was now to conform to her hard fate, and learn what it was to be a slave: In this situation, however, she behaved with piety and humility—and though misfortunes had abated her vivacity, yet she was cheerful. The fame of her merit and resignation reached even Prince Wenzikoff, the Russian General—he desired to see her—was struck with her beauty—bought her of the soldier, her master, and placed her under the direction of his own sister. Here she was treated with the respect which her merit deserved, while her beauty every day increased with her good fortune.

She had not been long been in this situation, when Peter the Great paying the Prince a visit, Catharina happened to come in with some dry fruits, which the served round with peculiar modesty. The Mighty Monarch saw, and was struck with her beauty. He returned the next day, called for the beautiful slave, asked her several questions, and found her understanding even more perfect than her person.

He had been forced when young to marry from motives of interest—he was now resolved to marry pursuant to his own inclinations. He immediately inquired into the history of the fair Livonian, who was not yet eighteen. He traced her through the vale of obscurity thro' all the vicissitudes of her fortune—and found her truly great in them all. The meanness of her birth was no obstruction to his design. Their nuptials were solemnized—the Prince assuring his courtiers, that virtue alone was the properest ladder to a throne.

We now see Catharina, from the low, mud roofed cottage, Empress of the greatest kingdom upon earth. The poor, solitary wanderer is now surrounded by thousands, who find happiness in her smile. She who formerly wanted a meal, is now capable of diffusing plenty upon whole nations. To fortune she owed a part of this pre-eminence, but to her virtues more.

She ever after retained those great qualities which first placed her on a throne—and while the extraordinary Prince, her husband, laboured for the reformation of his male subjects, she studied in her turn the improvement of her own sex. She altered their dresses, introduced mixed assemblies, instituted an order of female knighthood—and at length when she had greatly filled all the stations of Empress, friend, wife and mother, bravely died without reluctance—regretted by all.

MORALITY.

Order to be observed in AMUSEMENT.

ADDRESSED TO YOUTH.

IT is necessary to observe in your amusement; that is, allow them no more than their proper place; study to keep them within due bounds, mingle them in a temperate succession with serious duties, and the higher business of life. Human life cannot proceed, to advantage, without some measure of relaxation and entertainment. We require relief from care. We are not formed for a perpetual stretch of serious thought. By too intense and continued application, our feeble powers would soon be worn out. At the same time from our propensity to ease and pleasure, amusement proves, among all ranks of men, the most dangerous foe to order. For it tends incessantly to usurp and encroach—to widen its territories—to thrust itself into the place of more important concerns, and thereby to disturb and counteract the natural course of things. One frivolous amusement indulged out of season, will often carry perplexity and confusion through a long succession of affairs.

Amusement, therefore, altho' they be of an innocent kind, require steady government, to keep them within a true and limited province. But such as are of an irregular and vicious nature, require not to be governed, but be banished from every orderly society. As soon as a man seeks his happiness from the game table, the midnight revel, and the other haunts of licentiousness, confusion seizes upon him as its own. There will no longer be order in his family, nor order in his affairs, nor order in his time. The most important concerns of life are abandoned. Even the order of nature is, by such persons, inverted—night is changed into day, & day into night. Character, honor, and interest itself, are trampled under foot. You may with certainty prognosticate the ruin of these men to be just at hand. Disorder arisen to its height, has nearly accomplished its work. The spots of death are upon them. Let every one who would escape the pestilential contagion, fly with haste from their company.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

PARIS, Feb. 28.

*CAPTURE of BREDA.**

The Minister of War, (Bournonville) announced to the Convention, the capture of Breda, on the 24th; and added, that the capture was made by Gen. D'Arfon—that a Batavian committee was formed therein; that Klundert, Williamstadt, Bergen op Zoomt and Nuberg, were invested; and that Commodore Morton had orders to burn a Dutch squadron under the fort of Batz. Gen. Dumourier's† letter concludes thus:—"We find plenty of provisions every where—we have been already furnished with 200,000 florins, offered to us as the defenders of liberty."

