purpose; and besides to earn a penny costs you labor, but to save a penny costs you nothing; nay, it prevents the trouble of squandering it away." "A penny you think is a trifle, not worth saving. But save a penny every day, and the sum will be considerable at the year's end."

A gentleman whom I once knew, entered into trade in his youth, with a small capital. He was impressed with this idea, that his success depended on prudence and frugality; and that with so small a capital, he must admit no unnecessary expense.—One morning as he sat at breakfast, he thought, whether the sugar of his tea was not worth saving. For an experiment, he at each dish laid the usual piece of sugar on the table; after breakfast he weighed it, and computed the amount for a year. He from that time used no sugar with his tea which was agreeable enough without it. An ounce of sugar is but a trifle, but an ounce every day will make more than twenty pounds in a year.—Many a man might save the value of three or four crowns in a year, in this or other things, with as little felt denial.

To build an extensive bridge at Black friars, it was proposed to solicit donations from some of the wealthy citizens of London. Two gentlemen undertook the solicitation. As they approached the door of a rich bachelor, they heard him severely chiding his housekeeper for throwing away a match, which the had just used to light a candle, and which possibly might have served to light another.

"We shall have no success here," says one of the gentlemen, "for a man who is so vexed at the loss of two grains of brimstone, will not turn out his guineas to build a bridge."

"We will try him however," says the other. They went in, made the proposal, and immediately received 300 guineas. "How is this?" say they to the bachelor, "you chided your housekeeper for throwing away a half burnt match; and yet we have found none so liberal on this public occasion as your self."

"This," said the bachelor, "is my steady principle, to save what can be saved, though but a trifle; and to give what I ought to give, however considerable. A match of brimstone is in itself a trifle, and if it was the only thing liable to be wasted, it would not deserve notice: a habit of saving is important.—The girl who burns a match, because it has been lighted once, may by and by, burn her handkerchief, because it is dirty; or throw by her stockings, because there is a stitch or two broken.—But teach her a habit of saving little things, and the habit will very easily extend to greater things,—it is by use that we learn oeconomy, & by oeconomy that we acquire wealth. I have, by prudence more than by industry, obtained a fortune; and now I am able to serve the public: The small troubles which attends a disposition to save, is abundantly compensated in the sublime pleasure which results from a power to give."

From the GEORGE-TOWN WEEKLY LEDGER.

The following DISCOURSE *was delivered by Mr.* WILLIAM H. KERR, *at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the* Federal Bridge *by the Gentlemen Commissioners.*

