COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire.

GOVERNOR *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* MASSACHUSETTS.

A Proclamation,

FOR A DAY *of* PUBLIC FASTING, HUMILIATION *and* PRAYER.

WHEREAS it hath been the practice of the People inhabiting the territory of this Commonwealth, from their first settlement, at this season of the year, unitedly to acknowledge their entire dependence on the SUPREME BEING, and to humble themselves under a sense of their transgression: And whereas the practice appears to have a tendency to cultivate the fear of GOD, and a due regard to his Laws:

I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE OF THE COUNCIL, to appoint THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of APRIL next, to be observed throughout this Commonwealth, as a Day of solemn FASTING, HUMILIATION and PRAYER: Calling upon Ministers and People of every denomination to assemble on that day, in their respective Congregations; that with true contrition of heart, we may confess our sins—resolve to forsake them, and implore the divine forgiveness, through the merits and mediation of JESUS CHRIST our SAVIOUR—Humbly supplicate the supreme Ruler of the UNIVERSE to prosper the administration of the Federal Government, and that of this Commonwealth, and the other States in the Union; sending them with firmness, wisdom, unanimity and public spirit; and leading them in their respective public Councils, to such determinations as shall be adapted to promote the great end of government: And the welfare and happiness of the People:—To restore and maintain Peace in our borders: Continue health among us; and give us wisdom to improve his blessings, for his glory, and our own good:—To smile upon our Agriculture, and mercifully prevent the diminishing the fruits of the Earth, by devouring Insects, unseasonable weather, or other Judgments; so that our land may abundantly yield us increase: That he would protect and prosper our Navigation, Trade, Fishery, and all the works of our hands:—To confirm and continue our invaluable religious and civil Liberties:—To prosper the University, and other Siminaries and means of Education:—To cause Industry, Frugality, and all the moral and christian Virtues to prevail among us:—To bless the Allies of the United States—and particularly to afford his ALMIGHTY AID to the FRENCH NATION, and still guide them into such measures, as shall tend effectually to establish a government, founded upon reason, justice, and the welfare of the people.—And finally to over rule all the commotions in the world to the spreading the true religion of our Lord JESUS CHRIST, in its purity and power, among all the people of the earth.

And I do earnestly recommend that all unnecessary labour and recreation may be suspended on said day.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, *in* Boston, *the* fourth *day of* MARCH, *in the Year of our LORD, One Thousand seven Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the* SEVENTEENTH *Year of the* Independence *of the* UNITED STATES *of AMERICA!*

John Hancock.

By his Excellency's Command, with advice and consent of the COUNCIL.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS!

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Auxgies of SAINT MEARD.

ALL the papers mentioned, at the time, the miraculous escape of a person by the name of Saint Meard, Author of a Journal well known in Paris previously to the affair of the 10th of August, by the name of *Journal de la Cour et de la Ville*. He has just published his history, under the title of "My agony of thirty eight hours."

Saint Meard was arrested on the 22d of August, as Editor of the above mentioned Journal, and was sent to the Abbey prison, where he succeeded to the bed just left vacant by the execution of D'Aggremont. On the same day a prisoner, named Chanterenne, Colonel of the King's household, stabbed himself in three places with a knife, after saying *We are all destined to be massacred; my God! I go to you.*"

The hall in which Saint Meard was put, was that which served as a chapel for the prisoners: Here they saw Durozoy, who behaved with great firmness before his trial.

On the 2d of September, the goaler's countenance announced the approach of dreadful events for the prisoners. At two o'clock the alarm bell and cannon of alarm were heard. Saint Meard and his companion saw three carriages full of priests, whom the people were conducting to the prison of Force, (that is to say to death.) He saw from his windows several persons murdered; and in the interval of one massacre to another, they heard the people say "*We must not let one of them escape, especially those who are in the chapel; they are all conspirators.*"

Cazoyte, an old man, was the first they dragged out; but the people, moved by the tears of his daughter demanded his pardon, and obtained it. At midnight a man entered the hall, counted the number of the prisoners, and told them that they should be all answerable for one another:—"*If one of you escape, added he, it will be all over with you; you will every one of you be massacred.*"

The Abbe L'Enfant and the Abbe Chapt Rastignac appeared at the window of the stairs, stretched out their hands, invited the people to come and receive their blessings, and at the same instant were murdered.

