From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The PROMPTER—No. XIII.

It is better to borrow, than to buy.

SO *says* my correspondent, but he *thinks* as I do. Yes, if you want a thing but *once* in your life, it is better to borrow than to buy. But think of *borrowing* the instruments of *every day*, or of *professional* business! Yes, it is cheaper to *borrow* 3000 dollars, than to *earn* it; but look ye, when a man has borrowed the money, how much richer is he for it? It is easier to go *once* to a neighbour for a shovel, than to work two days to buy it; but alack, a farmer wants a shovel a great many times in the year; and the trouble of going after it and returning it, is *interest* on the worth of it; yes, *double interest*. Now look ye to this, my friend—if a man works two days for a shovel, he earns it, and he has a shovel of his own—he is *richer* by the whole value of a shovel. But when he goes to borrow it, he labours and gets *nothing*—he may spend a week's time in *borrowing*, but where is his shovel, when he has done? Does he work it *right*?

To the PROMPTER.

SIR,

Suppose public officers to be unfaithful, and some thousand of pounds in arrear: Or suppose men in offices of government, act like mere old women; *do they work it right?*

TOM QUERIST.

The Prompter thinks they do not; but they do not work it half so *wrong* as those who fill offices with *such men*.

A particular account relative to an *Hindoo Woman's burning herself alive* with her *deceased husband*.

[Taken from an authentic Letter, dated Calcutta, July 25, 1789.]

GOCUL CHUNRES GOSAUL, a Bramin of superior cast, whose character as a merchant and a man of integrity was very respectable among Europeans, and exceedingly so with every native who had any knowledge of him; for he maintained a great many poor daily at his house, and in the neighbourhood where he lived; and he extended his generosity to many Europeans, by lending them money when in distress—was Governour Verelst's Banian; and from that circumstance, I believe, you can confirm all I have said in Gocul's favour.

Gocul had been confined to his room about a fortnight by a feverish flux; I frequently visited him in that time, but did not apprehend his diffolution was near, till he, Tuesday morning, the 20th inst. when on sending to enquire after his health, my servant informed me he had removed from his own house to the banks of a creek that runs from Collyghaut (a place held sacred by the Hindoos, and where water is taken up that is used in administering oaths to Hindoos in and about Calcutta) into the river Ganges, as we know it customary with them, in order to die in or near that river, or some creek that runs into it. At 2 hour nine o'clock in the evening of that day I went to see him, where he lay on a Fly Palanquin in a boat in that creek. His servant told me he could hear, but was not able to speak to any body. I went near to him and called to him by name; he knew my voice, turned about, and held out his hand to me; I took hold of it, and found it very cold: he prefled mine, and laid he was obliged to me for coming to see him. I told him he would get his death by lying exposed, without covering (for he was naked to his hips) to the moft air this rainy season, close to a muddy bank: he faid he wifhed to be cold, for that he was then burning with heat (alfho' his hand, as obferved before, was very cold.) I then put my hand to his forehead, which was alfo very cold; ftill he infifted he was burning with heat. I begged him to allow me to order him to be carried to his own houfe; he fhook his head, but faid nothing in anfwer. I repeated my requeft, but he fhook his head again without faying a word. I did not imagine fuch a propofition would be attended to, becaufe it is an invariable cuftom, among the Hindoos, when given over by their doctors, to be removed to the banks of the Ganges, or fome creek that runs into it, which they have a fuperftitious veneration for: and I have heard, that if a Hindoo dies in his own houfe, it is razed to the ground. Gocul's is a very large houfe, and fuch a circumftance would confequently be a great detriment to the eftate. I ftaid about a quarter of an hour with him. On coming away, he repeated his obligations to me for the vifits I had paid him during his illnefs, and for my attention to him at that time in particular, and preffed my hand very hard at parting, for he was perfectly fenfible; and I believe, if proper care had been taken of him, it was in the power of medicine to have reftored his health. There were a vaft number of Bramins reading and praying near him early the next morning: I fent my fervant to aft how he was; he brought me for anfwer, that Gocul was in the fame ftate as when I left him the preceding night; and whilft I was at breakfaft, one of his dependents came to tell me he was dead. I went to fee him foon after, and found him covered with a fheet. I then enquired if either of his wives (for he had two) would ftay with him; nobody there could inform me. I defired one of his dependents to let me know if either of them refolved to burn, that I might be preftnt: this was about eight o'clock, laft Wednefday morning. At ten o'clock the corpfe was carried to Collyghaut, a little village about a mile higher up the creek, and about two miles and an half from Calcutta. Between twelve and one o'clock, the fame day, Mr. Shakefpeare, who had an eftcem for Gocul, whofe nephew Joyneram, Gofaul, is Mr. Shakefpeare's Banian, called on me to let me know that Gocul's firft wife Tarrayadi, was refolved to burn. We accordingly went together, and reached Collyghaut in time, where Gocul lay on a pile of fandal wood and dry ftraw, about four feet from the ground, on the banks of the creek, as naked as when I faw him before. His wife, we were told was praying on the edge of the creek, where we were informed her children (two boys and one girl, one of the boys feven years old, the other five and the girl thirteen months old) were preſent with her and Kiſtencburn, Gocul's eldeſt brother: that at the firſt ſight of her children, the ſtrong ties of human nature, ſtruggling with her reſolution, drew a tear from her; but ſhe ſoon recovered herſelf, and told her children their father was dead, and that ſhe was going to die with him; that they muſt look up to their uncle, pointing to Kiſtenchurn, who, with his ſon Joyneram beforementioned, would be both father and mother to them; and that they muſt therefore obey them in the ſame manner as they would Gocul and herſelf living. Then turning to Kiſtenchurn, ſhe enjoined him, and recommended him to enjoin Joyneram, (who was then at Patna) to be fathers and protectors to her children, and committed them to their care.

