con were took or a piece, and its original states, devotred every world of it, and upon my seturn to Col.——'sin the evening, fit down and committed the subtrace of it to writing, nearly I believe in his own word.—If you think the publication of it will ampleasy of your readers, you are welcome to it from

A CUSTOMER.

A CUSTOMER.

Account of a Cunious Strance.

ded Rechel faid unto Jamb, from me thildren or elfe I
die, and Jamb's anger was "kindled againft Rachel."
Gen. xxx.—Part of the 1st and 1st verific.

ROM thele words, my brethren; I shall beg leave
to make a few observations, which may tend to unfold force new ideas of the female character.

The fifth remark that occurs is the marganature.

The first remark that occurs is the unreafonablenels and folly of Rachel's request to her hufband, She asks children as the condition of her life. " Give me children, fays fhe, or elfe I die." Ah weak and inco connection that was effablished in the book of fate, be-tween thy death and the birth of children. But beaven often curies human folly, by answering its prayers. Rachel's defires for increase of her family are gratified but alas! Rachel knows only a short lived joy from this event. She dies in childhed with her second son the lovely boy drop from her breati—His fmiling in-fancy, and prattling childhood afforded her no plea-fure—For Rachel's remains have descended into the fure. For Rachel's remains have detected on into the give and mixed with the clode of the vailley. A fector of the mixed with the clode of the vailley. A fector of the mixed with the clode of the vailley. A fector of the control of grave and mixed with the clods of the valley. A fe

Learn hence, ye hufbands, from the example of Jacob, to treat your wives as reasonable creatures.—In this way only, you will not only reform them, but secure their perpetual efficers and afficient for you

when you will not only the their perpetual efficers and affection for you.

We have beheld the end of Rachel, the wife of Jacob; but unhappily for mankind, her pofferity did not die with her. There are Rachels fillt alive in every die with her. There are Rachels fill alive in every part of the world. While one cries out, give me children or elle I die— there are hundred of her descended on the least, who cry out, give me no near children, or elle I die. Nor is this all—how many vireado we find, who trye the requests of their husbands, with the fame powerful, and as they suppose, distribing argument. Give me fays one, a new houle or elle I die—Give me fays a feet on a new houle or elle I die—Give me, fays a forth, a trip to the Virginia springs, or elle I die—Give me, fays a forth, a trip to the Virginia springs, or elle I die—Give me, fays a firth, a trip to the Virginia springs, or elle I die—Give me, fays a firth, a fervice of plate, or else I die—Give me, fays a firth, a fervice of plate, or else I die—Give me, fays a firth, a fervice of plate, or else I die—Give me, fays a firth, a new site ground or elle I die—Give me, fays a night, a new site ground or elle I die—Give me, fays an eight, a new site ground or elle I die—Give me, fays an eight, a tet of china, oreige I die—Give me, jays an eighth, oven filk gomah or elf. I die—Give me, fars a ninh, but I fother for the day would fail me, should I attempt to enumeriae all the inflances of fermile folly and extravagance, which display themselves in a conjugate to the conjugate for the conjug gal and domeftic life.

I shall conclude with one remark, which, I hope, will

he profitable to the ladies, who compole a part of my audience—and that is, that this kind of pemlence never fail to cool the affections of hubands. Of all this we have a friking proof in the conduct of Jacob: we tazad, that his wife died on her journey with him to Ephrath. But we read of no marks of respects paid to reputation. But we read of the markets relegate plant to her memory, by a fiplendid or even a decent fromeral. We do not find Jacob feeludes himfelf, even for a fin-gle day, from his ordinary purfoits, in order to mourn over her. We only read that he placed a pillar of from over her grave—probably to prevent her rifing from her grave, to teaze him with ill humor—and hence probably may be derived, the origin of Tombitoues.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15. Mr. Far's Motion to fend an Ambuffador to recognize the

Mr. Far's Motion to fend an Antolfidar to recognize the FRENCH REPOBLIC.