The particulars of this event, as they are given in the Dutch papers, agree with the above, and add, that Gen. Dumourier, after receiving an answer from the commander refusing to give up the place, commenced a smart cannonade and bombardment of the town, and destroyed 60 houses; on which the commander capitulated; on condition, that the garrison should march out with all the honors of war, each battalion with two field pieces, to Bosch, Thiel, Baramil, and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the service of the State, & to fight against any enemy. The surrender is imputed to treachery, and the Governor Count Byland, has been put under arrest, and in irons, at the Hague.

March 2.—An official account has at length been received of the surrender of Breda, which capitulated to General D'Arfon, at the head of General Dumourier's left wing, on the 24th of February.

Klundertb and Williamstadt were both on fire when the dispatches announcing this important event came a way.

Another dispatch arrived yesterday at the War Office, by which it appears, that the French have obliged General Beaulieu to retreat from Roche, after a bloody attack; and that Cagliari, in Sardinia had surrendered to the arms of the Republic.

MARCH 20.

LETTER FROM DUMOURIER.

"Tirlemont, March 16.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I announce to you with the greatest satisfaction, that the check at Aix la Chapelle, as far as it concerns the honor of the French arms, has been repaired, this day in the most brilliant manner. Yesterday the Austrians attacked, and took Tirlemont, in which we had only 400 men. This great town not being susceptible of any defence, and being before the van guard, posted on the fire heights of Complicht, Marechal Lamarche defended himself with a courage and skill which saved the French army, by giving the different divisions time to march to his assistance. A mistake in the execution of orders might have carried alarm to Brussels, and even to Paris, because some bodies, in repairing to their place of destination, fell back which, might have made the evil to be believed much greater than it was.

"This morning Iattacked Tirlemont on the right & left with a part of the army, as the rest could not come up. General Valence commanded the attack on the right, Miranda that on the left, and Egalite that on the centre. We carried the town by main force, and went beyond it in pursuing the enemy, who, is their turn, attacked us with much boldness in the villages of Goidefenhove and Hautemowder. The army not only defended themselves with the greatest firmness, but they attacked with success in their turn, and night only put an end to the combat, which continued with very little intermission from yesterday at noon until seven o'clock this evening.

"All the bodies of the army displayed the greatest courage. The enemy also displayed much skill in their manœuvres, and on that account I consider this affair as very decisive for opinion. Several parties of the army were deprived, by their distance, of the honor of having a share in it. I am persuaded that the Prince de Cobourg will entertain esteem for the army of the Republic. I cannot enter into any particular detail, as I am obliged to make preparations for tomorrow. I shall only tell you, that the 8th regiment of infantry repulsed with their bayonets, a charge made by the dragoons of Cobourg.

(Signed) DUMOURIER."

HARD FOUGHT BATTLE, NEAR LANDEN,*

March 16—17—18.

HAGUE March 22.

Last night dispatches were received by their High Mightinesses from the Prince of HESSE CASSEL, Governor of *Mastricht*, dated March 20, from which we learn, that a most bloody and a decisive battle was fought on Monday the 18th inst. between the Austrian army, headed by the Generalissimo Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*, and the French forces under the command of General DUMOURIER.

The following are the particulars which have transpired respecting this important event:

On the 17th instant the French drove the Austrians from *Tirlemont*, after a most heroic resistance, and with a very considerable loss.

Flushed with this success, General DUMOURIER made preparations to attack the Austrians, on the 18th, between *Landen* and *Dormel*, at the distance of six English miles from *St. Tros*, where the Imperial Royal Armies had their head quarters. The attack commenced at seven o'clock in the morning, and continued with the most dreadful slaughter, until half after five in the after noon, when, through the superiour tactic manœuvres of the Austrians, and the consummate skill and intripid gallantry of the Prince of *Saxe Cobourg*, COUNT DE CLAIRFAIT, the Arch duke CHARLES, the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, and other Imperial Generals, and the unexpected arrival of a corps of Austrian, *Cuirassiers, Hussars, Chasseurs* and *Dragoons*, the ranks of the French were broke through from all quarters, and the latter obliged to take flight, and leave the Austrians masters of the field.