RESPECTED AUDIENCE,

WE have the peculiar happiness of assembling at this time for the two-fold purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our Independence, and of performing a customary ceremony, relative to an undertaking, materially useful to the public in general, as well as ornamental to this place in particular—for the purpose of commemorating an event not only the most interesting and important to our United America, not only the most celebrated that has heretofore graced the annals of any nation or age, but one to which we in a great measure owe all the innumerable advantages we at this day possess—one whose consequences have roused the just indignation of the many millions who were held in contemptible slavery by the iron sceptre of despotism; have taught the tyrants how to rule, and make them tremble on their thrones—and whose influences will ere long reach the remotest corner of the habitable world: And also for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the first public building, now erecting in the future metropolis of an empire established by that event we are now celebrating, and won from the dominions of an unjust and cruel oppressor, by the right hand of unity and freedom. Around this stone as upon the foundation of the first altar erecting in the territory of freedom and federalism, let us join our congratulations on this auspicious day, which has furnished a new era in the empire of liberty—which has recalled the age of patriotism, valour, and heroick virtue, to be again the scourge of coward tyranny and oppression—which has raised the depressed human mind from its groveling servility, exalted it to freedom, and reimpressed it with the image of its maker; here let us reflect with grateful sensations upon the memory of those who sacrificed their ease, their fortunes and even life itself, to purchase us these blessings; who nobly stept forth in the hour of danger and amidst the horrors of unequal war, in defence of their rights and those of their posterity; who forming life without liberty, in the ardour of manly heroism suffered and died with the fortitude of martyrs, and worthy of the cause in which they fought—"Twas liberty with the rights of equal justice for which they bled, and it is Independence, with peace, happiness, and plenty we have gained. Here let us utter forth our wishes with patriotic fervency for the prosperity of our country, that country which was purchased for us at a price we ought ever to hold dear—the sacred blood of virtuous moral heroes, and the last deep agonies of the dying brave—Here also let us express our gratitude to the living who have been instrumental in procuring us the blessings we enjoy. The statesman whose keen penetration discovered, and whose pen unfolded to view with unshaken firmness those dark insidious snares of venal ministry, and the oppressive schemes of a corrupt government—The generous patriot who in the hour of public embarrassment saved her sinking credit, and whose liberality supplied every necessary contingency—The hardy veteran who has survived his brother soldier in the bloody field, who has sustained the hardships of a tedious captivity, and who now enjoy those blessings he has so bravely won—these, all these have a just claim to our thanks, to our gratitude, and our esteem.—To discriminate generally, would be unjust, and to recapitulate particularly upon the several services rendered by each, would exceed the designs of this address; and be a task to which my abilities are by no means competent—but surely there is one character whom America can boast of, which the most deserving and the most impartial, will not hesitate to acknowledge, deserves a superior share of admiration and esteem, who notwithstanding his precautions to elude the burst of gratitude and the shout of heart-felt applause, which every where attends him, is still the pleasing theme of every tongue, and the object of united esteem—so long as public and private virtue, wisdom, courage, and gratitude is reverenced in our land, so long will his illustrious archievements entitle him to the foremost place among the highest ranks of heroes and statesmen, and the worthiest in the field of fame; but his services in behalf of his country, joined to the unanimous voice of united America, exhibit an eloquence far surpassing my feeble pretences.—When the remembrance of kings and emperors, those sceptered scourges of mankind, are left in oblivion, or only mentioned to excite detestation, the name of WASHINGTON will be idolized, as the saviour of his country, and the friend of mankind—whilst the despotic crown is falling from the head of royalty, and the dwindled rays of monarchy are lost in the spreading radiance of the star of liberty, the laurel wreathe is blooming on his warrior brow, and the lustre of his fame will extend to the latest age.

Thrice happy land!—the highly favoured Columbia! is there a national blessing distributed, but what is bountifully dispensed to thee—time, place, and circumstance, *all* conspire to make thee happy—amongst the various revolutions that have overturned empires and destroyed kingdoms, there is not one upon record, which has been so happily concluded, or so generally beneficial to mankind—stretched over an immense territory, you enjoy not only the necessaries of life in superabundance, but all the varieties that luxury can ask, or that clime and soil can produce—and amongst all the nations of the eastern world, there are none who have possessed of such internal resources, or whose prospects of future acquisitions can be compared to thine—plenty smiles luxurant throughout our boundless plains—and each majestic stream is covered with the produce of our land; our flag is displayed in the remotest harbors, and the choicest productions of either Indies is wafted to our happy shores; the ignorant and unpolished peasant's offspring, from the bountiful earnings of his labour, is enabled to acquire the secret of philosophy—the mystery of the sciences, and the knowledge of history and civil policy; the equal rights of man are secured; no petty lordling can deprive laborious indigence, of the hard earned morsel of industry; nor can the ambitious nor the rich domineer with impunity over the poor and humble; the acts of the government are mild and favourable, and the excellent constitution of our country is permanently established; cities are raised in the desert waste, and well constructed edifices ornament our social abodes—whilst art and nature conspire to elevate us to opulence, elegance and power. To contrast this description with that of any other nation which now exists, is a task unnecessary, and foreign to the purpose of this, notwithstanding, I am well assured, the obvious difference in our favor would appear evident to the most unimformed of my audience, upon even a superficial discursion of the afore-mentioned particulars. It is our business as a nation, to profit by the experience of past ages, to avoid the causes of former revolutions, and to enjoy the blessings bestowed upon us, with a virtuous temperance, and a due regard to the public good.

