An act to incorporate certain persons by the name of the Independent Christian Church in Gloucester.

An act authorizing Coroners to execute writs and precepts, when the office of Sheriff may be vacant.

An act to incorporate the plantation of Washington, in the county of Lincoln, into a town by the name of Mount Vernon.

An act to repeal an act intitled "An act for incorporating a number of the inhabitants of the first parish in Mendon in the county of Worcester, into a society by the name of the first Congregational Society in Mendon," passed in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act for incorporating certain persons for the purpose of building a bridge over Charles' River from the westerly part of Boston to Cambridge, and for extending the interest of the proprietors of Charles River Bridge for a term of years," and for repealing a certain clause in said act.

An act for establishing an Academy in the town of Taunton, in the County of Bristol, by the name of the Bristol Academy.

An act permitting the naturalization of persons proscribed by any law of this Commonwealth. [☞ *This act did not receive his Excellency's signature.*]

Letter from the KING of FRENCH to the KING of ENGLAND.

[This Letter, which has been published in the Parisian prints, is certainly genuine. That it has thus appeared may be attributed to the Creatures of the Court, who disapprove of such a correspondence in proportion as they are attached to the old system. They imagined that its publicity may subtract from its effects, or attach to it a degree of ridicule. But in this they are probably deceived. The opinions of mankind have sustained a material change, and the plantom of state secrecy has lost much of its repulsive power.—The event, we trust, will convince them of their mistake.]

The following is a correct translation of the Letter.

"SIR—MY BROTHER,

I SEND this letter to Monsr. CHAUVELIN, whom I have named my Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of your Majesty. I take the opportunity to express to your Majesty how sensible I am of all the public marks of affection you have given me. I thank you for not having become a party to the League formed by certain powers against France. From this I see that you have formed a better judgment of my true interests and a more correct opinion of the state of France.

"Between our two countries new connexions ought to take place. I think I see the remains of that rivalship, which has done so much mischief to both, wearing daily away. It becomes two Kings, who have distinguished their reigns by a constant desire to promote the happiness of their people, to connect themselves by such ties, as will appear to be durable, in proportion as the two nations shall have clearer views of their own interests.

"I have every reason to commend the Ambassador whom your Majesty has appointed at my Court. If I have not invested with the same character the person whom I have sent to your's you will nevertheless perceive, that by associating in the Mission, Monsr. *Talleyrand*, who, according to the terms of the Constitution, cannot bear a publick character, I have annexed the utmost importance to the success of the Alliance, to which I wish your Majesty to concur with the same zeal as I do. I consider it as necessary to the stability, to the respective Constitutions of both Kingdoms and to the maintenance of their interior tranquility. I shall only add, that, united, we ought to dictate peace to Europe.

(Signed) LOUIS."

PARIS, APRIL 30.

THE Austrian soldiers are deserting the colours of Despotism, and enrolling themselves in our ranks—a company of grenadiers have come over to the northern Army, under Marshal *Rochambeau*, and have assured him that this example will be followed by thousands of the German Troops,—The Marshal has just taken a step which is glorious.

Perceiving from the manner in which the frontiers of Brabant are interwoven with those of France, and the posts being extremely multiplied and neighbouring, a number of trifling skirmishes must ensue, which, without benefitting the success of either army, must cause a dreadful carnage, he dispatched his Adjutant General Mr. *Foissac*, to General *Beaulieu*, Commander at Mons, proposing that at those small posts each party should continue to respect each other until such time as circumstances, or the fate of war, might render it necessary to change the conduct.

The Austrian General, pleased with this generous conduct, accepted the proposition provisionally until he receives further orders from his Government. On the 29th, General *Biron*, at the head of 10,000 men, forming the *Avant Guarde* of the Marshal's Army, began the march towards Mons—A courier arrived at four o'clock yesterday morning, from Rochambeau's Army, with advices, that by the time the Messenger arrived at Paris, the town of Mons would be invested.

From the army of Marshal Luckner we learn, that Mr. de Custine, with a detachment of 6000 men have marched towards the Desiles of Porentrui; and a letter from Huningue, received yesterday, dated the 26th says, that the post of Porentrui have been abandoned by the Austrians, owing to the dragoons of the Ci Devant regiment of Le Dauphin, who had been seduced by the Emigrants.—Upon the approach of the French troops, they refused to stand to their posts—they threw themselves upon the mercy of their countrymen, requested and received pardon; and having sworn to be faithful to the cause of Liberty, in the moment of indignation, they burnt and destroyed the houses of the Officers who had seduced them, and who had sought security by flight.

