Animated by these salutary and wholesome principles, the Kings in Concert cannot fee with indifference a measure taken up, and supported by the Minister of his Britannic Majesty (and which has received the concurrence of one of the three Estates of that kingdom,) that proposes to extend the elemental Liberty, to which some of the White Nations infolently aspire, even to the Blacks of Africa. A measure so pregnant with danger to the entire order of things, and which in its consequences would go to establish the romantic and diabolical notion of equality among men, their Majesties with the blessings of divine protection, muft withstand and repress.—They have therefore given instructions to their respective Ministers at the Court of His Britannic Majesty, to represent to their beloved Brother their just alarms on the subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.—Their confidence in his well-known love of order, gives them the strongest assurances, that the happy understanding which now subsists between the Court of Great-Britain, and the Courts in Concert, will not hereby be interrupted, and that they shall not be obliged to employ the force which GOD has put into their hands, to prevent the overthrow of a trade, which they consider as indespensibly essential to the maintenance of the dignity and power of the Crowns, as well as of the prosperity and happiness of the people of Great-Britain and of Africa. It is for those great interests alone we have taken this step; and if a categorical answer shall not be given in twenty-four hours, they have directed their several Ministers to quit the said Court without taking leave. If they should be driven to this alternative (which God forbid,) they have the utmost reliance in Divine Providence, in the justice of their cause, and in the good dispositions of the people of Great-Britain and of Africa, for whose interests alone they shall undertake the war.

Given at the Dirt of Kings, this First Day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

From the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

EXCISE.

OBSERVING the notifications of the Excise Officers stuck up in every quarter of the United States, puts me in mind of the conduct of a negro in one of the West-India islands. His master a mere tyrant, could not get a white man sufficiently severe for an overseer; and knowing that too frequently a man is morose and cruel to his fellow-creatures, in proportion to *the lowness of his origin*, determined him to make a negro Cuffee his overseer; the poor fellow not being able to change his colour, by which he might be distinguished from the herd of slaves, and having no coat to the button-hole of which he could fuspend and eagle, a crofs, or fome other token of his exalted ftation and fuperior blood, he bethought himfelf and placed over the door of his cabin the following notification. *Dis be de house of Oberseer Cuffee; no nille negro eat any ting on de plantation, without Obersteer give leave!*

The yeomanry of the United States are reduced to the ftuation of ftaves on Weft-India eftates, conftituting nine tenths of the inhabitants, as they dare not make ufe of their arms indufby without being fubject to heavy penalties upon the information of a pimping exciferman, placed in every quarter of the country to watch the private actions of the free citizens—O tempora, O mores! H. B.

Philad. Aug. 16.

From the [Philadelphia] Independent Gazetteer.

Extract of a letter from Bucks County.

"Laft year we had no apples in this neighbourhood—the present God has bleffed us with abundance, but an infolent Excife Officer is placed over us to prevent our making ufe of this bounty of Heaven, as we think beft—This is the boafted liberty of the Federal Government."

Such grievances are not a little ridiculous. "Laft year we had no apples; this year God has given us a plenty, and we may drink cider *duty free*; but cider is *not ferry* enough for the throats of freemen, and if we diftill it into hot ardent fpirit, that will make our throats tingle, we have *fecured cents* to pay to government." A mighty grievance! and will freemen bear all this? —An Excife Officer! Why the *collector* of a *land tax* is a civil man; but appoint the fame man to collect a duty on *gin* and *whifky*, and what a devil he is! Pimps and negro drivers are nothing to him! So much for prejudices acquired in *another country* and under flavish laws; for thefe violent grumbletonians, many of them at leaft, were born abroad.

