

Ever absent so: should you be blessed with a property of any importance your relatives may be like sinners, and both yours and mine had rather we would remain as we are, for if you get a husband you may have children, and relatives can preach patience until you are grown too old to have a chance for either, which I may add to say is the case with many a charming woman in this kingdom.

Whatever you may think fit to communicate final, in a word, be bold facts in our letters shall be returned in due season, and an early opportunity embraced to satisfy your mind that you have to deal with a man of real honor. However accurately in several respects, the description contained in this address may be answered by many, should it appear to its author that the utmost attention has not been paid to the lady's education both with regard to her morals, as well as to her accomplishments, every application from such persons would be held unnoticed, for most assuredly he has long known the world too well to be duped, and as this is a business of the greatest importance in life, he will be the more cautiously guarded against the advances of unworthy characters.

Letters for a period of twelve days, from the date hereof will be received if directed post-paid to P.G.D. to be left at No. 14, Bridge-street, Covent Garden London.

P.S. No letters will be answered unless they are strictly conformable to the conditions herein proposed; and it is requested that due attention will be paid to this postscript.

London, Jan. 19, 1792.

What maintains one vice, will bring up two children.

This is a serious matter: He must be a monster, and no man, who will below mere in support of

one vice, than of two children; and yet, to the disgrace of human nature, such monsters there are.

The virtuous man indeed, may argue that he has no children to bring up, and is therefore happily relieved from that restraint: He may have no children indeed, and if he himself as only child, it had been well for the world that his parent could have said the same, unless his disposition may be changed.

But to be serious again: Give me leave to tell you, my friends, though you have no children, many a poor man, and woman has, and what you spend in Delicacies, Gambling and Riot, ought to be laid out for their comfort and education.

We are to view mankind as one great family all, as the children of one unequal Parent: There is a certain affinity; though in different degrees, between them all, and every one is fully entitled

to such a share of the good things of life in whose hands forever deposited, as the natures and circumstances may require—to withhold them in unjust, to waste them unseasonably. But this is not all—Intemperance delroys the body, and the mind is exasperated by every debauch: That which maintains the vice degrades the man—creates disease and shortens life.

The man who does not fit up to the dignity of his nature, ill answers the end of his being; and he who precipitates his own death, by the gratifications of a vicious appetite, is guilty of suicide.

He who practices not for his own is worse than an ass: He can be instrumental in bringing them into the world, and ought to endeavour to render them happy while in it.

Nature clothes the beasts with hair, the birds with feathers, and the fishes with scales; but the child is unclothed, and the parents must clothe them;—with hungry mouths, and the parents must infest them;—with ignorant minds, and the parents must instruct them;—for these nature has ordained: But he who neglects his children to support his vices gives up reason, and disgraces himself below a BEAUTY.

Remarkable Curiosity.

THE mimetic, or imitative sports of Nature, have long been masters of admiration to naturalists and philosophers. From what follows it would seem, that the idea of the human figure has originated in the vegetable part of the creation, and had afterwards been improved into the animal, from the less perfect to the more perfect, according to the process observable in the works of nature.—In that part of America and about the northwestern branches of the river Mississippi, a country inhabited by nations of Indians called the Pawnees and Pawneeans, is found a surprising species of plant, denominated Mandrake, which grows to about three feet in height, bearing in general, a striking resemblance to the human figure.

The feet are fixed in the ground by way of root; and the joints serving for nourishment are filtered through the roots, and thence ascend into the veins of the plant; first in a horizontal and then in a perpendicular direction.

These plants are of both sexes, according to a wild tradition of the Indians, sprung up in the part of the country in former ages, to consequence of bloody battles, in which so many persons were slain, and so much blood spilt, as to impregnate the ground with the seeds of the human form.—Plants of the same species are said to have been found in the eastern parts of Africa, but far less in size, and less perfect in many respects than those of America.

Nat. Gaz.

TRIAL for MURDER.

IN THE COUNTY of YORK.

ON Tuesday, the 2d inst: at the Supreme Court held in the county of York, Joseph Abbott, jun. was tried for the murder of Major Gubail.

The following are the particulars of this unhappy affair, as they appear upon trial.

Benjamin Gubail, brother to the person killed, testified, that he was in the house of the prisoner, at Berwick, on the seventh of February last—that Major Gubail, came in a little after sunset, and asked Abbott for a flask braké, which belonged to one Gutridge, of whom he said he had borrowed it.—Abbott told him he should not have it, and that he had not borrowed it.—Upon this the deceased appeared to be in a passion, and told Abbott that he was a *deuced* *drunken* old fellow.