This done, ſhe left her children, and advanced towards the funeral pile, which was ſurrounded by a vaſt concourſe of people, chiefly Bramins, about eight or ten feet from it, ſo there was a free paſſage round the pile. Mr. Shakeſpeare and I were in front of the circle, and I had a perfect view of the following ſcene.

As ſoon as ſhe appeared in the circle, I thought ſhe was ſomewhat confuſed; but whether from the ſight of her huſband lying dead on the pile, or the great crowd of people aſſembled, or as ſeeing Europeans among them, for there were no more beſides Mr. Shakeſpeare and myſelf, I cannot tell; however, ſhe recovered herſelf almoſt inſtantaneouſly. She then walked round the gently round the pile in ſilence, ſtrewing flowers as ſhe went round; and when ſhe had nearly completed the third round, at Gocul's feet ſhe got upon the pile without aſſiſtance, ſtrewed flowers over it, and then laid herſelf down on the left ſide of her huſband, and raiſed his head; and putting her right arm under his neck; and one of the Bramins raiſed his right leg, put it over her legs without a ſingle word being uttered. They being thus cloſely embraced, a ſhawl was laid over them, and they were not ſeen afterwards by any body. Some dry ſtraw was laid over the ſhawl, and then ſome light billets of ſandal wood were put on the ſtraw: but a torch not ſufficient to prevent her raiſing herſelf up, throwing off, and entirely extricating herſelf, from the pile, if ſhe repented, or from reaſon of the heat of the fire or ſmoak, ſhe had been inclined to ſave her life. The dry ſtraw which compoſed a part of the pile was then lighted. During all this time, that is, from the moment Gocul's wife made her appearance in the circle, to lighting the pile, there was a profound ſilence. But on the pile being lighted, the Bramins called out aloud, ſome dancing and brandiſhing cudgels of ſticks, which I took to be praying, and a part of the ceremony; perhaps to prevent her cries being heard by the multitude, ſo as to give them a bad impreſſion of it, or deter others from following what the Hindoos term a laudable example. But I was ſo near the pile, that not-withſtanding the noiſe made by the Bramins, and thoſe who danced round it, I ſhould have heard any cries or lamentations ſhe might have made; I am convinced ſhe made none, and that the ſmoak muſt have ſuffocated her in a very ſhort ſpace of time. I ſtaid about ten minutes after the pile was lighted, for ſuch a ſight was too dreadful to remain long at; beſides, nothing more was to be ſeen except the flames, which Mr. Shakeſpeare and I had a perfect view of at a diſtance, as we returned from the funeral pile.