It may not be improper here to observe, that I have it from reputable information, that this very tract of land upon which the Federal City is to be erected, was recorded by the original proprietor by the name of Rome, and that a stream which runs through the same is in that record, called Tyber; that prophetic spirit that saw the glories of a second Rome rising in the wilderness, and the beauties of a Tyber winding amongst these surrounding hills, would surely now, with increasing ardour, pronounce the future splendor of this favored place; Romulus first founded Rome, afterwards the imperial mistress of the world upon the ruins of violence and conquest, amidst the tumult of internal dissention; Columbia rears her metropolis under the fostering hand of the father of his country, and with the united encouragement of peace, liberty, and unity.—The Romans were an inconsiderable people for a series of ages, and arrived by slow degrees to the empire of the world—America has already made rapid advances to a distinguished place amongst the nations; her commerce and alliance is courted by those very people, who a few years past considered her as only an insignificant colony; well may these cultivated fields and luxurant pastures, soon be compared to those celebrated plains of Autonia, and the Campanian lawn—yonder rich stream may soon vie with the famed Tyber, in elegance, ornament and beauty; this will shortly be the seat of the arts and sciences, of eloquence and the muses; other Virgils may here arise to celebrate the beauties of cultivation, and Horaces to pour forth the polished song—a future Cato, a Brutus—a Cassius may here display the resolution and fortitude of the patriots—and a second Tully may exhibit to the listening multitude, the irresistable charms of his eloquence, whilst all around is but one continued scene of elegance, civility, and grandeur.

And thou first of sciences—most useful art—and noblest efforts of genius—divine architecture, may we make mention of thee—divine in thy origin as coming from the supreme source of wisdom and order—useful to mankind as contributing to our safety, preservation, ornament and convenience—and noble as it bears order and perfection.—It was a plan of this nature, sifted in the ideas of the supreme architect, when he reared the orderly fabric of creation, and decorated it with those innumerable ornaments, which shine conspicuous throughout the goodly structure—it is agreable to thy proportions, we are fashioned from the same—and an idea of thy beauty is infused into man, that celestial spark of immortality, which comes from the great Father of order and harmony—our civilized abodes confess the use, and rise up under thy fashioning hand, to elegance and magnificence—every useful or ornamental structure owes its beauty and stability to thee—what else is nature arrayed in all her splendor, and throughout all the incessant changes that vary her appearance, but so many different forms and combinations of thee—Thou endless, boundless source of order, harmony, and proportion.

I would conclude this address, with an attempt at displaying the many and peculiar advantages which this district manifestly enjoys over any place in the union, for the permanent seat of the Federal Government—but from the favorable situation of the place, which is I presume already sufficiently known to every person who has taken even a cursory view of it; I shall not transgress further upon the attention of this respectable audience—it only is requisite, that a due encouragement be given to genius and industry, in the full improvement of this metropolis, which must beyond the shadow of doubt, increase with unequalled rapidity—the uncommon fertility of the surrounding country—the facility of access to the western settlements—and the favorable situation of the place for transatlantic commerce, all evidently designate it for the seat of empirium of the Western World.

——HAIL, favoured place! Columbia hail!
All splendid rising midst the western vales.
I see with joy thy future glories rise.
And fame wide-spreading to the western skies.
—Thy fabrics reared magnificent and grand,
While shouts of freemen reach the distant land.
—Thy beauteous plains with lofty buildings crowd!
And the wide stretching landscape smiling read;
Rich laden barks shall crowd thy harbor's o'er
And lodge their treasures on thy hospitable shore:
Innumerous sails swell on thy waters vast,
And swell thy own Potomac's lofty mast.
——Here wealth, power, empire fix their fostering throne——
Give thee unbounded sway—and make the infant world thy own.

George-Town, July 4, 1792.

ADDRESS

OF M. DE LA FAYETTE, TO HIS ARMY.

"Soldiers of the country,

THE legislative body, and the King, in the name of the French people have declared war. Shall the country, by the constitutional organs of its will calls us to its defence what citizens, can refuse its arms?

"At the moment in which we first obey the sentiments pronounced upon the alter of the federation in the union in arms, I wish to inform you of my intention, and remind you of my principles.

