

grow, the degree of ripeness when gathered, the size of the leaf, or the method of curing; as by sun, imperial, bloom, congo, single, fenchong, &c. The leaves, when immediately pulled from the shrub, are so extremely bitter, that the infusion of them is very disagreeable to the taste; therefore, those who are appointed in China to prepare them for use, infuse them for a certain time in water, from which they are gathered, by which a portion of their bitter refinous particles being taken away they become mild, pleasurable, and palatable. After being infused, they are dried in the following manner: The bohea, which is made from the leaves when fully ripe, and ready to fall from the trees, being thus brought to a proper flavour by infusion, is immediately dried by the sun or fire, so that it may be preserved for use. At the tree or shrub receives very little detriment from pulling off the leaves, when ready to fall spontaneously, this tea can be afforded at a cheaper rate than the green—This likewise will account for the leaves of the bohea being darker in colour, and smaller in breadth—For being almost dry when gathered: then steeped in water and higher dried, they will necessarily be more contracted and corrugated than the whole of the green.

The green, on the contrary, being pulled from the shrub with more violence, just as the leaf is expanded to full maturity the tree suffers so much, that two or three years are allowed it, to recover its pristine vigor. The leaves, during that time, are collected, when a-bout to fall, and prepared for Bohea; on which account the green is sold at a higher price than bohea—and bloom tea decried by a more expeditious preparation. After having obtained a suitable flavour by infusion in water, it is immediately exposed to the warm rays of the sun, and affiduously turned for a considerable time; after which it is strewn upon broad sheets of copper and laid over embers, where it is rolled and turned by the hands of expert persons. These are armed with leather gloves, to protect their hands from the injuries to which they are exposed by the scalding effluence of the green tea its peculiar agreeable color, and according to the general, but false notion, its superior excellence to the bohea. The Asiatics, and Europeans, therefore, sacrifice health to the gratification of the palate, and the alluring colour which charms the eye. The Chinese themselves rarely drink the green tea; and it is observed, that those who do, to any excess become tabid, and die quite emaciated.

HANTONIA.

BY THE KING,
A PROCLAMATION, for a General Fast.

WE, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged with France, and purging our trust in Almighty GOD that he will vouchsafe a special blessing on our arms both by sea and land, having resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public Fast and Humiliation be observed throughout that part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, or dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Friday the 19th of April next; that both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our sins, and may, in the most devout and solemn manner, send up our prayers and supplications to the divine Majesty, for averting those heavy judgments, which our manifold sins and provocations have most justly deserved, and for signifying his blessing and assistance on our arms, and for restoring and perpetuating peace, safety and prosperity to us, and to our kingdoms; And we do hereby charge and command, that the said public Fast be religiously and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, as they tender the favor of Almighty GOD, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty. And for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same we, have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a form of prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all churches, chapels, and places of public worship, and to take care the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective dioceses.

GIVEN under the Great Seal of Great Britain, the 17th March, 1759.

ON BENEVOLENCE.

There is nothing that can give the benevolent mind greater pleasure than to alleviate the miseries of mankind—to diffuse into their troubled breasts the balm of friendship, and to gladden their gloomy hours with a ray of joy.—Pleasures like these animate the youthful breast, because they are the purest pleasures of the mind.—How happy must that person be who wipes from misery's eye the falling tear, and lights up a smile in the aspect of woe.—Ye inestimable hearts that cannot breathe free a friendly with for the unfortunate—what were ye made for? Heaven made you kind, but ye have checked this pleasing virtue into growth.—Ye can give relief to the melancholy woe, and view the innocent children of the deceased parents, without feeling interested in their miseries—ye can see them destitute of the means of subsistence, and not give them a friendly hand. Such persons there are, who thus degrade human nature, and brand their characters with everlasting infamy. *Ingratitude* was never made for man, and those whose hearts are callous to the moans of distress, may be said not to wipe off the brute. How many unhappy ones are there, who, from their delicate feelings, from the pride which is natural to us (for who can love deprecation?) cannot ask that charity humanity would bestow—who had rather perish in the shades of melancholy, than breathe forth their wants to an unfeeling world. Would it be thought criminal for a person in such a situation to quit a life unattended with a single charm?

Many there are who, to extricate themselves from the insuperable difficulties, have thought it most eligible to draw the sword and thrust it in their own bowels. I would not be thought to vindicate suicide, but experience has told us that there have been such persons in the world.

Pain to yourselves the situation of a person, who once lived in affluence, but by a single rotation of fortune's wheel, he is reduced to poverty—endeavor to judge of his feelings—to do this, retire into your breast, contemplate his sufferings, & remember, that to do good is one of the greatest pleasures that can attend a rational mind. Follow the unhappy person from his once agreeable situation to his lonely cottage, view his beloved partner alleviating his sorrows by dividing them, as he cannot know a pain without her feeling it too; and you will be rendered more tender of the earth, to remain indifferent. Ye benevolent ones of the earth, to remain indifferent. Ye benevolent ones of the earth, to remain indifferent. Ye benevolent ones of the earth, to remain indifferent.