Gocul's wife was a tall, well made, good looking woman, fairer than the generality of Hindoo women are, about twenty; perhaps twenty two years of age at moſt; ſhe was decently dreſſed in a white cloth round her waiſt, and an Ooomey of white cloth with a red ſilk border thrown looſely over her head and ſhoulders; but her face, arms and feet were bare. I have heard, and indeed ſuppoſed, that women in that ſituation intoxicate themſelves with bang or toddy; but from the relation given me of what paſſed between Gocul's wife, Lalion given me of what paſſed between Gocul's wife, her children, and brother in law, as well as what Mr. Shakeſpeare and myſelf ſaw at the funeral pile, I am perſuaded ſhe was free from intoxication during the whole ceremony as poſſible; for ſhe appeared to be perfectly compoſed, and not in the leaſt flurried, except at firſt for and inſtant of time, as before obſerved; but went through it deliberately, with aſtoniſhing fortitude and reſolution.

This barbarous cuſtom, ſo ſhocking to Europeans, if a miſtake not, was practiſed by our anceſtors in Britain in the times of the Druids; but whether our country women, in thoſe days who did not ſacrifice themſelves, were treated with the ſame contempt after the death of their huſbands, as the Hindoo women are, I know not; for by the religion of the Hindoos they never can marry again, or have commerce with any other man, without prejudice to their caſts, which to them is dear as life itſelf; but generally are reduced to perform the moſt menial offices in the family of which they were before the miſtreſs.

This reflection, together with the great credit they gain among the Bramins in undergoing ſo painful and horrid a religious ceremony, may be a very ſtrong inducement to their continuing this practice.

The Mooriſh government in theſe provinces have frequently prevented ſuch ſacrifices, which I have heard is very eaſily done; for that any perſon not a Hindoo, or even a Hindoo of an inferior caſt to the victim, barely touching the woman during the ceremony, will have that effect. Job Channock, who obtained the firſt phirmand from the King at Delhi for the Engliſh company, I am told, and I dare ſay you have heard it too, ſaved a woman from burning by touching her whilſt ſhe was going through the ceremony and was afterwards married to her. Mr. Ives alſo was the means of ſaving the life of Gocul's mother, who intended to burn herſelf with her huſband, and ſhe is now living; but Gocul's wife was ſo reſolute, ſhe declared laſt Wednesday morning, that if ſhe was not allowed to burn with her huſband, ſhe would find means to put an end to her life in the courſe of that or the next day. As a proof of her compoſure, and being in her perfect ſenſes, immediately on receiving news of Gocul's death, ſhe reſolved to ſacrifice herſelf, and took an inventory of all the jewels and effects ſhe was in poſſeſſion of.

I have now given you a full and circumſtantial relation of the whole matter reſpecting Gocul Gosaul's wife ſacrificing herſelf on the funeral pile of her huſband. Such parts of it as were told me, of what was done out of my ſight, I have no reaſon to doubt, and what I have written as ſeen by myſelf, you may depend on as literally true; which Mr. Shakeſpeare will confirm in every part. But I omitted to obſerve, that though the Bramins ſhed tears when praying by Gocul the night previous to his death, there did not appear the leaſt concern in any of them during the ceremony at the funeral pile, nor even in Kiſtenchurn, the elder brother of Gocul, or any of his dependents.

I am told that Gocul's other wife, named Rajeſerry, would alſo have ſacrificed herſelf at the ſame time, if ſhe was not with child: and that if ſhe has preſerved a lock of his hair, it is conſiſtent with the Hindoo laws of cuſtoms for her to go through the ſame ceremony, by burning herſelf with that lock of hair on another pile whenever ſhe thinks proper. Gocul had four children by the laſt mentioned wife; one girl ten years, one girl ſix years, one boy ſeven years, and another five years of age. I am, dear Sir, your obedient ſervant,

JOSEPH CATOR.