Abbott then ordered the deceased out of his house, who immediately went out, and stood at about sixteen feet distance from the door, and in an angry manner, told Abbott, that he was a *deuced* *crook*, or *drunken* old man, and that he had *brought* *out* *his* *hat*, he would *call* *him*. Abbott then rose from his chair, and went hasty to the door, but returned again to his place near the fire. Gubail repeated the same provoking words again—upon which, Abbott went hasty to the door, flinging as he went—and glibber at the door, or in the entry, took up a stick which happened to lie there—it was the piece of an oaken plank, which had been used for the sole of a sled, about two inches square at the small end, much bigger at the other, and about two feet long. As he went from the door towards the deceased, with the stick in both his hands lifted up in a position to strike, Gubail came towards him with his hands raised up as high as his forehead; Abbott instantly gave him a blow upon his temple, which fell him to the ground. Benjamin Gubail, the witness upon that, got out of his chair, where he had sat in full view of the facts, and ran to the door—he testified that he heard the blow, and that it was heavy enough to have knocked down an ox. The deceased got up from the ground, and whirled round as if he was stunned, and then fell again. The blow was unfeigned. Abbott turned and went into the house. Gubail's brother, (the witness) advised him to go home—which he did, after using more provoking language; he desired his brother, the witness, to take notice of the stick, for he would make Abbott pay dearly for the harm he had done.

The deceased went home to his house about thirty or forty rods from Abbott's. His widow testified that from the time he went away until he returned, there was an interval of fifteen or twenty minutes.

One James Gutridge, was at a little distance and the blow given, he thinks it was in no fact different from that of Benjamin Gubail. When the deceased returned home, he told his wife that Abbott had knocked him down and holding his hands to his head, complained of a violent pain in it. He attempted to eat, but could not, and went from the table, and fell on the bed. He soon lost the use of his right arm and his right leg. He continued able to speak for some time—appeared slumped at his creation, and employed the time in calling on his master for mercy. He was rendered unable to speak, and lost all appearance of motion, in about the space of four hours after the blow was given, and died at two o'clock the next night after he was struck.

One witness testified, that the deceased had 3 days before, a splinter in his hand, near the joint of his middle finger, and had complained of a pain in his hand and arm. The Consul for the prisoner urged that this circumstance might occasion a lock-jaw, and bring on death. But another of physician certified, that the symptoms under which he died, were not like the spasmodic symptoms attending the disorder called the lock-jaw.

The trial began on Tuesday at eight in the morning, and continued until one the next morning. The prisoner's Council were Mr. Parsons of Newcastle-Park, and Mr. Davis of Portland.

The defense was positive and learned.

After the Attorney-General, had replied to the defense, the Judges gave their opinion to the jury, in which they all agreed.

That the jury in order to find the prisoner guilty, must be satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the deceased died of the blow given by the prisoner. That if they found from the evidence, that the prisoner had killed the deceased, they must find him *guilty of murder* (as there was no pretense for justification or excuse); and if there appeared in the evidence, such elevating facts as would reduce the crime to *misdemeanor*. That to find the prisoner guilty of murder, they must find that he killed the deceased with *malice aforethought*. They defined malice aforethought to be a disposition to do evil, a depraved heart, void of social duty, and finally bent on mischief.—And they told the jury that in order to find the prisoner guilty of murder, it was not necessary to find that the blow was given upon a formed, premeditated design or hatred against him: But if it was done upon a light and insufficient provocation, with a deadly weapon, likely to kill and with an intention to kill, or do some great bodily harm, it would be murder.—They observed, that no words or gestures, however provoking, could be a sufficient cause to reduce the crime to *misdemeanor*; if the prisoner was so transported thereby, as to strike a blow with a deadly weapon likely to kill and death ensued. They agreed that if *any* *jury* *should* *find* that the deceased lifted his hand, with an intent to assault the prisoner, it would reduce the crime to *misdemeanor*—but if he lifted his hands with an intent to ward off the blow, then the prisoner was *guilty of manslaughter*.

The Jury returned their verdict, after being out eight hours, that the prisoner was *guilty of manslaughter*. Sentence of Death was pronounced against him.

LONDON, May 4.

RECRUITING of the PRUSSIAN ARMY.