But all their grumbling has no effect. The laws of the nation are generally agreeable to the community—the execution of them gives no general uneafinefs. The complaints of a few four reftlefs minds in the back parts of Pennfylvania and Virginia, produce no great effect in the counties where they are echoed, and in every other part of the UNION, they are treated with their merited contempt. They proceed from narrow minded men, whofe views, like thofe of the pifmire, are limited to the hillock where they live. Men who can take a comprehenfive view of government, in all its departments and connections, juftify the meafure taken to raife money in the United States. Indeed in the enlightened northern States, people of all defcriptions, though the price of fpirits has been raifed within a year almoft fifty per cent, not only *approve* of the funding act, the duty laws, and the regulations of the Poft-office, but they feel no fmall degree of gratitude to the Executive officer and to Congrefs, who have planned the preferit fyftem of adminiftration. A complaint is fcarcely head in thefe ftates, nor would the people willingly fee the fyftem altered in the mineteft particular—But "offence muft come;" & when a fpirit of cenfure and complaint exifts in the body, it is beft it fhould find vent. Newfpapers are the convenient vehicles to carry off this fpirit, and grumbletonians are the men to do the work. Every large town muft have a gumbling paper or two; they are the common fewers of public opinion, and very ufeful in difcharging the filth of four minds, and the dregs of wrong heads. The moving of this filth is a little disagreeable for a moment to the by-ftanders, but is neceffary to preferve the air pure and falubrious.

CATO.

LONDON, June 12.

EDINBURGH *RIOTS.*

On the afternoon of his Majefty's Birth day all was peace and quietnefs. Towards the evening the mob became riotous as ufual, but it was at firft nothing more than boyifh mifchief, throwing dead cats, &c. Unluckily at this period, fome dragoon officers, paffing quietly along the High-ftreet attracted the attention of the mob, and were groffly infulted, pelted with ftones, and purfued to the Riding School, where the dragoons were then ftationed. They were immediately drawn out, and patrolled the high ftreet, the mob occafionally annoying them with ftones, fquibs, &c. The 53d regiment alfo came down from the Caftle, but emboldened by the attendance of a number of idle fpectators, the mob did not difperfe till a very late hour. The outrages of the evening were principally the burning of the century boxes at the head of the Guard Clofe and Tron Church; no attack was made on private property. The Lord Provoft and Magiftates attended, using every effort in order to perfuade them to go home, and with much lenity reftraining the military from any ftrong meafures. The mob were even permitted to burn the fentry-boxes unmolefted.

From the peaceable appearance of the city on Tuefday, there was every reafon to fuppofe that no further diftarbances would take place, and the dragoons were fent away to their refpective quarters. Towards the evening, however, a number of riotous perfons aflembled in George's fquare, and being interrupted in burning an effigy they proceeded to break the windows of Lady Arniften. The diftrict being out of the Magiftrates jurifdiction, the Sheriff immediately attended, & the 52d regiment repaired to the place. The mob continued for fome time to infult and pelted the military with ftones; but the riot act being read, and the confequences pointed out to them, they apparently difperfed, and the foldiers were drawn off, except an officer and 20 men. In about an hour the mob returned, and were proceeding to demolifh the windows of the Lord advocates houfe, and other outrages, the Sheriff after ufing every precaution that human prudence could fuggeft, ordered the foldiers to fire, which they were under the neceffity of repeating. Five or fix perfons are fuppofed to be wounded: three of whom, apprentice lads, were carried to the infirmary, one fhot through the neck, another in the left fide, and the third through the arm. The two firft are in a dangerous way, but the laft is likely to recover. After this the mob difperfed.

Laft night, the mob again aflembled, and with apparently more of method in their operations, proceeded to the lord provoft's houfe in St. Andrew's fquare, the windows, &c. of which they completely deftroyed, before the military could be prepared. Two figual guns were fired from the Caftle, the fire upon the rampart lighted up, and the dragoons arrived foon after, tranquility was re-eftablifhed.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* July 7.

A FOREIGN veffel, from Hifpaniola, made her entry yefterday into Port-Royal; and very foon afterwards an account, bearing marks of authenticity was given, that an express veffel had arrived at Cape-Francois, from Old France, with intelligence of an actual declaration of war between France and Spain. We have it not in our power to authenticate this information any further than by faying, that is it communicated by an inhabitant of the Cape, to his brother, a very refpectable French Gentleman, now in Kingfton.