To Thomas Pearſon, Eſq.

PETERSBURGH, January 12.

The Court has publiſhed the news of the taking of Iſmail, which was received the 9th inſtant, as follows:

"An account is received from Field Marſhal General, Prince Gregory Alexandrowitz Potemkin Tauriſcheſoy, by Colonel Subow, the Empreſs's Aid-de-Camp who was ſent here poſt with the news, that on the 22d of December the city of Iſmail was taken, and the Turkiſh army, which conſiſted of more than thirty thouſand men, diſpoſed in the extenſive and fortified entrenchments which ſurrounded this place, was deſtroyed.

From the important ſituation of Iſmail, and in obedience to the orders of her Imperial Majeſty, not to ſpare the enemy if they refuſed to ſubmit and paid no attention to the pacific and moderate ſentiments of her Majeſty, the Field Marſhal General reſolved to make an aſſault, and appointed the brave General Count SUWARROW RIMNIEKEY to conduct the enterprize. The Almighty has crowned it with complete ſucceſs. The enemy has loſt above 20,000 men killed, and about 11,000 are made priſoners: and there are 319 colours, and 300 pieces of cannon taken. The troops of her Majeſty diſplayed an unparallel'd valour; and the Field Marſhal finiſhes his ſhort account in beſtowing a juſt eulogium on the diſtinguiſhed zeal and valour of the Commander, General Count Suwarrow Rimnikey and all thoſe who acted under his orders."

PARIS, FEBRUARY 5.

By letters juſt received from Strasburg we are informed, that alarming commotions have taken place at Weiſſembourg and at Lauterbourg, where the Municipality have been inſulted. At Strasbourg the colours of the National Guard have been torn to pieces, the Cockades trampled under foot, and the Decrees of the Aſſembly deſtroyed with fury. The inſurrections have come to a great height at Oberenheim and at Rothen. Meaſures were taking when the letters came away to ſend ſome troops to reſtore order. God grant they ſucceeded; and that this may not prove the ſignal of more alarming events. It is certain that there are emiſſaries throughout the whole of Alſace, to blow up the flames of revolt, and who endeavour to irritate the different religious ſects againſt each other. The diſcontented Clergy are very active in this buſineſs.

LONDON, Feb. 15 to 23.

The out door ſpeculation, in one of the public offices, was, that the Court of Denmark wavers in her attachment to that of Ruſſia, and, if the rapid advances of the latter power ſhould continue, will probably join the projecting alliance for oppoſing them. To this ſuggeſtion the abſence of the Daniſh Miniſter, from the feſtes given at Peterſburgh, lends ſome degree of authority, while, its probability is certainly ſupported by the apprehenſions which may ſo juſtly ariſe at Copenhagen, from the increaſing power of her neighbours.

If the new alliance between Sweden and Ruſſia ſhould have occaſioned this change the Empreſs will ſtill be a gainer by the meaſure. The army and navy of Denmark; and the ſituation of the country, enables them to be more formidable as an enemy, or beneficial as a friend.

Whether this ſpeculation be right or wrong, the ſituation of Europe is certainly ſuch as makes it neceſſary to determine upon the queſtion of peace, or war, in a very few weeks.

What a change has been accompliſhed all at once in the genius and ſpirit of the Dutchman—There was a time, when his motto was, "Touch not touch penny," now he ſtations fleets upon Fleets; by way of friendſhip and affection for the Old England, regardleſs of all ſhip and affection for the Old England, regardleſs of all expence, and never aſks to be reimburſed a ſingle ſtiver, though perhaps we ſhall hear a very different ſtory in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, and find that Mynheer the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, and find that Mynheer continues to be much the ſame man that he was a century ago.

