Mr. FOX said his Right Hon. friend could hardly be said to be out of order. He considers it, no doubt, as a day of privilege, on which every gentleman may indulge his antipathy to any particular species of government, and vent his bile, by abusing in the groffeft terms whatfoever fyftem of laws he thinks proper. My honorable friend has felected as the victim of his rage, the conftitution of France; another Gentleman may think fit to abufe the government of Turkey; a third may fall foul of Confucious; a fourth may villify the conftitutions of the Hindoos; and a fifth may pour forth a torrent of indignation on the political doctrines of Zoroafter. Each of thofe gentlemen may fay, how did I know whether the law of Zoroafter, of Confucious, of Brama, &c. might not be propofed as a model of imitation in forming the government of Canada? I am therefore of opinion, that my Hon. Friend is perfectly in order.

Mr. Burke complained of Mr. Fox, who he faid in charging him with grofnefs of abufe againft the French government, had grofly abufed him. He was as much in order as Mr. Fox had been on the fame fubject, when he beftowed fo many encomiums on it. He faid the prefent debate refembled the National Affembly, for Mr. Cazares could never fpeak without a tour.

Mr. Taylor called Mr. B. to order—on which Mr. B. fpoke to order, and complained that gentlemen had ftepped in between his affertion and his proof.—He had afferted in naked terms, that "the French government was the offfpring of the moft abfurd, mad, and wicked democracy that ever difgraced the annals of the human race"—and he meant to prove it fuch:—But gentlemen, to make him a railer, were determined to pervert him.

Here (to ufe the expreffion of the Englifh papers) the houfe was in great uproar.—Six or eight members calling to order—but]

Mr. Burke proceeded by faying, that fome gentlemen appeared afraid to touch on the affairs of France, but that in his opinion there was more danger in fuppreffing than in agitating the queftion. I am convinced, that no man here wifhes to alter the conftitution of this country, but there are men abroad who wifh to involve the nation in confuffion. There are men who have conceived the infernal project of overturning fundamentally the conftitution of this country. The fchemes of democracy are rioening into—*(Here fome Members cried out Where?)* Where? yes, I could fay where, continued Mr. Burke, and perhaps the day is not far off, when coercive meafures may be neceffary. *(A cry of Chair! Chair!)* I believe fincerely, that the leaders of both parties in this houfe, and that the great body of the people, are ftrongly attached to the conftitution; that it is rooted in their bofoms, and enthroned in their affections: but we ought to remember, that even a fmall minority have fometimes overturned the government of the majority. I would not mention the fubject at all, if I did not know that the French democrates are as anxious to make profelytes to their pernicious principles, and to extend the empire of democracy, as ever Louis the Fourteenth was ambitious of making conquefts. I would not mention the fubject, did I not know that the French carry on a correfpondence with certain perfons here; did I not know that they had their penfioners in this country. Their defigns are evident enough, from the manner in which the National Affembly received the addrefs of a correfpondent, or rather an acquaintance of mine, who took upon himfelf the character of AMBASSADOR of THE HUMAN RACE *(alluding to the Baron* CLOOTS DE VAL DE GRACE, *who was Speaker to the Deputation of foreign nations at* Paris.)

[Mr. Anftruther here called Mr. B. to order—and demanded of him, if he knew of any confpiracy againft the Government of Great-Britain, to come forward with a fpecific motion for the purpofe of crufhing the nefarious contrivers of fuch a defign.—Much uproar fucceeded.

Mr. Burke faid that he knew that but few perfons were as yet infected with the FRENCH MALADY, [a loud laugh]—and before he fhould think of bringing forward a ferious propofition on the fubject of confpiracy, it would be prudent to try whether the growing malady may not be difcouraged, and frowned down, as it were by the refolution of this houfe. He would, he faid, endeavour to difcuffe the tumour before he attacked it with the knife.

Here feveral motions of order were made.—Mr. Pitt was for having a free difcuffion and comparison of any governments—Lord Sheffield, Mr. Gray, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and others faid, that narratives of the French Revolution had no connection with the Bill for regulating the government of Canada: And that this laft fentiment fhould be made in the motion was moved by Lord Sheffield, and feconded by Mr. Fox.

