INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS ON THE COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF THE TWO SEXES.

IT is generally known that civilians and writers of society in general, as well as moral writers, have long believed and reasoned from it, as a fact, that of the human race there are more males born in the world, than females. Some have said the proportion is as thirteen to twelve. This has always been considered as a full proof, that polygamy is contrary to natural laws. The small superiority of males, has also generally been considered as a wise appointment of Providence, to balance the distinction of males in war, or by occupations more dangerous to life than the domestic labours of the female sex. It happened, that not long ago, on reading Bruce's travels, I found that he calls the fact in question, and affirms, that in Syria and Egypt, as well as Arabia and the eastern parts of Africa, which he visited, there is a great plurality of females, and even considers this as some excuse for the practice of polygamy in those countries. I had in my life time met with so many mistakes in the most able and judicious travellers, arising from local or accidental circumstances, and their unacquaintedness with the modes and habits of life in the countries where they make their remarks, that I did not immediately embrace his opinion however, happening soon after to see the census of the united states, in which the males and females are accurately distinguished, I thought it an excellent opportunity of trying how the matter stands in this extensive country. The result is to be seen in the table hereto annexed, in which it will be found, that there is a plurality of males in every state except three. Perhaps it may be proper to observe, that this matter has been stated to many gentlemen of learning and observation, and that they were generally asked, after being told that three of the united states only, had a majority of females, whether they supposed these three were in the northern or southern quarter. By much the greatest number supposed, that they were to the southward; but it appears that they are, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut. It remained then to see whether this remarkable difference in those states could be accounted for. Some supposed that the number of seafaring men in those states might account for it; but considering that all those who were from home, and not known to be dead, were included in the census, this seemed wholly insufficient. It was then observed, that the great migrations from these three states might possible be the reason of the difference, as in migrations more males go out than females, especially at first, and these all young persons, or of middle age. That this is indeed the true reason, seems sufficiently proved by the following remarks on the table itself.

1. New Hampshire, from which also many migrations take place, though it has by the census a superiority of males, yet it is very small, compared to the other states.

2. It is well known that very large migrations have taken place of late years, from the New England states, in general, to the northern and western parts of New York; and it appears plainly, that the superiority of males in the state of New York, is greater in proportion to its numbers than in Pennsylvania or Virginia, and indeed than in any other state, except two, which shall be immediately mentioned.

3. By far the greatest superiority of males, in proportion to the numbers, is in Vermont and Kentucky, to which there have been the greatest and most recent migrations; the first of them having nearly ten males to nine females, and the other a little more.

From the whole it appears, that the census of the united states has afforded a strong confirmation of the old opinion upon this part of natural history.

I am, &c. T. M.

TABLE.

	Males.	Females.	Excess.
New-Hampshire,	70,937	70,160	777 do.
Maine,	49,132	46,870	2,262 males,
Massachusetts,	182,742	190,582	7,840 females.
Rhode-Island,	31,818	32,652	834 do.
Connecticut,	114,926	117,448	2,522 do.
New-York,	163,822	152,520	11,302 males,
New-Jersey,	86,667	82,487	4,180 do.
Pennsylvania,	217,736	206,363	11,373 do.
Delaware,	23,926	22,384	1,542 do.
Maryland,	107,254	101,395	5,859 do.
Virginia,	227,071	215,046	12,025 do.
Kentucky,	32,211	28,922	3,289 do.
North-Carolina,	147,494	140,710	6,784 do.
Georgia,	27,147	25,739	1,408 do.
Vermont,	44,763	40,505	4,278 do.

JAMES INGOLS,

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

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

Northampton, May 15, 1793.

RAGS.

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

The LITTLE READER'S ASSISTANT FOR SALE 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 Beer and Soup Dishes, Plates, 2 quart, 3 pint, quart and pint Basons, Tankards, quart and pint Cans, Blockin Teapots—Also, a quantity of 8 by 6 window Glass, and a quantity of 3-4ths 7-8ths 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.
Neibets 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. Differations,
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,
Brock's Practice of Physic,
Jackson on Fevers,
Huxham on do.
Hamilton's Midwifery,
Blackstone's Commentaries.
Conductor Generalis,
Born'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 Tale 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.
Freemasonry Constitution,
Carvers Travels,
Morse's Geography,
Guthrie's, do.
Levater'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,
Beaner'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,
Conderius,
Clark's Introduction to making Latin.
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,
Worcester Collection of Musick, &c.

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to

the PRINTER hereof, for Newspapers, Advertisements, &c. are requested to make payment,

Northampton, June 19, 1793.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th 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 no 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 fair fellow of stupid appearance, he has been harboured at the house of Bennet 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.