Benevolence, how amiable art thou!—What is there that can render a person more agreeable? What can more endear a person to us?—When we are melancholy, to have a benevolent friend to whisper the sweet language of friendship—to lull our sorrows—to check the sighing tear, and to brighten the dull hours of revolving time, certainly forms a friend, is an inestimable blessing, his price is far above rubies.

How many are there who are objects of our charity, who being invaded by languor, infirmity, and affliction, will then suffer ourselves to be lost to every noble feeling, every generous sentiment of the heart? No regard to the happiness of the children of a affliction, and if possible, learn them to forget their woes.

We all of us are children of a common parent, endowed with the same passions, formed for the same end, and exposed to the same accidents.—To day we may possess all that can give us pleasure—tomorrow are loaded with all that can give us pain.—Happy at one moment in the possession of domestic felicity, in enjoying the sweets of society, and by that endorsing intercourse that congenial fellowship, increasing our felicity by improving our hearts.—Unhappy the next, in being deprived of our nearest connections,—robbed of those enjoyments which constituted our happiness, and exposed to a variety of ills which imberit our lives. These considerations, as they flow us the changeableness of fortune, ought to urge us to do all the good we can, and to make, while we have it in our power, and if misfortune should happen to us, and our friendships be the same as those we have relieved, we have nothing to reproach ourselves with—shall have the consolation that we have done our duty, which will be a firm support in distress.—But, should we neglect giving joy to the distressed, administering comfort to the afflicted, and applying the balm of consolation to the anguished heart, and misery should befall us, the wretchedness of our condition will be increased by reflecting, how ill we have acted, when it was in our power to have done otherwise.—Did mankind in general possess the sweet feelings of Philanthropy, the road of life would be less rugged—the pleasures of society more permanent—and peace, love, and harmony, with all their friendly virtues, would universally prevail.

Be mine the task to calm the troubled breast,
Clear life's dark road, and lull man's cares to rest;
Soothe his sad sighs, support the rising tear,
Smile all his woes, and soften every care.—
Thus aid my part, with growing pleasure rise,
Late sink in death—then exult in the skies.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.

The following trait of humanity does great honor to the merchants of this city: as there exists a Royal ordinance, published in 1758, authorizing the tradesmen to take the children of Jews apprentices, several merchants have opened a subscription for raising a fund the interest of which is to be applied to the purpose of paying their apprentice fees, and giving premiums to such young men as behave well during their apprenticeship. Five hundred rix dollars are subscribed in one day to this benevolent institution.

PARIS, March 11.

On Saturday morning, the marches leading to the Convention, especially the terrace of the Feuillans, were filled with the preachers of massacre, who harangued from Marat's Journal, hawked about by the title of Grand Treatise of our Generals. They talked of nothing but beheading the Minister at War, the Generals, part of the Convention, and the Editors of all the papers who differed from Marat's politics. Petion, the republican, the popular Petion, was pursued by two hundred ruffians; Bonnonville was insulted and menaced.

The ferment of blind indignation was kept up by still more alarming rumors. It was not enough to announce, as the Mayor and Municipality had done in their proclamation, the capture of Liege and of Brussels; the defection of Dumouriez with the greatest part of the Generals under his command, and the flight of Valenciennes, by the enemy, were confidently affirmed.—It was even said and certainly intended, that the drums were to beat to arms, the tocsin to be rung, and the alarm guns to be fired all over Paris.

While Petion was pursued, and his life threatened, Marat, the patriotic, the incorruptible, the prophetic Marat, was carried home in triumph by a mob singing with praises. About eight at night a banditti, armed with swords and pistols, went to the printing house of Goussas the editor of a newspaper, and a member of the Convention, and of the Committee of the true republic of Paris, Condorcet, the printer of the Journal, entered, broke, and destroyed all the presses and printing machines, and were with difficulty prevented from setting it on fire, Goussas made his way through the mob with a pistol in his hand, and took refuge at his sister's house.

On Sunday the same alarming scenes were renewed. All Belgium was confidently said to be lost, and Valenciennes besieged. To haug up the Generals, apprehend the Executive Council, and a part of the Convention, bring them to a summary trial, and send their heads to the Departments, were the motion in discussion on the terraces of the Feuillans. Towards midnight, the Groups and Jacobins repaired to the Clob of Cordeliers, where it was resolved to throw the barriers of Paris, the certain signal of massacre. Fortunately, they were informed of a decree, imposing that any person attempting to shut the barriers should be punished with death, and were compelled to abandon their resolution.

