well as languages are beft fludled and ilinfrated. The excellencies of our juridi-cal fillers, which appear in the Briking contraft exhibited to your view, logged

But thefe reflections I cannot now trace

Au extrall from No. 26, of an ingeriou Work, the production of feweral litterary gentlemen, entitled, "Olia Pedride," (Hotth Path) published in Weekly numbers ofter the manner of the Spedieter, at Os ford. Os NEWSPAPERS.

WAS not a little pleafed, the other day, upon paying a visit at the house of a person of diffinition in the country, to find the family affembled round a large table, covered with maps and globes, are books; at the upper end of which fat a young lady, like a profellor reading from the chair. In her hand the held a newspaper. Her father told me, he had long a exflomed her, while reading one of the schieles of intelligence, to acquaint herfelt with the feveral towns and coun-ties mentioned, by turning to their pames in Sal mon's Gazetteer, and then find ing them out upon the globe, or a map; in which fine was become fo great a proficient, as to be at that time in truth giving a lecture in geography to her younger brother and fifters. It was his farther intention, he faid, that from Campbell's Prefest State he laid, that from Lampsen a Trejest office, of Europe, the finoid acquire a fofficient knowledge of the hiftory of the kingdoms around us, as well as our own; to form as idea of their importance and interells, re-spectively; and the relation each bears to the control of the control o

specifively; and the relation each beats to the reft. Verily, thought-it-o-myielf, this is reading a newspaper to some purpole! Children, very early in life, are eager for the fight of the newspaper. By being called upon, in a free and easy way, for some little account of what is in it, they may gradually be brought to read with at-tention, and to fix upon those articles which are most worthy of notice; 23 also to remember what they have read, from one day to another, and put things together. While we are in the world, we must

converfe with the world; and the conver day. It is the first fubject we begin upon a general introduction to every thing elfe.

All mankind, indeed are our brethren; & we are interested, or ought to be interested in their pleasures and in their pains, their fufferings or their deliverances, throughout the world. Accounts of these should pro-duce in us suitable emotions, which would tend to the exercise of different virtues, & the improvement of our tempers. We should according ourselves hereby to rejoice, with these who rejoice and impa-

with those who mourn.

When any country is likely to become the theatre of remarkable events and revo-Intions (as, for inflance, France Germany, and the Netherlands, at this prefent mo-ment) it is worth one's while to refesh his memory with the hillory of (that country, its conditution, and the changes it has here to fore undergone, the value and difposition of the people, feet a fort of knowledge which is fure to be called for. The man who makes himfell perfect and cor rect in it, will gain credit and give pleaf are, in every company into which he may

Shatever infiructions is resped from Whatever instructions is respect soon hiftery may be reaped from a new spaper, which is the history of the world for one day it is the history of that world in which we now live, and with which we are configently more concerned than with those which have pysical way, and exiff only in remembrance ; tho' to check to in our too fond love of it, we may confider that the prefent likewife will foon be pail, and take its place in the repositories of the

Accounts of the most extraordinary wents in old times are now perufed by a in the union indifference. With enal indifference will the history of our own times be perified by our defendants; and a day is coming when all past transictions will appear in the fame light, those only exempted by a conference only d. by a confideration of which w de wifer and better

There are few, perhaps, by which we may

not become fo.

What public employment for the human mind, than to trace the deligns of provieverthrow of one, & the establishment of another upon its mins; to watch diligently are effected; to observe the proceedings of the great Ruler of the universe, always in first conformity to the rules with which he himfelf has furnified as : 10 behold Ge nerals with their armies, and Princes with their people executing his counfels, while purlaing their own; to view, upon the tage of the world, those scene which are continually shifting the different actors appearing in forcethinn, and the gradual pro-

minds of men.