CLAIRFAIT and the Archduke CHARLES performed prodigies of valour, and pursued the French fugitives, thousands of whom were cut in pieces.

The battle of *Landen* will form an epoch in the annals of history, and being a decisive pitched engagement, must be followed by the immediate evacuation of the *Austrians Netherlands.*

The French fought like lions, but their desperate fury, which pierced twice through the left wing of the Imperialists, could not avail against the superiour tactics of the Austrians.

The Imperial army broke up in the morning of the 19th, to pursue their glorious career, and it being impossible for the French dispersed hosts to rally, the small corps headed by DUMOURIER, which made its retreat to *Louvain*, will be cut off, and the Austrians must by this time be master of *Brussels*. The National Guards, to the number of 70,000 men are drawing together, but having neither discipline nor order among them, they must soon fall victims to their irresistable conquerors.

General BEAULIEU is before *Dinant*, a few leagues from *Namur*, and has rendered himself master of *La Roche* and *Rochefort*, where the French sustained a loss of towards of 3000 men.

[Two other accounts, under the Leyden & Haarlem heads, confirm all the above particulars; and make the loss on both sides, 15000 men; and nearly equal on each side.]

ENGLISH ACCOUNT OF THIS BATTLE.

MARCH 26. All the accounts by the Dutch Mail of yesterday agree in stating, that the conflict between the *Austrians* and *French*, on the 18th, was obstinate and bloody; and that great bravery and military skill were manifested by both armies.

By Lord AUCKLAND's dispatches, it appears, that the French, on the 18th, attacked the Austrians, at *Nerwind*, near *Tirlemont*. That they were repulsed in the centre, and on the right. That they made some impression on the left wing in the afternoon, when General CLAIRFAIT brought into action 12,000 horse, who decided the victory. The French for some time made good their retreat, but being at length broke, the Austrian cavalry made dreadful havock among them, and killed between six and seven thousand. They continued the slaughter until the approach of night, when the courier was dispatched with the above news, who reports that the French lost 34 pieces of cannon.

The express sent to Carlton-house is similar to the above, except that the loss of the French is stated at *ten thousand* men and thirty-two pieces of cannon.

The French account of this battle, states,

That DUMOURIER attacked the combined army at seven o'clock in the the morning, between *Tirlemont* and *St. Tros*. The battle was fought with various success until the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops surmounted every obstacle.

—VALENCE at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy so furiously, that it was soon broke, and gave way in every direction. The pursuit was vigorous for some time, and great carnage ensued. At that moment when the *Combined Army* was threatened with a complete defeat, General CLAIRFAIT flanked the pursuers with an immense body of horse, and as they had pushed forwards beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left exposed to the superiour power of the cavalry. General VALENCE alternately retreated, and advanced until he was killed by a musket ball. The contest was obstinately maintained, until it was put an end to by the darkness of the night, and both sides claimed the victory.

It is certain however, that the French lost 33 pieces of artillery.

WILLIAMSTADT, March 23.

Thursday night last, two squadrons of dragoons, one of the Leyden and the other of the Hessian regiment, in the Dutch service, were brought into this garrison in Schuyts, and also a battalion of Dutch infantry, under the convoy of British bomb-boats, commanded by Capt. V. C. Berkely: in coming down the Maese they were obliged to pass within gunshot of the Klundert fide; and of the fort and the country round, which are still in possession of the French, contrary to the opinion entertained by Lieutenant-General Boetzemar, when he transmitted his last dispatches to the Hague. The enemy fired on the Convoy from two batteries erected on the shore, but were driven from them with some loss, but by a well directed fire from the gun boats, and the troops arrived here safe, in the evening. On the same night, eight of those armed vessels were dispatched, under command of Lieutenant Haliet, first Lieutenant of Syren frigate, in order to destroy the French vessels on the north Schanse, at the mouth of the Klundert Canal. About eleven o'clock, the French discovered, and began to fire upon them from some masqued batteries, in consequence of which the vessels steered close in shore, to avoid the artillery; but in doing this, they were unavoidably exposed to a hot fire of musketry from the dykes for more than two hours, during which time the bomb-vessels discharged their ordnance with great readiness, but with what success is not known. Unfortunately, in this attack, Lieutenant John Wester, third Lieutenant of the Syren, was killed by a musket ball, which passed through his head on the left temple, just as he was levelling his twelve pounder. Mr. Meaundrille, Midshipman of the Syren, and two seamen were wounded. The loss of the former is only a flesh wound. The Dutch Pilots had so ill directed the navigation of the gun boats, that they had nearly been all ashore, and were unable to retreat, but by backing out of the north Schanse astern; however, though innumerable balls penetrated the boats, no other loss of men was sustained; they got back to Williamstadt about five o'clock this morning.

