not to suspend their march, not to pass our frontiers, & to leave to our brave army the termination of all our internal dissentions.

Let the sacred torch of the love of our country awaken in us our virtue and our courage! at the bare name of confiscation, civil war will cease, or can no longer exist unless against certain malevolent men who will no longer be supported by foreign powers. These have no hatred to any others among us except our factious criminals, and desire nothing more fervently than to restore their esteem and friendship to a nation, whose errors and anarchy disturb and trouble all Europe. Peace will be the fruit of this resolution, and the troops of the true, as well as the brave national volunteers, who for the space of a year have offered themselves as willing sacrifices to liberty, and who abhor anarchy, shall repose in the bosom of their families after having accomplished this noble work.

As to myself I have already made an oath and I repeat it before the whole nation, and in the presence of all Europe, that immediately after having effected the safety of my country by the re-establishment of the constitution, of peace and good order, I shall abandon every public function, and shall seek in solitude the enjoyment of the happiness of my fellow citizens.

The General in chief of the French army,
DUMOURIER.

Bths of St. Amand, April 2, 1793.

The Marechal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General in chief of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor and of the Empire,

TO THE FRENCH.

The General in chief Dumourier has communicated to me his declaration to the French nation. In it I find the sentiments and principles of a virtuous man, who truly loves his country, and who wishes to put an end to the calamities and anarchy by which it is desolated, by procuring for it the happiness of a constitution and a wise and permanent government. I know this effect to be the unanimous wish of all the sovereigns whom some factious persons have armed against France, and particularly that of his Majesty the Emperor, and his Prussian Majesty.

Filled at this moment with esteem for the bulk of so great and so generous a nation, to whom the immutable principles of honor and justice were held sacred, until by the repetition of outrages, disorders and impostures, that part of it has been estranged and corrupted, which under the mask of humanity and of patriotism, speaks of nothing but assassinations and poignards.

Knowing also that this is the wish of all virtuous people in France.

Profoundly penetrated with these great truths and desiring nothing but the prosperity and glory of the country torn by so many convulsions & misfortunes:

I declare by the present proclamation, that I will support by all the force in my power the generous and beneficient intentions of the general in chief, Dumourier, and his brave army.

I declare besides, that having lately fought in several occasions as a gallant, intrepid and generous enemy, I will join a part of my troops, should gen. Dumourier desire it, or even all my army to that of France, to cooperate as friends and companions in arms worthy of reciprocal esteem, so as to restore to France her constitutional king, the constitution she has chosen, and as a necessary consequence, the means of perfecting it, if the nation should find it imperfect; thus to restore to France, as well as to the rest of Europe, peace, confidence, tranquility and happiness. I therefore declare on my word of honor, that I will not enter the territory of France to make conquests, but simply and purely for the purposes above mentioned.

I further declare upon my word of honour, that should the military operations require one or more fortresses to be given up to my troops, I will keep them merely as a sacred truth, and I engage in the most express and positive terms, to restore them, as soon as the government which shall be established in France, or the brave general with whom I am about to make a common cause, shall demand such a concession. I also declare that will give the most strict orders, and will take the most vigorous and effectual measures that my troops shall not commit the least disorder; not allowing the smallest exaction or violence; and respecting every where on the territory of France, persons and property. Any one belonging to my army who shall disobey my orders to this effect shall be immediately punished with the most ignominious death.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 5th of April 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

The Marechal Prince of Saxe Cobourg, General and Commander in Chief of the armies of his Majesty the Emperor, and of the Empire, to the French.

The Declaration which I made from my head quarters at Mons, dated the 5th of April 1793, is a public testimony of my personal sentiments to restore as soon as possible, peace and tranquility to Europe. In it I manifested in a sincere and open manner, my particular desire that the French nation might have a solid and durable government, founded on the unshaken basis of justice and humanity, which might ensure peace to Europe and happiness to France.

Now that the resolve of this declaration is so opposite to the effects it ought to have produced and which proves but too plainly that the sentiments which have dictated it have been misunderstood, it only remains for me to revoke it entirely, and to declare formally, that the state of war which subsists between the court of Vienna and the combined powers and France, is from this moment unhappily renewed.