When we read of the events taking place in our country, the subject becomes more interesting, and we are in danger of having our pedions rouzed and fonested. Let us therefore be upon our goard, judging of nothing by first reports, but awaiting the calmer hour of reason, prepared to decide on full information. For the profession of the programmer of the profession of the pr perity of our country, let us be thankful & grateful; in its advertity forrowful & pentential; ever careful to correct our ow faults, before we centure those of others

With respect to individuals and their concerns, examples (and they are not want-ing among us) of piety, charity, generof-ty, and other virtues, flould effectually fir us up to copy, to emulate, to forpals them; to join, fo far as ability and opportunity will permit, in defiens fet on foci for the promotion of what is good, the dif-couragement and superction of what is oth-

couragement and forperfing of what is the erwife. And here there is great choice: may fach defigns are on foot: and let those who have ralents for it, bring for-ward more. All are wanted.

The follier, vice; and confectent mif-feries of multimodes, diblayed in a newf-paper, are so many admonitors and warn-ing, to many becomes, continually burn-ing, to turn others from the rocks on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful discusse from the rocks on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful discusse from furfacion, tealoupowerful diffusive from fuspicion, jealu-iy, and anger, than the flory of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What cau-tion likely to be more effectual against gambling and profligacy, than the mount ful relation of an execution, or the face of a despairing suicide?—What finer lecture on the necessity of economy, than an acc-tion of estates, boules, and fornitere? "Talk they of morals?" There is no need of Hatchelon, Smith, or Paley. Only take a newspaper & consider it well; read it, and it will instruct thee—plenius et meias Chrafistofet Crantore.

A newspaper is, among other things, a register of mortality. Articles of this kind hould excite in our minds reflections fi inotic exists in our minds resignates in-milar to those modely one of my predeces-ors, on a forrey of the tombs in Westminser Abbey. They are for just, beautiful, and effecting that my reader, I am fore, will effect binniell under an obligation to me for bringing them again into his remem-brance, by closing this paper with a cin-

"When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies in me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful when I read the epispus of the Deatural creay inordinate define goes out, when I meet with the grief of patents upon a tomb-flone, my heart melt with compation, when I fee the tomb of the patents themselves, I consider the vanity of priering for the whom we must quickly follow; when I fee time him to the patents themselves are kings lying by those who deposed the fide, or the holy men, that divided the world with their contells and disputes, I reflect with forrow and aff on thement on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind—When I read the feveral dates of the tombe—of fome that died yefter-day, and fome if ix bundred years ago—I confider that great day, when we shall all of us be contemporaries, and make our apof us be contemporaries, and make our spoesizance together."

Speciator, Vol. I. No. 26.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE,

Mr. EUTLER,
SINCE our friend PHILOMEDICUS, is
fo fond of feribling in your papers, I
am induced to take the advice of the wife man, and for once andwer the fool according to his folly, left he be wife in his own conceit. He ferms to be neffling and is very uneasy about fomething lately published by the Old Doctor Marks, and s very fond of giving him thelie, and re-ceatedly faying that he is known to be a iar. Such like expressions as those, Mr. Printer, iffued from a common liar, will have their dee weight with the pob-lick .- He fays, Mr. Printer, that he has neither leifure, nor inclination, to enter in-to a paper-war—who will believe him? Who began Philo, you or the Doctor Ma-ker?—In your first publication I find the word Selinion - when I first faw it land until I faw it in your laft performance) I really thought you meant it only for a fetion, to reprefent a character by, and therefore passed it without making any re-marks thereon. But as I find in your last