Mr. Fox expreffed a great degree of concern in being obliged to fupport the motion before the Committee as he confidered the government and fituation of France to be wholly unconnected with the eftablifhment of a Conftitution for Canada.—Whenever it was propofed to give them a Government affimilating in any degree, or drawn from that now forming in France, it would be the proper time, no doubt, for offering opinions on that fubject. Such a propofition had not yet been made, and he thought it rather unkind in Mr. Burke to have chofen that as the time for delivering his opinions, when he muft be aware that the Miniftier had, on that fubject mifrepreffented the fpeech of him, his neareft and deareft friend. He profeffed to hold no opinions of any kind which he was at any time folicitous to conceal, and if the miniftier wifhed to draw from him any public declarations, he might eafily accomplifh it, without making Mr. Burke the inftrument through which that end was to be obtained. He had no objections to a public avowal of his fentiments, but he detefted, and revolted at the idea of being *catechifed* on any political fubject, much more did he diflike the infidious way in which it was now attempted. He would not however avoid an explanation of his fentiments refpecting the French Revolution, nor hefitate to declare, that it was the moft ftupendous and glorious effort to eftablifh and fecure the happinefs of mankind, that in any place, or at any time, had ever been made in this world. In faying this, however, he meant to be underftood as applying to the Revolution only, for into the detail of fubfequent proceedings, he had before him the example in Mr. Burke himfelf, that to relate circumftances upon uncertain and doubtful information of events, could do no honour to the mouth that uttered them, or the pen that wrote them. To revile the French Conftitution, beftowed no praife upon ours, nor was it in any degree applicable to the prefent fubject, unlefs it fhould be propofed as a model for the government of Canada, which had not been propofed. If Mr. Burke, dealing fo much in generals, had confecrated this as a day on which he was at liberty to abufe all other governments, he had no difpofition to oppofe him. He may proceed to decry the government of the Turks, the Chinefe, or any other State with the fame fort of application which he did the French, but in proceffs of doing fo he was one of thofe who wifhed to retire, and would thank any gentleman that would fend out to inform him when the Canada bill fhould be under difcuffion.

In fpeaking generally of the French form of government, as it is now eftablifhing, it is by no means followed that he wifhed to adopt it as a government, for Great-Britain, though he was not fuch a bigot to this government, as to fuppofe that no other could be a good one. The American government, he before mentioned to be good; Not that republican principles derived as he thought, any additional virtue from the phlegmatick character of the people. He was not very certain that republican maxims may not fuit perfons of the gayeft and moft refined caft; for he obferved that in all his comparifons, Mr. Burke moft ftudiouffy omitted all mention of the Antients, and yet the Athenians and Romans were both republicks, the fubjects of which were not much diftinguifhed for phlegm, or extremely remarkable for the ftupidity of their character. Whilft he approved thefe governments, he meant not in this inftance to accept of them as models, nor could any accufation be fairly made to him. He was ready to praife the virtues of the firft Brutus, and applaud the expulfion of the Tarquins, from Rome, without any danger, he hoped of being accufed of a defign to introduce the Confuls government into this country; and he may admire the praifes beftowed by Cicero on the killing of Cefar by Brutus and Caffius, without being fufpected of carrying a knife in his pocket to fnatch the firft opportunity of attacking the facred perfon of his Majefty.

What may be Mr. Burke's opinion at prefent, he profeffed himfelf incapable of deciding, though he was always ready to admit, that whatever conftitutional principles he had, were drawn and learned from him; that whatever talent or ability he might poffefs, he was alfo found in a great meafure indebted to him; as he always found him to be his fuperior, he readily admitted him to be alfo his Mafter, and however they of late unfortunately differed upon principles, there was a time when he flattered himfelf they thought pretty nearly alike. He could not but call back to his recollection the days, when in the confidence of mutual friendfhip, their thoughts were fully communicated; when they triumphed in the fuccefs of a WASHINGTON, and wept over the fate of a MONTGOMERY. He then learned from himfelf the maxim, as applied to America, that the revolt of a whole people could not be encouraged, nor could ever happen, unlefs it was provoked. This was their mutual fentiment at the time that in the two Houfes of Parliament the Americans were ftiled rebels; and this was the fentiment which he now applied to the people of France. In thefe doctrines he would continue to perfevere whatever alterations may take place in the doctrines of him who originally taught him.