PROCLAMATION OF THE COMMUNE OF PARIS.

To arms, Citizens to arms! I see delay all I see a great peril of the Republic is over us; Aix la Chapelle, Liege, Brussels, must be in possession of the enemy; the heavy artillery, the baggage, the training of the army, are retreating with precipitation to Valenciennes, the only place that can stop the enemy for a moment. What cannot follow will be thrown into the Meuse. Demouriez is making conquests in Holland; but not supported by considerable forces, Dumouriez, and with him the flower of the French arms may be swallowed up.

Patrians! Behold the greatness of the danger; Will you permit the enemy again to lay waste the land of liberty, and to burn your towns and villages?—Patrians! It is against you in particular that this abominable war is directed, it is your wives and children that are to be massacred, it is Paris, it is to be reduced to ashes; recollect that the insurrectionists has for its aim to leave one stone on another.—Patrians! Arose more save the Commune, give an example once more; arm, march, and the heads of slaves will again give way before you.—It is necessary to make a great effort, a terrible effort, a last blow! This campaign must decide the fate of the world; we must triumph, we must exterminate Kings! Men of the 14th of July, of the 10th of October, men of the 10th of August, awake!

Your brethren, your children, perished by the enemy, surrounded, perhaps call to you! Your brethren, your children, massacred on the 10th of August, on the plains of Champagne, under the smoking ruin of Liege, your brethren slain at Jemeppe—arise! they must be revenged!—Let all the arms be carried into the sections; let every citizen meet there; let us swear to save our country; let us save it. Misfortune light on him who fails to hesitate; let to-morrow thousands of men leave Paris this is the deadly combat between Men and Kings, between Bondage and Liberty!

MURDER OF MANUEL.

Manuel had been killed in a combat at Montargis; he was killed for having voted in favor of the late King. The Convention ordered, that the attributes of Manuel should be preserved, and that the Committee of General Safety should take cognizance of the crime. Our fleet in the Mediterranean has been so much frustrated by the storms it encountered, that the ships which were ordered it are returned to Toulon without having in any degree accomplished the object of their voyage.

It is worthy of remark, that since the first check of the French armies, the commissioners of the Temple testify a stronger regard towards their prisoners. It even said, that some proposals have been hazarded by them, to which the Queen Mother replied, with regal dignity, "I will receive no favors from those who have deserted every thing from me."

The following is a list of the Combination of Kings, Princes, and States, at War with France.—a combination, which, for extent of dominion, wealth, and power, is without example in the annals of mankind: The King of Great Britain, The Empress of Russia, The Emperor of Germany, as King of Hungary and Bohemia, Arch-Duke of Austria, Brabant, &c. &c. The German Empire collectively, The Electors of Mentz, Treves, and Hanover, and the Electors of Saxony, Prussia, &c. &c. The King of Spain, The King of Sardinia, The King of Portugal, The States General of Holland, &c. The Republic of Hamburg, The Republic of Lubec, The Republic of Bremen, The Prince Bishop of Leges, The Duke of Devonshire, The Duke of Brunsvick Lunenburg, The Prince of Heffe Castil.

LONDON, April 3.

Ohend was entirely evacuated by the French, on Saturday last. Several vessels are taken there. The garrison consisted of 2000 men; now retreating towards France. Two regiments of French emigrants are to be raised in England. Commanders, Marquis de Craillon, and the Duke of HARCOURT. General Dumouriez has requested of General Clarke, a truce and conference. The request was refused.—Prepare yourself for battle: for Paris fell 30th 3rd. Gen. Colthe, on the 20th March, attacked and destroyed a party of 500 Prussians, and defeated them. The Prussians, however, fought with great valour, and etc. THE FRENCH ARMIES. When completed to the number voted by the National Convention, will amount to 575,000 men.—The reinforcements lately voted of 300,000 men, have been equally

on the several Divisions and Sections; and are said to have been, generally raised. The proportion of the city of Paris was above 12,000 men; which were immediately raised. THE WAR—FRANCE vs. SPAIN. On the 7th March, the French National Convention, in form declared unanimously, THE FRENCH REPUBLIC TO BE AT WAR WITH THE KING OF SPAIN. We have the declaration both in the French and English papers. In the declaration, the Convention orders the army of the Pyrenees to be raised to 100,000 men. WAR OFFICE, March 27. F. B. Branton, gentleman, appointed to be Deputy Judge Advocate to the forces in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

HAGUE, March 22.

Official intelligence of the battle of the 18th, is published. Both sides suffered severely.—The loss of the combined forces, 10,000 killed, 3000 wounded.—The French, in killed, wounded and missing, lost 7000 men, and 35 pieces light artillery. The capture of the artillery is of little consequence, except as evidence of victory.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 15.

