down the Mississippi at a lower price than the said articles can be purchased at any of the sea ports, we must undoubtedly [illegible] a market for our produce, and have more [illegible] cash in our country, in proportion to the [illegible] of acres of cleared land, than any other part of [illegible] American empire. For five years we have been [illegible] the general assembly of North-Carolina [illegible] to Congress, in the full persuasion, that the [illegible] government of the union, sensible of the im[illegible] of the western settlements, would take [illegible] effectual measures to let us enjoy the free [illegible] of the Mississippi, agreeable to the tenor of [illegible] definative treaty of peace; moreover, as we understood that some doubts had been entertained respecting [illegible] validity of the North-Carolina claims to her west[illegible] lands, our friends in the state legislature took particular care to make it one of the conditions of the cession, that the United States should warrant and guarantee the appropriations of land made by the state in [illegible] ceded territory: this being the case, and Congress having accepted of the cession, upon those terms, they [illegible] not any longer raise any objections to the grants [illegible] by Carolina; this circumstance alone has stamped, immediately, a higher value on our rich and fertile [illegible], which have always rented at ten bushels of corn [illegible] acre. Let me know whether any thing has been [illegible] respecting the navigation of the Mississippi; the [illegible] ern country is so deeply interested in that business, [illegible] a number of conjectures are made daily relative [illegible] that matter. Major Doughty is detached on the [illegible] south of the Tenesee river, where he is actually erecting a fort, assisted by eighty warriors of the friendly Chickasaw nation.

"Adieu."

OCTOBER 12.

Over Magee of SPAIN *and* BRITAIN!

The public credulity has been much abused with spechlative accounts of the disputes between those two nations—the accounts received since our last, however, appear in the guise of *authenticity*, but are not, even now, to be—the concession made by Spain, is only for the [illegible] taken in Nootka Sound—the right of the English to trade on the North-West coast of N. America, to be the subject of *future litigation*. At present the conduct of Spain does not appear very humiliating—for [illegible] has paid only for what she has taken, but the British [illegible] nation must be greatly disappointed when they find, [illegible] Spain is not to pay the expences of the British armament, and that the demand for the vessels taken, was only 200,000 sterling—whereas the extraordinary expences of fitting the English navy for sea, amount [illegible] Two Millions.

From St. Kitts, we are informed, that the accident of [illegible] engagement said to have happened between the English and Spanish fleets, was forged in that place.

SWEDEN and RUSSIA.

The war between the Swedes and Russians greatly [illegible] all Europe—the character of the King of Swe[illegible] as a warrior and hero, has ingratiated him, with [illegible] nations of that character, even his natural enemies; [illegible] last battle, in which Cronstadt was declared in his favour, gave general joy—the 2d, was feared to have [illegible] a fatal stroke to his fleet—but here we have the satisfaction of detailing a well authenticated victory, to [illegible] lish valor:—

On the 9th and 10th of July an obstinate engage[illegible] ment took place between the Russian and Swedish [illegible], which was maintained with firmness on both [illegible]. The action commenced about half past 9 in the [illegible] ning of the 9th, and continued without intermission [illegible] midnight—at two the next morning the Swedes renewed the attack, and continued the engagement till [illegible]—by which time the Russians were entirely defeat[illegible]. The Swedes lost two gun boats, blown up, and a [illegible] rate sunk by a bomb, the crew saved.

The following is an official account of the Russian [illegible] states and galleys taken or destroyed on the 9th and [illegible] of July.

Maria Fraser,	38	guns,	prize	sent and lost.
Catharine do.	do.	do.		aground, but shall be repaired.
[illegible] do.	do.	do.		
St. Nicholas do.	do.	do.		
Petersburg galley,	[illegible]			between wind and water, but can be repaired.
[illegible] galleys,	one sunk and four taken.			
No. 4 galley,	with three 18 pounders, taken, and repairable.			
One galley sunk.				
No. 5 galley,	one 24 pounder, and two 12 pounders			stranded.
One galley with two 24 pounders, & three 12 pounders,				ashore, but repairable.
No. 8 galley.				
One galley with three 18 pounders, and two eight pounders,				do.
One do. sunk.				
No. 2 galley, sunk.				
One [illegible]ment,	repairable.			
One cheluc,	[illegible].			
Two galleys,	1 repairable.			
One brigantine sunk.				
One galliot, sunk.				
Four galliots,	1 sunk, and 3 repairable.			
One [illegible]aik,	repairable.			
Two floating batteries, sunk,	eight thirty pounders each.			
Four cutters, taken.				
Two gun ballops, sunk.				
Two advice ballops, taken.				

Most of them had guns from 12 to 30 pounders, and the greatest part carryin 30 each of different calibres. One hundred and ten officers, and 2000 men, are made prisoners—amongst whom are the Russian Brigadier Demifow, and the Prince of Nassau's flag Captain.—Trophies, &c. are bringing in every moment.

SPANISH GALLEONS.

On the 2d of July, fourteen vessels arrived in Cadiz harbor from Vera Cruz, New-Orleans, Havanna, Montevieddo, and Campeache—their cargoes consist of 930,686 piastres, 100 marks of wrought silver, 494,896 pounds of tobacco, 615 pounds of castor, 245,510 hides, 60,053 arobes of sugar, 19,770 pounds of cosfee, and other merchandize. And on the 6th and 9th, several vessels arrived at Santander and St. Sebastian, from the Illes, with a cargo of 52,815 piastres, and other merchandize.

BOSTON, October 7.