"Convinced, by the experience of a life devoted to liberty, that it can exist only among citizens submitting to the laws, as it can be defended by troops consenting to subordination. I have served the people without flattering them, and in my constant opposition to licentiousness and anarchy, have deserved the hatred of all the ambitious and all the factious. Now, that the army expects of me not pernicious complaisance, but an inflexible discipline, it is by rigorously fulfilling this duty, that I shall justify the affection which it grants, and the esteem which it owes me.—But this I subject freemen to the imperious will of a chief, we should all know, General Officers, Soldiers, that in this war become a deadly combat between our principles and the pretensions of despots, the rights of every citizen, and the safety of all are involved. The constitution, to which we are sworn, the sacred cause of liberty and equality are involved in it. The end is for the rational sovereignty, under which there can be no compromise with any combination of foreigners with any dangers, without betraying not only the French people but all humanity.

"Soldiers of liberty, to deserve these blessings, it is not sufficient to be brave. Your General expects obedience and order—you so obey. Be generous—respect the enemy when disarmed. Troops, which alone give quarter, and receive it not, will be forever invincible. Be disinterested; let not the degraded trophies of pillage ever sully the nobility of your motives. Be humane; that your sentiments may be admired and laws blessed, wherever we go. Be, in short, freemen General, resolved to see the triumph of liberty or die!

"Soldiers of the constitution! fear not, that the army cease to watch for you, while you fight for her; do not believe, that while you are gone south to oppose her for your country, intestine commotions will disturb your homes. The legislative body, and the King will doubtless unite themselves intimately in this decisive moment, to assure the empire of the law. Persons and property will be respected; civil and religious liberty will never be profaned; the peaceable citizens will be respected, whatever may be his opinion, the guilty will be punished, whatever may be the pretext; all pretexts will be dissolved; and the confusions will prevail alone both over the rebels who attack it by open force, and over the traitors, who in disguising it in their vile passions, seem to have sworn to make it feared at home and suspected abroad. You we shall have this prize for our labours and our blood. Let us advance then, with confidence, to the chosen Representatives of the people, who have sworn not to avoid the duties of the constitution, as we will not in dangers to the hereditary representative, that Citizen King whose throne the constitution has placed upon an inexhaustable foundation, and to all the other depositaries of the powers delegated by the constitution.

"They all know, that the use of that authority is a duty for them, to whom the constitution has deputed it; as obedience is for those whom he has submitted to it: And that they may transgress the laws by doing what they prohibit——Let us adhere to the National Guards, whom the rising Constitution in danger, will find always ready to defend it, and whose patriotism will render glorious the calumnies which may be joined with them.

"As for us, bearing the arms which liberty has confiscated, and the declaration of rights let us march to the enemy.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

PARIS, May 10.

The subsequent observations have a retrospect to the Manifesto issued by the House of Austria, and their Generals in the Brabantine provinces, to justify the confiscation of that and certain other continental powers against the reformed Government and Constitution of FRANCE.

NOTHING can afford a clearer proof that governmental reformation is far behind national reformation than the principles which the Governors General in the Low Countries have dared to publish and disseminate in their proclamations. We there find assertions the most false, imputations the most flanderous, and the denial of facts the most notorious. They deny for instance, that the emigrants have either been protected or tolerated in Germany; and that French travellers and residents in those dominions have been insulted, abused, and plundered. This audacious impudence that can coolly deny facts known to all Europe, is not new in their system of politics. What is most astonishing is, the deliberate coolness with which despotism publishes the characteristic of its faith, and repeats the ancient creed, at the present period, as it would have done thirty years ago. The sacred name of God is introduced to sanction their worse than Gothic abuse, of true government, the perpetuity, we may say the enmity of the most absurd institutions, couched under the respectable appellation of fundamental law, but in fact annihilating the rights of men, who have tacitly renounced those rights, merely for the benefit of associating together, and living under a despotism, that has made them its absolute possession and property.

And these are the base principles which are preached up in Europe at nearly the close of the eighteenth century.