But as I am not the only mark at which for point your barbed armws—Iwould alt you, and the public, what your motives could be in faying fin a certain flore in the town you live in ) That Dr. K. of the town of C. was the greatest I fearmann in hypick that you cere faw, and that Dr. R. of the town of P. was but little better, for he kept two apprentices and but one book? Both of the above Doctors live in the towns adjoining the place of your refidence.— Did you, from not finding bulinels chough in the town you belong to, with to ex-tend your practice far and wide? Or are the calls of your premature family at home, or the demand of the toothless one eved old flumpet of the town of B. in the county of P. fo great that your min of practice ty of P. fo great that your ron of practice will not fopply steir demands. You feen to hint, that could the Doctor-Maker be refirsined within the preferiptions of a cer-tain specient book, he would cry out for the want of concubines. I shall only observe —flate maners of fact, Philo, and I shall e ready to answer you in a very different mede of procedure than that through the channel of a newspaper. Your observations on the healing virtues of the Doc-tor Maker's hand, on the back of a certain young woman, I have only to fay, that the ofe of friction, with the hand en the back of a young man or woman for the purpofes of curing a diforder, does not thew to deof uning a difuder, does not flew to de-prayed an inclidation, as to use friction on fome more delicate part of your own— Take the hint Pado, you'll understand the meaning, if the public do not. Your publication of my inoculating cheap for the mall-pex, I muft needs thank you foras inoculating cheap and well is all that can peffibly be defired—and you will not deny but I inoculate well. You feem to think that lover rated your talents in the use of the dead languages in the case of the old mat-ron; if I did, you will readily grant, that it was owing to my having conceived a higher opinion of your education than sught to have Sone. Phile, I would re commend for your perufal a few paffages in the ancient book, by you alluded to, in which you'll find you character (in part) delipated to perfection. Proverbs, Chap. 17, ver. iv. also chapter 16, ver. xviii. frem. chap. 10, ver. xviii. Item. chap. 6, ver, xvii, xviii and xix, Item, chapt 3, ver, xxix and xxxl, which you may read at your leafare. Your conduct Philo; reminds me of an horned animal, who in the vernal feafon from the titillation of a well known infect, in his back, points his tail in the air, & runs too and fro, without knowing the caple of his ppeafinely.

Was I to publish every posticular part of your infamous conduct, little you arrived at the place of your prefent refidence, it had the least diffant idea of ever appearing in the public papers, (not viewing my-felf fufficiently accomplished in grammar, to be able with accuracy to fit a piece for the prefs) I shall only advise you in future to better regulate your namely tongue and pen, or you may expect I shall feek my re-compense in that way and manner point-

ed out for the punishment of a rascal.

An OLD DOCTOR MAKER. AnOLD DOCTOR MAKER,

[57 The Entrop would inform Phileedicus and the Old Doffer, Maker, that any thing farther on the fubject of their ate, will not be noticed in the GAZETTE.]

BOSTON, June 20.

BY carefully peroling the English
papers by the SALLY, from Brifel, to
the 7th of May laft, we have the fatisfaction of laying before our readers the following fummary, the authenticity of which we prefume will not be controverted. Upon this abilities, we flatter ourfelves, the public will perceive, that the account current is highly in favour of our illustrious Allies, our for-

in inverse of our infinitions Allies, our lor-mer companions in arms, and our prefent affociates in the field of liberty. By the laft accounts, the finuation of the French armire, it will be recombered, was not thoroughly underflood, either upon the Rhire, of which the cities of Marke and Ledden, are the principal fortifications; or in Flanders, of which Life, Pelentinent, and Caude, are the parties it was not even certain, whether the defection of their late General, Duno wires, had not extended its baneful influence to their places, to as to facilitate their furrendering to the Englishment, and which have been applied to the Englishment and management of which the Englishment had assumed to the places, for a to facilitate their furrendering to the Englishment. arets of the drams, each incident tending | publication, you mean to affert it as truth of which the Britis papers had announced

ito develope the plot, and bring on the final catastrophe!

In the midd of these second common tions, these consists of contending nations, it is useful to observe the effects produced by them on the flate of religion poen the earth—while, among the powers of the world, some protest, and others with a subject to the earth—while, among the powers of the world, some protest, and others when the manual time it is, old flower and other perfective, of ome endeavor to maintain it in its, old form, and others with no introduce new; all perhaps, mone or lefs aimst converting it into an engine of flate to ferre their own protest, and to avail themselves on the instance which it must always have on the minds of men.