Mr. Fox faid, from Mr. Burke, he had learned that the revolution of a whole people could never be countenanced and encouraged, but muft have been provoked. Such had at that time been the doctrine of his Right Honourable Friend, who had faid with equal energy and emphafis, that he could not draw a bill of Indictment againft a whole people. Mr. Fox declared he was forry to find that his Right Hon. Friend had fince learnt to draw fuch a Bill of Indictment and to crowd it with all the technical epithets which difgraced our ftatute book of falfe, malicious, wicked, by the Inftigation of the Devil, not having the fear of God before your eyes, &c. Having been taught by the Right Hon. Friend, that no revolt of a nation was caufed without a provocation, he could not help feeling a joy ever fince the conftitution of France was founded on the Rights of Man, on which the Britifh conftitution itfelf was founded. To deny it was neither more nor lefs than to libel the Britifh conftitution; and no book his Right Hon. Friend could cite, no words he could deliver in debate, however ingenious, elequent and able, all his writings and his fpeeches undoubtedly were, could induce him to change or abandon that opinion; he differed in opinion upon that fubject with his Right Hon. Friend Toto Cœlo. Mr. Fox declared he had faid more than he intended, perhaps more than was either wife or proper; but it was a common error arifing from his earneftnefs to be clearly underftood, but if his fentiments could ferve the other fide of the houfe, which had difcountenanced the diffufion of that day, apparently in order to get at them, they had acted unneceffarily. They might be fure of him and his fentiments on every fubject without forcing on any thing like a difference between him and his right Hon. Friend, and having once heard them, they might act upon them as they thought proper.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON, May 18.

The perfon employed by the Committee appointed to enquire into the temperature of the air in the Houfe of Commons, finiffhed the work he had undertaken, of conveying hot and cold air into the body of the Houfe, on Saturday night laft. The pipes that convey the hot air are made of clay, and thofe through which the cold air is brought, are of caft iron.

The principal part of the work is conftructed under the dark hall leading into Weftminfter-hall from Old-Palace yard, in a room known by the name of Burgeffs Court, through the ceiling of which the pipes are carried, and from thence under part of the floor of the Houfe of Commons, within two feet of the Clerk's table. Two thermometers to be hung up in different parts of the Houfe, by applying to which, the temperature of the air may always be known.

May 27. Our hopes of a general peace do not arife from any intelligence from the north. The Turks are now defirous of making peace on the terms propofed by the Empreffs—viz. That Oczakow and its dependencies fhall be ceded to Ruffia—and we have the beft reafons to believe that this meafure has lately been recommended to the Turks by our court, rather than proceed hoftilities. The Empreffs, on the other hand, expreffes in her late anfwer, that fhe is ready to accept of thefe terms, notwithftanding all the advantages fhe has gained fince her firft declaration of them.

An American fleet arrived at Cadix the beginning of this month, and forry we are to fee that thefe ftates enjoy more fatisfaction from their commerce with any other country than Great-Britain.

The goverment of Spain looks with anxious eyes upon the effects the revolution in a part of the Houfe of Bourbon is likely to produce in the dominions of its own country. The removal of the Count de Chimpomanes, prefident of the county of Caftile, to make way for Cifuente, a nobleman whofe fentiments are known to be oppofite to thofe of his predeceffor, has occafioned fome political fpeculation.

About two months ago, the unnatural father of a girl near ten years old, who had been previoufly in a bad ftate of health, took her to a celebrated anatomift, and offered her to him for feven guineas, and to keep her till fhe died, alledging that fhe underftood fhe could not live many days. Shocked at the inhuman bargain, the gentleman had him immediately feized, and fent for a magiftrate. The law, however, not reaching an act of this kind, they were obliged reluctantly to difcharge him; but the girl was kept, and by the humane attention of the above gentleman, in whofe family fhe now is, has been perfectly reftored to health and vigour.

The papers have a ftory of an unnatural father, who fold his daughter to an anatomift.—We recollect a ftory of a woman who fold her husband juft as he expired, for two guineas: but then fhe had fome excufe—for fhe faid, it was the "only money he earned, which he did not *drink*."

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General Charles Scott, to the Secretary for the Department of War, dated Lexington, the 20th of June, 1791.—received by Lieut. Bells, who arrived in town yefterday afternoon from the Weftern Country.

"IN profecution of the enterprife, I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I refumed my march, and puffed forward with the utmoft induftry, directing my route to Ouiatanan, in the beft manner my guides and information, enabled me, though I found myfelf greatly deficient in both.