Fayette's army, as soon as the General received his adviees, he ordered all the regiments to their quarters, where, he repaired immediately, attended by all the General officers of the garrison. He addressed them in an apposite Speech upon the occasion, in which he mentioned, that war had being decided on against the enemies of our liberty.—The air rung immediately with the cries of *Vive la Nation, Vive la Roi, Vive la Fayette.* The ardor of the troops is incredible, and the preparations are making with amazeth alacrity and pleasure, as if they were preparing for a *Fete*; every thing was in motion the 25th. The General passed the whole preceeding night in dispatching orders; in the morning he demanded of the department and the Municipality, all the Carriage Horses of the Town and its Environs, for the transport of Cannon and Camp Equipage.—The people perceiving now for the first time, the difference of the new and old system in taking the coach horses before those of the husbandman, applauded the measures with enthusiasm; the first horses made use of were those of M. La Fayette. The people delighted at this example, flew to their houses; and at the time the last accounts left Metz (the 25th) the peasants were bringing voluntarily their horses from all sides of the country.

M. de Nabonne and General Tracy have joined. The Third Regiment of Chasseurs have left Metz.—The 26th the Light infantry, and a convoy of Artillery, were set out upon secret expedition—four officers in this army attempted to seduce some of the soldiers to pass to the enemy; they were with difficulty saved from being immolated to the just vengeance of the soldiery. M. la Fayette, instead of punishing them, gave them their conges at the head of the army—desiring them to decamp—that they were too dastardly to be dangerous.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Every morning and evening in front of the time of the National Assembly is occupied in the Reading of the names of the Patriotic Citizens, who are giving voluntary Contributions for the support of the War. The Patriotic expressions which accompany those gifts, this modest generosity, this devotion to the Country, for which we may vainly search the historic page to parallel; the multiplied examples with which youth, infancy, old age, all without distinction of sex, and Opulence, Mediocrity and Indigence, dispute the honor of depositing their tribute upon the alter of their country.—Witness to this effecting spectacle, who can be timid enough to doubt the success of a war undertaken in the sacred name of LIBERTY, called forth at the voice of 25 millions of men, and, directed against enemies whose *Masters alone* have reason to be interested in conquest.

The Assembly have decreed 300 millions to support the expence of the war.—They have also upon the King's letter permitted the minister of War to apply 1,500,000 livres of the 25 million granted for the current expences of the three Commanders of the three Armies.—They have also decreed the suppression of all Secularized Orders and Clergy.

May 10. M. De Grave, Minister at War has resigned.——He is to be succeeded by M. Servan, Colonel of the 104th regiment.

M. Rochambeau has resigned his Command, and is succeeded by M. D'Estaing.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SUNDAY, May 6.

A person offered a discovery of an air balloon, that would carry 200 men, furnished with 48 pounders. The inventor was referred to the Committee of Arts.

MONDAY, May 7.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs read extracts from several dispatches from the French Ministers at Foreign Courts, to the following effect:

London, April 28. The care of the Minister to keep up the price of the funds, and the general disposition of the nation, assures us of the neutrality of England.

Wetzemberg.—The Duke has refused to furnish 8,000 troops, which the Court of *Vienna* applied for, with a promise to protect his States from invasion.

Munich, May 1.—The most positive assurance of a perfect neutrality.

Stockholm, April 20—The new government has resolved to declare to all the Courts of Europe, that Sweden adopts a pacifick system. Nothing is to be apprehended, but that Russia should require the execution of the treaty entered into with her.

Spain.—The conduct of M. d'Aranda is more and more favourable to the French. Reparation is now made to such of them as had been injured by the former Minister.

It was observed that none of these dispatches were signed, and the Assembly passed to the order of the day.

LONDON, May 5.

Our letters direct from Lisle, and which are dated the 29th of April, give accounts of an attack made by a Detachment of French Troops from that Place upon Tournay, in Austrian Flanders.

This Expedition was by no means prosperous in its issue.—The Detachment consisted only of three Battalions of infantry, of 800 each, one body of the National Guards, six pieces of Cannon, and 12,0r 1300 Cavalry. The remainder of the Troops and Artillery were left behind for the security of the city of Lisle.

The whole force consisted therefore of 4000 men only. They were repulsed on the morning of the 29th, before Tournay, by a body of 8000 Austrians, (3000 Cavalry, and 5000 Infantry.)