When we read of the events taking where the careful of indeed, like the Americans, have water

indeed, like ine Americans, have walled away the flain of imputed cowardire, with the blood of their enemies. It appears by these tapers, that is Germans are negociating by proceedings, which change the ground in favour of the French, as the difficulties in the way of the French, as the officenties forme will one tire subjugation, augment. What, for a ample, is more opposite than the dealer tions of the Duke of Brustwice in tions of the Juke of Hausburge and Frince Cosmos of the work of the war to turn at definey Paris, if even one of the Royalf, mily was injured. The latter wise for peace upon the terms and dipolations of the fift Confliction which the pools and adopted, and which abolithes all the pools. vileged orders.—It was just so in Agric
—In the first place, unconditional fehal
from was offered—then conditional—in afterwards naconditional Independent Pray Heaven, the event may be the fine with the French, as the happinels of the world, perhaps the existence of civil sheer, even here, depends upon their memoring their freedom.

In one of the English paper, it is find that the Germans have loft by action, fet, nels, death and defertion, at least athing their army, fince the campaign opened in February laft.

It is certain, at any rate, that fome a

the battles were fevere and bloody in every body knows the dangers the best of foldiers is exposed to by their being only in the field.

The accounts of the Commission f whom have tarried in the garrifon o Menta, are very favorable, and their in cace will no doubt, inspire the foldiers

The vigorous proceedings of the Co The vigorous proceedings of the Lay vention, in the punishment of the Arib crats, and the suppression of the relating Britanay, prumites much to the frame is carrity of the Republic.

It has been the policy of such character conditing of the old nobility, or the

confifting of the old nobility, or the friends and dependants, to plead the con-Birntianal anthoriries to confound and d organize every thing. But molt of the ifcovered and their confoiracies for

The combination of powers is mo name than reality. One of the Aid-in Camp of General Dampiers, had clared at the bar of the Affembly, that d enemies of France difagree. It is to

enemies of France difagree. It is not certain that every league of depont to equer their enemies, has hitherto promise between the meaning the hitherto promise different interflat, which do not field appear upon any material difagonization. The profiped of famine in Frant's which the British appear to have fillianced themselves, is not now spectros, of hywhich we may conclude, that all that loopes of such a dreadful calamity is oft at anead. The policy of the British Cobinet indeed fecum to lie trying, to faw the women and children of France, risk-det to conquer the men. But while the the women and children of France, incident to conquer the men. But while the are thus meditating all manner of rule) for and fword, dearth and petilence, is ruin the came of liberate. ruin the canfe of liberty in France, they arrefted by diffreffes of a touching and p It feems by the immenfe floods of page

and the former extention of credit, the out of all proportion to the money win represents them. This circumstact, the alarm it has occasioned among it Bankers, together with the floppage of ports to France, have checked their safefures, and have inmudated the merchanistic pools for which they have our with goods for which they have our management of the safety of the safet with go with goods for which they have no real in confequence of this, all ruft and each dence between man and man in public at an end, that credit, (the mais fining the British commerce) is almost while a fland—Failures, in number as annow beyond imagination, have taken place confequence; and all persons are running with association, and possibly and diffires of their finuation, and possibly means of relieving it. Historia the expedient purpossed in tentance, it is not than the cyllic is intended to corridor. it obliges the borrower to deposit goods twice the amount of the sum he receive and thus reduces him to the necessity giving the most exorbitant premium for the money he may take 1 as the most of the

of state, which he has acquired upon cre di, more consumery meters of 5 per cen-mun year. The government after di-this, gives nothing but paper, which is fill adding to the mail by which credit has ten opprefled, and the prefent evils creat-

En if we had not thefe particulars de gird at full length in their Parliamentary debate; the letter of General Conortto in the firongest condense of some calamity enfing among the Belligerent Powers, of a very ferious nature ; for he has confessel that the war with France has "Inkene Early infell to the foundation." — A con-tifies which never would have been made by him jumpous the fallest conviction and the clearest evidence. Two Franch privateers were taken and

fell for two hundred and fitty pounds, which had captured prizes from the British to the amount of thirty thousand pounds

feding.
It is faid in one of the English papers
this Domovatea had deposited two hondred thousand pounds in the British funds. han never known what Duche the Chaplain of Congress received for his trackery, but ARNOLD, it was supposed

trenchty, our ARNOLD. It was supported graduat 20,000 pounds for his attempt to hersy the garrifon at West-Point. The French have fix millions of livres abused for fectet fervice money, the en-sible campaigu; no doubt to constermine the fairth projects of corruption. This circumfance may turn the tables, and con-minute to defeat their enemies with their 578 PC10003.