These proclamations leave not a doubt, but that there is a combination amongst the despotic powers of Europe against the cause of liberty and human nature. The war then, will include in its issue, a cause more interesting to man, than ever the annals of man have witnessed. It is the war of reason against prejudice; it is a conflict between all that is great and generous in man, and those hateful passions which degrade him to the state of a brute; it is the spirit of liberty acting against, pride, age, and superstition. Upon the events of this war depends the rapid advancement, or the retrograde movement of civilization.

The annals of no nation whatever, that we know of, has presented such a prospect, as is now before us. Art thou a Frenchman?—Thy name is written in the first pages of the book of renovated man—be it thine, then, to support and extend the glory of your nation. Situated almost in the midst of Europe, here is the luxury that most dart its rays from the centre to the circumference; be it our part to fight, and rather die than suffer it to be extinguished!

MAY 12.

By the latest accounts from Givet, dated May 6, the army of M. de la Fayette, remained encamped upon the ground; the advanced posts had penetrated six or seven leagues into the Austrian territory; every where the enemy had retreated before them. A few prisoners had been taken off; and that they should be treated in the same manner, according to their rank, as if they belonged to the French army; only that they should not be allowed to quit the fortresses of Givet, in which they were confined.

The troops are much fatigued by their forced march and greatly in want of necessaries—They are however, in good spirits, and display the highest zeal for the cause, and attachment to their leaders. There is reason to suspect that there is among them one or two emissaries of the enemy. A person who could not give a satisfactory account of himself, has been taken up upon suspicion. M. de la Fayette, is indefatigable in his exertions to supply the wants, and encourage the ardor of the troops.

All the events of the war have hitherto turned out differently from the general expectations. Instead of repulse and loss, the National Assembly had calculated that *Rochambeau* would by this time, have been in possession of the greatest part of the Austrian Netherlands—On the other hand nothing was immediately expected from *Luckner's* army; yet it is the only one that has been successful. Marshal *Luckner* is now Master of the district of Porentrui, and of the whole district, which was abandoned by the Austrians.

As soon as General *de Ferreires* appeared on the heights, before Porentrui, the Chief Burgomaster shewed himself upon the walls of the fort, displayed a red banner, upon the end of a pole, as a token of friendship and devotion to the cause of liberty. The gates were immediately opened, and the French received with shouts of acclamation. They were joined by about 300 hundred and fifty Austrian deserters.

MAY 14.

The Minister for home affairs has expressed fears for the safety of this capital. Paris is become the theatre of intrigue, and the resort of counter revolutionists, and designing miscreants. A proposition was made in the Assembly of yesterday, by M. *Isnard*, to banish all priests and others, who under religious pretext continued to disturb the peace of the kingdom. To this it was objected, that an express law could not be enacted against priests, without an outrage upon reason and philosophy. The legislature knows neither religion nor ministers of religion, and can single out no sect or body of men to be persecuted or protected. Any law that only includes the word *priest*, recalls the idea of corporations, which are wholly incompatible with the spirit of the new law.

At the Assembly's sitting of yesterday, we were gratified with the news that peace and quit were completely restored at Avignon. Several dispatches were likewise received from the minister for foreign affairs, announcing the declared neutality of several powers during the present war. In these are included England, Spain, Sweden, Bavaria, and the Duke of Wirtemberg—These would be still more worthy of praise, if they had declared actively in our favour.

Letters from Valenciennes are constantly coming to hand, expressing the regret and sorrow of the French soldiers belonging to the northern army for what has happened, and promising to spend the last drop of their blood in repairing the fault that had been committed, in giving too much heed to traiterous insinuations.

MAY 15.

A few days ago a man presented himself at the bar of the National Assembly, who announced himself to be from the back woods of North-America. He said he had heard of the French revolution, had taken a decided part therein, and had been at the pains and expence of a voyage to Europe with a view first to enrich France, and finally the whole world, by communicating a discovery of which he himself was the author. The good man next informed the Assembly that his composition was such as would at once bleach and wash clothes, take out spots, and in every respect serve as a substitute for soap. He offered his secret to the nation, and offered the assembly, upon his honour, that, if universally adopted through the nation, there would be a yearly saving of at least eighty millions of livres. The back woods man was desired to accept the honours of the session.