The French retreated in some confusion, after losing four pieces of Cannon, and a considerable share or their Baggage.—Dillon, who commanded the Expedition, and who, if not a traitor, is stated as having acted with great want of judgement, together with Monsieur de St. Pol, Commandant of the Engineers, and a Curate disguised as a woman, are said to have fallen victims on this occasion. They were killed and cut to pieces by the enraged soldiery!

The French, according to other letters, did not suffer severely in this action, a retreat being instantly sounded, when they began to suspect the treachery of the leader, and found themselves to greatly outnumbered by the enemy.

BIRMINGHAM, April 16.

PARTICULAR.

Account of a dreadful inundation at Bromsgrove, April 9th.

On Friday afternoon last, the people of Bromsgrove were alarmed and distressed beyond description by one of the most violent inundations ever known, between three and four o'clock during a storm, accompanied with loud and continued claps of thunder, and most vivid lightning, a waterspout fell upon the top of the Lickey which is nearest to the town.

The pouring down of the cataract was heard to a great distance, and the body of water taking direction towards Bromsgrove, soon swept away every thing before it, laid down the hedges, washed quantities of grain from barns and malt houses, destroyed ten-yards & so strong was the current that it floated thro the town a waggon loaded with skins. The inhabitants of the place had no time to take the necessary precautions, the most in an instant the cellars and under kitchens were filled to the top.

In a few minutes the water entered at the parlour windows, covered the counters of shops, and to the principal streets it rose and continued upwards of three feet perpendicular from the pavements. The floods in some of the inn-stables flood up to their tails in water; pigs washed from their styes were swimming through the passages of the houses situated between the brook and the principal street, down which quantities of furniture, brewing utensils, and clothing, shop articles, grain, garden-pails, gates, wheelbarrows, pigs, dogs, timber, &c. were carried in one mass by the impetuous torrent.

Many of the inhabitants who happened to be at their neighbors, could not that evening return home. A house on the borders of Lickey was thrown down by the force to the waters, though we do not hear it was where destroyed in Bromsgrove; but the damage sustained by the shopkeepers, and particularly the brewers must be very great.

The hedges and other fences to the fields and gardens on this side of the town were entirely demolished; numbers of sheep and pigs are drowned, one herdsman and we are sorry, in addition to the calamity, to say, that on Sunday morning some young children were missing.

This tremendous fall of water happened near the eleven mile stone, on the edge of the Lickey: it beat the ground there, which was chiefly gravel, into small pits. At the upper part of Lickey, nothing more than a common fall of rain was experienced.

DUBLIN, April 1.

In the course of the last week, at Ballinamore, the seat of Thomas Ormsby, Esq. four of his labourers were found dead, having been suffocated from the vitification of the air in the room where they slept. This melancholy consequence arose from a lighted tal, having been left burning where there were no chimney for the egress of the heated air.

There were eight men in the room, all of whom were insensible, but from the faithful means which were administered, four of them were restored to life: The state of the others baffled every attempt of recovery which still could suggest, or human ity employ; the organs of respiration had so long ceased to act, that no new impulse could be given.

QUEBEC, MAY 14.

On Tuesday the first of May the Court of King's Bench, was held in this city. During the term three Bills of Indictment were found against *Jean Baptiste Carron*, of St. Joseph De la Bauce. The one for a rape on his daughter Judith Caron. The other two were for assaults, with an intent to commit rapes on his daughters, Jafetta and Genevieve Caron.

He took his trial on the bill for the rape on Judith and was convicted.

Nothing could exceed the horror excited in the breasts of a large audience, during the Trial. Three Daughters brought forward to convict a father of a crime at which human nature is shock'd! He is the first instance in the province, and for the honor of humanity, we hope will be the last that will stain the record of the Court.

MAY 24.

Monday a boat going from Quebec to Orleans, being overloaded and the wind blowing hard, was lost, and 10 persons out of 12 were unfortunately drowned, among the number was the late much esteemed and now lamented Mr. Hubert, Curate, of Quebec.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 26.

YESTERDAY, at half past one o'clock, John Feller was executed according to his sentence, for attempting to pass a forged note, knowing the same to be forged. Previous to his execution, he addressed the audience in a firm, manly tone of voice, declaring he was not afraid to die—to him death had no terrors—He acknowledged that he had lived a vicious life—that it had been his greatest pleasure to commit crimes of the most flagitious nature; but he solemnly swore that he was not guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer—that no person ever told him, as had been represented, that the note was forged; and he earnestly intreated the spectators to be careful how they gave testimony in a court of justice. He then threw himself upon his knees, and prayed aloud with great fervency and apparent devotion; in which he was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hamett.