MR. FOX faid, he hoold not troble the House for more than five minutes, the question having already been narrowed by the two preceeding days difcussion, and it being nearly physically impossible for him to speak, from the indisposition he laboured under. His intention for making the motion he was about to submit to the House, was, that it might be entered on the Langual to gather purpose for the given for the country that not to the Humps which was a strengt had, on the first opportunity, been made by the Reprefentatives of the people to avert the calamities of war by negociation. In doing this, he by the Representatives of the people to avert the calamities of war by negociation. In doing this, he again begged he might not be mitundershood, and have at imputed to him that he meant thereby to express his approbation of any part of the proceedings of Francis, it was out his intention to give an opinion upon them, but to contend for the necessary of treating with the powers that are, whoever they may be, or in whatever muoner they obtained those powers. He was ready to admit that this was not the best time that could have been taken for recognizing those powers; but that was nothis fault, nor the fault of that house. This was the fort opportunity afforded them to forward the measure, and the fooner it was adopted, the lefs remarkable it would be. He lamented that our Ambaffador aniest would de. He incomes inat our Ambassaus.

This ever been called from Parit; but as that was par,

gad could not be remedied, he fooner the ustion tekept approbation of bath.

mon were both of a piece, and full of original matter. | cognized the exitting powers of France, the wifer and better would be the measure; for which purpose he moved, "An address to his Majesty, that he would be gracionally pleased to fend an Ambassador to France, to treat with the Provisional Council, in whose hands, so

A W AT LANDER

treat with the Provilional Conocil, in wholehands, for the time being, the Executive powers of that sation were beld."

Mr. Grey, "I fecond the motion."

Lord Surevrett, in great warmth, declayed that is-was impossible for any man, who was a friend to bis country, to fit patiently and filently when fuch propo-fations were made to the bottle. His Lordkip de-clared his affectione or that for a mating, could belared his afforithme at that fuch a motion could have been made by the Right Hon. Gentleman with who been made by the Right from Cantenna with whom had long afted; but he was now athamed of the enthuliafm he had for him, and parted from him for-ever.—What! did the Rt. Hon. Gendeman think the British nation was, or did he with to make the world think them, the most despicable, wretches in the univerfe, the first to sloop, to eninge, to treat with a nation of cut-throats and robbers, with an assembly of vagaof cut-threats and inspect, with an anomaly of vaga-bonds and alfain, not capable of controlling their own banditi! What the purpoles of fuch motions were, be knew not, or where the confiquences would end. If fuch motions were continued the fame dreadful feenes might be acted in the British Empire, the most respect-able, parriode, and diffinguished chandlers might be core, parrouce, and management characters might be crammed into goals for the purpose of mallacre: Wo-men of the most elevated rank, bosor and virtue, might be thrown into dangeons, and butchered for no other reason than the exercions of their fathers, their hufbands, and friends, to leave their country! No . Ea-glithmen were not prepared for fach. Seene—the time was come for men to fpeak out—the country was en-dangered by a fastion—every man in that House who regarded the Constitution, thould sown fland forward; regarded the Confinition, finald sow fland forward; he felt himfelf too much sgitated to proceed, but would declare, that if he had given his affent to the amendment proposed by the Kr. Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fox) on Thursday; to the amendment proposed yesherday or to the motion now before the House; that he should have considered himfelf guilty of having inproted three of the most wicked, the mod dangerous prepositions which the mind of man could devise.