In most of the late British papers (observes a correspondent) there are interminxed with a few compliments, a considerable number of ill natured reflections upon the French; and their late glorious revolution. It seems to be the with of some men to make the world believe that the nation is only changing a monarchical for a mob government, not considering that the disorders they reprobate dwindle into nothing when compared with the effects of past revolutions, of infinitely less consequence, in other countries. Perhaps a perion on the spot who had leisure and opportunity to investigate the source of these invectives against the French, would find them originating from a not better motive than jealousy in the English *that the French have become a freer nation than themselves.*

We have the satisfaction to assure the public, from good authority, that SAMUEL HADLOCK, the person who was convicted by the Supreme Court at Pownalborough of murdering Mr. ELIAB LITTLEFIELD GOTT, but who made his escape, was on Saturday last committed to Portland goal. He was taken at Long-Island, near Mount Desert. In taking him he wounded one man, [William Norwood] with a bayonet—it is feared the wound will prove mortal. Hadlock says he was unjustly condemned but does not blame the Court or jury.—the witnesses he says did not swear truly.

WORCESTER, October 30.

We hear from Petersham, that on Thursday last, a child of Mr. Martin Rice, having removed the covering of a well which was not secured by a curb, fell in, and was unfortunately drowned.—We hope this melancholly accident will be a warning to others whose wells are not better secured.

Mr. Joseph Barber, of Warwick, has raised the present season, three pompions of a very remarkable size; one of them weighed 85lb. and measured five feet and nine inches in circumference—another weighed 56lb. and the other 56lb. all from one hill.

NORTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 13.

VOTES for a Federal Representative, for the District of Hampshire and Berkshire, in addition to what was published in our last, viz.—

County of Hampshire.

Mr. Sedgwick.	*S. Lyman.*	*Col. Lyman*
Hatfield,	35	
Whately,	12	
Greenby,	13	
Springfield,	25	38
Longmeadow,	25	36
West Springfield,	8	47
Southwick,	9	*Fowler* 11
South-Hadley,	12	9
Chester,	25	
Heath	16	
Lydon,	20	
Blanford,	47	14
Chesterfield,	20	2
Ludlow,		27
Norwich,	23	9
Cumington,	36	
Worthington,	60	
Greenfield,	25	3
Granville,	28	9
Orange,	24	
Warwick,	39	6
Montague,	17	
	18	

Mr. Sedgwick.	*S. Lyman.*	*Bacon.*	*Skinner.*
Stockbridge,	95	2	
Lenox,	25		12
Washington,	11		
Lee.	54	1	43
Great-Barrington,	39	1	
Sheffield,	162	10	
Butlefield,	65		
New-Marlboro'	50		
West-Stockbridge,	54		3
Tyringham,	6		32
Winsor,	150		
Lanesborough,	67		
New-Ashford,	16		
William stown,	1	1	32
Hancock,	22		
Richmond,	54		3
Alford,	11	5	
Bethlehem,	27		2
Dalton,	0		12
Partridgefield,	35		
Becket,	27		2
Lenden,	28		

There were a few scattering votes in the above towns.

Sentiments of a French Author.

The Americans, says a Traveller, very much delight in *pudding*. This is the favourite dish, not only of the Clergy, but of the people in general. Provided there be a pudding upon the table, no matter what are the other dishes; they are sure to make a feast. They think themselves so happy when they have a *pudding* before them, that if any would tell a friend he is arrived in a lucky juncture, the ordinary salutation is "Sir, I am glad to see you—you are come in *pudding time*."

MARRIED—Rev. PAYSON WILLISTON, of Easthampton, to Miss NANCY BIRDSEYE, of Stratford, Connecticut.

*** WANTED, as an Apprentice to the Printing business, a smart active Boy, about 14 years of age.—Enquire at this Office.

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

CONJUGAL LOVE.

CHARLES Emanuel, duke of Savoy, had some pretentions to the city of Geneva, and endeavoured, in the beginning of the last century, to seize upon it by surprize: for this purpose he assaulted it, in the night time, but the success did not answer his expectations; the alarm being spread, before a sufficient number of assailants were got upon the wall. The inhabitants beat immediately "to arms," and soon repulsed the besiegers, who were too weak to resist the united efforts. Those who had the misfortune of falling into their hands, were condemned to suffer an ignominious death. Amongst the prisoners, there was an officer of distinction. The news of his fate was soon carried to the ears of his spouse, who although big with child, flew to the place destined for the execution of her husband, and on her knees craved the permission of embracing him for the last time. This demand was cruelly denied her, and the officer was hanged before her eyes, without its being possible for her to approach him. She followed, however, the corpse of her husband to the spot where it was to be exposed. There she sat down before the mournful spectacle, and persisted in remaining there; for not being possible for any one to prevail on her to take food or nourishment, or to draw her attention one moment from the cherished body—till death (which she impatiently waited) came at last, and shut her eyes for ever.

William & George Bull,

HAVE by mutual agreement determined to dissolve Partnership by the first day of January next. They therefore most earnestly request all persons indebted by Book, Notes, &c. or have any demands with WILLIAM BULL, GEORGE BULL, or WILLIAM and GEORGE BULL, to call and settle the same by that time, or their Accounts, Notes, &c. will positively be put in suit.

The Flax-Seed MACHINE

Is now in prime order for cleansing—any gentleman willing to have their Seed go to Market in good order, may have it done on the following terms, viz. cleaned, headed, lined, mill'd, branded and stored one month after cleansed, and shipp'd to order, free of any expence, except Two Shillings per Hogshead, and pay made easy.

CASH,

And the Highest Price given for

FLAX-SEED.

Hartford, Sept. 16, 1790.

CASH

Paid for

Old GOLD

and

Old BRASS

By SAMUEL STILES.

Northampton, Oct. 1790.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a light bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, thin mane and tail mixed with gray, natural trotter, eight years old. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. JOSEPH JULIARD.

Leyden, Sept. 25, 1790.