I find myself therefore forced, by the predominating influence of the circumstances which the most guilty persist in directing to the overthrow and destruction of their country, to annul entirely my former declaration, and to make known that a state of war so unfortunate, being renewed, I have given the necessary orders for commencing it, in concert with the allied powers, with all the energy and vigor of which victorious armies are capable.

The cessation of the armistice is the first step that the unfortunate combination of events has forced me to make. There will therefore only subsist, of my former declaration, the inviolable engagement which I again renew with pleasure, that the most exact discipline will be observed and maintained by my army upon the French territory, and that every breach thereof will be punished with the utmost rigor.

The sincerity and loyalty which at all times have been the principle of my actions, oblige me to give to this new address to the French nation all the publicity of which it is susceptible, to leave no doubt of the consequences that may result from it.

Given at the head quarters at Mons, the 5th of April 1793.

THE PRINCE DE COBOURG.

To the Publisher of the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

SIR, APRIL 18.

HAVING been a spectator at the solemn procession attending Joseph Draper, soldier in the 7th regiment, mentioned in your last paper, I have endeavoured to recollect as much as possible Prince Edward's speech to the unhappy man in pronouncing his pardon, and think it not undeserving a place in your Gazette.—Your inserting it, I presume, will gratify the public, as well as obliged a constant reader.

"DRAPER,

"You have now reached the awful moment when a few seconds would carry you into the immediate presence of the Supreme Being. You must be conscious of the enormity of your guilt; and that you have not the right to expect mercy. I, as your Commanding-Officer, am entirely prevented making any application whatever in your favour; there being from various circumstances of the case, no one opening that could justify me in that station to take such a step: However, as the son of your Sovereign, whose greatest prerogative is the dispensation of mercy—I feel myself fortunately enabled to do that, which as your Colonel, the indispensable Laws of Military Discipline render it impossible for me even to think of—in this situation therefore, I have presumed to apply to the King's Representative here, for your pardon; and am happy to be authorized to inform you that my intercession has been successful:—Major General CLARKE, in consequence of my warm prayers and entreaties, has had the goodness by his acquiescence with my wishes to enable me to prove both to you and the public, that although your atrocious machinations were chiefly directed against my person, I am the first to forgive you myself, and to obtain for you his Majesty's mercy. May you take warning by this awful scene, and so conduct yourself, that by the remainder of your life, you may atone for your past crimes; and that I may not hereafter have occasion to repent having now been your advocate.'

Sketch of the Proceedings of the General Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY MAY 30.

A JOINT Committee was chosen to wait on His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. and inform him that he was chosen Governor, and a committee also, to inform His Honor Samuel Adams, Esq. of his being chosen, LIEUT. GOVERNOR; and that the two Houses were ready to administer the oaths, to qualify them for their Offices.

FRIDAY, *May* 31.

The Secretary came down with a message from his Excellency the Governor and said, that his Excellency was very much obliged to the Legislature, for their complaisant Message of this day; and that he should attend accordingly, to be qualified as soon as his health would admit.

SATURDAY, *June* 1.

Ordered, that Mr. Cushing, Mr. Sewall and Mr. Bigelow, (Petersham) be a committee to examine the temporary laws of the Commonwealth, and to report what are near expiring and are necessary should be extended, the present Session.

Mr. Read was charged with a Message from the Hon. Senate, requesting them to send down the report of the committee of both houses, respecting the building of a new State House, which was accordingly brought down, and on Wednesday next assigned for consideration.

MONDAY, *June* 3.

A committee is appointed to consider the expediency of districting the Commonwealth anew, for the choice of Senators for this Commonwealth.

TUESDAY, *June* 4.

The Secretary came down and said, "That he was directed by his Excellency the Governor, to inform the House, that he would endeavor, at 12 o'clock, to pay his respects to the two houses, in the Representatives' Chamber, in order for qualification.

A committee was appointed to consider what measures are necessary to be adopted, to guard against the admission and infection of *contagious disorders* in this Commonwealth.