The recruiting officers are worse than Vultures and Tygers.—They plague, plunder, rob and ravish, and in concert with the tax gatherers, lay hold upon men and things in the name of a king, son of war or peace.—The famous general Vonoldendorff, notorious for his horrid manner of recruiting, dragged a poor parson from his vicarage, and beat him gagged and fettered in a cart to Magdeburg, where he exchanged his black stockings for a blue jacket.—Hunger and thirst are employed to obtain the signature of the wretched men thus kidnapped; pickled herring are given them, and it is not till they have signed the contract of their servitude that they are permitted to drink a glass of water.—The Prussian garrisons are ravaged by suicide, & the greater number of the soldiers who die in the battle-field, have committed a crimson purpose to die in a

christian life army. One evening was heard a difference upon the place of arms, and who was twelve or fifteen brave veterans, who having had together the only good meal they had eaten for days, and that was bad, had been forced to eat it in secret within the hearing of their keepers. In short, a Christian in Algiers, or India, or France, or Germany, or Poland has undergone more than a Prussian soldier.

KNOXVILLE, May 5.

On the 5th of April, at a Cherokee, with four hundred men, was marching peacefully, near the house of James Hubbard, on French Broad, he had two guns discharged at him. One ball grazed his cheek; the other passed through his side, giving him a slight wound. Hubbard is one of those people who went down to the South with General Troup to attempt a settlement on the Shoals; and there are firing regiments to support him. The guns were fired by his two sons, minors who were with him. By the Indians he is called the Fool, from the familiarity of his character to that of Indian fellow, than distinguished by his killing in time of peace, and declining such acts in time of war.

Let it should be supposed, by such as are acquainted with the frontier settlers, that such acts meet their approbation, it is thought necessary nevertheless, that it is by them generally held in abhorrence. They are perfectly pleased with the interview of the two parties, and determined to prefer it inviolate over war, firmly relying that, in so doing, they will receive the support and protection of government.

On the 6th of April last, a party of Indians, composed to be Cherokees, stole a number of horses from Cox's station, and the neighborhood thereof, in the valley, Virginia.—They took the Kentucky, the Cumberland mountain, to Yellow Creek, a place where they were followed by two men, who came without overtakeing them. Col. Cox then sent a party of men down Powell's valley, to a gap in the mountain, where he was pursued by the Indians in the rear, in the course of the 6th hour, the Indian old woman, who was known by Herderon's surry, he fell into Indian Camp, which he fired on, and killed a chief, called Hoolahau; or, the Bigfoot, and wounded two others, who made their escape.—The articles found in their camp, were a number of horses, some children's apparel, and some corn and gourds.

J U N E 2.

On Saturday the 12th of May, the governor of the territory arrived at Cayce. On his approach he gave the chief notice. They instantly determined to receive him with all the honors they could demonstrate, and requested that he would halt till they should be ready to receive him. In a short time they informed him of their readiness. The chief and Indians of every description, supposed to be about one thousand, were drawn up in two lines, extending about three hundred yards, leaving some space, through which the governor and his escort, commanded by Major Craig, passed to attend for his temporary residence.

On his return, a firing in manner of a feu-de-jeu, commenced, which was kept up till he passed through. Shouts of joy immediately succeeded from all quarters, and in a few seconds after he had alighted, under the standard of the United States, displayed broad-arms, erected similar to those formerly erected for their poles, he was surrounded by the whole number, via countenance demonstrative of the ornate joy.

The governor stayed with them till Thursday, holding private talks with the chiefs, of which even the lower townsmen, who unanimously expressed great confidence in their representations—committed facts to Dr. Holloman, and their firm determination to vent it for the future.

The governor then left them under the most favorable impression towards the United States, and confidence in him as superintendent of their state.

It is to be hoped their pleasing prospects of peace will be as alized.

The Bloody Fellow, who lately visited Philadelphia, and who is now distinguished by the more modest title of general Elkton, with a deposition from his department, and Captain John Watts, who are still the leaders of the nation, appeared as the champion of peace, and friendly disposed of concering measures with the governors for the better redressing of the unruly young warrior.

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At the close of the conference, Gen. Elkton addressed an animated speech, with a declaration to his people, that if they committed any more acts of violence and escaped punishment from the white people, they should meet it at home.

On the 16th inst. as two sons of Mr. Webb of Hind's Valley, within twelve miles of this place, were picking strawberries, six Indians came up, tomahawked and scalped them, in his view, and went off without making further attempt on the family.

What Indians they were uncertain, but suspicious fall on the Creek and Cherokee.

NEW YORK, July 12.

Thursday evening arrived in this city from his tour to the northwest, the Hon. JOHN JAY, chief Justice of the United States: A member of the Friends of Liberty, pursuant to a notification in the publick avowals, met at Minerva's Tavern on Haden's Highway, and from thence escorted him to town. On Saturday, the bills were rung, a federal salute fired in the fields opposite the new post, and also the bugle, in testimony of respect for his worthy person.