own prapous.
Thre is a very remakable circumflance is the British, which cannot fail of firiking the critical were described as a most pro-duction of the control of the control of the mind of early described feature in their actions character; Their opposition to the Fruch is fo great, that they would not given to Heaven it'elf; if the French were open the fame road with them—this is fully exemplified in all their daily pubhistians; for every new paper teems with the most cruel reproaches against the French for their zeal in defence of their case, and the resolution with which they inport it: Whereas formerly, these very Frenchmen were represented by them as three, unworthy the character of men, and

the bjeck, or that account, of their ut-neff from and indignation.

The French, on the other hand, feem to urigorate in their efforts, and to fireigththe lateGovernor of St. Domingo, has been cavified of treason against the Republic. envitted of treaton against the Republic, after a rist of 28 hoors, before a jury, by the animous suffrages of the Court; and the Anthorns of France, feattered on keyland and America, and who have nother employment, are racking their incusions to give a full color to this, and my treatfaction of moment, to excite the public of the bonest and meridesting, spant the French sjuft as the American reference at New Testandon. relogees at New-York and in England, in the late war, were fabricating every cal-

amy to defame their own countrymen of shire every American is fully feafible. The most alarming confequences were sprehended at Mancheffer, among the confacturer, who were out of employt of employpen on account of the war. In Scotland, it was faid, no lefs than 160,000 perfons tree deprived of the means of fopport, from the fame capie.

from the fame confe.

On the whole, the Ruffiam fland aloof—the Dayle are inactive as ufual—the Span-sint counting their beads and trembling in the face of their galleons—the Proficial remote, contous, and occupied with their late acquisitions in Pelend—the Aufthor Management of the Ruffiam Alone Eighting this campaign, as the Profices fought the last—and the British and occupied with the Ruffiam fought the last—and the British and see that the Ruffiam fought the second of the Ruffiam flat the second of the Ruffiam flat the second of the Ruffiam flat the Ruffiam f employed, as we have flated hombards the French by parameters. the French by paragraphs, and defiroying them with their paper, artillery.

Some accounts mention a duel between the Duke of York, and a fon of the Prince

of ORANGE. As indifferently as we think of their intellects, we can feareely believe they have given this proof of their falls.

By thefe last accounts, Donouries The mixing his way to riema, in the lu-tion of Germany; and great diffance from France. So that this illustrious trait-wha inspended his visionary projects of a Counter Revolution, at least, for the pre-fer.—We assigned what for further We anxiously wait for further ion, which will be communicated,

be noment we receive it.

FERENCE AFT IN DANGER.

Thinks English Lords Spiriual, the
Achindor of the Prince of Peace, should
be far the War against Feants, can be
Scount for the Prince of Peace, the beautiful or the War against Feants, can be be in the French Revolution, they faw the a in the French Recodution, they faw the calt in danger." But they have reck-ed without their hoft; for one of the calt hundlers has told the Right Rev. elemen, that as foon as the ordinary et of railing fupplies were exhaulted-from the then flate of the nation the ald did not be had did not feem rempte-their fat re-

periodicis to be deposited, are articles visions sould be looked to state first re-fource. We may therefore, speedly ex-it it is crident that every heavy body autrest-pert to bear their loud envelations for the results the earth with so a section stop. eff to hear their loud ejaculations for peace—and the prayers of fuch pious men mult be heard.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRUSSELS, May 1.

By private letters we are informed, that Nantz has furrendered to the victorious arms of the counter Revolutionits. The fame letters announce, that Philip Egalite and had to Private thefe who were was carried back to Paris, those who were carrying him to Marfeiles being afraid of carrying him to Marfelles being afraid of meeting the Marfellolie upon the road. LONDON, May 7.

From Taylary i. London / Garette.

Gramay, May 3.