Calmal Secretary field he had attended in all that

Colonel STABLEY faid, he had attended to all that had fallen from the Rt. How. Gentleman [\$1e. Fox.) for the three days with the timed almost home q and indig-nation; the Rt. Hom. Gentleman had in the two former of chattes, denied what was evident to this whole an-tion, to every man who would open his eyes; the minds of the people, he could speak of that part of the country from whence he came, had been proposed by the exertions of the feditions, and they had been kept within bounds by that wissom which had advised the late Proclamations iffued by his Majeshy; bot by, such speeches as he had heard, every good effect would be de-fituyed, for nothing could so foon drive the Kingdom into open infarrection as the speeches and propositions ad fallen from the Rt. Hon, Gentleman (Alr. Fox) for into open inforrection as the speeches and proposition of the Rr. Hop. Gentleman and his friends; they had os me As rion. Genuema and its friends; they had already excited a cry against tytes, and takes, and even against monatchy titell; he drasted the confequences. He had unfortunately been afgestator of the feenes in Perion the boafied 10th of Angolt, which bloodshead Peris on the boasted sort of Angest, when bloodhead and mifery were triumphent, when neither age and fer were farred, and when all was at the merry of a murderons and farrage banditti. He felt alarmed for this country, and depressed what might follow from the speeches of the other side of the Honde. He hoped the Rt. Hon. Gentleman night be prevailed on to withdraw his motion, for if the distempered part of the people once understood that there were men capable and ready to make and support such propositions, they would go into open inforression, and shake the peace of the Empire. The sime was come for him to withdraw his attachment from that Right Hon. Gentleman, while draw his attachment from that Right Hon. Gentleman, while draw to the one of the contraction of the state of the support of the support.

as his day to the public demanded it.

Mr. M. A. Taylor role in Support of the motion, and to declare that he fubficised implicity to every word that had faller from his Right Hon. Gentleword that had fallen from his Right Hon. Gentle-man (Mr. Fox) for thefethree days; and in so laying, he was not afridd to g best a bis emiliarum for their apprehating of his candell, notwithit and ing every palray and mean exertion that government would make againf him. He was as realous as any man in support of the Constitution by Kings, Lords and Commons, but he was not an advocate for the muintenance of abutes; he was for a featonable reform, for a reform— (A call for Order I Order I Queffice I Supplies I in-duced the Speaker to rije, and in big that the Alice. Gen-tlemate months despite him of I to the question, embits can attractions and the supplies of the supplies of the supplies.

est relative to reform.)
Mr. Taylor faid, he felt himfelf as much in order Mr. Taxuox faid, he felt himfelf as much in order, and fpeaking as much to the question, as those Gentlemen had, who had taken up the time of the house by recting those dreadful evens which happened in Parit, and which every man must as much regret as they could; but the correction of the Speaker was inflicient, and he should, shamit. Wat, he, fold, was at all times a great and an heavy calamin; but fill greater, when to answer no one gued purpose; and it had already been admitted that in a war with France, we find much to lose, and nothing to gain; why then were had much to lofe, and nothing to gain 1 why then were Gentlemen to be branded with opprobrious epithets, and to be held up to the country as its enemies, and as traitors, for endeavouring to avery the calamity : That was what his Right Hon. Friend had been guilty of he had endeavoured by every gentle means, to avoid war : He had done the fame, and that fuccessfully war: are has usue me lame, and that incressing, when we were on the ere of a war with Rasks a finillar motives had achasted him; on the fame grounds he flood; the welfare, the peace, and prospersty of the Empire; and those who supparted him after upon those ands with him. and were not more defittate of ho nor, of principle, and charafter, than their detractors The country was not in danger from the speeches o

What hele amendment were we have not been able to learn. It is conjedured that they occured in the midwent of the Common to the Bettle King's freet; and to relate to the condess of the French towards their might

his Right Mon. filend, and of thole who alked sig his Right Mon. Hand, soo or more who alled win him; but-from the speeches of the other food is hoofe, for notwithflanding their affertions, three risk, no room to fear the rising of mobs spaint the king Lock and Commons; but two much to fear of the fired loyal mobs, fimilar to those which had been see loyal mobs, fimilar to thole which had been ten a Birmingham, and which were now to be frem at Macheteler. He confidered the motives of the Right Hon. cheffer. He conjugate me marries of the Right Hon friend in withing the proposition before the Right to entered on the Journals, to be founded not only in w eatered on the Journals, to be founded not only in act dom, but in the future advantage of his coonty; is the time might come when the ferrices of the Riga Hon, grademan might be necessary to the Cabinegrad his presence conduct would render him the fitted, ask with the new Coonty Hon, generated many from the first, six was the ablest map to treat with the new Government of France. His Right Hon, fired's excetton appeared to him best calculated to fare and to first his control for that reason he had his attachment, and for his reason he most heartily affected to the motion on the

reason he most heartily anchieve the motion to be as information.