July 9.

France has at length "*let flip the dogs of war.*" and Heaven alone knows where the dreadful mifchief will end. Without one avowed friend, this great nation will, in all probability, have to contend with a numerous hoft of well appointed foes, ruled by fovereigns who are anxious to fmother the rifing flame of liberty, and to perpetuate that mental darknefs, fo friendly to defpotic authority. Added to this, fhe carries in her bofom a number of friends, who, under the robe of peace, conceal the dagger, and wait but for an opportunity, to wreak the blackeft vengeance. Without ftanding forward to advocate that licentioufnefs which has fo much injured France, and which, after all, is perhaps infeparable from newly acquired liberty, we muft be allowed to wifh that fhe may triumph, over every opponent. It is not in defence of a narrow dirty fyftem of politics, or to gratify the capricious whim of a tyrant, that fhe has taken the field; but to give freedom & happinefs to millions hitherto bowed down to the earth, by the iron hand of oppreffion. Defects in her new conftitution, there undoubtedly are—but on no principle or rule of juftice, can foreign invafion be defended. The wifdom of an enlightened people could not have failed to apply a remedy wherever real grievances exifted. Under a new conftitution, many things muft, of neceffity be experimental.—Time and experience would have taught them what to adopt and what to difmifs. He who looks for perfection is too faftidious for an inhabitant of this world, and, until he can fhew himfelf without defect, fhould behold the errors of his neighbour with indulgence, and cherifh, inftead of fufpecting his virtues.

The account of a French and Spanifh war gains confirmation. The French in this part of the world are moft truely enraged and threaten fevere retaliation on a people whom they confider to have been fo perfidious as to fupply the infurgents with arms, ammunition, and provifions.

The Spanifh force, in St. Domingo, conffts of between four and five thoufand troops, fix or feven frigates, and an armed fchooner and floop.

The tempeft yet howls at a diftance, but as there is little doubt of its reaching thefe feas, we prefume Great-Britain will think it expedient to provide againft its effects, and maintain a naval force equivalent to that of the belligerant powers.

The Governor of St. Domingo is faid to have expreffed his opinion, two or three months ago, that he fhould foon have a large reinforcement of troops from Old Spain. It is therefore probable that he may have been fome time determined upon.

BASSETERRE, *(St. Chriftopher's)* Auguft 6.

On Wednefday the 1ft inftant, moft of the fhips in this road were preparing to depart for Europe; but from the multiplicity of bufinefs to be done on that day, none of the Commanders could get on board before the evening, when from the very ftrong wind and heavy fwell which then prevailed, every effort that was made to get the fhips under way proved fruitlefs. In the morning of Thurfday, a moft diftreffing fcene preferted itfelf, for the wind which had fhifted in the courfe of the night from the North to the Weft, and South, blew a violent gale, which precluded every endeavour to get to fea. In this dreadful ftuation moft of the veffels dragged their anchors, and for fome time it was expected that none of them would ride out the ftorm. The brig George and Margaret, Capt. Athington, which was ready to fail for London; the Ifabella, Capt. Carnegie, nearly loaded, and to have failed in a few days for Glafgow, were ftranded; as alfo the floop Indian Caftle, Capt. Braid, the property of Meffrs. Clifton, King and Co. the fchooner Betfey, Capt. Pawfon, the property of Mr. Thomas Wade; and the fchooner Friends, the little all of the Captain Matthew Lifford: thefe veffels were providentially drove fo near the fhore that the refpective crews got land without any lives being loft. All the fogers on board the fhip and the brig, and fome on board the fmaller veffels are loft.—The Friends is gone to pieces, the others now lay ftranded.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the fhip Britannia, fully loaded, and paffengers on board, parted her cables and ftruck on the bar about 200 yards from the fhore; at which time a boat with much difficulty got along fide, J. M. Woodyear, Efq. who was one of the paffengers, got into the boat not with a view to perfonal fafety, but for the purpofe of making a humane attempt to carry a rope to the fhore which was made faft to a raft that had been previoufly conftructed the rope unfortunately broke as foon as he got to fhore, and although feveral attempts were made to get the boat off again, none of them proved fucceffful.