R. BRECK, and SON,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have just received a large and general assortment of

English, India and Hard-Ware

GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which their customers and others may obtain on the most reasonable terms possible. Likewise, W. India Rum, N. England, do. Molasses, Ginn, Brandy, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Cotton Wool, all kinds of Spices, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Snuff, Bohea and Souchong Teas, of the first quality, & cheap as usual; Russia and Sweeds Iron, German Steel Crawley Steel, 6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, 20d, 10d, 8d and 4d wrought Nails, Corntass and Bolting Cloths, Iron Shovels, Frying Pans, Mackrel, by the barrel or less. All kinds of Groceries, always for sale; Painted Canvas Table Cloths, Horseman's Hanger Blades, Rorum and Felt Hats.

A large and general assortment of Glass and Queen's Ware, very low. A general assortment of American & French Paper Hangings, suitable for papering Rooms. Likewise an assortment of elegant Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, of all Sizes and Prices. Most kinds of produce taken in payment as usual. Constant attendance given, and every favour acknowledged with gratitude, by the public's Humble Servants,

R. BRECK, and SON.

N. B. They want to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX, for which they will pay the highest price in cash.

Northampton, May 21, 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 RUSHA COOK, innholder in *Hadley*, on the 1st 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,
JONA. E. PORTER. } *Commissioners.*

HADLEY, JUNE 18, 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.

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 upper side 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.

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.

JOHN & CLARK CHANDLER, WILL sell for CASH, FOUR HUNDRED Bushels of GOOD WHEAT

Colrain, June 24, 1793.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VII.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1793. [NUMB. 358.

The Churches holding the FINAL SALVATION OF ALL MEN, through our Lord JESUS CHRIST, by the Representatives met in Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, May 25th, 1793.

To their Brethren in the Faith,

GREETING.

DEARLY BELOVED IN THE LORD,

THROUGH the goodness & mercy of our common Lord and Master, we met according to appointment, and rejoice to hear by letters and messengers from many of our sister churches, (and hope you will join with us in thanks to God for it,) good news from East, West, North and South, of the spread of knowledge of the truth as it is in JESUS; we believe the words of the prophet are fulfilling, the wilderness begins to blossom as the rose, and deserts rejoice. Several churches have been constituted who have not yet sent forward messengers and letters, but expect to next convention; the harvest appears to be great, but alas! the labourers are few, tho' we have reason to be thankful, that the great Head of the Church has raised up and sent forth several to work in his vineyard since the last convention, who have openly preached a Universal Saviour, not only in this continent, but also in *Europe*. May God endow us all with a spirit of prayer, that we may pray the Lord of the harvest to raise up and send forth many labourers into every part of the extended globe, (he shall not be ashamed of the gospel of CHRIST, but openly and boldly preach it, standing to the command of JESUS, to every creature, in full confidence, that eternal life is in JESUS for every one of ADAM's race, and that the great barrier between every unbeliever and the enjoyment of that life, is unbelief, and unbelief the sure effect of their fallen state of darkness and ignorance of the universal love of God, displayed in the gospel of CHRIST.

Therefore, dearly beloved, while we in the gospel pray them to be reconciled to CHRIST, let it be our study to remove every prejudice, and take up every stumbling block out of the way of these who are all of his people; and by brotherly love, Christian fortitude, and patience under all the reproaches they cast upon us, let us endeavor, who profess to believe in the universal love of GOD, knowing him in whom we have believed, so to walk in him, loving one another, preferring one another, praying for all men, and that without wrath or doubting, doing good for evil, and thus entreating our dear fellow heirs in JESUS, who are not yet ignorant of his universal love, to pay by our conduct to one another, and to all men, that we have been with JESUS, and thus to compel them to come in, and own, that the soul-exalting belief in the restitution of all things, does not tend to make us do evil to any, but to love all, whether they be of the circumcision or uncircumcision, Greek or Jew, Scythian, Barbarian, bond or free; believing CHRIST will end in all, and shall in his own time bring all things to himself, destroy death and him that hath the power of death; and all rejoice in CHRIST JESUS, and have no confidence in the flesh. Seeing therefore, brethren, we have this hope, let us stand fast in the liberty wherewith CHRIST has made us free, and be not entangled again in the yoke of bondage.

P. S. The convention recommend the other churches to send letters and messengers to the next convention, if possible, which is to meet in Philadelphia, the last Tuesday in October, 1794.

DAVID EVANS, *Moderator.*
Attest, Wm. WORTH, *Clerk.*

DECLARATION OF *GENERAL DUMOURIER.*

Frankfort, April 20, 1793.