Mr. Loveder considered the motion to be as informed attack on his Majethy's Ministers, and an improper interference in the execution of the Executive Power-When domestick traitors had joined with foreign for the handlinn all must fee who were not willful. which junction all must ree was were not within blind, and it was time for every man not to weak, by fach propositions as the prefent, the Executive Pow-er of the country, but to fand forward in its determi-ed maintenance and support. The motion therefore

ca maintenance and topport. The motion therefore the his decided hegative, as he did in his Right Hear, friend's lentinents, and having feconded his nation, he could not flently fuffer the affertions which had been made, to pash by It was not the Speciment this Right Hon. Friend that tended to flir up fedition, the the Peculiar that the first hear that the state of t His Kight Hon, ricene that there is not promoned but the Proclamations lastly illust, — they had can'd that milebief which it was meanly presended they had to part (upperfield. To the Proclamations the hose had to look for these informations they had so mai heard of, for no where elfewere they to be found. To these proclamations were to be sought reason in involving the country in a war; the true radia as ground for which, his Right Hon. friend withed a display to posterity, by baving the motion now on the table inferred in the records of the Hoyde. In fapre of the motion, reason and conviction had been advantaged. ed-against it, nothing but declamation and an appear to the passions, which he was forty to see have a wright to the passions, which he was surry to fee have a week, hurrying the hoote into measure which they wish de action, might have too much reason long and binary to lament. A noble Lord had asked, "Will yourne with cut-throats and varaphonds ?" No. in Right Hur. Friend withed this Empire to treat with the citation. Hun. Friend wished this Empire to treat with the criting Executive Power of a great and formidable using firegoling for their liberties. It was not his finit, or the fault of his friends, that they were reduced to be needily, at this spoment of propoling fach a manuar to the state of the st we might full treat; and what he withed, was not like ration to creen and floor, as a noble-land had expressed himself, but to treat with them while yet we could treat with honor. If we do not now, creat may compel us to cleep and to create with those have insulted with every disgrectful epithets, for a war more threatening to every interest, and even to be existence of the British Empire, he never faw or head

It was contended, he faid, that we were com to hazzard the war in faith of treaties :- God forms that we should be falle, to treatine: But if we wen brought into such a risk by their maintenases, a wished to ade by whom, and how? The character of the nation for its good faith and its home, he saidly friends would to their last breath endocume to maintain but the character and hower of the nation had been braked by his Majethy special Ministers; they might have by vigilance, and with good faith arread our treaty to have endeavoured to prevail with our deployment of the content ly to concede in fome part; before he agreed to the sail it must be shown him that was done; the express arms by which we were bound to maintain an exclude right to the navigation of the Scheldt, most allo be have him, and it must be proved that remonstrances had so been juilly answered upon this point before he well confents war; if they were, the found lament, but appose it. His Majefty's Mindlers ought, however, the called on to three that by timely negociation ley had endeavoured to avert it, and that the construction is to a fluarion which could not have been brought into the families by negligence and incapacity, the House ought, in the same by negligence and incapacity, the House ought in Justice to their conflictents, to bring his Majefry Majefret to the beautiful to the families of the same that the conflictent with honor or our intered—for the beautiful to the families of the same that the same that the same that the same to be same to the same to the same to the same to the same that th by which we were bound to maintain an exclusive into the navigation of the Schelds, must also be thewat

froying 11, among its defenders and champions were leading its defenders and champions ground the Honolds. NORTH firemonely and ably opposite mouse, which, is agreed to, would take all repositions from Ministers who were and, must be ruler, she for their negociations, and transfer it to the Honole, who had not, nor could not have any supposi-