"By the 31ft, I had marched one hundred and thirty fix miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White river, and many fmaller ftreams, with fteep muddy banks: During this march, I traverfed a country alternately interfperfed with the moft luxuriant foil and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almoft impervious by brufh and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blafts of wind and thunder ftorms. Thefe obftacles impeded my progrefs, wore down my horfes, and deftroyed my provifions.

"On the morning of the 1ft inft. as the army entered an extenfive prarie, I perceived an Indian on horfeback, a few miles to the right: I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he efcaped. Finding myfelf difcovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumftances would permit, rather with the hope than an expectation of reaching the object fought that day; for my guides were ftrangers to the country, which I occupied. At 10 o'clock, having marched by computation one hundred and fifty miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extenfive prarie, I difcovered two fmall villages to my left, at two and four miles diftance.

"My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prarie. I immediately detached Col. John Hardin, with fixty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horfe under Capt. M'Coy, to attack the villages to the left, and moved on briskly, with my main body, in order of battle, towards the town, the fmoke from which was diftinguifhable. My guides were deceived with refpect to the fituation of the town; for inftead of ftanding at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found it the low ground bordering on the Wabafh, on turning the point of woods, one houfe prefented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to attack that with forty men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the fummit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabafh, I difcovered the enemy in great confufion, endeavouring to make their efcape over the river in canoes. I inftantly ordered Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Wilkinfon to ruth forward with the firft battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river juft as the rear of the enemy had embarked: and regardlefs of a brisk fire kept up from a Kickapoo Town, on the oppofite bank, they in a few minutes, by a well directed fire from their rifles, deftroyed all the Savages with which five canoes were crouded.

"To my great mortification the Wabafh was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached Col. Wilkinfon to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me, was more practicable.

"The enemy ftill kept poffeffion of the Kickapoo Town. I determined to diflodge them, and for the purpofe ordered Captain King's and Logfdon's companies to march down the river, below the town and crofs under the conduct of Major Barbee; feveral of the men fwam the river, and others paffed in a fmall canoe. This movement was undifcovered, and my men had taken poffeffion of the bank before they were difcovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village.—About this time word was brought me, that Colonel Hardin, was incumbered with prifoners, and had difcovered a ftronger village further to my left, than thofe I had obferved, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached Capt. Brown, with his company, to fupport the Colonel; but the diftance being fix miles, before the Captain arrived the bufinefs was done, and Colonel Hardin, joined me a little before fun fet, having killed fix warriors, and taken fifty two prifoners. Captain Ball, the warrior who difcovered me in the morning, had gained the main town, and given the alarm a fhort time before me; but the village to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach my Lieut. Col. Commandant with five hundred men, to deftroy the important town of Kethlipecanunk, at the mouth of Eel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the weft fide of the Wabafh: But on examination I difcovered my men and horfes to be fatigued and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceeding day; that three hundred and fifty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterprife, and they prepared to march on foot.

"Colonel Wilkinfon marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched thirty fix miles in twelve hours, and deftroyed the moft important fettlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory: In No. 3. you will find the colonel's report refpecting the enterprife.

"Many of the inhabitants of this village were French, and lived in a ftate of civilization: by the books, letters and other documents found there, it is evident, that place was in clofe connection with, and dependent on Detroit: a large quantity of corn, a variety of houfehold goods, peltry and other articles were burned with this village; which confifted of about 70 houfes, many of them well finifhed.

"Misunderftanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence oppofite to me in the afternoon of the firft, I liberated an aged fquaw and fent with her a meffage to the favages, that if they would come in and furrender, their towns fhould be fpared and they fhould receive good treatment. [It was afterwards found that this white flag was not intended as a fignal of parly; but was placed there to mark the fpot where a perfon, of diftinction among the Indians, who had died fome time before, was interred.] On the 4th I determined to difcharge 16 of the weakeft and moft infirm of my prifoners, with a talk to the Wabafh tribes, a copy of which you will find inclofed.* My motives to this meafure were to rid the army of a heavy incumbrance, to gratify the impulfions of humanity, to increafe the panic my operations had produced, and by diftracting the council of the enemy, to favor the views of government: and I flatter myfelf thefe objects will juftify my conduct, [and fecure the approbation of my country.