What man can read the following narrative without shuddering? Who can give a true painting of such a scene of horror but he who was witness to it?

Our most important occupation, says Saint Meard, "was to study in what posture we might suffer death with least pain.—We sent from time to time to some of our companions at the window of the turret, to inform us of the posture in which the unhappy victims who were sacrificed before us received the fatal stroke; and to calculate, from their reports, that which it would be best for us to take. They assured us, that they who stretched out their arms suffered much longer, as the strokes of the sabres were weakened before they reached their head; that there were even some of them whose hands and arms dropped before their bodies; and that they who put their hands behind their backs most suffer much less. Such was the horrible subject of our deliberations. We calculated the advantages of that posture, and we reciprocally counselled one another to take it when our turns should be come to be massacred!"

About twelve o'clock at noon, Saint Meard fell asleep; he saw in his dream the dreadful tribunal before which he was to be judged, and dreamed, that in spite of the horrid cries and the noise of the alarm bell, he was acquitted. This dream made a calming impression upon him, and partly dissipated his anquietude. The noise soon increased; the last period of his agony was drawing near: He appeared before his judges; he saw some of their terrible sentences executed before his eyes.—After these were dispatched, the President of the tribunal said, "*bring up another,*" and he was brought before him.

They began to interrogate him, and warned him that the least falsehood would be his death. He descended himself with frankness and prudence, and proved that he was not the author of the *Journal de la Cour et de la Ville*, for which he only wrote a few articles; that far from having recruited for the Emigrants, he never had been out of Paris: He confessed that he did not like the Jacobins, but detested the Feuillants, who had destroyed all by their base intrigues: He shewed the certificates of his section; at length one of his Judges said to him, "you tell us only what you were not; What were you then?" Saint Meard answered, "I was a rank royalist." This confession was followed by a murmur, quickly silenced by another of the Judges, who pronounced these remarkable words: "It is not to judge opinions we are here; it is to judge the result of them." Saint Meard then repeated, that he had been a royalist until the 10th of August. The President hereupon granted him his liberty; the Judges were of the same opinion, and he was led in triumph out of the prison. Three deputies of the people accompanied him, crying out, "Hats of citizens, that is a man for whom your Judges demand aid and assistance."

Col. OSWALD's LETTER.

Extract of a letter from Col. OSWALD, the proprietor of the Independent Gazetteer, Dated Liege (Germany) Dec. 5.

"After a few days stay at Paris, I pursued my route to the army, which was then about 120 miles distance. On my arrival at Gen. Dumourier's head quarters, I was appointed full Colonel in the corps of artillery.—My not understanding the French language has hitherto been a great disadvantage to me; however, I have made great progress in acquiring it, and hope to be able to speak it fluently by the spring. France is a glorious country, worthy of the Freedom it enjoys. Since I have been in the army, I have been almost in constant motion. I have been in two actions—one at Mons, on the 6th of November, and the other about a league from this place, on the 28th. That of Mons was very severe, having been engaged in a cannonade above five hours. I had four 24 pounders under my direction, in the open field, and engaged three redoubts: This action I think was not quite as severe as that at Montmouth. The army of France being ordered to the charge, they rushed on the enemy, and carried every thing before them. We have been pursuing them ever since, until within these three days past, that the army has been halted here, for refreshment and pay: We expect to proceed to Calloune, which is about 20 or 30 leagues farther, in a day or two: when there, it is generally believed the campaign will close: Whether I shall pass another in France it is uncertain; it will depend altogether on my having a proper command.

"The combined enemies of France have been beaten in every quarter. The Prussians, Austrians, and Sardinians, have fled before the French army, even in their own territory. The artillery of France is certainly superiour to any in the world. It is a noble corps, and I consider it a great honor to have been placed in it in the first instance."

BALTIMORE, March 5.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cork, to his correspondent in this town, dated the 26th of December 1792.