billy. He was against treating with the French as they now were, being now convinced that we could not gain a fingle advantage by any treaty, and that no treaty if the hindings for how was it possible for that to could be binding; for how was it possible for that to be binding, which was entered into with an affembly, who, we had every was on to believe had not the powwho, we had every scafon to believe, had not the power of the authority to protect from their bar, that conformate and much injored monarch they had formound to it. He deprecated the motion, because he for and was convinced that it is greatly dangerous to the British Empire. He withed to ask, if the motion was critical, what Autholiford finould we fend? Had only not already received Autholiford to Plad they not already received, fanditioned, and applauded the Autholiford from the fell though and with providing the country? Wasit them to be prefumed, that they would schooled great Autholiford from the Kine of Empire. county r wait then in the premined, that they would school/edge an Ambiliador from the King of England, when they had renounced all Kings, and declared, hol-niny on all monarches? No! the propolition was mon-funtly abbird; he could never have imagined that fuch aone would have been made in the British Em-Hon. gentleman who had, could fo have flood

Mr. Fox begged to fay two or three words to fet the Hotferight. The question was taken up as if he had proposed an alliance with France—he had done no fuch thog, but fought 10 open a way to treat with them, at he would with any other confiderable people,

Phases they might be.

Col. Table to a fupported the motion, and express. d bis afouithment at the language which had been held. Language had been held, this country to be which he advays underflood in this country to be when he had a ways deded to the total to the me, that every good Englithman was loyal, yet free obedient, but independent; and that it was the indifferent and duty of that House to examine and arch over the conduct of Ministers; in fo doing, the same over the country is not doing, they proved their regard to the confliction of the country and not their entiry; and be was to far ready to pledge himself in its defence, as to declare, that when ere we might be involved in war, his exertions by fead, by heart, and by hand, thould be devoted to his country; but when threatened with war, the duty he oved his conflituents compelled him to enquire the carde, and examine the confequences; the cause h has not; the confequences were evident; we had MUCH TO LOSE—and NOTHING TO GAIN. MUCH TO LOSE—and NOTHING TO GAIN. On fleet of mercantile velick covered the fear of the mirrie; the flaipping of other countries were feared; to be feen. With the French we have nothing to do, butly association; to us, their fword and their toran cu have no effect; the mode of condust fuggetied by the Rt. Hos. gentleman's motion, would effectually guid against any dauger, for it was calculated to present a war, which, if entered into, would be the definition of our commerce, and by the creation clisternal discourants, expose the Empire to ruin.

PARIS, Dec. 14.

There is reason to support, that Dumouring's Pannay to extend his congreds to Helland; and, that where Executive Council only to perint in its delign of diving the enemy beyond the Rhine, and to extend the limit appointed to the French Republic by nature, after the after the support of the Panna of the Rhine, and to extend the limit appointed to the French Republic by nature, after the support of the Panna of the a far as that river.

a lar as that river.

On the morning of the King's vifit to the Conventation, he role at feven. He had a long heard, and
was in diffiabilist—he was underly at the preparations
going on in the neighborhood of the Temple. He was
eddently, fays the Municipal Officer, agrixed,
The family breakfafted together—the notife much \$\$\frac{1}{2}\$lamped them.

larmed them...

The King ufually gives leftons of geography to his on inthe morning—he did not this morning. The King appeared to want amofement: as he played with atcards the number fixteen occured in the game the child pronounced the number unlackily. "I have ever found it fo," faid the King. The Monicipal Officer who witnessed this conver-

before the district of the most impact of the content of the district of the d

ating him wait to long.

Rating from the building, he cast a look up at the
Pating from the building, be cast a look up at the
patinents he had left, while arear glittened in his

The Queen, contines the Municipal Officer, after Louis was gone, expressed much operatines, as did her steel more operations, as did her steel more confident and calm.

irmed more confident and calm. When the King, after his retain, was told that he could no longer communicate with his family, he was puncearly sincted. "Not with my fool" exclaimed he. The uneafinets of the Queen has much increased hee the heard of the foleron procedure going on a rink her hufsand—the child in also very fentilely affected.