A gentleman who left Amſterdam within theſe few days, ſays, the Dutchmen are aſtoniſhed at the preſent mode of management; and the preſent ſtate of things in England. They ſay, if France will not ſee remonſtrate, and ſo with Spain; but as to Ruſſia, we tremble at the progreſs of her armies year after year, and never dare acknowledge our apprehenſions.

Notwithſtanding all appearances of a continuance of the Ruſſian war, we are well informed that a peace may be concluded at the preſent moment. Had this country, or rather had the managers of this country, had the courage to have ſtruck a blow againſt Spain, it would have ſtruck Potter into other cabinets; but we have now a negociating, an accomodating character; and thoſe laugh, who uſed to dread the THUNDER of Britain!

The attack of ourtroops in India on Tippoo Saib, which ſomewhat ſimilar to our attack upon his father Hyder Alle in the year 1780, is we hear, better guarded than that was; for then, whilſt our forces were penetrating into his country, his troops were ravaging the Carnatic, and but for the timely and ſpirited interpoſition of Sir Eyre Coote, would have over-run it. At preſent General Meadows army, we hear, is ſo ſtationed, as to defend our poſſeſſions whilſt they are acting on the offenſive.

If the war in India is to be terminated with a blow, it muſt very ſoon be fettled, at leaſt long before the troops now about to ſail from England can arrive there.

It is ſaid, that the Britiſh army have found, as they advanced, the ſtreams and ſprings poiſoned, by the miſcreant, which is cut and ſtuck in the bed of the river, and which emits a juice, for many days, that mixing with the water, drinking it produces a dyſentery: in conſequence of this impediment, and fearing alſo that the country might be cleared of all proviſions, General Meadows has no leſs than 80,000 bullocks in the train of his army.

The German Princes repeat their complaints to the Imperial Courts of the infringements made by the National Aſſembly of France upon their poſſeſſions in Lorrance and Alſace. The Courts tranſmit theſe complaints to the Aulic Council, and the Council frequently meet upon the ſubject, of them, but it is not payable, in the preſent ſtate of Europe that their interference will go further than a manifeſto.

Nine months have now elapſed ſince the army in India marched towards the capital of Myſore, and not a ſyllable of news has yet arrived with accounts of any material operation. When BURGOYNE was captured at Saratoga there was the ſame dearth of information as there now is reſpecting the affairs of India.

The National Aſſembly, not the leaſt influenced by the ſeditious behaviour of ſome of the people of Alſace, have ordered the Biſhops of Strasbourg and Alſace, who had refuſed to take the Civic Oath, to be ſtripped of their benefices, and new Biſhops elected in their room.

A new and univerſal language.

Profeſſor Wolf, of Peterſburgh, has invented a univerſal language deſtitute of words, that immediately expreſſes the ideas and ſtills the imagination with images and perceptions.

It does not take up a fifth of the ſpace of any known language, and can eaſily be taught in any country where there are Jews, Turks or Chriſtians, or where the Bible or the Koran is read.

It is not unpleaſant to the ear, has no irregularities, no anomalouſneſs, and only one extremely ſimple conjugation. Proper names of perſons and places may be accurately expreſſed by it, without the help of words or letters, and it may be commonly read from left to right, or from right to left at pleaſure.

The Genius Journal that announces this intereſting diſcovery, has raiſed the curioſity of all the Philologiſts in Europe.

"WOMEN'S WIT IS QUICK," *Says*.