Klundert being still possessed by the enemy in considerable force, the utmost vigilance and discipline are continued in this fortress. The works are repairing with all possible dispatch, and the embrasures are constantly supplied with lighted matches. The cavalry were dismounted this day at noon, and in a day or two a considerable detachment of them with a body of light infantry, are to march out in pursuit of several parties of the enemy, who still plunder and harrass the country within a mile of these gates. This very morning they stripped several cottages, beat the boors, and otherwise threatened them with great inhumanity. Not less than 200,000 guilders have been swept off by these marauders, who have just established a chain of posts, thro' which they compel the farmers to carry all their corn & forage towards Klundert and Gertuydemberg.

The cannon, &c. the enemy left behind them at this place were just brought into the garrison, and consists of two howitzers, with great quantities of balls and shells of various dimensions. Only two houses in the town have been burnt by the enemy's shells: not one house but is pierced thro' with cannister shot. The principal street leading from the great church to the main guard, is filled on each side with the ruins carried out of the houses. A twenty-four pound shot passed thro' the dial on the top of the church, and carried the half off away. Near a hundred large trees, growing within the ramparts, were shivered to pieces by shots and shells. Several red hot balls passed through the roof of the governor's house. The prince of Orange's arms were battered down from the inside of the main guard gate, by a twenty-four pound shot from a battery on the other side the town. Nine of the heaviest brass ordnance on the Dutch ramparts were either dismounted or the carriages shot to pieces; principally from the incessant fire of a masqued battery, which the French had raised behind a small wood, on the shore of the Maese, to the S. E of the fort.

It is remarkable, that during the whole of this tremendous siege, only twelve inhabitants, and eight soldiers were killed:—The French, it is conjectured, lost about 8000 men. Williamstadt was defended by 600 German troops; viz. 450 of the 1st battalion of Saxe-Gotha, and 150 of the regiment of Calmette. The enemy before it were full 60,000.

The distresses of the French during the siege, particularly on the Mease side, must have been almost insupportable; having no shelter even from the inclemencies of the weather, but in damp holes cut in the beach, and being only slightly screened by reeds taken from the river side. During the erection of their works, they were exposed between two severe fires of the fort battaries, and those of the shipping and gun boats on the Maese, for two days and nights successively.—The horror of the scene, that they have left behind them are too shocking for recital: the mangled bodies of the French still lying uninterred upon their redoubts, and even that of the officers, who last fell, near the gates, all with their ears and fingers cut off, and carried away as relics of triumph!—form a spectacle every way painful to humanity!

I must repeat to you, that neither Klundert, nor the banks of the Moerdyk, are abandoned by the enemy; General Boetzemar having been deceived in representations he received, respecting those posts, after the siege of Williamstadt was raised.

LONDON, *March* 8.

VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

We are able to state the following upon authority of respectable letters,* received by different houses from Holland.

General Clairfait having passed the Rhoer with his army, in the night between the 28th of February, and the first of March, rushed, unawares upon the French, drove them away, as well from the side of Duren as of Gulich; and pursued them beyond Alderhoven, on the confines of Limburgh.*

The french, in this engagement, lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 2,000 men, 12 guns, and 13 ammunition waggons. Their military chest also fell into the hands of the Austrians.

The Archduke, Charles, distinguished himself in a most gallant manner on this occasion by storming and carrying several of the French batteries in spite of every obstacle.