Ithm bern determined, that the Kings counfel, or the first the Temple, that be firipped and fearched, as they fall also on their return : going out in different clouds from those in which they come in.

HANNAU, December

HANNAU, December 4.

The dry before yefferday the Prolitans and Heffians but Frankfort by affault, and made the partition, consting of 1500 men, prifusers. General Cultime has tean obliged to quit the polt at Hoshil, and retire to implicate, in disputing which he lost 500 men killed, and away prifusers. The Heffians and Profitans has about 500 men. The Prince of Heff Philliphall was wonded in the thing; feveral Heffian and Profitan deem were wounded, among the latter, General Lon.

Calimet meetings have been along daily, held for fome time pail. On Friday nieth, a Cabiner Council metat Lard Greecoill's office, Whitehall, which for round one o'clock on Saunday monning. The result of this meeting was the Freehanstions lifeded in the Gazette.

They write from Warjaway, that an Affectation of Patriots has followed from the good of the process of the state of the condition of the 3d of May, and that there is me be a Confederation there, for that harpshee, Prince Caritation and the Ext deputy of monlay are italial, entropies is faid to have indeliged a winn, families to that of Freeherick III. of Praffis, and to have enhanced with the corresponding of the Affordation, One houndered and twenty perforts, molly Irin, as to first farm, as White's Horel in Maria. Paine and Gen. Sauterre are alternately chairmen.

Gen.Sauterreare alternately chairmea.

Decemare 6.—By a gentleman strived from Bismingham, yetherday, we have the following particulars: In confequence of an advertisement in the Birmingham papers, and hand-bills ciprofilet for forme days paff, voil numbers affembled on Monday evening at the Union Tavern, and at the fign of the Church in Church frees, to form themselves into societies, by the name o firer, to form themselves into forcities, by the name of Lyal True Bless. The firets were very turbulent during the whole night, and the drazdini huzzl, foz-latming in the late rocobles, again affailed the cars of the peaceable inhabitants. About eleven at night a large parry appeared before the hoofe of Mr. Huzzwa, in High firert, and violently knocked at the door and window, thotters, they obliged the family mecome to the windows & andiely carlain, "Girpto und King!" About three in the morning, a very large parry appeared before the hoofe of Mr. G. Huxtware, it sport Brook from which, after breaking a few panes of Spork Brook from which, after breaking a few panes of Glafs, and receiving from Mr. Homphries, five or fag guineas, they departed. Every thing was tranquil when the above gentleman left Birmingham,

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

FILEDDLA THA. February 25.

A letter from New I ork of the 14 fingl. Jays. that ea accused is received by the figh Brills, Copp Macromara flat marvellous as it might appear, yet is is and left tra-that Spoin has entered into alliante with France.—Th particulars are not yet published.

Adoite from Europe by the Rest

t publishes. Se by the Briffel, arrived at New Tail, mention that Anstria is making the greatest prepa-ations to continue the noar with France—That there is no prospect of Peace Kellerman is arrived in Savor, one no project or t east- neutrinam surrocut in Savoy, and Manufapin in London. It due ma appear but any very intereffing military count but taken place.

A devec but popula the National Convention for baniform all the Burbon family, except the Ci devant Dake D'Orleans.

NEW YORK, February 23.