The following circumſtance is ſaid to be a fact:—A few days ago, the Walthamſtow ſtage coming to town late in the evening, the diſcourſe happening to turn on robbers, one gentleman expreſſed his fears, that he ſhould loſe ten guineas; an elderly lady, who ſat next him, begged him to take his money from his pocket and ſlip it into his boſom, which he did.—Not long after, a highwayman rode up to the window (on the lady's ſide) and demanded her money. She declared ſhe had none; but, if ſhe could cut that gentleman's coat, he would find there ten guineas. The gentleman was obliged to ſubmit patiently; but when the robber departed, loaded his fellow traveller with abuſe, declaring him to be in a conſpiracy with the highwayman.—She ſaid, certainly appearances were againſt her, but that, if the company in the ſtage would keep her houſe the following evening, ſhe would explain a conduct which appeared ſo myſterious. After much debate between themſelves, they conſented to go the next evening according to her *addreſs*. They were ſhewn into a magnificent room; a very elegant ſupper was prepared; after which the lady taking a pocket book from her pocket, ſhewed that it contained bills to the amount of ſeveral hundred pounds, and addreſſing herſelf particularly to the gentleman who had been robbed,—"I thought, Sir, (ſaid ſhe, it was better for you to loſe forty ten guineas, than me the valuable property which I had about me laſt night; ſo you have been the cauſe of my ſaving it. I entreat your acceptance of this bank bill, *which was of a hundred pounds*."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, April 5.

A murder was committed, laſt Friday night on the road between Elizabeth Town and Rahway, a Mr. James Shotwell, who had about twenty pounds of caſh with him, was waylaied and killed; a man by the name of Jones is taken upon ſuſpicion of having been guilty of the fact and committed to goal.

Yeſterday, Clarkſon Freeman and ſome others, who are ſaid to have been engaged, in counterfeiting certificates, were taken through this place on their way to Trenton to ſtand trial, where the federal court is now ſitting.

We are informed, that during the thunder ſtorm on Thurſday night, a houſe in Mount Holly was ſtruck with lightning and much injured. The covering of a bed in which two children were ſleeping was ſet on fire, but the children were not hurt.

ALBANY, March 31.

We are informed, that the *Small-Pox* has been, within theſe few days paſt, indiſcriminately introduced into this City, by inoculation.—From a late authority this has been done, we are not informed, or whether public or private intereſt is the object. If from patriotic principles, ſurely our fellow citizens, in the country, ought to have been legally apprized, if from private views, how cruel! how inhumane! that the lives and ſafety of many people ſhould be thus ſported with, to the emolument of a few individuals!

A CORRESPONDENT.

The Hon. Elijah Paine, Eſq. is appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont, vice Hon. Noah Smith, Eſq. reſigned.

BOSTON, April 13.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS,

Furniſh us with a very indifferent ſtatement of the European world. Amidſt the *great variety* of accounts of the *fame tranſactions*, it would puzzle an *Oedipus*, on this ſide the *Atlantick*, to find out the truth. The ſituation of France, in one ſet of Prints, is repreſented as exploſive and ruinous;—in another ſet, as proſperous and auſpicious.—In ſome papers the conduct of the Empreſs, is likely to occaſion the formation of an alliance againſt her, which muſt ſhake her empire to the centre:—In others, the like the mighty *Colloſſus*, is to ſet one foot upon the Walls of Conſtantinople, while the others reſts in Peterſburgh. To the ſuperior of Germany, ſome gives the deſign of marching almighty army, to avenge the injuries done his ſiſter in France, while others, ſtyling him *the Peaceable & fortunate Leopold*, declares he will not meddle with French affairs; that he hates his ſiſter, and has forbid the Count de Artois, her brother in law, a favourite, admittance into his *Capital*.—But notwithſtanding this political unconſiſtency, they furniſh a plentiful repaſt of local viands.—A poet of theirs has well deſcribed them, in a manner unattainable in proſe, as containing "rare news."

Of Fire and Murder, Marriage, Birth and Death,
Of more than can be utter'd in a breath!
Rapes, riots, hurricanes, rots, rogues, and Pharo,
Famine and fire in Turkey.—Plagues at Cairo!
Mine tincture for the gums, which Dentiſts make,
Whoſe teeth eat moſt when other people's ake.
Wholeſale and retail Britiſh ſpirits here;
And there the dying ſpeech of new-tax'd beer.
The Price of ſtocks, of bulls, and bears, and oxen,
And pious Sunday-ſchools, and ſchools for boxing.
There ruin'd rakes for ſalvation advertiſe,
And only want them handſome, rich and wiſe.
Money enough to let on bond.—Rare news!
By honeſt, tender-hearted Chriſtian Jews—
Here are Promotions—Dividends—Rewards—
A Liſt of Bankrupts—and of new-made Lords—
Here Commoners long ſpeeches, for the week—
And here the dead and dumb are taught to ſpeak.
Here Lotto Office Keepers—a juſt hand,
Of generous Gentlemen, whoſe hearts expand
With honour, rectitude, and public ſpirit,
Equal in high deſert, with equal merit,
Divide their Tickets into Eighths and Quarters—
And here a ſervant maid found hanging in her garters.
Here—here the tweaty thouſand ſold at forty ſhop,
And here the Newgate Calander and Dack.