STRASBOURG, May 11.

The French soldiers here of all ranks are importunate for the severest laws, to prevent misfortune in future similar to those at Mons and Tournay. The Austrian forces increase every day at Brisgaw; 80 pieces of artillery arrived yesterday at Fribourg.

LONDON, June 9.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *of June 2.*

Vienna, May 16.

Advices from Barsch bring intelligence, that the French having stationed a post at the Village de Feignies, a league from Maubeuge, the Austrians resolved to dislodge them.

A body of troops advanced on the 30th ult. in sufficient number for this purpose. The patrolas of peasants who scoured the country, having perceived them, fired upon them and wounded several. The Austrians, enraged to be thus treated by peasants, cut down all those that fell in their way, burnt two farms, and after having pillaged the greater part of the village, carried off 22 waggons loaded with all sorts of booty and 18 cattle.

On the 31st, the Tyrolian chasseurs having advanced to the village of Cuepin, which was abandoned, found there a considerable quantity of pillage, but not having waggons to carry it off, a body of French cavalry of the garrison of Condé, who had been warned of their incursion, arrived in sufficient time to oblige them to fight before they could accomplish their purpose.

The chasseurs, having retired with precipitation before an enemy, superior in numbers, met with a detachment of Austrian hussars, with whom they returned to attack the French anew. A warm engagement ensued, and the latter was obliged to retreat precipitately under the cannon of Maubeuge, leaving several dead upon the field.

The same advices state, that the plan of the French is to renew their attempts upon Mons and Tournay, for which purpose the army of Monsieur Fayette is stated to be approaching in lieu of M. Luckner, that they may act in concert. The Austrians have strengthened their line, and approaching towards Binch. Their left is encamped on the heights of Effinnes, from which their line nearly extends Condé.

The latest news received from the continent yesterday, absolutely confirm the reports of the march of the Prussian forces towards the French frontiers to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men.

In Poland there prevails a spirit of the greatest ardor and unanimity. Everything is put upon a warlike footing. All the regiments which are not yet employed are preparing to join the great armies, and by a late decree of the diet all the militia are incorporated with the troops of the line.

HALIFAX, June 30.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Shelburne, we learn, that by means of the late fires which raged to a great degree in the Woods and Country adjacent, hath been fifty Farm Houses, consumed, on Jordon River, in the neighbourhood of Shelburne, together with the Fences and Crops of Grain, &c.

So great a calamity, and its effecting so great a number of Poor families, cannot fail calling the attention of those people, who are possessed of humanity and abilities to a sense of the distressed situation of the sufferers, and of inducing those who have it in their power, to aid and assist those unhappy people.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Copy of a letter from Germantown, August 6, 1792.

"On Thursday morning last, a little after 9 o'clock, this town was alarmed by a most tremendous explosion, from the blowing up of the powder mill, lately erected by Messrs. Frailey and Keyser, in Mayne, near Schuylkill. The people ran from all quarters, and shocking to relate, found four persons killed on the spot, and two wounded, one of whom it is to dread; the other was Mr. Frailey's daughter, who had her leg broke by a piece of wood thrown from the buildings to the distance of near one hundred yards. Mr. Evans, who was the only boy in the mill, saw the fire catch in the mortars, and throw himself flat on his face, hoping to escape the flash, but was so much burnt, that he languished till Sunday afternoon, and then died. The persons killed were, Mr. Keyser, one of the proprietors of the works; & Mr. Carr, and a Mr. Miller, both young men; and also one Mr. Blum, a married man who has left behind a wife and six children, the wife being pregnant. The three persons last mentioned were in the drying house at work, where were two tons of finished powder, which also catching from the mill, although at a great distance, blew up the whole building, dashed the people to pieces, burning them almost to cinders and not leaving a vestige of the building on the spot. Mr. Keyser was at a spring near the mill, when a piece of timber from some of the works came and nearly took off his head. Mr. Frailey was standing in the door way of a small building near the center of the whole, and providentially received no hurt. A cousin of Miss Frailey was close by her when she was struck, but received no injury. That, in a moment, as complete a pile of works as any in the U. States were levelled to the ground—five persons hurried into eternity, and the fate in a very dangerous situation."