The fhip ftuftained the fury of the boifterous waves from eight till about ten o'clock, when fhe began to go to pieces: and then the moft grievous fcene prefented itfelf to the fpectators on fhore—the more fo as not the leaft affiftance could be given to the unfortunate fufferers. Attempts were made by fome of the crew to reach the fhore, in which feveral perifhed—a few were faved. The captain with a few others continued on the wreck till three o'clock, when he was fo exhaufted that he either loft his hold or quitted the wreck—the moft vigorous endeavours were made to refcue him from a watery grave—he was brought on fhore, but fo far gone that every means ufed for his recovery proved ineffectual.—Mrs. Moore and her two children, and three foldiers with two women and a child were paffengers, all of whom perifhed, except one foldier, with feveral of the crew. There were 32 people on board, of which only ten furvived—the bodies of all the others were found and interred on Friday laft.

Captain Woodyear was a gentleman defervedly efteemed in life, and very generally lamented in death. He has left a widow and three children to bewail his untimely end.

The brig ———, Capt. Satterthwaite, is ftranded at Old Road, and a negro man drowned.

The fhip Sarah and Ann, Capt. Chivers, was loft on the reef at Nevis, on Wednefday night, and two of the feamen drowned. She was ready to fail for London; the paffengers on board were providentially fared.

From Dominica, we hear that a fhip and feveral veffels were on fhore at that Iftand.

At Antigua, feveral fmall veffels are on fhore.

At St. Euftatius, a large Dutch Ship with upwards of 400 hogfheads of Sugar gone to pieces, the whole of the Cargo loft. Several fmall veffels totally loft.—A Spanifh brig which lay in that Road put to fea in the gale and foundered, and all the people, the Captain excepted drowned; the Captain's wife and two of their children drowned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Barthelemews, to his Friends in Nevis.

"I have been fo much fatigued both in body and mind, that I am fcarce able to do any thing; and fo fevere a cold has taken poffeffion of me, that it is with difficulty I write—and yet you would not forgive me, if I did not attempt giving you an idea of the moft violent hurricane ever remembered here by the oldeft inhabitants of this poor devoted fpot.

"On the firft inftant, the wind blew ftrong from the North all day, and the fky had every ominous appearance; about ten o'clock at night the wind increafed and continued to do fo from the fame point, till four the next morning—a fhort calm fucceeded, when the wind blew from the South with redoubled force, and I expected that every moment would be our laft—but through the mercy of GOD, my houfe ftood unmoved amidft the general wreck.

"When day light permitted me to creep out, Oh GOD! Oh God! Who can tell how I felt!—Every veffel in the harbour, to the amount of ten, were driven on fhore: not one efcaped, but Col. Gumb's from Anguilla.—Not a houfe to be feen up the bay, except Dawes's and one or two more!

"Poor Frank Savage, and his nice Polly Crawford, were knocked down into the fea, and killed immediately—both buried yefterday morning! Little Polly Savage has her thigh broken, and is very ill.—Old Mr. Neale's brig foundered in the public bay—he was taken up dead yefterday, and buried in the evening; fe veral of his negroes are dead, but found.—There are fifty-fix houfes blown down in town—Mr. Heyden's fpacious houfe is half down, the other half remaining—your houfe is faved. In the country there are not more than feven houfes ftanding.—For Heaven's fake let me hear from you."

NORFOLK, Auguft 18.