When he was told the fatal hour was come, he smile with the utmost composure, and confidently stated that he was going to quit a world of misery, for a world of glory and immortality (through the merit and [illegible] of Jesus Christ) he was quickly launched into eternity.

BALTIMORE, June 26.

"On thursday the 21 inst. the wife of Mr. THOMAS FROST, Farmer of Hertford County, was delivered of a family with *Three* fine, lively, lusty BOYS at a Birth. The Mother and Children are as present as well as can be expected."

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 26.

On Wednesday the 6th inst. the Wife of Mr. Thomas Hill, within nine miles of this town, was struck with lightning, and died instantly. At the same time the barn of Mr. Bard, four miles from York-Town, (Penna.) was struck with lightning and entirely consumed. As a man was driving his team near Winchester, in this state, he and his four horses, were also struck, himself and saddle horse, after laying some time insensible, recovered, but the other three died.——

And on Monday the 18th inst. the Barn, of Mr. Jacob Thomas, near Antitum, Washington county, Maryland, was struck with lightning, as he had two barns close to it, both were consumed, and about 20 tons of hay of this years grass, with a waggon and gears; the loss estimated at 1-2 300l.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, July 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his friend in Somerset, dated Washington, Mason county, April 30th 1792.

Mr. William Chambers, went from his state at this place, to the Falls of Ohio, February 15th, in a small open boat, loaded with flour, whiskey and dry goods, he had two men and a boy with him, and two women and several children went passengers. Between the Miamis and mouth of Kentucky river, he was fired upon from the Indian shore—the Indians whoop'd and followed him down the river about half a mile to a small creek where they had their canoes, they got into them eighteen in number one canoe pushed strait thro' the river to the Kentucky shore, and the others pursued the boat, kept up a continual firing and yelling as they went.—Mr. Chambers had two muskets and one blunderbuss in the boat; but was badly provided with ball, and was obliged to cut bar lead into slugs—when the Indians came within shot he removed the fire, which put a stop to their whooping, yet pursued and fired—as fast as they could, until they got within thirty or forty yards of the boat, Mr. Chambers then fired the blunderbuss, the noise of which they seemed not to like, some of them no doubt felt, very sensibly, the consequence, they had now pursued the boat about three miles, they then turned & went back; the boat's crew received no damage, except a slight wound Mr. Chambers received in one of his fingers. The defence made by Mr. Chambers, considering, the situation he was in, is thought here to be the best ever made on the river.

The Indians in cases of this kind do not fight but under great advantages, and then by their hedious yellings, to alarm and disconcert the passengers, that they frequently fall an easy prey to their savage barbarity.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 27.

A trooper, in Capt. Stakes' Company of dragoons, on the march last week from this place to Trenton, near Brunswick, being invaded by sleep, fell of his horse & broke his neck.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 30.

The Kentucky Gazette, of the 12th of May, contains the following information, viz. A prisoner that was taken by the Indians the week before last, made his escape. He informs that he was taken by fifteen Indians, and kept several days in the settlement, during which time the Indians obliged him to call families out of their houses, while they lay in ambush, to murder them, whenever they should appear; happily it had not the intended effect—part of the Indians were Delawares and the balance Shawanese—they told him they did not intend taking prisoners, except negroes, which they could sell at detroit for two kegs of taffey, and without him to conduct them to where they could get negroes; he informed them he knew of no place where there were negroes but what was also strongly defended with white men—they informed him that a number of their men were encamped near the Ohio, on the other side: When they got near the Ohio they shewed signs of fear, lest the Kentuckians, had gone forward to the Ohio to intercept them, and flop a few miles on this side to wait till night and cross before day in the course of the night while the Indians were asleep he loosed himself, by chewing the cords with which he was bound & which were made of raw leather, and made his escape.

July 4. Sunday at two o'clock, P. M. the mercury in the Thermometer stood at 91 degrees in the shade; then was at the same time a strong breeze of wind blowing north-west.——

About half after three, heavy clouds began to rise from the north and north-west, and immediately commenced a most tremendous hurricane, which lasted near 15 minutes, with astonishing violence.

One of the large windows of Christ Church was blown into the aisle, which though it was during the time of divine service, did no injury to any of the congregation.—Several houses were unroofed and many stacks of chimneys blown down.