This important victory was very cheaply obtained by the Imperialists, who in the whole action had only ten men killed, and 40 wounded, which may in a great measure be attributed to the prudent arrangements and military skill of General Clairfait, who conducted the enterprise with so much secrecy, that the enemy were completely surprised, and had not the least intimation of his approach, until they found themselves attacked in different quarters at once in a most vigorous manner.

The Imperials, pursuing their advantage, gave the enemy but little time to recover from their panick; for on the 4th inst. they again attacked them, and with such success, that the latter lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, about 5,000 men, and 140 pieces of cannon.—The French, in consequence were obliged to raise the siege of Maestricht.

CAPTURE OF BEDFORD MAN OF WAR.

March 21. The Bedford Man of War, of 74 guns, is said to be taken by the French fleet off *Ushant*, after a very obstinate engagement. She is said to be carried into *Rochefort*. The *Repse*, of 74 guns, Capt. BERTIE, was in company, and very narrowly escaped being taken. The *Phœnix* frigate had also nearly been taken, in watching the motion of the French fleet.

Advices from thence, dated Feb. 23, state that on the 4th two French men of War, appeared in the environs of Terracina, steering their course from towards Naples. These ships were instantly saluted by the Watch Tower; but they hoisted the British flag, and refused to answer the salute. The General was immediately beaten, and the Papal troops put themselves under arms. The salute was again repeated, but not answered. An alarm fire was then kindled on the Watch Tower, the alarm bells rung, and in less than six hours 15,000 country people appeared in arms, with a firm resolution to give a hearty reception to the French, if they should attempt a landing. The latter, however, found it more advisable to steer off, and the people returned to their respectable homes, amidst the loudest acclamations of "God save the People! God save our Holy religion!"

The Corsican troops were the cause of the Sardinian expedition failing; instead of firing at the King's men, they shot the French. It is expected Corsica will be soon a British Colony.

March 29.—This morning government received dispatches from Lord Auckland, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague. These dispatches are dated on Tuesday last, and are entirely silent respecting the action reported to have taken place on 22d instant. On the contrary, they state, that Dumourier was in full force between Louvain and Brussels, but that the French had entirely evacuated Orsend, proceeding by water on their way to Dunkirk.

(Of the battle mentioned in the foregoing paragraph we have seen no account.)

ANNAPOLIS, April 28.

The following is a letter from Capt. JACOB SLOUGH *of the 4th sub. legion U. S. to Capt.* JOHN CASSAWAY, *respecting the duel fought between Lieut.* JENIFER *and Lieut.* CASSAWAY, *which unfortunately ended in the death of the latter:*

"LEGION-VILLE, 7th March, 1793.

"SIR,

"The subject which I am about to address you on, is to me truly distressing, but sin obedience to my own feelings as well as the last request of your amiable brother, I am impelled to give you a particular account of a dispute, which though it ended in his death, served to shew that he possessed a soul, which would do honor to any man, and a degree of that greatness of mind which is the brightest plume in a soldier's cap. I shall therefore, with as much brevity as possible, describe to you the manner in which the quarrel took place.

"On the 19th instant, the commander in chief issued an order, directing the officers of the 4th sublegion to elect a pay master, in the room of Lieut. Price, promoted. Lieut. Jenifer offered himself as a candidate for that office, and Ensign Cambell Smith was proposed by some of the officers, in opposition to him; your brother was from ill health, confined to his hut at the time, consequently did not know that Mr. Smith was proposed. Mr. Jenifer, in the course of the day called at his hut, and solicited his vote, which your brother promised to give him; the election took place that evening, and the votes were equally divided. The commander in chief, then ordered a new election to be held on the evening of the 21st. Your brother then told Mr. Jenifer, that he did not conceive himself bound by the promise he made him, from the circumstance of his not knowing at the time he made the promise, that Mr. Smith was in nomination, and that he would vote for Mr. Smith:—This irritated Mr. Jenifer, who immediately called him, a trifling puppy and no gentleman:—Your brother, as soon as the election was over left the room, and the day following challenged him.