"We expect to have very troublesome times of it here, the ensuing spring; they cry out LIBERTY, incessantly; there are 15,000 men well armed and accoutred in the North of Ireland, and 13,000 ditto in Dublin; these volunteers wear the CAP OF LIBERTY and motto—

"*A bad Winter—a worse Spring—*

"*A bloody Summer, and no King.*"

"The battery of Cork which lay so long neglected, is now well mounted with cannon, and in the best state of defence."

BENNINGTON, March 1.

A deserter from the British 26th, or Cameronian regiment of foot just arrived in this town from Canada, informs, that the soldiers of the 7th regiment, who were lately confined and tried for mutiny, and for threatning the life of their Col. prince Edward, IVth son of G. III. as lately mentioned in the papers, were acquitted by the court martial; and that the Prince himself is now under arrest, for imposing the hardship on his men of procuring superfluous and fantastical equipment, and stopping their pay. It is said he will have to transmit the whole to his regiment, and bear the burden personally; and further, that were he not the King's son, he would in all probability be broken.

ANECDOTES.

A NARCH prisoner, who had an unfavorable countenance, being, brought to the bar to be tried for horse stealing, the Judge immediately cried, "O here is a noted villian, I'm sure! Why, sirrah, I can see the rogue in your face." "Aye, my Lord," says the fellow, "I wonder at that; for I did not know my face was a looking glass.

A CERTAIN reprobate backsparson, going to read prayers at a remote village in the west of England, found great difficulty in putting on the surplice, which was an old fashionable one. "Blast this old surplice," said he to the clerk. "I think the Devil is in it!" The astonished clerk waited until the parson had got it on, and then sarcastically answered, "I thinks as how he is, Zir."

CLOVER-SEED.

LEVI SHEPHARD, has a quantity of RED CLOVER SEED, for sale, which grew in the south part of Connecticut.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

CLOVER-SEED.

Sherman & Peck,

HAVE a quantity of Dutch CLOVER SEED for sale. They continue the HATTING business as usual, and pay CASH for all kinds of HATTING FUR.

Northampton, March 26. 1793.

For BOSTON,

THE Sloop *LUCINDA*, William Wickham, Master. For New-York, the Sloop *SALLY COS*, James Hinsdale, Master, both of which will sail in March. For Freight or passage apply to the Masters on board, or to Nathaniel Blake & Co. near the Ferry, Hartford:—Who have for sale, W. I. and N. E. RUM, BRANDY, GINN, WINES, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, BAR-IRON, STEEL, NAILS of different sizes, & a variety of GROCERIES, too numerous to mention; All of which they will sell by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as cheap as can be purchased in Hartford. All those who will favor said Blake and Co. with their custom, either by personally applying or by their order, whether for Goods, or for Freighting their property to Boston or New-York, may depend, that the strictest attention shall be paid to their orders, and for a small a compensation as business of that kind is usually asked for, by any one in Hartford. The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged,

By the publick's humble servants,

NATH. BLAKE, and Co.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have already lodged property with the subscribers, and intend to ship it, are requested to forward their orders specifying the port to which it must be sent, and if consigned to any one, to whom consigned as the River is now clear of ice, and opportunity presents for forwarding it on, either to Boston or New-York, immediately.

N. BLAKE, and Co.

Hartford, March 1793.

ONE Hundred good Corn BAGGS, are wanted by

B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 26, 1793.

Lewis S. Sage,

INFORMS the Public, that he Carries on the CABINET business, a few rods north of the Meeting-House in Northampton,—where all kinds of Furniture in the Cabinet Line may be had on the shortest notice: Such as Desks, Cases of Drawers, Tables, Bureaus, frame Chairs, Windsor Chairs, plain ditto. Many other articles not mentioned.——He wants a smart active BOY, 14 or 15 years old, as an apprentice.

March 27, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any demands on the estate of DANIEL GRAVES, late of Sunderland, deceased, are desired to call on the subscriber, administrator on said estate, for settlement.

COTTON GRAVES.

Sunderland, March 20, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to N. Blake, & Co. of Northampton, are hereby requested, to settle their accounts with the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next: As a settlement after that time may be attended with more expence. A ready compliance is expected.

In behalf of N. BLAKE, and Co.

SAMUEL LYMAN.

Northampton, March 19, 1793.