A house of rendezvous for entering (on the 15th) the French service, was on Saturday opened in Queen Street, at which the National Flag was displayed the greater part of the day. In the evening, however, it was lowered, said to be in consequence of orders from the highest executive authority.

NEW LONDON, May 9.

SINGULAR ENGAGEMENT. Capt. Daniel Clark and Mr. Francis Patt, of this city, being a few days since at work in the woods, near a ledge of rocks, discovered two Black Snakes, which they killed; a few minutes after which, they found themselves surrounded by a very great number of the same species of snakes, which they engaged, and killed 25 of them; the remainder retreated. The men then left the ground, but soon after returning, they found some boys in the same place, engaged with a larger number than appeared at the first encounter; the snakes were again repelled, leaving on the ground 27 more dead; which added to those killed before, makes in the whole 52. They were of the largest of their kind, and very fierce.

RICHMOND, April 25.

Extract of a letter from Col. A. Lewis, to his Excellency Henry Lee, Esq. dated Fort Lee, April 19th, 1793. "I am sorry that the distressed situation of the frontiers compels me to send to you by express. On Sunday week Ensign Moses Cook and two men were passing from this into Powell's Valley, with several horses—on the top of Powell's mountain (about 12 miles from the Rye Court) they were fired on by twelve Indians, the two men were shot dead on the spot, himself purified to the foot of the mountain, two of the horses killed, and all the loads lost; the enemy being in the rear of him, obliged him to run to the valley. No person passing from thence, had any information here for several days.—Capt. Neil raised some men and is in pursuit of them. I am in hopes that if my Ensign get intelligence in time, as he is stationed in the lower end of the valley, he will meet with them on their return. Some days last week, fourteen persons were killed on the Kentucky road, near the Head of Clinch; whites first discovered the Indians and attempted to get the first fire, but were disappointed; the Indians killed four of them the first fire, but two of the whites that were men got off; both parties broke at once—some of the Indians' side was found dead five, and one white man was with them. About twenty days past, several people were killed on the Kentucky road, and several wounded. A few days past on the Head of Clinch or rather Clinchton, six horses were stolen and one man killed; this I cannot affirm, as I have but just received the information."

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

On Monday last the Commissioners for holding a treaty with the hostile Indians, left this city on their route to the Indian country. The time fixed for holding the treaty is on the 1st of June next. On Monday evening arrived here the French frigate L'Embuscade, from Rochfort in France, but left the office of Charleston, where the landed M. Genois, and other parts of the United States, of that frigate. The Shawanese, is said to be constantly active in these expeditions, and is frequently with every necessary for offensive warfare, murder, and plunder, by the British in Canada.

probability there will be trouble in this country, and I sincerely wish I was well out of it:—America is the only place that will gain by this contest, if the wife enough to keep her self neuter; but indeed there is a great deal of gratitude due to France."

By a vessel arrived in the Chelapeake from the Mediterranean, we learn, that the French squadron under Admiral Truguet, in three fleets had captured a Spanish 50 gun ship and five frigates.

It is reported through various channels, that Tobacco has fallen into the hands of the English; this is no strange, as nearly two thirds of the inhabitants are English, to whom it belonged previous to the American war.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 18, 1793. "The celebrated sculptor, Mr. CERRATI, who returned from America last summer, arrived at Rome, and soon after his arrival commenced the sculpture of the bust of the President of the United States. The populace being informed thereof, surrounded his studio, and threatened him with destruction. He immediately made his escape, and has since arrived safe at Mantua."

We are informed, that there is a British frigate cruising off the Delaware Bay. NORTHAMPTON, May 22. The American vessels are looked upon as the only safe vessels that navigate the Atlantic. The Swedes and Danes are now neutral, but it is uncertain how long they will be so.

The French statements of their army amounts to 192 ships of war, 81 of which are of the line.—The British fleet now in commission amounts to 180 sail, 56 of which are the line.

The matter was committed the 28th ult. in Berkley county, Virginia, on a poor labouring man by the name of Johnston, the perpetrators were a James Conway, and — M'Case, the latter took Johnston with a pistol, put into his hands by Conway, who is committed to goal, M'Case made his escape.

His Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Esq. is elected Governor, and the Honorable, OLIVER WOLCOTT, Lieut. Governor, of the State of Connecticut. M. Genet set out from Charleston, for Philadelphia with his suite, on the 19th of April in the afternoon. Previous to his departure, M. Genet gave orders relating to the importation of a considerable quantity of provisions, &c. for the use of the army and navy of the King of the Republic.

By an arrival at Charleston from Cape Francois, intelligence was received that tranquillity is restored in Hispaniola—the Blacks here been completely quelled.

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