"On the morning of the 23d they met, and after their seconds had measured the ground on which they were to fight, they agreed to advance and fire when they pleased; your brother after advancing three paces, fired, and missed; his antagonist then stepped up within a yard of him, and shot him; the ball entered his right side and lodged in his back-bone; he was immediately bro't home and every possible assistance given him, notwithstanding which, he died that night at 12 o'clock. He retained his senses until the last moment, and though he must have suffered the most excruciating pain, he he bore it all like a soldier, without complaining. His remains were handsomely interred; since when, a neat fence has been put round his grave. He is universally lament by all officers, and by none more than Sir your humble servant,

JACOB SLOUGH, Captain
4th sub-legion, U. S."

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.

We are authorised to say, that the report of Lord Dorchester's coming to the United States as Ambassador from the British Court, is without foundation. An account was circulated some time since, that, that Nobleman had been re-appointed to the government of Canada, and that he was to land at New-York, on his way to Quebeck; from which it is supposed the above report mult have taken rise.

APRIL 30. A gentleman just arrived from the French settlement of Gallipolis, on the Ohio, which he left on the 24th ult. informs us that the Indians are very troublesome in that quarter; that on the 22d they killed & scalped a girl of about 18 years of age, belonging to Mr. Van Bibber; that of late they have crossed in great numbers the river from the N. W. to the S. E. bank, greatly disheartend, the number daily decreasing.

We hear from good authority, that the Spanish government has ordered Mr. Gardoqui, minister of finance, to negociate with Mr. Carmichael, our minister at the Court of Madrid, relative to opening the navigation of the Mississippi to the inhabitants of the United States.

Last night about 12 o'clock, this city was alarmed with the cry of fire. It was discovered to be on board the ship Mary, Capt. Cally, belonging to Newburyport, lying at Race street wharf.

The men much fatigued attending the vessel for 3 days past, during the tedious continuance of the most uncommon tempest ever known in these parts, at this season of the year) having left a candle, burning in the cabin, went to bed—The candle by the motion of the vessel, was overset, by which the cabin caught fire, the greatest exertions of the citizens could not extinguish the flames until the cabin and quarter deck were consumed.

The ship was loaded with flour, which it is thought has not sustained much damage—The captain has lost, it is said, a considerable sum in bank notes, all his papers, and cloathes. The injury done to the ship will probably render her unfit for further service.

NEW-HAVEN, May 8.

Monday last, (being a general muster of the militia) at Branford, by the bursting of an over charged swivel gun, Roger Tyler, aged about 21 years, was instantly killed, and Ash Cook, of the same age, lost his right hand. We also learn, that at Fairfield, the same day, a young man lost, one of his arms in a similar manner.

DOVER, April 28.

From a Correspondent.

Last week, being at York, I was in company with a number of strangers—a messenger came into the room and informed one of the company (a Mr. John Abbot, of Shapley, Mass.) that the night before, his dwelling house was burnt to the ground—the owner, being a poor man, was in great distress more especially when he learnt that all his furniture was consumed in the house—but judge of nature's shock, when he was informed that his wife, half burnt to death, had just escaped the general conflagration, with an infant under her arm, when instantly the whole house fell into one horrid pile, and that his second son a promising youth of 18 years old, being in the chamber was burnt to ashes with the general mass.—The situation of this man, after such information, may be more easily felt than expressed; he appeared to be below the reach of woe—It is hoped that the open hand of charity and generosity may be extended toward this distressed family.

BOSTON, May 8.

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

We are requested to caution the public against receiving Counterfeit Dollars; as there are many in circulation. One emission is dated 1790, and is well executed. The words "CAROLUS IV." Appear as though struck with a new die, and the inside edge of the letters are raised—They have the complexion of blocktin, but by rubbing it will appear they are made of copper. They ring rather sharper than good dollars; and the only letters ill executed are Es in the words "DEI" and "REX," and in them the upper part is, if any thing, longer than the lower part.

A small quantity of Birmingham dollars arrived at Beverly a few days since. They are as large in diameter as the common sized dollars, but are not so thick, and worth but 4/6.