WANTED,

AN apprentice to the Joiner's business, a smart active Boy, 14 or 15 years of age, one that can be well recommended. Enquire of

BENJ. A. EDWARDS.

Northampton, March 20, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Massachusetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1793. [NUMB. 345.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

Mr. BUTLER,

By inserting the following in your next, you will oblige at least one of your customers.

A SOR friend PHILOMEDICUS, proposed the institution of a Medical Society; in this county, which I should rejoice with him at the establishment thereof, (if it could be obtained.)—But as many circumstances render it at present impracticable—I would myself propose a weekly insertion of all remarkable discoveries in Physic and Surgery, in your useful paper; and to set the example myself, beg the permission of our common friend *rara avis*, to mention the following cases: First to show and illustrate to demonstration the powerful and almost magic influence that a liberal use of the dead languages has in the removal of diseases—its *cathartic* and *diuretic* quality is clearly demonstrated in the following instances, of which I was an eye and ear witness—in short I believe it to be a *diaphoretic* in many cases, if applied in sufficient quantity, and in particular constitutions may prove a *specific* in *hydrophobia* or *catholicon*—But to mention the case in allusion, our adept in science having had an old matron in our neighbourhood for some time under the operation of this *modern specific*k, and not having its desired effect—I was by chance called in to his assistance—on entering the room, I was immediately accosted with *quamodo vales domine*, which gave me but little knowledge of the case in hand—not understanding the languages, I was I confess a little *sine plusk*—however after recovering a little from my surprize, I addressed him with, how do you do this morning Sir? and was answered with *valde domine*, as little to my edification as the former. Upon which the patient observed to me, that the esteemed him to be a man of the greatest knowledge that she had ever seen. I asked her, from what circumstance she had formed her opinion? "Why, says she, "I can't understand one word in twenty that he says. Besides I am informed that he is undoubtedly the author of that excellent piece of poetry, dated, Cunnington, May 16, 1792, signed RUSTICUS, which in my opinion, far exceeds (in composition) either old Milton, or Dr. Watts. Some ignorant people think he shewed arrogancy in publishing the place of his residence; but I am of a very different opinion, and shall prove it to be praise-worthy, both by scripture and common reason. For the Scripture says, ye shall not wrap the talent in a napkin; and common reason forbids so great a genius being hid in the obscure part of the County." Upon this our learned friend exclaimed, *O Cicero! O more!* "I told you so," said the. Finding the case, however, to indicate a *cathartic*, together with something of a *diuretic*, quality, I began to prescribe amidst an incessant shower of technical terms, phrases and hard names, which struck with such magic force incessantly on the *symptoms* of the patients ear that a slight swooning or hysteric fit ensued, and an entire removal of those symptoms was the consequence; for both the above intentions were immediately answered, I suppose merely by the sympathy of the parts affected. But by how great a variety of other *methods* our friend & neighbour *rara avis* will account for this remarkable phenomenon I know not—However, *errare et docet*, that is to say, live and learn.—But the fact is that our medical friend has the assurance to prescribe the dose above mentioned, in preferance to any thing in the whole *Materia Medica*, as the *nec plus ultra* of the profession, and I believe by its operation on myself and its efficiacy in the case before mentioned, that it is a wonderful laxative. 'Tis strange such a talent as his should lay dormant and unimproved, which is too much the case with our friend Rouse ye adepts in science, find him employment, make him a doctor-maker, give him pupils, left like Rachel of old, he will exclaim, *I die*. However, to write in language he will better understand, I say, *facile decuffim averrni sed revocare gradum superas quæ evadere ad auras hic labor hoc opus est*, I think it a difficult undertaking! Oh! *Hippocrates*, thou Grecian, thou friend to, thou *Father of Physic*, hadst thou known the magic influence of the languages, in answering the curative intentions of Physic, what labours, what travails might'st thou have saved, what quantities of balmy cordials which for years were filtered through thy sleeve. But no more of this case, now comes the long sought for *lapis philosphorum*, or philosophers' Stone.

