those brigades, where there are already two companies raifed, they shall not be aug-mented; and in thosebrigades where there are already more than two companies raif'd, they shall not be reduced: And each company of aniflery shall be provided with two good field-pieces, with carriages and apparatus complete, an ammunition cart, forty tound frot, and forty rounds of can-ifler that. The Governor thall order to be iffued to each company of artillery, an-nually, a quantity of powder, not exceed-ing one hundred pounds, which shall be expended on general multer days and in ex-General fail provide for and supply the artillery companies with all the carriages artillery companies with all the carriages, tumbrils, harnefs apparatus, implements, larboratory & ordnance florer, which may, from time to time be necessary for their quipment. The officers of artillery final bayonet and belt, with a carridge-box t millioned officer and private, or matrofs, of abofe companies which are unprovided with field pieces, shall fornish himfelf with all the conjuments of a private in the fantry, until proper ordnance and field ar-tillery is provided. And the command-ing officers of each company of artillery, shall be accountable for the eareful preinall be accombable for the carron pre-fervation of the pieces and apparatus, and the proper expenditure of the ammanition fupplied by government. Each company of artillery, and troop of cavalry fluil be fromed of volunteers from the brigade; and together, they fluil not exceed in num-trices. her one eleventh part of the infantry of ch brigade ; and they fhall be uniform ly clothed in regimentals, to be farnither at their own expence. (Continued in the laft Page.) FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

The HAMPSHIRE SCRIBBLER.

NUMB. III. LIBERTY and peace is the natural flate of Society. Man's focial nature and dependent condition dispose him to cultivate friendship, and fecure the good will of all around him. This propentity of the mind forms as effential to the prefervation of feciety as fap is to vegetatio attraction of cehefion to bodies, or the cir colation of blood to animals. Withou decay, without attraction of cohesion the prefert made of the existence of bodies would be destroyed, and without a uniform represent of the blood; animal life would languish; so human society, without lib-erty and peace, the law by which it is preerry and peace, me has by which it is given ferred, would gradually tend to definu-tion.—Natore diffates to all beings, would they obey her, the proper menferes of their friety and happiness; nor does the diffate only, but fireggless hard to preferve her exiffence in every part of creation; all fublian-ces, which by violence have been forc'd from their natural posture, are constantly inclined to re-afforme it. The machine of the human body, when difordered, firuggles vigorous acceive found health, its natural tone. ly to acquire foundmenth, in natural tone, though it fountimes, positions in the attempt; thus civil facieties, whole rights and rivileges have been infringed, are disposed to contend, though it be at the hazard of their lives and fortunes until the regain the flate of liberty and peace in which nature originally placed them. Hence wars, devastations and bloodshed, which are wart, everwarton and offoculed, which air the natural confequence of fuinted pow-er. Men in all ages, affinated by a thirst for power or fame, have affined the reins of government, either by violence or low artifice; and when their felfith notions did not coincide with the public good, have be-come tyranical and opptelive. A Czfar-or a Pompcy, after convulting a kingdom with difcord and civil wars, has reduced tis government to tyraony, monarchy, arif-tioracy or democracy, as hell fuited the humonr of the times and their own am-So that government in the fame nation fundenty whitates from one ex-treme to another, from despotifin to licen-tions liberty, till the inconvenience of each is learned by experience, where a me-dium partaking of all the three simple forms is abouted in the completions. forms is adopted, where fovereignty with and peace remains like a pendulum after it has ceafed to vibrate in a quiefcent

These observations are confirmed by the biflory of Greece, Rome and most other countries. Nature will not endure vio-lence; the foon throws it off, though the exertion is often attended with fatal confequences. All laws and regulations which are not founded in truth and the nature of things will have but a tempora-ry existence; the wheel of human affairs is flantly revolving ; fo that those things which have been deranged, will in time,

all ages been imperceptibly flattered into flavery and opprelion. Tyranny in the mells of freedom has often made its way with gentle firides, among a people, who were tremblingly alive all over with the love of liberty. There is neverthelele a certain pitch, beyond which tyranny, by whatever means introduced, cannot unlefs the minds of the people have been borne down fo long with fervitude, that they have loft all relith for liberty. Christianity, which was originally defigued to make men wife and happy, while moder-ately corrupted by those forms and ceremonies, which pride and avarice were pleafed to invent, was revered for many ages, but when it degenerated into fuch an excellive superflition, bigotry, absorbity and exceinve inpetitition, bigotry, abfordity and oppreffion, 2s to licence vice and pardon crimes for permiary confiderations, to awe crowned heads into fubmiffion by papal thousder, and instead of a blefings, become a feourge and a cutfe to mankind; butter and a feourge and a feourge to mankind; butter and the state of the state o a sconge and a corie to manked, our man nature, fruck with horror at the abule of facred things, revolted, a revolution en-fued, the Pope loft his power sproteflantifm was effablished and religion, stripped of ignorance and superfittion, was reflored to