HAVING learnt that suspicions have been excited against my intentions, on account of a pretended connection supposed to exist between me and PHILIP D'ORLEANS, a French Prince, two well known under the name of EGALITE, and being anxious to preserve that esteem of which I daily receive the most honourable testimonies, I take the earliest opportunity of declaring that I am ignorant where the thing daily exists an Orleans faction: that I never had any connection with the Prince who is supposed to be at the head of it, or who is the pretence for it—that I never esteemed him: and that since the fatal epoch when he tore asunder the bonds of blood, and offended against all known laws, by criminally voting for the death of the unfortunate LOUIS XVI. against whom he declared his opinion with atrocious impudence, my contempt for him has been changed into a just aversion, which leaves me no other desire than of seeing him delivered over to the severity of the laws.

"With regard to his children, I think they possess as many virtues as he does vices. They have perfectly served their country in the armies which I commanded, without ever shewing ambition. I have a great friendship for the eldest, founded upon the best merited esteem; and I am certain, that instead of ever aspiring to mount the Throne of France, he would fly to the end of the world rather than be forced to it. In short I declare, that if, after the crimes of his father, or by the atrocious results of the sons of faction and anarchy, he should find himself in such a situation as to waver between the virtues which he has hitherto shewn, and the baseness of taking advantage of the dismal catastrophe which plunged the sensible part of the nation, and all *Europe*, in mourning—and that if he should then be ever so far blinded by ambition as to aspire at the crown, I would devote him to eternal hatred, and entertain for him the same contempt which I have for his father.

(Signed) DUMOURIER."

ON THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH IN AMERICA.

From Noah Webster's Essays.

THE education of youth is, in all governments, an object of the first consequence. The impressions received in early life, usually form the character of individuals; a union of which forms the general character of a nation.

The mode of education and the arts taught to youth, have, in every nation, been adapted to its particular stage of society or local circumstances.

In the martial ages of Greece, the principal study of its legislators was, to acquaint the young men with the use of arms, to inspire them with an undaunted courage, and to form in the hearts of both sexes, an invincible attachment to their country. Such was the effect of their regulations for these purposes, that the very women of Sparta and Athens, would reproach their own sons, for surviving their companions who fell in the field of battle.

Among the warlike Scythians, every male was not only taught to use arms for attack and defence; but was obliged to sleep in the field, to carry heavy burdens, and to climb rocks and precipices, in order to habituate himself to hardships, fatigues, and danger.

In Persia, during the flourishing reign of the great Cyrus, the education of youth according to Xenophon, formed a principal branch of the regulations of the empire. The young men were divided into classes, each of which had some particular duties to perform, for which they were qualified by previous instructions and exercise.

While nations are in a barbarous state, they have few wants, and consequently few arts. Their principal objects are, defence and subsistence; the education of a savage, therefore, extends little farther, than to enable him to use, with dexterity, a bow and a tomahawk.

But in the progress of manners and of arts, war ceases to be the employment of whole nations; it becomes the business of a few, who are paid for defending their country. Artificial wants multiply, the number of occupations; and these require a great diversity in the mode of education. Every youth must be instructed in the business by which he is to procure subsistence. Even the civilities of behavior, in polished society, become a science; a bow and curtsey are taught with as much care and precision, as the elements of mathematics. Education proceeds, therefore, by gradual advances from simplicity to corruption. Its first object, among rude nations, is safety; its next, utility; it afterwards extends to convenience; and, among the opulent part of the civilized nations, it is directed principally to show and amusement.

In despotic states, education, like religion, is made subservient to government. In some of the vast empires of Asia, children are always instructed in the occupation of their parents; thus the same arts are always contained in the same families. Such an institution crushes genius, and limits the progress of mental improvement; at the same time it forms almost an immoveable barrier against the introduction of vice, luxury, faction, and changes in government. This is one of the principal causes, which have operated in combining numerous millions of the human race under one form of government, and preserving national tranquility for incredible periods of time. The empire of China, whose government was founded on the patriarchical discipline, has not suffered a revolution in laws, manners, or language, for many thousand years.

In the complicated systems of governments which are established among the civilized nations of Europe, education has less influence in forming a national character; but there is no state, in which it has not an inseparable connexion with morals, and a consequential influence upon the peace and happiness of society.