Case 2nd. A gentleman on his journey from the state of Rhode-Island, to the County of Berkshire, in this Commonwealth, had the unhappiness to fall on the ice, by which accident he dislocated the *os humeris*; he immediately applied to our friend *rara avis*, for assistance—when the Doctor arrived he called in the assistance of six lusty rufficks, they all leg'd and jog'd for a considerable time, but all in vain. At length there crep'd into his scull the memory of a certain medicine efteem'd (by him) as an infallible specifick in all such cases. He immediately administered ten grains of tarter emetic—It had the desired effect, for no sooner had the medicine operated—when the bone by mere attraction returned to its place with very little manual assistance. After having the case related to me by himself, (in presents of five witnesses,) I queried with him, whether a large dose of opium would not have been equally advantageous?—He said, by how means, as a *pium* was almost the greatest stimulent in the *Materia Medica*, and *vice versa* that tarter emetic was the greatest relaxant that he knew of. The above account I publish (not at the request of) but from mere compliance to the Doctor, and also for the benefit of all those of the *Faculty*, who wish to be informed.—As I feared that he from mere modesty would not make it so universally public as was absolutely necessary. I therefore as a real friend to all regular well bred Physicians in the county of Hampshire, and mankind universally, publish the same.

AN OLD DOCTOR-MAKER.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLICK.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

WE have lately heard that there is overtures made to the hostile Indians for peace, I mean in particular the Miami tribe. And it seems by the completion of things, that if those savages will now lay down the hatchet and cease from their depredations, Congress will be ready to comply with it, not without a large sum of money, I suppose to be given to the Indians, as a compensation for their having butchered our frontier inhabitants in a manner that beggars all description. I am no ways disposed to find fault with our rulers, and am willing to think the Congress wise and prudent; and at any time when the Indians will promise to lay down their arms, to be ready to accept it, notwithstanding the known character of that faithless tribe. But my countrymen, only view the scenes, after those Indians have imbrued in our blood, after they have trampled upon the law of nations, and offered every indignity that can be conceived, violated every sacred right, murdered our ambassadors in cold blood, that was bearing the olive branch, and tortured their prisoners in a manner too shocking to relate. For us under these circumstances to be suing for peace, argues that we are in a deplorable situation with those savages, and gives them every encouragement to trifle with any treaty or engagement that is made with them. *(Tell it not in Gath;)* One would think that a nation confisting of nearly four millions, (so soon after a long and successful war, when there is such a number that are inured to arms, and by experience taught the use of the bow, they might be able to contend with a few scattered tribes of Indians, the whole of which are but a few thousands. It has been suggested by some that the Indians have not been ill-used—well, that their lands have been encroached on, and taken without purchase; but if we believe the publications of Congress, it is far from being true. But on the contrary they have not been wanting in their exertions to do them justice, and give ample satisfaction in every instance that reason could dictate, but that forwardness to do for them did but raise their expectations and hurry them on to greater scenes of barbarity. That our hunters have sometimes robbed and murdered them I am afraid is a fact; but, if that be a fact, let there be great pains taken to give them satisfaction on that point—but let them if it is in our power be chastized for their insolence, and taught by stripes a little better manners. It has been likewise argued that we have no right to extend our settlement so far to the westward, the idea seems to be that we have no right even to purchase the land of the natives for fear of disturbing them some how or other. Does it look like the design of providence that the civilized nations should be crowded into a compass in which they can hardly turn round, whilst a savage shall have perhaps a million of acres, (for I presume there is more than that to each individual) which he makes no improvement of, except he might sometimes in his life travel over some part of it in pursuit of his game, or to imbrue his hands in the blood of the innocent; The rapid population of the American States, indicates that in a little time there will be a necessity to extend our settlements much farther to the westward, and I hope not far from that period when the wilderness shall blossom like the rose, & that vast tract of land which has lain almost dormant ever since the creation, for what we know, shall be cultivated by nations that shall make it produce sufficience for millions yet unborn, to the glory of him who spake this globe into existence, and seems visibly to be preparing for the improvement of those uncultivated wilds. The Miami Indians ever since the conquest of Canada by Britain, have distinguished themselves by their treachery and their valor, and have never yet been chastized for it. Two forts, viz: Michillimackinac and Detroit, in the hands of Britain, they attacked under the mask of friendship, one of had the medicine operated—when the bone by mere attraction returned to its place with very little manual assistance. After having the case related to me by himself, (in presents of five witnesses,) I queried with him, whether a large dose of opium would not have been to lay down their arms until they had given liberty to all those countries which they had entered, and until that liberty was secured.