Extract of a letter from Kingst. (Jamaica) dated May 20.

"A sergeant in the 13th regiment of foot, now here, is to report on Tuesday morning next, for attempting to assassinate one of his officers while on the parade: He had an impediment to his officer, he was beaten, by a gauntlet court martial, to be reduced to the ranks and receive 200 lashes.—The battalion was ordered out to the punishment inflicted, commanded by Ensign Hilton. Mr. H. ordered him to strip, which, when he was preparing to do, he ran up to Hilton, H. snatched him twice and was making the third, his gun was seized, and the knife fell from him."

Extract of a letter from Capt. Francis, dated June 19.

"An Mr. —— will mention all the news, I have only to add, that it is my opinion this colony is infallibly verging to a total ruin and dissolution—the information spreads daily, and the troops that have arrived under command, and the very fast indeed.—Of 350 of Dillon's brigade that were sent toward Duncan, there now remains only 30 able to carry arms, about 100 are dead."

Extract of a letter from a respectable citizen in Leeks, dated June 20.

"We are sorry to inform you that our market for stocks is very dull; and the fall of the price with you, by far greater than here, operated powerfully against us: and some of your houses were very gloomy: A CLOW & CO., who lab. the Hatchet have written that America cannot long continue to pay the interest of her debts, and that she will be compelled to sell her colonies, and the rest of her territories, to pay her debts."

This letter is improvidently showing about Lloyd's Office house, and cannot fail of producing our sales very much."

On Sunday the 13th at 10 o'clock, A.M. the following melancholy occurrence happened at Warren, (R. I.)

Mr. Alexander Saferdorff, of that town, aged 26, was shot in the upper side of his face; the other yellow, marked with a swallow-tail in the right ear, & a halibut in the upper side of the same; the other three are one Star and two circles, their colour red and white, marked at the above. Whoever has taken up and carried off, or carried away information where they may be had, shall be handsomely rewarded, and necessary charges paid by SAMUEL EDWARDS.

Wethersfield, July 12, 1792.

TICKETS.

ENFIELD FAIR:

LOTTERY, TO BE

SOLD BY

DANIEL BUTLER.

Newmarket, June 20, 1792.

of 20 millions.—The Stadtmoller has been warned by a letter of a plot against him.—The King of France it is said has made another attempt to escape (this is doubtful)—In the French Army there are large corps who are very dangerous and difficult to manage; the French are natives of the country of Tiro, which lies in the Alps, these are extremely hardened and with their rifles.—The Chasseurs on horseback and on foot have guns of the same form with the French, but longer.—The Pandours and Croats are trained to firing at marks, and will hit a dollar with a crossbow at 100 paces distant—their soldiers hide themselves in woods, ravines, and behind houses, and are an enemy without being seen—to shoot the French Chasseurs will be apaled.

The wife of Mr. Abel Webb, of Bradford, in this state, was, on the 12th inst. delivered of a child, the fourth of the family, a girl, a child of

two years old, and the mother is in a favourable situation as to her health.

A child of Mr. David Young, of Haverhill, was unfortunately drowned on the last week.

INDIANS which were in alliance with America—these are supposed to be the relation of those who fell by his hand.—Our informant, after some time, informed us that the Miami Indians, who are in the way to the White Mountain, where a treaty is shortly to be held by the hostile Indians. This delegation is sent under the direction of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and charged with a message from the Executive of the United States to the Indians, demanding a cession of their lands and measures can be taken to bring about a general treaty of peace.

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DANBURY, July 14.

Last Tuesday afternoon, a melancholy accident happened at New Milford—Mr. Amos Collins, of between 40 and 50 years of age, who was rendered blind by the small pox in his minority, has been employed for several years in ringing the public bell and taking care of the clock—finding the bell rope out of order, ascended the steeple to repair it, attended by several young men who were fond of his company.—Having accomplished his purpose, began his descent, with a child in his arms and a young lad having hold of his coat; but unfortunately, coming to a part of the stairs where the hand rail was wanting, he slipped off, and drew the lad after him. There being only the ground floor to the steeple, they fell forty-four feet. The former instantly expired; the children were much bruised, and sensible, one of them, a son of the Rev. Mr. Griffith, is since dead.

BOSTON, July 15.

European intelligence received since our last states—

—That Lord Thurlow, Lord high chancellor of England,

was dismissed from office on the 18th. Mr. Pitt

having threatened to resign if Mr. Thurlow was continued—

—That the French army had succeeded in that enterprise—the imperialists having

overrun the place, the approach of the French troops,

—The Swedes and French ministers principally

were both received from the British.

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