On the 18, inst, the French attacked, the

On the 11s, 10s, the French attacked, the advanced polls of the left wing of the combined army, but were repulfed in all their attempts. On the fame morning the French. allo attacked the advanced politon the center, but were there likewise repulsed; They suffered in these several engage-ments, a considerable loss, both of men and

We have this day received letters from We have this day received retters from Broffels, dated the 3d inft. in the after noons, one of them incloding the following letter, that moment come to hand, dated,

Moss, MAY 1.

"We have taken, by affault, the tain of Anfin, one league difant from Valencieones, which was frongly forti-fied with cannon, and intercepted the communication of the four roads. We have taken feveral prisoners, and are affor-ed 40 or 50 pieces of cannogra. However, this may be it is certain, that we have possfemon of the mountain; fo that we keep a check on the camp of Famars, and get possession of Valenciannes with more

Extrad of a letter from Dover, May 5.

"The Captain of the packet from Of-tend, just arrived, reports, that we melleng-er arrived at Oftend, from the armies, yelterday afternoon, who brought an account of an action, in which the French had fur-tained a confiderable lofe. The Dake of York was engaged in it; but perticulars

The French Convention have voted to The Freue away, the enormous 10m of 52,800,000 livra, or about 2,300,000 it provide fabilitience for the armic Braifeh Genatte Extraordinary.

May 2d, 1793.

MAY 2d, 1793.

"The French came to attack us yefter-day in force. They were at full repulled from St. Sauve. There is reafon to believe that their intention was to turn the

left wing of our army,
"Is was determined to make the fecond line march by Schoorg, Conches, and Pref feo. Conchies had been burnt—The one my were beaten, and purfued as far a

"Four divisions Braco drove them from Saten, and took from them fix cannon

" About one P. M. the firing ceafed but it began again in the right wing of the army about three and was fill con-tinued at feven.

"Thecorps under Gen. Clairfayt, are fill in pursuit of the enemy. Our lossis effimated at almost 200 men. Our Chaffeors foffered greatly, and would have been dispersed, had it not been for the support of the cavalry.
"The French have loft a number of

men. Belides thureen ammunition wag-gons, we have taken from them 8 pieces of causon, of which four are 4 pounders, two 8 pounders, and one a 12 together with a 14 pounder howitzer.
"We wait for more circumfuntial

The Paris letters received vefferday and dated the 30th ult. They flate the city was perfectly tranquil, and that nothing new had occurred.

PHILADELPHIA June 12.
On Wedneiday afternoon, Mr. Blauchard
made his parachute experiment, with complete faceefs, in prefence of a vaft con-course of speciators. A balloon of tensice diameter, was inflated, to the lower parto which was attached a balket contain dog, a car, and a fquirrel. The cords by which the balloon was held being cut, the balloon accended rapidly to a valt height in balloon atcended rapidly to a value the atmosphere with its paffengers. A match had been to placed asto feperate at a certain height, the cord that con balloon to the parachute, under which the animals were fecured. 'The balloon' then rose with increased celerity, in an inver position, and disappeared behind some clouds: The parachure, with the balter, descended at first rapidly, but soon spread-ing in the shape of an umbrella, nearly, it ing in the shape of an umbrella, nearly, i fettled flowly and gradually to the carth and bioboht the travellers down to fafets near Bulhhill, about one mile from this city The animals when at their greatest heigh were elevated about one mile from

ed towards the earth with an acceleration proportioned to its weight and bolk, may deferred with the lightness of a bird, by the help of a parachute; as Mr. Blanchard once experienced himfelf, when fome accident happening to his balloon at a great diffance from the earth, he was obliged to descend in this manner from a perpendicular height of fix miles, in Zeland

The following extract from the Journal Capt. Corthan, lately from French Milpaniels, in the schooner Fair Lang. will hold out to the world the chareft with nold out to the world the charafter of a pirate, who is acting under a commindation from the king of Great Britain:

"Sunday, April 18, 1793.