On the credit of the Leyden Gazette, printed by M. Luzac, and reputed to be the moſt correct paper, for political intelligence, publiſhed in Europe; we can aſſure the publick, that the many accounts of Plots, Stratagems and Conſpiracies, in France, are wholly unfounded—and that as great a degree of tranquility exiſts in that extenſive Republick, as hath at any period theſe 50 years.

APRIL 14.

We hear from Shirley, that one day laſt week, Mr. Eliſha Wilds, of that place, who was of the Shakers, put a ſpeedy end to his temporal exiſtence, by cutting his own throat with a ſhave. The Jury of Inqueſt judged, that he was inſane—doth not every enthuſiaſt, as well as every perſon, who takes away his own life, diſcover a degree of inſanity?

By accounts received from the District of MAINE, the ſtate of Votes of 23 Towns, are as follows, viz.

Mr. Lithgow, 550. Mr. G. Thatcher 1214: Mr. Wells, 337, and Mr. J. Thatcher, 20.

Our State Treaſurer, agreeably to a reſolve of the Legiſlature, paſſed the 21ſt of February laſt, is now iſſuing his Promiſory Notes bearing intereſt from the firſt day of January laſt, for Warrants, Due Bills and Orders on the ſeveral taxes.

The Treaſurer of New-York State is directed by the Legiſlature to ſubſcribe 75,000 dollars to the Bank of the United States.

Extract of a letter to a member of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, dated Fort Pitt, March 27, 1791.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that on Friday laſt, within a mile of this place, beyond the Alleghany river, a man by the name of Dike, was killed and his wife taken priſoner.—There are alſo two men miſſing, about four miles down the river. The people on the other ſide the river are moving off. Thoſe at this place have formed themſelves into a body, and mount guard regularly, for the ſafety of the town.

His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania has iſſued a PROCLAMATION offering a reward of one thouſand dollars to any perſon or perſons, who ſhall apprehend and ſecure, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, the men, or any of them, who were guilty of murdering three men and one woman belonging to a party of friendly Indians, at a Block-Houſe on the Weſt ſide of Beaver Creek; in the county of Alleghany; the 9th inſtant.

NORTHAMPTON, April 20.

On the 11th inſt. at Paſtures of the Upper Settlers, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, was pleaſed to make the following

PROMOTIONS and APPOINTMENTS.

Arthur St. Clair, to be Major-General. Samuel Hodgdon, Quarter Maſter. John Hurt, Chaplain.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Major David Zeigler, vice Wyllys, killed.—Major Richard Call, vice Parker (Vit.) declined.

Captain.——Thomas Doyle, vice Zeiler, promoted. John Armſtrong, vice Mercer, reſigned. John Frazer, vice Heart, promoted.

Lieutenants.——Cornelius Sedam, vice Doyle, promoted. John Jeffers, vice Frothingham, killed. Abner Pryor, vice Armſtrong, promoted. Ada Hartbutne, vice Heart promoted. Thomas Seavers, vice Steele, declined.

Enſigns.——Appointments.——Daniel Britt, Pennſylvania. Hamilton Armſtrong, ditto. Bartholomew Shomburg, promoted from ſergeant-major. Bernard Gaines, Virginia. John Wade, Pennſylvania. Rob Birt, ditto.

SECOND REGIMENT.

LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT

JOHN DOUGHTY, New Jerſey.