Both houses having met in the Representatives' Chamber, at 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor and his Honor the Lieut. Governor came in and took and subscribed the Oaths and Declarations, which the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and a law of the United States, have made necessary to qualify them for the duties of their respective offices, and then withdrew. The Senators and Representatives then separated.

WEDNESDAY, *June* 5.

To-morrow (this Day) 11 o'clock, is assigned, for a Convention of both houses for the choice of Secretary, Treasurer and Notaries Public; also, a Collector of Excise for the County of Barnstable.

The house proceeded to the order of the day, on the report of the committee on the subject of granting a tax the present session "*that it was expedient a tax should be granted, of twenty thousand pounds, with the addition of thirteen thousand, two hundred and sixty-four pounds, fifteen shillings and six pence, being the pay of the Representatives, from January session, 1791, to March, inclusive, unprovided for by any former tax.*" and after debate, the report was accepted.

The Rev. PETER THATCHER, is re-chosen Chaplain to both Houses.

THURSDAY, *June* 6.

The Hon. Wm. Jernigan, Esq. brought down a petition of James Sullivan, and others, praying liberty to open a Canal, &c. In Senate, June 6,—Read and committed to Joseph Hosmer and Elijah Dwight, Esqs. with such as the Hon. House may join, to consider and report. Sent down, &c.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Titcomb, Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Hathorne, are joined.

FRIDAY, *June* 7.

A petition of the President and Fellows of Harvard College, praying for a Lottery, to enable them to erect another Building, was read and committed to Mr. Davis, Mr. Essis and Mr. Parks.

Ordered, That Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Parker, Mr. Sewall, Mr. Young and Mr. Blake, be a committee to consider the expediency of restoring fines, laid on those people convicted of seditious misdemeanors in the late insurrection.

SATURDAY, *June* 8.

A Memorial of the Quarter-Master General, stating the situation of the Powder-Magazine, &c. was read and committed to Mr. Euffir, and others, the committee appointed to visit Castle-Island, &c. and their commission was enlarged to report their opinion of the punishment by confinement on Castle-Island, as the same respects Society at large.

A Bill in addition to an Act passed in the year 1789, intitled, An Act to provide for the instruction of Youth, and for the promotion of good Education was read a first time; and Tuesday next, assigned for the second reading.

MONDAY, *June* 10.

Several publicand private petitions, &c. were read and committed.

TUESDAY, June 11.

On motion of Mr. Tudor, a Committee was raised to consider of the propriety and expediency of suspending the operation of an Act, passed the last session, for dividing the County of Suffolk, which takes effect on the 20th inst.

RICHMOND, *Virginia*, May 21.

DUMOURIER.

Letters from Messrs. Anderson and Co. of London, an American house, as late as the 7th of April, say nothing of the defection of Dumourier—of course we may infer, that the various publications on this subject are fabricated lies—and that this GREATEST OF MEN is still a fast Republican, ready as he has been, to expose himself sword in hand, against the foes of FRANCE, of LIBERTY, and of MAN—it is wonderful to remark the zeal which *certain people* manifest to circulate tales which may darken the prospects, which hope opens, as relates to France; 'tis a species of folly and madness, which verifies the expression, "*Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*"—"*Whom God intends to destroy, he first infatuates*,"—for, concluding from the disposition which pervades this State, 'tis not to be doubted in case the struggles of France should become more serious, that this mongrel herd of pseudo-politicians and lye-mongers will be disagreeably situated and compelled again to fly from the land of liberty, or become the conspicuous victims of their own folly—and it may not be presumed, that a people will hesitate to act decidedly, because of a governmental veto, who a few years ago disregarded the edict of King, supported and enforced by the whole British nation, and legions of German cut-throats.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The frigate L'Embuscade, weighed anchor last Saturday morning, and sailed from this port, supposed on a cruize; but her destination is not known.

The master of the brig Four Brothers, (one of the prizes to the Embuscade,) Capt. Alexander Robb, having a large family to maintain, and but little fortune, was part owner of the cargo of the vessel he commanded. Citizen Genet informed the crew of the frigate of his circumstances, and proposed to them to give up their claim to that part of the capture. The proposal was immediately and unanimously agreed to.