Yefterday arrived in Hampton Road, the fhip George, of Boflon, Silas Daggett, maffer, in 37 days from Cadiz; by him we learn that the people of Spain have exprefled great alarm and uneafinefs at being kept in ignorance of what was doing in France; the Miniffer feeming to think himfelf too abfolute to call the opinion of political fubjects; in confequence of which the French Conftitution had become the fubject of common converfation in all coffee houfes, and places of public refort:—That the King of Pruffia had withdrawn his troops intended to act againft France; in order to keep a watchful eye over the conduct of the Emperor in Poland, with regard to Poland:—That the Marquis di Rofina was carrying all before him—and that wherever he penetrated into the Auftrian dominions, the people had declared in favor of the French Conftitution.

NEW YORK, *Auguft 20.*

Extract of a letter from Fort-Knox (Vincennes) dated June 15, 1792.

"I am afraid, my friend, that we fhall have a very ugly job on hand, with the Indian war. The Indians on this river are peaceable enough with a great deal of fcrubbing and coxing—They come in here very frequently, and appear to have a great itch for fcalping and pleadering, and nothing, I imagine, but their confinement for the prifoners we have, reftrains them from taking up the hatchet.

"A few days ago, feveral Chiefs came in from Ope, a place high upon the Illinois river, and, in their fpeech to Major Hamtramack, told him they were frequently invited and threatned by the Miami Indians to induce them to go to war againft us, but that they had not, nor did intend to do it. That we muft keep a good fpirit, for we have a great many more to fight this year than we had laft—wifhed us fuccefs, & hoped we fhould have a good drubbing. The Major enquired whether the Britifh made them any prefents—they replied, that the Britifh gave them good like ftacks of hay, provifions, arms, ammunition, and every thing but big Guns.

"Indeed, every intelligence we have received from the Miami villages, corroborate fo far as to convince us that there will be double the number of Indians in the field this year, there was the laft, and the Britifh continue to fupply them with every thing they want; fo that I think a few of us will be apt to loofe our hair."

WINDSOR, (Ver.) Auguft 27.

Extract of a letter from Thetford, dated Auguft 15.

"On the 11th inft. a very extraordinary ftorm, attended by the largeft hail ftones that have ever been obferved at any time, heretofore in this climate, happened. It was firft difcovered hard by the mouth of Onion River Falls, about two o'clock P. M. proceeding in a foutherly direction, until it reached the heights of (what is called) Hogbacks, on the north of faid river, where the reffiftance of the heights caufed the cloudy column to part; about a third of which deflected fouth weft wardly towards Rutland, the remainder proceeded with a progreffive increafe of bulk, force, and quicknefs, in a fouth eaft wardly direction to Col. Davis's, and fo until the fucceeding heights of *Berlin, Middlebrough, Orange, and Wellington*, broke its whole force, and in fome meafure threw its courfe more fouthwardly, covering the northern part of Verfhire; towards the eaft of which, the detached wings of the grand column, inftantly inclined to the columns, and quickly, were hucked into the winding channelled interval which divides the heights on the north of Thetford, from thofe on the fouth of Fairlee: hurricaning all in its way, till its force and effects were concentrated in the reffiftance it met by the hills eaft of Connecticut River, in Lyme and Oxford; where it then, after the moft tremendous decent of rain, large hail, and wind, inflicted a fouthwardly inflection for about five or fix miles; thence eaftwardly, an inflection of as yet an undetermin diftance. It breadth, over the high lands, from the fcrowls of the feverers is unlearnt; after the courfe of its path at Verfhire to Connecticut River, it was about two miles and an half wide; but, after it turned fouthward its breadth became greater till it turned eaftward.

"The ftamps of hail (that I examined) were of various fizes, but the largeft were generally compofed of as many as eight or nine leffer ftones congealed firmly together in one lump; thefe leffer parts were circular, not more than a third of an inch diameter, yet thefe were of the fpheroid kind happening fo by their expofed parts fuftaining in their deferent diffolution, or of the fhape deferibed; fome had the appearance of an ellipfis with its conjugate & tranfverfe diameters, defcribed by the fingers of nature; others of the prifmatic, fome cylindric, and fome conic, and in the components of each lump, all the forms refulting from the basic fections, were clearly difcernible!