MAJORS.

ıſt. Lemuel Treſcott, Maſſachuſetts; 2nd. John Burnham, ditto; 3d. Jonathan Heart, Connecticut.

CAPTAINS.

1. Robert Kirkwood, Delaware. 2. Thomas Hunt, Maſſachuſetts. 3. John Mills, ditto. 4. John Prayt, ditto. 5. Richard Brook Roberts, South Carolina. 6. John H. Bah, Connecticut. 7. David Sayles, Rhode Iſland. 8. Jonathan Caſe, New Hampſhire. 9. Cornelius Freeman, Maſſachuſetts. 10. Patrick Phalon, ditto. 11. Thomas H. Cuſhing, ditto. 12. Joſeph Shaylor, Connecticut.

LIEUTENANTS.

1. Samuel Newman, Maſſachuſetts. 2. Benaiel Howe, New-Hampſhire. 3. Henry Sherman, jun. Rhode-Iſland. 4. Daniel Bradley, Connecticut. 5. John Platt, Delaware. 6. William Richard, Maſſachuſetts. 7. Richard S. Howe, ditto. 8. Richard H. Greaton, ditto. 9. John Higginſon, ditto. 10. Winſlow Warren, ditto. 11. Ruſſell Biſſell, Connecticut. 12. Francis Huger, South Carolina.

ENSIGNS.

1. Martin B. Sohier, Maſſachuſetts. 2. Richard Edwards, ditto. 3. Edward Miller, Connecticut. 4. John Thomſon, ditto. 5. George Tillinghaſt, Rhode-Iſland. 6. Joſeph S. Gilman, New-Hampſhire. 7. Joſeph Pierce, jun. Maſſachuſetts. 8. David Cobb, jun. ditto. 9. John Dickinſon, S. Carolina. 10. Thomas Duff, Delaware. 11. Richard Turner, Maſſachuſetts. 12. Theodore Sedwick, 2d. ditto.

SURGEON.

William Euſtis, Maſſachuſetts.

SURGEON's MATES.

Joſhua Sumner, Connecticut. John F. Carmichael, New-Jerſey.

Of the Federal Troops 100 are to be recruited in Maſſachuſetts.——20 recruiters in Boſton.

THE BATTALION OF ARTILLERY.

Major Commandant, William Ferguſon, vice Dougby, promoted.

CAPTAIN.

Mahlon Ford, vice Fergſon, promoted.

LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel M'Lane, vice Moore, dead. Abimal Young Nicholl, vice Fowle, dead. George Ingerſoll, vice Ford, promoted.

DIED]—In this town on Wedneſday laſt week, Deacon ELIJAH CLARKE, in the 61ſt year of his age.

——On Friday following Mr. TITUS KING, in the 63d year of his age.

——At York, the 29th ult. JOB LYMAN, Eſq. aged 36. In his Profeſſion, as a Phyſician, he was judicious and ſkillful; as a citizen valuable—in the parent, huſband and friend, tender and affectionate.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE LOTTERY, Inform the Public, that from the encouragement already given to the 8th. CLASS, of the Monthly LOTTERY—they will poſitively commence drawing that Claſs on Thurſday the 5th of May next, inſtead of the 12th, as intended in the Scheme.

If the ſtate of the Lottery ſhould be ſuch, as to make it expedient to commence drawing the ſaid Lottery, on a ſtill earlier day, the public will be informed of it.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, April 1, 1791.

SPENCER WHITING,

WOULD inform his Cuſtomers & others, that he has juſt received a beautiful aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which will be diſpoſed of on the moſt moderate terms.—He wiſhes to purchaſe Barter—Tow Cloth—Aſhes &c. and will pay CASH for Salts of Lye.

Worthington, April 20, 1791.

LOST,

ON the 16th inſt. on the road from Northampton to Williamſburgh, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a number of Notes of hand, and other papers, of no uſe to any body, but the owner.—Whoever finds the ſaid book and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

DAVID READ, jun.

Cummington, April 23, 1791.