June 8. By late papers received from Charleston, it appears, that the recent accounts of Indian depredations in Georgia, have been greatly exaggerated. They add, That the *Cherokees* were perfectly disposed for peace; that the *Chickasaws* had declared war against the *Creeks*, and that it was thought they would be joined by the *Chactaws*.

RUTLAND, (Vermont) June 3.

By good authority we are informed that Mr. Shem Lyman, of Pittsford, has a daughter that was weighed on the day she was eight years, ten months, and fourteen days old, her weight was 143lbs. She was lightly clothed, and appears to be a healthy child.

HARTFORD, June 10.

On Saturday (the 1st of June) arrived at New-York, the ship William, Capt. Anderson, in 41 days from Liverpool. This vessel brings London news to the 13th of April.—The sum of her accounts is, that Portugal had joined in the league against France: That a French Ambassador had arrived at Lisbon, who after two days stay, was ordered to leave the kingdom immediately—that an insurrection had taken place in Paris, wherein 30,000 persons lost their lives—that all the Bourbon family, except the queen and the prisoners in the temple, were to be confined at Marseilles, and to be held as hostages for the safety of the commissioners, whom Dumourier's treachery had delivered up to the Austrians.—The foregoing with many others, are British ministerial accounts. From the minutes of the National Convention proceedings, and other Paris documents to the middle of April, the republic was in safety, the insurgents on the decline, and a certainty existed that Dumourier, with a troop of hussar cavalry, General Valence, young Orleans, and a few other officers had gone over to the enemy, but that the army remained firm, and was re organizing and re enlisting rapidly under Dampierre; thousands of recruits were coming in every day, and the northern army growing to such a size as to promise in a short time to be able to recommence active operations against the despotic forces.

BOSTON, June 8,

The Supreme Executive, we learn, has issued Certificates of the election of the Hon. Samuel Holten, Peleg Wadsworth, Dwight Foster, and William Lyman, Esquires, as Representatives to the Congress of the United States.

A correspondent informs, that considerable debate has arisen in the Hon. Council, on the propriety of issuing Certificates to the two last mentioned gentlemen; and that the debate arose from the idea, that the last precepts issued by the Supreme Executive, were informal, if not wholly illegal; as the Resolution of the Legislature required, that the number of candidates sent out to the people, should be double that of the Representatives to be chosen; and that in the instance of the Western District, and county of Hampshire, (in which those gentlemen are declared to be elected) which were entitled to two Representatives, only three candidates were sent out: The consequence of this proceeding is, that the choice of the people has been frustrated; and that the person to whom a great majority of the free electors gave their suffrages, is debarred being their Representative, from the circumstance of having been voted for both for the district and county, of both of which he was thus declared a candidate. A statement of the votes might illustrate the subject. The highest number given in was 6394; and these were for the district member—of which the Hon. D. Foster had 3535, and the Hon. Samuel Lyman, 2809. The entire votes for the County Member, were 6101, of which the Hon. William Lyman had 3235, and the Hon. Samuel Lyman, 2866.—Thus being candidate both for district and county, Mr. Samuel Lyman, notwithstanding he had of 6394 electors, the suffrages of 5725, for their Representative, is declared NOT ELECTED; and those who have above two thousand less votes of the same electors, are declared to be the Representatives of the people. The will of the people, in a republic, is said to be the Supreme Law.—If this principle be just, this election will be declared illegal.—And our correspondent has been informed, that it is the opinion of the first civilians and ablest lawyers in the Commonwealth, that the House of Representatives of the United States, who are judges of the qualifications of its own members, will declare the election void, and of course a new one must take place.