The river exhibited a most awful scene—the vessels in the harbor were toffed to and fro in every direction, and many were overset. A brig was driven on the bar and remains there aground; and a fine ship lying near vine street, was forced from her moorings and overset—fortunately she had no ballast; was drifted with the side about a mile down the river, and then got aground; it is to be hopped she will be brought off, without having received any material injury.

Through the whole of this furious tempest, we have heard of no lives being lost except a boy, who was drowned by the overfetting of one of the boats.

We further learn that a boat from this city to the Jersey shore, was overset, with fifty odd of Samuel Cooper's wharf. There were in the boat Capt. Scott, Mr. Blake, his wife and four small children, a young woman, and Mr. Betts (all nine persons, most of whom would swim) and brought the others, who had with much difficulty held by the boat, safe to land.

For the honor of Captain Scott, an old and valiant soldier, a son of Massachusetts, this circumstance should be handed down to posterity. [Fed. Gaz.]

July 11. By a vessel arrived here on Saturday last we learn, the decree of the N. Assembly giving to the free negroes and people of colour equal rights with the whites is generally approved of in the colony. The parish of Jeremie, only, have made shews of opposition to it.

By this vessel we also learn, that the negroes have written to M. de Rouvray, proposing peace on terms less rigorous than heretofore. The vessel also brings accounts of a declaration of war between Russia and France.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

Captain Sills of the sloop Happy Couple, who arrived here yesterday from Edenton, brings the following account, "That on the 23d inst. nine Frenchmen landed on the beach of Portsmouth, eight of whom set out immediately for Washington; the one remaining, said that they belonged to a French Brig bound from Savannah to France, with 300 hogsheads of Tobacco—That on Saturday the 17th June, they murdered the Captain and Mate, scuttled the brig on both sides, and left her with a woman on board, and that on Friday the 24th of June, Capt. Sills, in lat. 35. 20 fell in with the above brig, & which had been just taken possession of by a British schooner, commanded by Capt. Elisha Jones, from Antigua bound to Edenton, who had put some hands on board, and directed her for Norfolk. The brig had 5 feet water in the hold when boarded by Capt. Jones.

LANSINGBURGH, June 8.

The locusts appear in such astonishing numbers as to create a fear in the minds of many, that our crops of wheat will sustain injury by them. The insects, from which came the worm, that last year made such destruction among the fruit trees, are also observed to be very numerous.

NEW LONDON, July 5.

By the sloop Swallow, Capt. Fitch, who arrived here on Thursday last in 23 days from St. Pierre in Martinico, we learn, that while he was there, a dispute arose between the Captain of a ship of war, and the Captain of a merchant ship, both Frenchmen, which produced a rencontre on shore, in which the Captain of the ship of war was badly wounded in the hand—and had ordered the Captain of the merchant ship into goal; that in consequence of this dispute all the ships on that station were sent for, and had arrived at St. Pierre, and that the day before the Swallow left St. Pierre, the Mulattoes had armed and embodied in the back part of the town.

BOSTON, JULY 7.

Assassinations have not stopped in Sweden—an English paper of May 22, announces the confirmation of a report of the assassination of the Duke of *Sudermania*—regent of Sweden.

SALEM, July 3.

NEWS from the CAPE.

Capt. JOHN RUSY, arrived on Sunday from Portsaint-Prince. He has been several months at the island, and in various ports—and informs that its affairs are still declining from bad to worse—that the most respectable of the white inhabitants are flying from it—that the Mulattoes and Negroes are entire masters of the country without the town of Port-au-Prince—that in their ports perfect protection is afforded to the Americans—that they by their arms assemble an army of 40,000 men—and that a reluctance to shed blood, and not want of force, prevents their making themselves masters of the town, having that their contentions might yet be terminated without having recourse to the most desperate means.

We hear that the ingenious Mr. PERKINS, of Newburyport, has been sent for to Philadelphia, to execute the coinage of the United States.

NORTHAMPTON, JULY 18.

"The chief of the Parisian guard," says a London paper "have resolv'd to present a sword to M. de la Fayette. The handle of this, which is curiosily wrought in gold, exhibits the leading events in his life; his departure for America; the transactions of the 5th & 6th of October, 1789; and the return of the King and Queen under his protection. The blade is composed of Steel found in the bastile, and tempered in England. The following inscription is engraved upon it: "This blade will spare blood, but will give force to the law. It is destined to make the constitution respected.

On the 14th ult. Gen. *Anthony Wayne*, reached Pittsburgh. On entering the town he was saluted by a discharge of the artillery from Fort-Fayette.