"Being on my paling from Capte Francis to Jeterate, and of choose of the form of the pirate of the pipe of the pipe of the wellward, and a fail is floor first, then the mole Head bore N. E. different between the M. I. of the pipe of the pipe

tant 8 leagues; the Vellel in those gave chace to m, and at 10 o'clock P.M. came up with us, and firing a thotat us we roundup with mand firing a flotar in we rounded too. So proved to be the fehooner Tyger, from King/hom in Jamaica, a Brintin privateer, commanded by Jamis Shirtin, mounted with eight brist, three pounders, and one howit to the bow. She ordered the boat to be holifed upt, and to come on heard, which he reluctantly compiled with. After examining my papers, he detained me with two of my men, and went on board with part of his crew, and fearches the veffel, after which he took the remainder of my people, except the mate and boy, leaving four of his men and the fecond Lieutenant on board of the She then gave chace in the two flips and finding them to be British vessels, pursued a boat that was fent to Jamaica in give information, in cafe the privateer fould be French, and they fould be taken, but finding his miffake returned to us, fearched a fecond time, declaring that he knew there was French property on band, and if we would not give it up he would carry us to Jamaica; but inding none he left us after being purioners eight hours, taking two of my men, Jonathan Peter Patterion, an Amy men, Jonanna reter rattetion, an American, and AdolphGaffe, a Swede, without either bed or clothes, except what they had on, notwithfunding my entreaties in their behalf, and their own diffike to his measures, he took them off; I also repre-fented the disadvantages that would arise from it, as I had only one man left that could firer, but all in wain."

JUNE 22.

The combined armies, according to the laft accounts have remained in a flate of isadirity, from the first to the last of April. No engagement of Jupornance, or fiege, appears in have taken place; one reason assigned for this is, that they are waiting for the arrival of their magazines of provisions—but another very obvious one is, the strong fortrefiles between them and France; these are gatificand by very numerous bodies of men—and defended by most formidable batteries of artillery—whatever may be the pretext for this tax dines in the provision of the pro sactivity, from the first to the last of April. ed an opportunity for rectuiting and rela-forcing their armies—for, throwing for-plies into the formind polts, and for re-colouing from the furnite; and diforgan-tions confequent on Damourier's flight. DUEL between the Date of YORK and

Prince FREDERICK of ORANGE. A gentleman in New-York, has recei d a letter from his friend in Briffol, viz Bofton, dated April 30th, in which he mentious, that " The Stadtholder iffeed mentions, that "The Stationary Indianal an order for no troops, either Datch or English, to be abfest from garrifonsor en-empments—which the Dake of You took unbrage at, faying, none but a Briton should command a Briton, and spoke in fuch language as could not be brook's by the Stadtholder's fon, Prince Freder ick of Orange; a duel was the confequence n which the Dutchman was feverely onnded."

wounded."

Just 26. The Court of Admiralty of this flate has determined, on Friday 1aff, in the cause pending respecting the capture of the ship William, and the Brig Fanny, prizes of the schoolers Citizen Gener and the Sans Colotter, that it had no jurificiation to decide the legality or illegality of the sidal nigner.

idion to decide use of the faid prizes.

NEW-LONDON, June 27.

Last Sanday was committed to the goal in this city, Peter Chappel of this town, and with the murder of Philip, a nearly of the committed to the committed of the com groman, the property of Mr. Jason Aller of Mantville. On Tresday last Chapter was examined before Authority, and re-manded to prifon, to take his trial be-the Superior Court, which will fit in this

city, in September next. NORTHAMPTON, Jone 3.

DIED. ]—At Hatfield, last Saurday morning, Mrs. Sophia Parraide, sign of Mr. Cotton Parraides, aged 24

Hezekiah Hutchens. NFORMS his friends and coffomer that he has just received, a very hand-G 0 0 D S.