June 15.—The commercial credit of *Great Britain*, from the waris engaged in—the want of a sufficient circulating medium—the numerous bankruptcies—and its impediments to the sale of its manufactures, has recently suffered a severe shock. To remedy the evil, an act has passed the *British Parliament* for the loan of Exchequer Bills, to the amount of Five Millions sterling; on the deposit at the Exchequer Office, of goods, or other securities. Twenty commissioners are chosen to put the act into execution.—The smallest sum to be advanced to any individual, will be 4,000l. and not more than 50 per cent. will be admitted on manufactured goods, and 60 on raw materials: From this measure, the British government anticipates a cure for an evil, which threatens the kingdom with a serious disaster.—and Mr. Fox, the champion of opposition, has said, that although he had no hand in plunging the country into the pernicious war that has occasioned the mischief, he did not wish to be reproached with opposing the remedy, now the mischief had arrived. In consequence of these late failures, and the stagnation of public credit, upwards of *One hundred and sixty thousand* men, women and children, formerly employed in the Cotton Manufactures in Scotland, have been dismissed, and are in great distress. On the accuracy of the above the public may rely.

THE FRENCH ARMIES.

That under CUSTINE is 36,000 Rrong posted in the neighborhood of Condelle, on the borders of the Rhine, near Landerburgh, and on the heights of Weissenburg. Gen. CUSTINE has written a letter to the French National Convention, similar in sentiment to DUMOURIER's of the 12th March last—His denunciation may therefore speedily be expected.

The widow CAPET was still confined in the Temple, with her children, and sister in law. Nothing sanguinary appears to threaten them.

The Hon. THOMAS DAVIS, Esq. is re-elected Treasurer, and JOHN AVERY, jun. Esq. Secretary of this Commonwealth, the year ensuing.

NORTHAMPTON, JUNE 19.

We hear from Goshen, that on the evening of the 18 of May, the dwelling house of Mr. WATSON ROBINSON, of that town, accidentally took fire, and was entirely consumed, together with all the household furniture.—But what is more distressing, his youngest child, an infant, perished in the flames.—Mr. Robbinson and his wife were much burnt in their attempts to save their children from the devouring element.

We learn from Cheshire, in the County of Berkshire, that two children, about 19 months old were drowned in a mill pond in that town, on the 10th inst.—one belonged to Mr. CHARLES WELLS, the other to a Mr. ROOT.

On the 23d ult. the wife of Mr. DANIEL GLEASON, of Rowe, was delivered of THREE CHILDREN, viz: two sons and one daughter,—they weighed 17 pounds and a half,—are all living, and in a fair way to well.

By the last accounts from Paris, it appears, that the moderate party in the National Convention are the majority—the mountain, notwithstanding the applauses of the tribune and the galleries, have been in the minority in several motions made by the steady and consistent friends of liberty.

They write from Paris, that of 60,000 Nuns, which were turned out of the nunneries by the revolutionists, 5456 have had children, the most of them boys; that 53 mother abbesses have also had children, some of whom were upwards of 60 years of age—and what is remarkable, that they are all devotional revolutionists.

Egypt (says a Constantinople account) is desolated by a cruel famine. At Cairo the streets are filled with dead bodies of the poor wretches who have fallen a prey to its ravages.—The plague has again appeared on a sudden at Smyrna.

Of the monies appropriated by Congress, in part payment of the French debt, The President, on the desire of M. Genet, has directed the advance of a million of dollars.

William and Simeon Butler,

Have for sale, at the Printing-Office, Northampton, a small collection of BOOKS, among which, are

THOMAS's Large Folio and Quarto Bibles, Davies', Blair's & Price's Sermons, Blair's Lectures, Young's Night Thoughts, Harvey's Meditations, Newton on the Prophecies, Watt's Lyric Poems, Popes Works, Citizens of the world, Smellie's Philosophy, Guthrie's Grammar, Goldsmith's England, Goldsmith's Rome, abridged; Carver's Travels, Fool of Quality, Spectator, Female Spectator, Elegant Extracts, Gay's Fables, Knox's Essays, Beauties of Blair, Beauties of Sterne, Misses Magazine, Goldsmith's Essays, Junius's Letters, Æsop's Fables, Brydone's Tour through Sicilia and Malta—an account of the Pelew Islands, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Memoirs, Delolme on the English Constitution, Cullen's First Lines, Hamilton on Female Complaints and Management of Children—Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Huxham on Fevers, Bell on Ulcers, Brown's Elements of Medicine, Cullen's Materia Medica, Quincey's Dispensatory, do. Lexicon, Cheselden's Anatomy, Brook's Practice of Physick:—Moore's Travels, Moore's Zeluco, Rights of Women, Pike's Arithmetick, Friend to Youth, Children's Friend, Children's Bibles, Morocco Leather, Greek Testaments, all parts of Webster's Institute and Perry's Spelling Book, which sale and retail as cheap as can be purchased in Boston or Hartford,—Blank Books of all kinds. The above books with many others will be sold on very reasonable terms. They still continue the business of BOOK-BINDING.