"I weighed fome of thefe, which were over two ounces and an half. In the courfe of the tornado from Thetford till it turned eaft from Thetford, the hail broke all the glafs on the north and eaft fides of the houfes, particularly, 112 fquares at Col. *John Thompfon's*, Lyme, and 105 fquares at Lt. *William Child's*, Thetford, and almoft all the glazed houfes a mile eaft and weft of the river, in its courfe, fhared proportionable damage. Some buildings were unroofed, fome creatures were killed, and grain of every fort, with all kinds of garden ftuff that lay in its way were completely deftroyed!"

CONCORD, (N. H.) Auguft 21.

TORNADO.

On Tuefday afternoon laft, there was a moft fevere tornado or whirlwind near Martin's, Ferry, in Chefter, about twelve miles below this town. It defcended on or near Merrimack river, and took its courfe northeaft. The firft building in its way was Mr. Martin's, the ferryman, in which were 7 perfons—the houfe was inftantaneoufly torn to pieces—Mrs. Martin was ftanding over her daughter who had been very unwell for fome time, and had a little before been taken with convulfions, when one of the timbers fell upon them, by which they were very much bruifed, efpecially the daughter, whofe life is defpaired of. Mr. Martin was fuddenly caught up by the wind and thrown over a fmall brook 8 or 10 rods diftant, but received no material injury—others of the party were fcattered in different directions, but not greatly hurt. Mr. Dalton's houfe, diftant about a quarter of a mile, was the next in its courfe, which was totally demolifhed, and his barn and corn houfe very much fhattered. It then entered the woods, and levelled every tree to the ground which ftood in its way for feveral miles, twifting many off, 18 and 20 inches through, to feet above the ground—It is remarkable, that the force of the wind was not 20 rods in width—and at 2 hours not more than 8 rods from Mr. Martin's it was fcarcely felt.

RUTLAND, Auguft 20.

On Thurfday night the 9th inft. the dwelling houfe of Mr. Alexander Patterfon, of Pittsford, was conſumed by fire—It feems that Mr. Patterfon had been miffing feveral weeks, fuppofed to have fled on account of fome threats he had received from his wife, by which he thought his life was in danger. On the evening before the fire Mrs. Patterfon took her children that fhe was going to a neighbour's houfe, not to return that night,—her pewter, &c was *obferved* by a neighbouring woman to be packed up the day before. Some time in the night the fire alarmed a neighbor who reached the houfe juft as the children efcaped out of the door—the houfe was too far confumed to render any attempts to fave it effectual.—A day or two after, fome children were fcratching for cheefe amongft the rubbifh juft under where the bed ftood, they difcovered a number of bones, which on examination were adjudged to be human bones, the ſkull, teeth, &c. remaining in their natural form—On information of this, a Jury of inquefl was fummoned—in the mean time, it is fuppofed, that Mrs. Patterfon went and fecreted the ſkull, teeth, &c. and broke the reſt of the bones into ſmall pieces in order to render all further enquiries fruitleſs. It was the opinion of the jury, that the bones were human bones, and that MURDER had been committed there, but *by whom could not be afcertained.* Sufpicions are ſtrong againſt Mrs. Patterſon who has been examined; *but* GOD *alone can develop the hidden ſcene of iniquity.*

BOSTON, Auguſt 30.

SMALLPOX.

Yeſterday the inhabitants of this Town again met at Faneuil-Hall, to conſider its ſituation relative to the Small Pox; when the ſtate of the Diſtemper being fully repreſented by the Seleſtmen, and the impracticability of ſtopping its progreſs—it was determined almoſt unanimouſly—That it was expedient, a general INNOCULATION ſhould immediately take place through the Town.

NORTHAMPTON, SEPTEMBER 5.

COMMENCEMENT.

LITTERARY EXHIBITONS AT *DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1792.

AT 1 O'clock, P. M. the Muſical Society convened in the chapel, where was delivered an excellent and well compoſed Oration, by GEORGE W. KIRKLAND, on muſic and the fine arts: Likewiſe were performed ſeveral pieces of Muſic.