"He here made a number of severe remarks on Le Brun's hypocritical letter to the National Convention relative to the meeting of the British Parliament, &c. He said not one word of the King, not one word of keeping well with the Court of Great-Britain; but he mentioned the nation of Great-Britain as free and generous. He separated the nation from the King and his ministers, and appealed to the nation from the King.

"Mr. Burke also said, that when the people of this country could believe one word such a man said?

"He next adverted to Dupont's conviction in the National Convention, that there was no God. He said, It was unnecessary for him to touch upon this extraordinary confession, after it had been divinely handled by a Noble Lord (Lord Loughborough) in another House.

"It had, he said, been stated, that murderous affairs had come from France. These were even more than was sufficient to murder the Royal Family.—There were only two hundred murderers by trade who has committed all the enormities in France, in August and September last—but there were thousands connected with them, and who were aiding and abetting. Some thousand daggers were bespoke at Birmingham; how many of these were to be sent abroad, and, and how many for home consumption, he could not tell.

"Here Mr. Burke, astonished the House, by drawing a long dagger, brandishing it in his hand, and then throwing it violently on the floor. There, said he, is the French fraternity for you. This is a dagger made exactly according to the directions given to the gentlemen at Birmingham. When the French had thrown any nation into confusion, had destroyed their government, and plundered them of their property, and had plunged a dagger in their bosom, they said they had fraternized that nation."

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR

WHEN we reflect on the calamities of life, and consider man as a social being, nothing strikes us with more horror than Defamation.

It is reasonable to think that every man possesses sagacity enough to discover that no human being is free from foibles. He must be an inattentive observer of what passes in the world, who has not perceived that the best of men are guilty of many faults. But whenever it be carried on, we find the guilty of many, and guilty of the detestable vice of defaming others. When a rival flourishes, or an inferior equals us, that it be by the dint of industry, his motives are misconstrued, and his conduct reprehended. Thus sometimes the most virtuous character is brought into dispute.—People of weak minds, at a loss for a proper subject, have recourse to the character of a neighbor or friend to keep up the spirit of conversation. In this case, if the dark side be chosen, the character may be torn to pieces without the possibility of re-establishing it; as almost every one (for so human depravity will have it) delights to hear the vices rather than the virtues of another laid open, and will add something to aggravate the faults which are mentioned. It is undoubtedly committed by some without an evil intension, but they do not consider that while they are diverting themselves, they are destroying that, which next to life, is dearer than all other blessings, the character of an innocent person. Allowing ignorance and inattention, in some measure, to alleviate the crime of destroying other men's reputation, yet there can be no alleviation found when it is made the instrument of revenge. That this often is the case cannot be denied, for we frequently hear of actions and vices which are charged to men of irreproachable conduct: moreover, the depravity of human nature is so great, that unless those defamers improve themselves in virtue and correct the irregularities of their dispositions, they will continue to delight in depreciating the merit of their fellow-creatures, and in laying the foundation of their own reputation on the ruins of others. How contrary is this to charity! a universal benevolence. Charity teaches us to look into our own conduct first, and to view the vices of others with a partial and forgiving eye, instead of condemning the actions of others, by undertaking the impertinent office of assigning the motives of other mens' conduct. Charity always puts the best construction upon them—while defamation spurns with misery and feeds upon misfortune. Let those who delight in defaming others examine their own conduct, and they will find faults enough to employ their attention to correct them. Since then the examination of their own conduct, is productive of so many good consequences both to persons themselves and society in general, it cannot be too often nor too strongly recommended, when many evils which now embitter the cup of life would have no existence. Let charity and self-examination be experienced by all—let candour and gentleness reign—and let us learn to, censure with prudence.

I am sorry to find that this vice prevails as much as it does among the female sex. Indeed, that part of

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Extracts from Mr. BURKE's Speech in the House of Commons, Dec. 29, 1792.

"THE French, in all their countries into which they had entered, had put that which was highest at the bottom, and *vice versa*.

"He took notice of the resolution of France, never