June 12, 1793.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 28th of May last, two NEGRO MEN, one named TITE, but since he run away, has assumed the name of GEORGE—Tite is about six feet high, brown complexion, straight hair, he has been for some time past harboured at the house of Esq. Briggs, in the town of Cheshire, Berkshire county, State of Mass.—but by information from the inhabitants, he has left that place on his way to Boston—the other named TOBE, but lately, has assumed the name of BILL—Tobe is about five feet six inches high, yellow complexion, negro hair, speaks broken English, he is a fat fellow of stupid appearance, he has been harboured at the house of Benet Felcher, in the same town and county, and has also left said place. Said Negroes have robbed a waggon, and taken considerable property from the subscriber. Any person or persons that will deliver the said runaways to the subscriber in Albany, shall have the above reward, or TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for either of them.

JOHN TEN BROECK.

Albany, June 15, 1793.

THE Subscribers appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate of Wills, &c. for the County of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHINEHAS LYMAN, late of *Hadley*, deceased: (represented insolvent) hereby give notice, that a further time of Four Months is allowed by the Judge for the above purpose, and that we will attend said service at the house of ELISHA COOK, innholder in *Hadley*, on the first Wednesday of AUGUST and OCTOBER next, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

OLIVER SMITH,
ENOS NASH, } *Commissioners.*
JONA. E. PORTER.

HADLEY, JUNE 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD cheap for Cash, or on short Credit, *A Good*

Secondhand *CHAISE.*

Enquire of NATHANIEL FOWLE.

Northampton, June 12, 1793.

NOTICE *is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of land in the district of Northampton, County of Hampshire, who have not paid their taxes to the subscriber for the year 1792, that unless they are paid on or before the 25th of July next, the direction of the law will be attended to, in order to effect a collection of the same.*

ELEAZER CLARK.

Northampton, June 15, 1793.

CAME into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 10th instant, six young CATTLE, said cattle are marked near the end of the left ear, with a half penny cut the upperside and a half penny cut the under-side. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges and take them away.

PHINEHAS KNIGHT.

Norwich June 17, 1793.

LATELY found, a Purse, containing a small sum of Money——The owner may have it by proving property, and paying charges—Enquire of

WM. CLARK.

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 15th inst. a red BULL, three years old—also a pale red OX, white face, 4 years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HOLSEY SANFORD.

Norwich, June 17, 1793.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW GOODS.

SETH WRIGHT,

HAS just received from London, a general assortment of HARD WARE, among which is a large assortment of London Pewter, which consists of fleet and soup Platters, Plates, 2 quart, 3 pint, quart and pint Basons, Tankards, quart and pint Cups, Blocktin Teapots—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 window Glass, and a quantity of 3-4th 7-8th and yard wide Linnen, which he would dispose of by the piece on good terms—likewise a quantity of Painter's Colours and Dye Stuffs of most kinds.—He has received from Boston, a general assortment of

English and W. India Goods.