At 5 o'clock the ſociety of Social Friends aſſembled in the chapel, where an Oration was delivered by JOEL BAKER, on the progreſs of the Arts and Sciences, the ſame evening, at 7 o'clock, was exhibited an entertaining Comedy, compoſed by JESSE APPLETON and JOSEPH FIELD.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21.

At 11 o'clock, the P.B.K. Society met at the chapel, where was ſpoken an elegant Oration, by SHELDON LOGAN, A. B. on the rights of civil ſociety.

At 5 o'clock, P. M. the Society of the United Fraternity aſſembled in the chapel, where was delivered an Oration, by WILLIAM THRUSTON, on Literature; the ſame evening at 7 o'clock, was exhibited a very pleaſing Dialogue, compoſed by EBENEZER PORTER and JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE.

WEDNESDAY, MORNING, 10 o'clock.

The Corporation convened at the Preſident's, and together with the Students and Graduates walked in proceſſion to the chapel, where the exerciſes of the day were introduced by a ſolemn addreſs to the divine Being, by Preſident WHEELOCK.

Next was performed a piece of muſic, well adapted to the occaſion.

A ſalutary Oration, by GEORGE W. KIRKLAND.

A forenſic Diſputation, by JOEL BAKER, JOHN MURRAY, SAMUEL CROFFUTT, and ERASTUS SERGEANT, on this queſtion, "Is it as advantage for Government to be in debt to its own ſubjects?"

A ſyllogiſtic Diſputation, by JOSIAH FIELD, reſpondent, RUFUS COWLES, CALVIN INGALES, WM. WARD, opponents, on this queſtion, "An Theatrum Reipublicæ utilitati ſit."

A forenſic Diſputation, by SAMUEL BARTLETT GOODHUE, ALEXANDER THOMAS, JOHN JACKSON and SAMUEL WARNER, on this queſtion, "Does the knowledge of morality depend on reaſon?"

A Greek Oration, by JONATHAN WARD.

A piece of muſic performed, concluded the forenoon exerciſes.

After an intermiſſion of two hours, the afternoon exerciſes were introduced by muſick. Next was delivered

A philoſophic Oration, by JOSEPH WOODBRIDGE.

A Hebrew Oration, by SILAS WATERMAN.

A Dialogue by JESSE APPLETON and WILLIAM WOODWARD; on the pleaſing proſpect of the civiliſation of the Oneida Indians.

An Oration, by JOSIAH DUNHAM, A. M.

After which degrees of Bachelor of Arts were conferred on the following gentlemen, viz.

Ephe Aſtorbilt, Daniel Bartlett Bliſs, Nathaniel Bliſs, Jun. Butterfield, Rufus Cowles, Samuel Croffett, Jeſſeman Dickſon, Samuel B. Conſtitt, Calvin Ingalls, Johnſon Jackſon, Cornelius Whitcomb Kirkland, Michael Little, Johnſon Wentworth Murray, Elias Porter, Theophan Sawyer, Eraſtus Sergeant, Zephaniah Swift, Samuel Tenple, Alexander Thomas, Gulielmus Thruſton, Gulielmus Ward, Jonathan Ward, Samuel Warner, Silas Waterman, Johnſon Webber, Joſeph Woodbridge, Gulielmus Wadcomb.

A valedictory Oration was then delivered by EBEN. PORTER.

After performing a piece of muſic, the exerciſes of the day were concluded by a prayer.

A great number of reſpectable gentlemen and ladies, from different parts of the country, gave their attendance: Among the whole was obſerved the greateſt order and propriety of conduct, to the honor of the ſpectators, and the ſatisfaction of thoſe who had the pleaſure of their attendance.

Four hundred paſſengers are arrived at Newcaſtle from Londonderry, in the ſhip ANN and SARAH.

We are authority to inform the public, that a ſecond loan of 4 per cent. intereſt, has been lately offered in Europe, for account of the UNITED STATES. The ſum is equal to the amount of the former loan, 3,000, 000 of Guilders or about 1,200,000 dollars.