Sinch are left the fish Charlets, from Briffel, and the British Packet, Queen Charlette, from Enimeth, have arrived at this port, bringing ample exament, to the old Jonanay from Landan from all ambith, although much are the been affayed to different tenterty opinion, the gloriaus cands of FREDOM and EDUALITY ferms to be reparted and tompletency and preferring failer by the all pervessing ETE, water, of staying WRATH feat KINGS. From the maje of accounts one extract the following ap

From the maje of accounts one extract the following apjarrent falls: That the ungestation and arous of France
are adminted factofied. That the lengthese complete
beightief Najlew and City of Frankfare, but the King
but reputled a trace of yourselfs to just winter, quaters—That the Kings of Frasks had famound Caffeer
to furned Marxin: it & Bours, who returned for agricution the two wold allow his majety. It years to explore of to
be employed beingly in profell fraction. That the
Franch have to fail of the line in the Mediterancom, and
16 in Brift waters—That Space in the Talaye fleet equisigal, 14 of subject, with 12 frigates, two failed towards
Caffea, expedition welvown—That 20,000 Auftitust
waves on their march, through Energht (Jepper Palatinis,
and Francesia, for Collects, with 30,000 Fressions
were expected in arrive before them—That was France
toward from the Story—that the inhabitant of learn
burph had received orders to provide themselves with far
mustle provision—That a transit occured at Saria,
which also the diffraint trops arrived there—and if the
trops had arrived fam days later, that city would become trops but arrived four days later, that ity would have been a per of place, more on pillage-that the quite of the city were occupied by Gen. Trafalda, with 6000 text, who feet a detachment to the place, for the per testion of the reyal family, and the renaining 700 were immediately feat to fuccion the foreign of Conjust, which was measured by the French—That the armies of the French Republic, assumiting to 200,000 men, with the great like an irrefifichle torrest—The King of Presslat is from the foreign four the more than the first processing the second of the foreign foreign the second of the foreign for the second of the foreign foreign for the foreign foreign for the foreign foreign for the first processing the second of the foreign for the foreign foreign foreign for the foreign forei

manition was use great cash of Brazi which retreat,
BENNINGTON, Feb. 8

A letter from Canada to a goudenash in this town
informs, that a configurey had lately been diffeovered,
against the life of PrinceEdward, fourth fon of George II. and Colonel of the feventh regiment of foot, no in that province—The canle is supposed to have ori-ginated in the severity of discipline established by the prince, and his repeated whimsing alterations in the uprince, and his repeated whimfinal alterations in the uniform and equipments of his regiment, which occasioned many floopages in their pay: A general meeting of the regiment it is faid had agreed on the affailmation of the prince; which was to have been executed in the following manner. A finall building mear the Prince's counters was to be fet on fire, and an alarm given; three of the configurators were to by in-wait and floot be Prince on his appearance and in the middle of the confusion, join their comrades of the confusion, from the recovered with 60 tounds of autifular, see the thous not seen. The Prince of Helfe Philiphall is monded in the ching; fereral Helfan and Profilin in nonther, provided with 60 rounds of cauticitys sech, and make the best of their way to New England, by the seen were wounded, among the latter, General them was trevealed to the prince by one of the band of make, who joining in the untiny, beleased. On receiving the information, the prince, it is faid, prepared to go the information, the prince, it is faid, prepared to go to the barracks perfectly undenneed, but was diffusaled

to that of Frederick III. of Profits, and to have enlar-ced every opportunity of processing well beits. Imge-men for his regiment, for this purpose he burght the men from other regiments, however abandoned incha-racter, procured the refuge of goals, and consists of every description, if of robust make and tall, and on, the whole had compared the worst regiment, as to mo-rals, in the British fervice.

On the night of the 25th of January, a melanchely inflance of mortality took place in Rupert, of which we have been favoured with the following particulars. Min Lucer, the wish of Mr. William But and the second