Education is a subject which has been exhausted by the able writers, both among the ancients and moderns. I am not vain enough to suppose I can suggest any new ideas upon so trite a theme, as education in general; but perhaps the manner of conducting the youth in America may be capable of some improvement. Our constitutions of civil government are not yet firmly established; our national character is not yet formed; and it is an object of vast magnitude, that systems of education should be adopted and pursued, which may not only diffuse a knowledge of the sciences, but instill into the minds of the American youth, the principles of virtue and liberty; and inspire them with just and liberal ideas of government, and with an inviolable attachment to their own country. It now becomes every American to examine the modes of education in Europe, to see how far they are applicable in this country, and whether it is not possible to make some valuable alterations, adapted to our local and political circumstances. Let us examine the subject in two views. First, as it respects arts and sciences. Secondly, as it is connected with morals and government. In each of these articles, let us see what errors may be found, and what improvements suggested, in our present practice.

The first error that I would mention, is, a too general attention to the dead languages, with a neglect of our own.

This practice proceeds probably from the common use of the Greek and Roman tongues, before the English was brought to perfection. There was a long period of time, when these languages were under a necessity of recurring to the sources, the Greek and Roman authors. These will ever be held in the highest estimation both for stile and sentiment; but the most valuable of them have English translations, which, if they do not contain all the elegance, communicate all the ideas of the originals. The English language, perhaps, at this moment, is the repository of as much learning, as one half the languages of Europe. In copiousness it exceeds all ancient tongues, and though inferior to the Greek and French in softness and harmony, yet it exceeds the French in variety; it almost equals the Greek and Roman in energy, and falls very little more of any language in the regularity of its construction.

In deliberating upon any plan of instruction, we should be attentive to its future influence and probable advantages. What advantages does a merchant, a mechanic, a farmer, derive from an acquaintance with the Greek and Roman tongues? It is true, the etymology of words cannot be well understood, without a knowledge of the original languages of which roots is composed. But a very accurate knowledge of the meaning of words and of the true construction of sentences, may be obtained by the help of dictionaries and good English writers; and this is all that is necessary in the common occupations of life. But suppose there is some advantages to be derived from an acquaintance with the dead languages, will this compensate for the loss of five, or perhaps seven years of valuable time? Life is short, and every hour should be employed to good purposes. If there are no bodies of more consequence to boys, than those of Latin and Greek, let these languages employ their time; for idleness is the bane of youth. But when we have an elegant and copious language of our own, with innumerable writers upon ethics, geography, history, commerce, and government; subjects immediately interesting to every man, how can a parent be justified in keeping his son several years over rules of syntax, which he forgets, when he finds his books, or which, if remembered, can be of little or no use in any branch of business? This absurdity is the subject of common complaint; men see and feel the impropriety of the usual practice; and yet no arguments that have hitherto been used, have been sufficient to change the system; or place an English school on a footing with a Latin one, in point of reputation.

It is not my with to discountenance, totally the study of the dead languages. On the other hand, I should urge a more close attention to them, among young men who are designed for the learned professions. The poets, the orators, the philosophers, and the historians of Greece and Rome, furnish the most excellent models of stile, and the richest treasures of science. The slight attention given to a few of these authors, in our usual course of education, is rather calculated to make pedants than scholars; and the time employed in gaining superficial knowledge is really wasted. "A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."

But my meaning is, that the dead languages are not necessary for men of business, merchants, mechanics, planters, &c. nor of utility sufficient to indemnify them for the expence of time and money which is requisite to acquire a tolerable acquaintance with the Greek and Roman authors. Merchants often have occasion for a knowledge of some foreign living language, as, the French, the Italian, the Spanish, or the German; but men, whose business is wholly domestic, have little or no use for any language but their own; much less, for languages known only in books.

(*To be continued.*)

Foreign Intelligence.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

APRIL 16.

Letter from the Council General of the commune of Maubeuge to the Convention

"*Maubeuge, April* 10.

"REPUBLICANS,

"The Austrians attacked yesterday, with a superior force, the out post of the Grisolle, and forced our troops to fall back into the town. They retreated in good order. Some few were wounded. This morning some Austrian officers came near our vanguards, and requested a parley. Among them was a Prince, they say it was Prince Henin; he made a speech to our soldiers, and said, that he brought them Peace and Fraternity; they promised to do no harm to the peasants, and delivered Dumouriez's Proclamation, as well as that of Prince Cobourg, both which we send to you. As soon as it was known, we obliged their highnesses to gallop away as fast as they could, and necessary measures were taken to prevent such speechifying for the future. Gen. Tourville behaved with great prudence and firmness.

"At six this evening there arrived a trumpeter and an officer with a letter for the General, which was opened before two Commissioners from the Municipality, containing as follows:

"SIR,

"One of my officers was called this morning by different soldiers and citizens of the town of Maubeuge, who desired a parley. They wished for a truce between

"The remark is confined solely to its construction: in point of orthography, our language is considerably irregular.