A Reward of *Five hundred dollars*, is offered by Governor CLINTON of New-York, for apprehending one *Jacob Valintine*, of Herkimer county, in faid State, charged with having *inhumanly murdered* an Indian Chief of the Onondago Nation, on the 27th of July laft.

The Governor of Pennſylvania, has iſſued a Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars *for apprehending the perſon or perſons who moſt inhumanly murdered a certain* ELIZABETH REEVES, *on the 17th of Auguſt, as mentioned in our laſt.*

DIED]—At Norwich, on the 22d. ult. Deacon SAMUEL KNIGHTS, in the 49th year of his age, he has left a wife and 13 children to lament his death.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Boſton, July 5, 1792.

THE Commander in Chief, having taken into conſideration as the law directs, applications from Major General SHEPHARD, relative to the Militia of the 4th diviſion, under his command.

He thereupon Orders, That the inhabitants of the town of Ruſſell, who by law conſtitute the Militia in that town, be formed into one militia Company.

The Commander in Chief alſo orders, That the diviſional line between the two companies, in the town of Southampton, be ſo far altered, that it ſhall begin on the County road leading from Northampton, to Weſtfield, on Weſt-Spring field corner, and thence to run weſterly on a County road, until it comes to Weſthampton line; And all perſons living on ſaid road and northerly thereof, to belong to the North Company, together with Eli Clapp and his family,—and all perſons living ſoutherly thereof, to belong to the South company, together with Aſahel Birge and his family.

The further Orders, That the town of Amherſt be divided into two companies by a line, and that the road leading through that town to Pelham, called the Pelham road, be that line of diviſion between the two companies in Amherſt aforeſaid.

The Commander in Chief directs, that Major Gen. Shepard carry the foregoing Orders into effect, and that he be permitted to raiſe two additional Troops of cavalry in the 4th diviſion, viz: One within the limits of the regiment commanded by Col. Sloper, in the 1ſt Brigade, and one other in the regiment commanded by Col. James Lyman, in the 2d Brigade of that diviſion. By Order of the Commander in Chief.

Wm. DONNISON, Adj. Gen.

LANDS FOR SALE.

SUNDRY Lots of LAND, in WORTHINGTON and MIDDLEFIELD, may be purchaſed for CASH, or ſhort credit, on very advantageous terms for the purchaſer. Thoſe lying in Worthington, are lots No. 1, 48, 72, 127, and ten acres adjoining of lott number 128, 170, 171, 226, and twenty-nine acres adjoining of lot number 225—Thoſe lying in Middlefield, are lots number 142, 152, 196, 200, 201.

It is unneceſſary to ſay any thing in praiſe of lands lying in thoſe towns; as their good qualities are already well known.

The owner of theſe Lands being about to remove from this country, is deſirous of ſelling them in a ſhort time, and very good bargains may undoubtedly be had, by any who will purchaſe the whole or any of the above lots—For particulars apply to the ſubſcriber who is authorized to make ſale of the ſame.

JOHN HOOKER.

Springfield, Aug. 31, 1792.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his cuſtomers and others, that he carries on the *CLOTHIER's BUSINESS*, in all its various branches—at his Shop in WHATELY, where all kinds of buſineſs in that line, is performed on the ſhorteſt notice and moſt reaſonable terms:—All kinds of country produce will be received in payment.——Thoſe Perſons living in Cheſterfield, and its vicinity, having any commands on the ſubſcriber, may have them faithfully executed by leaving them at Mr. *King's Store* in Cheſterfield, he propoſes to take the Cloth from there and dreſs it and return it back again in a fortnight after he takes it away.

OLIVER MILLER.

WHATELY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1792.

The members of the Society

For detecting THRIVES, and bringing them to puniſhment, are requeſted to attend the meeting of ſaid Society, at the Houſe of Mr. ASAHEL PEMBROY, on Friday the 14th day of September current, at 7 o'clock, afternoon.