The seeds of hostility which have commenced between France and the House of Austria, it is thought will bring on a general War in Europe. Although it is now dangerous to be a King in that quarter of the globe—the present appearances in favour of France are not so flattering as was expected.

The fourth of July has been celebrated in all parts of the Union, with more attention, if possible this year, than at any time heretofore.

The state of Kentucky, has established its *Constitution.*—It is a good one—and predicated on the principles of that of the *United States.* ISAAC SHELBY, Esq. is elected Governor.

The celebrated Col. BRANDT, now on a visit at the seat of Government, has paid his respects to the PRESIDENT—and was well received. This *Warrior of the Wilderness*, is endeavouring, at the instance of our rulers, to affect a peace with the hostile tribe of Indians.

MARRIED, in Malborough county, Maryland, on the second of May, Mr. James Blanton (aged 85,) to Miss Martha Smith, aged twelve.

Ah! how unjust to nature and himself,
Is thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent Man!

SETH WRIGHT,

Has just imported from London, a general assortment of

HARD WARE,

consisting of the following articles, viz:—

AN assortment of the best of London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warmingpans, Steel plate Handsaws, Iron do. Tenons do. Flat and half round Files, of different sizes, Handsaws do. Sadirons, Knives and Forks of different kinds, Shears, Steel Compasses, Brass knob Locks, of different kinds and sizes, Brass-cocks, Double Spring, and other Chest Locks, Shoe Pincers, Nippers and Knives, Table Catches of different kinds, Brass handles and Escutcheons of different kinds and sizes, Brass Knobs, Brass and Iron table Bolts, Hammers, Cutlices and Pen Knives of different kinds, Candlesticks, A variety of Buttons, and Shoe Buckles, Snuff boxes, Spectacles, Screws of different Sizes, Brass and Iron Desk Locks, Brass and Iron headed Shovel and Tongs of different sizes, an assortment of Saddler's Ware, consisting of two and three Bar'd Stirrup Irons, Swivel do. Women's do. Snaffle Bits, of different kinds and sizes, Hunting and Pelham do. White Sets of different sizes, Flat Sets, Common head and throat Buckles, Silver'd Buckles and Tips of different kinds and sizes, Black Girt Buckles, Silver wash'd & plated Spurs of different kinds, Steel do. Saddler's Hammers and Punches,—also

PAINTER'S COLOURS,

Consisting of White and Red Lead, Yellow Ocher, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, &c.—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 and 6 by 7 Window-Glass—Also has lately received an assortment of

GOODS

from N. York, which together with those he had on hand will make a complete an assortment as can be found in any Country Store, which he will sell at a small advance for cash, he also shall dispose of the above goods for most kinds of Country produce or approved credit, as usual.

Northampton, July 18, 1792.

Andrew Wood, (Post-Rider)

INFORMS his Customers, that the present No. completes his Quarter:—He therefore requests ALL those that are indebted, to make *immediate* payment.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A VOLUME OF

SERMONS,

Designed for the promotion of CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE and PIETY in general, and FAMILY RELIGION and YOUTHFUL VIRTUE in particular.

By JOSEPH LATHROP, D. D.

Pastor of the First Church in W. Springfield.

On the following, with some other subjects.

GOD glorified in creation.
God working, not for our sakes, but his name's sake.
The work of redemption marvellous, but divine.
Shepherds glorifying God for the birth of a Saviour.
Children in the temple praising the Redeemer.
John leaning on Jesus' bosom.
The spectators of the crucifixion smiting their breasts.
God's work, as King of saints, great and marvellous.
God glorified in the punishment of sinners.
Jesus rising early for secret prayer.
The obligations to family prayer—and to morning and evening prayer.
A Christian family helping their minister.
Early religion.
Samson thorn of his locks.
The Kingdom of God without observation.
Innumerable gone to the grave, and cry still drawing after them.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will contain between 3 and 400 pages in octavo: It will be printed with an elegant type, on good paper, and will hensently bound and lettered.
II. Price to subscribers will be Six Shillings each volume; to non-subscribers Six Shillings and Four Pence.
III. No money to be paid until the work is finished.
IV. The work will be put to the press, as soon as 300 volumes are subscribed for.
V. They who subscribe for 5 volumes, shall have one gratis.
VI. Punctual payment is expected from every subscriber, as soon as the books are ready to be delivered.

*** Subscriptions are received at this Office, and by a number of gentlemen in this State.

Springfield, July 17, 1792.

[illegible] for licensed to keep a public [illegible] Court or Justice, the same shall be invalidated [illegible] earned.