BOSTON, August 8.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

A New York paper of the 28th July mentioned that a French Admiral, with a Squadron of ten sail of the line, was spoke with on the 16th ult. in lat. 32, 30 long. 63, from St. Domingo, bound for this port, to avoid the heavy gales incident in that place, at this season of the year.

From Spain. Capt. Stone arrived at Salem on Monday last from Bilboa, which he left the 8th of June. A Spanish officer in the land service informed him that there were orders for raising 18,000 men in the northern part of Spain, to be sent to Madrid, to overawe the people as was supposed, who begin to talk and write too freely of the measures of Government. The Queen's party is considered there (as was the case in France) as inimical to the interest of the people, in compliance with whose wishes and contrary to hers, the present ministers have been brought into office.

From Russia.—Capt. Hopkins, who arrived here on Sunday last from Russia, informs—That at the date of his sailing therefrom, he could not learn that any warlike preparations were making in the Russian Empire—Thatthere had been many reports of attempts to poison the Empress—one of which, it was said, had been discovered to be made by several Frenchmen.—That, in consequence, an order of State had been issued, for apprehending the conspirators—ten of whom had been taken—and punishing with death every Frenchmen who remained within the Empire after a certain time—and, that Captain H. brought away therefrom three French Gentlemen.

From the Cape.—Capt. Corey, of the sloop Nancy, arrived at Providence, on Thursday last, in 12 days from Leogane. He informs, that on the first of July, two 74 gun ships and a frigate arrived at Cape Francois from France, with 2000 troops; that these ships bro't the decree of the National Assembly in favour of the people of color and free blacks; that the decree had been published, and unanimously accepted at the Cape; after which the ships, with the Governor General of the Cape, and Mr. Roumes, a commissioner from France, accompanied by 1500 troops, proceeded to St Marks, at which place the decree was likewise accepted unanimously; and that from thence they proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where the decree was also submitted to.—Capt. Corey, on his passage, fell in with a ship returning from Cuba to Port-au-Prince, with a large number of emigrants that had fled from Hispaniola. The Negroes that had been in arms were returning to the plantations, and there was some prospect of tranquility being restored.

NORTHAMPTON, August 15.

On Monday evening last, a transient Person, was unfortunately drowned, as he was attempting to ford the River at Lyman's Ferry, between this town and Hadley—He appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age—he was heard to say he came from West-Nobleborough.

We hear from [Pembroke, Plymouth county,] that a Cow belonging to Col. George Turner, on the 4th inst. had three Bull CALVES; which weighed together 141 pounds.

Twenty tons of hair powder are sold per week in London——so much for fashion.

Frequent mention is made in the General orders of the French Army, of our beloved President—his example is recommended to the officers, and the example of his troops to the troops of France.

It is mentioned in a letter from Colombia, in Kentucky, that the Indians, continue to steal horses from the inhabitants, so as greatly to distress the agriculture. Upwards of 3,000 valuable horses is said to have been taken since the settling of this new country.

WE the Subscriber being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Hampshire to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of JACOB SHERWIN, deceased, (represented insolvent) seven months from the third of July last, being allowed the said creditors to bring in their claims. Hereby give notice that we shall attend fair business at the house of Mr. *John Sherwin*, in said Ashfield, on the first Monday in September next, from one to four o'clock, P.M. on said day.

PHINEAS BARTLET,
EBEN. BELDING,
EDWARD ANNIBLE, } Commissioners.

Ashfield, August 7, 1792.

WHEREAS *Polly Nickols*, my Wife, has left my bed and board without any provocation: I hereby forbid any person or persons trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.——All Persons are *expressly* forbid harboring her, as they will answer the penalty of the law.

JOSHUA NICKOLS.

CHESTER, AUGUST 15, 1792.