We have seen a letter just received from *Paris*, which mentions that the Lady of that unfortunate friend to *America*, the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE, may be soon expected to sail for the *United States*—where she will receive a cordial welcome.

PORTLAND, May 3.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF RECUNDITY.

Mrs. Lydia Harvil, wife of Mr. John Harvil, living on a plantation adjoining Norridgwalk, on the banks of Kennebeck, in the County of Lincoln, was, on the 19th of July delivered of a son; and on the 13th of April, 1793, was safely delivered of FOUR SONS at one birth; three of them living children, who with their mother appear likely to do well.

The above account is so extraordinary, that Mary Parlin, and Rachel Steward, who were present at the birth of the children, have made oath to the truth of the fact, before Oliver Wood, Justice of the Peace.

NORTHAMPTON, May 15.

DUMOURIER IN AMSTERDAM.

Extract of a letter from Newburyport, dated May 3, to a Gentleman in Boston.

"A vessel has just arrived here in 26 days from Plymouth in England:—The Captain says it was currently reported and believed that General Dumourier had got possession of Amsterdam. The Captain (Hacker) adds, that the above News was not received from any authority, but considered in general as the news of the day. However, he thinks it certain, the French have been successful.

Capt. Hacket further informs, that the French and English Fleets had sailed, and it was supposed for the West India Islands; And also, that the French had captured three East Indiman."

On the 7th of March last the National Convention of France published a Declaration of War against the King of Spain.

The King of Great Britain has appointed Sir John Temple, Baronet, to be his Majesty's Consul General in the eastern states, and Phineas Bond, Esq. in the middle and southern States of America.

A soldier was lately shot at Legionville, for being concerned in a conspiracy to rob and murder two of the pay-masters.

JAMES INGOLS,

INFORMS his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on his business at his shop nearly opposite the Court House. He flatters himself that he shall be able to gratify the gentlemen and ladies, in the vicinity, with the neatest and newest fashioned WIGS, TYES, COMMODES, &c.—CASH and the highest price given for long HUMAN HAIR, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. WANTED, a likely young LAD, about fourteen years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

JESSE SMITH,

HAS a large and beautiful assortment of WEST-INDIA and ENGLISH GOODS now on hand, which he will sell low for Cash, to any trader in the county, or most kinds of produce. Will give 6 3d per pound for well dressed Flax, pay part Cash and the remainder in Goods. Cash given for Salts of Lye.

WANTED 10 or 15 likely Shipping HORSES, for which goods and part Cash will be given.

Worthington, May 4. 1793.

WANTED by the subscriber, TWO THOUSAND YARDS of *CHECK'D WOOLLEN-SHIRTING*, to be delivered by the 15th of OCTOBER next, for which a generous price will be given in English and West-India Goods, on delivery, by

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

Will Cover

THIS season, at the stable of JOHAN MILLS, in Chesterfield, that famous imported Horse called the SULTON, he is a beautiful bright Bay color, black mail and tail, fifteen hands high, equal for strength, beauty, and activity to any in the County. Price for the Leap one Dollar, two Dollars for the season, three Dollars to insure a foal—Good pasturing for Mares, and every attention given.

AMASA CLAPP.

Chesterfield, May 14, 1793.

* *A handsome and strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. It has a Dutch garrison, but the property and government belonging to the Prince of Orange. It is situated on the river Merck, in a fertile plain, 22 miles N. E. of Bergen op Zoom, 25 S.E. of Rotterdam, and 60 E. of Amsterdam, lat. 51. 35.*

† *A town in Dutch Brabant, one of the strongest places in the Netherlands. It has been several times besieged, and in 1747, was taken by a French army of 40,000: 10,000 of whom fell in the course of two months' siege.—15 miles from Antwerp.*

† *The army of this General, according to our best accounts, is 80,000 men.*

* *A town of Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained over the French by the allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. 18 miles N. E. of Namur.*

* *A town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the same. 17 miles S. of Aix la Chapelle, and 15 miles S. E. of Brussels.*