inflance of mortality took place in Rupert, of which we have been feroused with the following particulars. Mis Lucy, the wife of Mr. William Batto, note from her bed between the boar of cleens and twelve, apparently in health, having occasion to go into another room.—After opening the fire, as it is competented, to warm berfelf, the fainced and fell into it: her huffand being awakened by her grown, jumped out of hed and a set her sufficience, when he found his companion tying in a large hody of live coals, her head on the backgrown has been sufficient to the head on the lackgrown has been sufficiently forward, was fill much on fire. His fifth attempt to take her from the fire proved the fifther. rolled confiderably forward, was fill much on fire. His fift attempt to take her from the fire preved itselfelburg, by reafon of her cloath being almost horner off but he immediately caught her in his arms and took her out. Unfortuneately ther was no water in the houfe, which laid him under the differing needing of fetching floow in his hands to extinguish the fire in the Iraminoder of her cloaths. Skillful affidance was immediately obtained, but human kill was vain, for expires the Sanday morning following, a melancholy inclusive the Sanday morning following, a melancholy inclusive all lives are holden. Her face, the right file of her head and body, the right arm and shoulder, her throat and body the right arm and shoulder, her throat and booth breakly were burnt to an entire error. Errors was cies a totent prout of the frail tenane on which our lives are holden. Her face, the high fide of her bead and body, the night arm and shoulder, her throat and both breasts, were burnt to an cutive cuts? if exceed and both breasts, were burnt to an cutive cuts? if exceed and both breasts, were burnt to an extra cuts? if the holder of the body efcaped the fire, but the lower extra-mittes were not so mech affected as the upper part and head. What appears exceedingly remarkable, is, that although for terrishly burnt, the retained her leaster to the last nimure of life, and with a degree of christian forting the that before a life, and with a degree of christian forting the that before a life, and with a degree of christian forting the that before a life, and with a degree of christian forting the that before a life, and with a degree of christian forting the that before a life, and with a few and of an experie, that income, from the National Coorwention of France, announcing, that KENTENCE were passed to the Coorwention of France, announcing, that KENTENCE was a fine of the Coorwention of France, announcing, that KENTENCE was passed on the Scheld; and that they were inclined to furpoor the principles of profound friendship with the British Nation.

By accounts from St. Domings of the srift Jannary we find that, very figual videories have been obtained against the inforgent agroes, from which it ferms probable they will soon be entirely included.

General Costine, has received a challenge from a lord of the bedchamber belonging to the Prince of Heste Cassel ; to which the Gesbral has returned for answer, the being determined to sight no others doels than with cannon ball, if the challenger would fix the day, hour, and place, he full be glad to meet him.

M. LA FAYETTE.

We are forry to hearthe most lamentable accounts of the inhumanity of their tyrant julion deprive them of the comfort even of repose in their dangeons—they have been made the foot of every enigenan who chose to infall them in captivity. M. de Pury,

exercile of this talent. It was differently and in ex-streament of the refinan who killed a pider, the companion and folace of a mm who had been thing years in the Baffile—they robbed him of his pencil

years in the Bafille—they robbed him of his pencil and crayon.

He fought emporary relief by friving with his nails, to keet he art he creations of his facey, on the black, and mouldy walls, but he funk under the horrors of privation, and died of a hoken heart. We have this metallancholy account from a Frenchman who, confident of the unfollied particular of their men, diligently acal-only, but inteffectually frome, by every possible execution of friendship, to alleviate their future. Gerings, and aver Landon Paper. their fate.

TAKE NOTICE.

THEREBY forbid all perfons Wood on the Land belonging to the heirs of the late Tixorar Datast, deceated, (as they do it at their penil without a written Certificate from one of the heirs:—In behalf of the heirs, and by order of the Executors.

MAURICE W. DWIGHT.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4, 1793.

LOST on the 18th ult. be-

tween Capt. Warner's in Belchertown, and Landlord White's in Hadley, Check'd WOOLLEN RUG, fringe-ed. Whoever has found faid Rug, and will leave it with the Printer, or retern it to the owner, fault be with the France, or handformely rewarded by WILLIAM COLLSON.

WILLIAM COLLSON.

NORTHAMPTON, MARCH 4,1793.

RAN away from the Subfcriber, the 22d of January, an indented boy, named dust Briefs, about 18 years if age. Whoever will take up fird boy and return him to me, fall have for dealineys reward.

BENJAMIN A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, Feb. 25, 4793.