"On the fame day, after having burned the towns and adjacent villages, and deftroyed the growing corn and pulfe, I began my march for the rapids of Ohio, where I arrived the 14th inftant, without the loffs of a fingle man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed thirty two, chiefly warriors of fize and figure, and taken fifty eight prifoners.

"It is with much pride and pleafure I mention, that no act of inhumanity, has marked the conduct of the volunteers of Kentucky on this occafion, even the inveterated habit of fcalping the dead, ceafed to influence.

"I have delivered forty one prifoners to Capt. Afherton of the firft United States regiment at Fort-Steuben.

"I fincerely lament that the weather and the confequences it produced, rendered it impoffible for me to carry terror and diffolution to the head of the Wabafh—The corps I had the honor to command, was equal to the object, but the condition of my horfes and ftate of my provifions, were infuperable obftacles, to my own intentions, and the wifhes of all.

"It would be invidious to make diftinction to corps which appeared to be animated with one foul; and where a competition, for danger and glory, infpired all ranks.

"I however, confider it my duty to mention Col. John Hardin, who, in the character of a volunteer, with out commiffion had command of my advance party, and the direction of my guides from the Ohio River, for the difcovery, courage and activity with which he fatisfied the moft I repofed in him. And I cannot clofe this letter in juftice to the merits of general Wilkinfon, who went out my Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, without acknowledging my obligations for the faithful difcharge of the feveral duties depending on him and the able fupport which he gave me in every exigency."

General WILKINSON's *Report.*
Camp, Ouiatanonn, June 3d, 1791.
One o'Clock, P. M.

SIR,

THE detachment under my command, defined to attack the village Kethlipecannunk, was put in motion at half paft five o'clock laft evening. Knowing that an enemy whofe chief dependence is in dexterity as a marksman, and alertnefs in covering himfelf behind trees, ftumps, and other impediments to fair fight, would not hazard an action in the light, determined to puffh my march until I approached the vicinity of the villages, where I knew the country to be champaign. I gained my point without a halt, at 20 minutes before 11 o'clock; lay upon my arms until 40 o'clock, and half an hour after affaulted the town at all quarters. The enemy was vigilant, gave me on my approach, and in canoes croffed Eel Creek, which washed the north-weft part of the town. That creek was not fordable. My corps dafhed forward with the impetuofity becoming volunteers, and were faluted by the enemy with a brisk fire from the oppofite fide of the creek. Dauntlefs they rufhed on to the water's edge, uncovered to the Moccafion, and finding it impaffable, returned a volley which fo galled and difconcerted their antagonifts, that they threw away their fire without effect. In five minutes the Savages were driven from the covering, and fled with precipitation. I have three men flightly wounded. At half paft 3, the town was in flames, and at 60'clock I commenced my retreat.

I want language to do juftice to the courage and good conduct of the gentlemen who compofe my detachment; in neither could they be extended by veteran troops.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your moft obedient Servant,
JAMES WILKINSON.

Brig. Gen. SCOTT. [Copy]

Yefterday a new-born child was found in the cow-ftable of a houfe in the Northern Liberties. The perfons who found the child fay, that they have fufpicions who the parents are; and the Mayor has referred them to one of magiftrates to take their examination.

On Saturday laft was executed, at Woodbury, New-Jerfey, agreeably to his fentence, William Talman: who, altho' not more than 21 years of age, had grown old in vice and iniquity. He died very penitently, and confeffed the crimes for which he had been found guilty; entreating the fpectators of the awful fcene not to let his ftunful fate influence any of them to treat his family or relations with difrefpect.—There were nearly a thousand perfons prefent at his execution, moft of whom were feen to [illegible] tears.

NEWBURYPORT, July 20.

A Correfpondent in Amefbury has been fo obliging as to furnifh us with the following account of the Shower which happened there laft Thursday.