Also a few Barrels of Liver Oil, and Linseed, do.—Likewise has received a new collection of BOOKS, among which are the following, viz:

Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
do. Lectures, 2 vol.
Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, 2 vol.
Stackhouse's body of Divinity, 3 vol.
Religious Cases of Conscience.
Boston's Memoirs.
do. Fourfold State.
Knox's Sermons.
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
A view of Religion, by Hannah Adams.
Lathrop's Sermons.
do. on Baptism.
Hopkins System of Divinity, 2 vol.
Chauncey on Salvation.
Edwards against Chauncey
Sherlock on Death.
Whitfield's Sermons.
Gibbs's sacred Contemplations.
Neffets Ecclesiastical History.
Mall's History of the Martyrs.
Doddridge's Rise and Progress.
Pratt on the Scripture.
Abernethy's Discourses, 2 vol.
Edwards History on Redemption.
do. on the Will.
do. Enquiry.
do. Dissertations.
Watt's Lyric Poems.
do. on the Mind.
Pilgrims Progress.
Paradise Lost.
do. Regained.
Hervey's Meditations.
do. Dialogues.
Willson on the Sacrament.
Lives of the Preachers.
Mason's Self-knowledge.
Manual on Devotion.
Knox's Essays.
The afflicted Man's Companion.
Sacred Dramas.
McEwen on the Types.
Rowe's Letters.
do. Devout Exercises of the Heart.
Bell's Surgery, 4 vol.
do. on Ulcers.
London Practice of Physic.
Brown's Elements.
Materia Medica, 2 vol.
New Dispensatory.
Domestic Medicine.
Brook's Practice of Physic.
Jackson on Fevers.
Huxham on do.
Hamilton's Midwifery.
Blackstone's Commentaries.
Conductor Generalis.
Barn's Justice.
Town Officer.
Odiome's Poems.
Cowper's Task.
Religious Courtship.
Female Favourite.
Advice from a lady of quality to her children.
Ladies' Monitor.
Rollins Ancient History, 10 vol.
Addison's Works, 3 vol.
Pope's do. 6 vol.
Newton's do. 6 vol.
Tom Jones, 3 vol.
Arabian Tales 4 vol.
Roderick Random, 2 vol.
Citizen of the World 2 vol.
Cook's Voyage, 2 vol.
do. Life.
Anna St. Ives, 3 vol.
Marmont's Tales, 3 vol.
Peter Pindar, 2 vol.
do. in one vol.
Goldsmith's History of England, 3 vol.
do. of Rome, 2 vol.
More's Travels, 2 vol.
Ramsey's American Revolution, 2 vol.
Revolution in Sweden.
do. in France.
History of Ireland.
The Preceptor, 2 vol.
The Ladies do.
Freemasons Constitution.
Carvers Travels.
Morse's Geography.
Guthrie's, do.
Levizac's Aphorisms on Man.
History of Connecticut.
Constitution of the United States.
Fordyce's address to Young men.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Æsops Fables.
Seneca's Morals.
Pike's Arithmetick.
Fisher's do.
Vinal's do.
Enfield's Philosophy, 2 vol.
Paley's do.
Hutchinson's do.
Smellies, do.
Plato's Works.
Dinarbas.
Rasselas.
Pamela, 4 vol.
Locke on Education.
Children's Friend, 4 vol.
Friend of Youth.
Dana's Selection.
Scott's Lessons.
Reading made easy.
The Rambler, 4 vol.
The Rudiment of Taste.
The death of Cain.
Life of Cromwell.
Life of Putnam.
Life of Col. Gardiner.
Boye's Pantheon.
Chapone's Letters.
Robinson Crusoe.
Philip Quarll.
Cook's Letter Writer.
Bennet's Letters.
Joseph Andrews.
Boyles Voyages.
Indian Wars in New-England.
French Convert.
Strictures on Female Education.
History of Sir Charles Grandison.
The Œconomy of human Life.
Vicar of Wakefield.
New Complete Letter Writer.
The Monitor.
Shakespeare's Character.
American Farmer's Letters.
New-England Farmer.
Paine's Rights of Man.
Trial of Thomas Paine.
The Path to Riches.
Accidence.
Corderius.
Clark's Introduction to making Latin.
do. Latin Grammar.
Greek Testaments.
Young's Latin Dictionary.
Johnson's English do.
Bailey's, do.
Entick's, do.
Perry's do.
Bibles, large and small.
Testaments.
All parts of Webster's Institute.
Perry's Spelling Book.
Watt's Psalms and Hymns.
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