G O D S, saitable for the fraion, which he is determined to fell on the loweft terms for ready pay, at his fibre opposite the meeting front, Amongst which are, Broadcloube, Calfmers, Velvets, Shalloons, Morrens, Dq-rants, Black Ruffell, Black Calimanen, Silk and Twiff, Buckram, Coar and Velt Battons, very fashionable—Chintz Parches and Callicoes, cheep and good figures—Sartine and Modes, Lace, Velt Patterns, Statine and Modes, Lace, Velt Patterns, Ruffell Shoes and Slippers, Florentine do. Sartinlasting do. Cantrobory Multin gower, Patterns, Strip d'Mapken, Barceloas Hapt. Bandanno, do. Cotton neck de. Silk: and Cotton do. Pocker do. Chistis, Parile and Cotton do. Pocker do. Chintz, Parple and White Shawls, Ribbons, Tafte, Hair-Ribbons, of a durable kind-Flannels. White and Yellow Chip Hars, Paffeboard White and Yellow Chip Hau, Raftchoard, Ins yad Nerdles, Sunff Boxes, Tobacco-do, Black Festhern, Fans, Cambricki, Lawas and Mufilins, Mulinetts, Dimothy-for Cloake, Irifh Ismen, Boxes Holland, Jacknives, Penkives and Razon, Pink-Sarcener, Green do. White do. Pined and Common Sejar-Tongu, Store Claip-for Children—Thimbles, Fills Hools, for Children—Thimbles, Fifth Hooks, Gold and Silver Cord, do. Tolleis—Loaf Segar, Tea Coffice, Chocolate, Control Wool, as good as any in the county and its cheep, a general afforment of Crockery.

A quantity of Sanff by the Bladder or left quantity: Whear, Rye, Com, First, Peat, Beans, Oair, Batter, Tow Cloth. Bees Wax, and mind other stricked of produce received in pay. Conflant anadance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

Northampton, July 3, 1793 THE Partnership of MURRAY and BENNET, is this day mutually dif-olved: ALL Persons industrial to faid Parmerthip, are defired to lettle their ac-counts with the faidMurray only, who will attend faid butters on the 15th, 16th and 30th of July-The 13th and 20th of Au-gust, at his flore in Affisicle. Those who do not comply with this invitation, will be at the expence of going out of town, and fettling with an Attorney.

MURRAY and BENNET. at the expe

JULY, z, 1793.

Just received and for fale, by Sylvefter Woodbridge,

A general afforment of English India and Hard Ware

GODDS,
Among which are Sattin, Modes, Perdana Sarcenets, Tiffanies, &c.

He bas alfo for fale West India and New England Well India and New England RUM, Gin, Wine, Brandy, Molafes, Louf and Brown Segar, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allpice, Cinnamon, Natmeys, Ruffur, Redwood, Logwood, Coppera, Flower Sulphar, Brimftone, Power, Shot, ead, Flints, &r. &c.

Likewife a general affortment f Crockery, and Hollow Ware.

Alfo, Glauber Salts, Jeitits
Bark, Salt Peur, Pink Roos, Snake Balls,
and many other articles in the medical
line. The above goods will be fold, very
reasonably, for east or most kinds of coun-

try product.

HE incited by motives of benevolence, invites all those indebted to him, by book or note, to make immediate payment, 20 the day of patience with them will foun expire, when the law will bire in thing.

Southampton, July 1, 1793.

Joseph Lazell, RESPECTFULLY informs his cal-tomers, that he has just received, a complete and general affortment of English and West India GOODS, too numerous to be specified in an adver-tizement, which he engages to furnish his customers and others with, on the most res-

cultomers and others with, on the most res-fonsible terms for ready pay. Six months credit will be given for dry Goods, and all kinds of hard Ware. Said Lazell gives the highest price for all kinds of Graft Seed, Plax Seed, and all kinds of Graft Seed, Plax Seed, and all

kinds of farm produce.

N. R. N.England, and Weff-India Rum, and all kinds of fpirits by the barrel or lefs quantity. Likewife a complete affortment of Glass and Crockery War-Paper hang-

of Glass and Crockey Way—caper campings of all kinds, upon the lowest terma.

Cammingsas, June 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-risdent proprietou of land in the tows of Conway, county of Hampshire, that unless their taxes are paid by the 5th hampshire of Conway, the distribution of the distri that onless their taxes are paid by the 5th of August next, he shall attend to the di-rections of the law, by posting the same for falce

ETHAN BILLINGS. Conway, June 27, 1793.