"After the cloud made its firft appearance, at about two o'clock, it arofe and moved on, with unufual quickneff, from the weftward. As it approached, it was remarkably black and angry. In about half an hour after its firft appearance, it poured forth its contents in a tremendous manner. The moft violent gale of wind came firft which, on account of the dryneffs of the ground, carried along dirt and gravel ftones, which made a perfect tempeft of wind and fand. This was foon followed with rain which feemed to lay the duffy flower. The raging of the wind ftill continued; and the water poured from the clouds, to appearance, more like a flood than a fhower. In a few minutes, the rain was mixed with hail of an unufal fize. The violence of the wind, water and hail, was attended with injurious confequences. The wind took off part of the roofs from feveral dwelling houfes; and leveled fome other buildings with the ground.—The apple-trees, which in this place have flattered the farmers with hopes of more cyder than for many years paft, were very much fhaken of their apples; fome were torn up by the roots; others rent and fplit to pieces.—And even many fturdy oaks were overturned or broken and fhattered to pieces. Board fences in fome places are carried off to a diftance: And ftone wall, for feveral rods together, was blown almoft down to the ground. And fences in general were more out of repair, than they ufually are in the fpring of the year. The enormous fize and injurious effects of the hail added to the horror of the fcene. Some of it was found of the bigneffs of an ounce ball: Others were of a flat cragged form. Some perfons of veracity of a flat cragged form. Some perfons of veracity have afferted, that an hour after the fhower was over, when their bulk muft be much leffened, they meafured fome pieces of ice that came down, and found them to be three inches in circumference, each. And the effects of the hail give credit to what they fay. The effects of the hail give credit to what they fay. The impreffions made on the fides of buildings and fences may be feen feveral rods diftance. In fome houfes, moft of the glafs in the windows is broken, and fcarcely any houfes efcaped having fome of the Glafs cracked. Grain that was not reaped was much fhattered, and beaten into the ground. Fields of corn were greatly fhipped of its leaves and broken down, fo that, it is feared, the crop will be much injured.

"The rain, though it came with fo much violence, was very grateful; as the earth was exceedingly parched with drought.—The injury done by the wind and hail was not very extenfive. It reached about two miles wide; and about three or four miles long. The middle of it, was near the line that divides the two parifhes."

BOSTON, August 4.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to the Weftern Army, to his Uncle in Frederick Town, dated near Fort-Pitt, June the 27th, 1791.

"*Since our arrival here, we have been vifited by 300 Indians, who offered their affiftance inftead of us against them. They bring us the agreeable information, that the hoftile Indians are willing to make a General Peace. I fend you this intelligence, and fhall be glad you would communicate it to the Public.*"

NORTHAMPTON, August 10.

A Correfpondent obferves, That the law of this Commonwealth, requiring the Selectmen to vifit fchools, will if generally attended to, be productive of the happieft confequences to fociety—For thefe vifitations neceffarily infpire the Maffter with a generous pride, and a laudable ambition to excell in the art of teaching; and they alfo infpire the Scholars with a noble fpirit of emulation.

A benevolent Mind muft be exquifitly pleafed to obferve, on thefe quarterly days, the attention, and even the anxiety of the Maffter during the examination of his pupils—When *they* fpell, read and rehearfe with propriety, *His* heart is feen to dilate, and his eyes to fparkle with rapture; and when the Vifitants approve and applaud *their* performances, you will fee their little bofoms heave with joy, and their animated countenances plainly tell you, "We will contend for the Palm!"

Our Correfpondent further obferves, That he has lately been a fpectator at two fuch examinations—But that his pen can neither defcribe the felicity of his own feelings, on the occafion, nor do juftice to the docility and fpirit of the little rivals.

The one was at Deerfield in a School of Mifs, under the tuition of Mifs Sally Hill. A lovelier circle of little Innocents was never feen—a fchool of little Girls never read and fpelled with greater accuracy and propriety.—And when they came to fpeak their dialogues, and to act feveral pieces from the Children's Friend & others, they equalled, they furpaffed, he obferves, any thing of the kind, he had ever feen.

The other was at Northampton—In the forenoon, Maffter Wright's Scholars went through a long examination in their various branches of education, before many refpectable Gentlemen, and in the afternoon Maffter Edward's fcholars did the fame, both fchools performed to the entire fatisfaction of all prefent.

In the evening a felect number of Maffter Wright's fcholars entertained about four hundred fpectators, by performing "the Weft-Indian." Thefe little Maffers, and their little Siffers, he obferves, would have extorted the fmile of approbation, and the burft of applaufe from even a Garrick!

Ye lovers of Schools! Ye lovers of Mankind! Encourage fuch vifitations!"

*** A Few Tickets in the 2d Clafs of the Semi-annual State Lottery, may be had of Capt. Eraftus Lyman, and Samuel Clarke, jun. Northampton.

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