An art of the greatelt im; An art of the greated importance to mankind is that of fecuring the enjoyment of liberty and peace. This art of which our anceflors feem to have been grofuly ig-norant, our modern phylofophers tell us, confide in a proper form of government, or due ballance of political powers. GreatBr tain, which feems to have hit on this true fyftem of politics more than a century ago, has tem or pointer made trained progress in a kinds of knowledge, which can add hap piness and dignity to human nature. A-merica has gone fill further; they have Ile m put a finishing stroke to what their ountry began ; and by exhibiting a perfect model of national police have attract-ed the wonder and admiration of the world. ed the wonder and admiration of the world;

Nearly all Europe ferms to be stregging
for the fame happy condition.— From
the prefera progres of liberty may we not
conjecture, that the time is fast appreaching, when not Europe only, but Afia and
Afficies, where the most alpiett sheery, has
folong reigned, will be reflored to those
invaluable beliftings of peace and civil
liberty, which GOD bestews on all men in
the first flags of Society? the first flages of Society?

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE POETASTER No. II. Refilefs AMBITION.

ONFUS'D, perplex'd ambitions to

be great, Man firives in vain to find a happier feat; Repull'd, he flops, and forc'd, be yields hi

mind
To that which Nature had at first design'd;
Unfatish'd, still restless to receive
Man thanks not God, while he has more

to give; Confidering not the power, which form'd

this earth Made planets roll, & gave to nature birth, Coold define him in lower spheres to move, Devoid of paffion how to hate or love; With-hold his life, or not the fame pro

long, Or call his lot among the watery throng Or bid him for or whiftle in the wind, Or reptile like to creep or be a fiend.

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

To the SELECTMEN in the feveral towns within the County of Hampshire. THE legislature of this Commonwealth has authorifed and empowered you for the performance of many, and important duries; upon the fober, and conferen tant dutter; upon the soper, and constitu-tions discharge of which, the morals, and education of the rising generation, as well as the peace, and good order of our seve-ral town, greatly depend. To the dis-charge of one of the most interesting to fociety, you will soon be called. The laws of the Commonwealth have conflictted and appointed you the fole judges of the qualifications of licenced persons withthe qualifications of ficeneed persons with-in your feveral towns, and made it your du-ty likewife, annually, to certify the Court of Seffions, the number of Inuholders and or semons, the number of industrials Retailers, in your respective towns, you judge necessary, for the public good. To call your serious attention to this important call your ferious strention to this important & highly interesting fully felt is the fole object of this addrefs. That the intemperate ufe of fpirits, has, within a few years, rapidly increased, it within the observation of every one, and is become the foligit of Importation among the well disposed in all our towns. In this fixes of things, the mind is naturally led, to investigate the cause. Many reasons have been assigned overhow, many, concur to produce it. which have been deranged, will in time, settet to their former natural flate.

Civil or religious influstions, though had, if they are not glatingly ablurd and correlites, are fone times proved durable holders, and feelings, has the great inme halfy few deribning year, to they had the parent reigning second receive check-ed, and that in they hear, the contray-miable virtues, are flourithing, and in bill

finence. If his is true, your attention ought to becalled, society could to con-fider the conduct, as well as the qualified

tions, of your licented persons. The le gillstore must certainly affixed some mean

ing to the words, " SOBER LIVE AND

CONVENTATION. Permit me to request you, feripolly to contemplate the True import and meaning of those words, and then approbate if you can, the man who will indulge the unblinking youth, and intemperate person, to his own, and the define-

perior perior, to his own, and contraction of his family. Is the lumbolder, who will fuffer people to be tippling in his house at unseasonable, or any hours, or

who indulges them in gambling, or any un lawful games, a man of fober life and con vertation? Is the man who will fuffer bi

eighbor to drink more than for his reason

able refreihment, or make him liquor after he discovers theill effects of what he ha

already drank, a perion of fober life and convertation, and one who keeps good rule and order in his house?—I say way.

The public lim is defigned as an afyliam, and quiet refting place for the weary tra-low porfe, or disorders, therefore, who at lows porfe, or disorders of any kind, in his house, especially after the hours of reft.

ans mone, especially after the Boots of refi flould never have your approbation. Can the Retailer, who by law is obliged to allow codrinking or mixing of liquors in his shop and yet daily includes it, be called a man of feeled life.

and yet unity notifies it, be called a result of fober life and convertation? Are not our Retailer's those, inflead of being permitted for the convenience of the people, become the uniferies of icleuses, vice and intemperance? Whatever different claffes of needle forement the forest convertation.

people frequent those shops for the pur ofe of intemperate mirth, whether head

ed, as in fome towns, by magificates, or men of low degree, beartefitmony against the practice, and refore your approbation. The eyes of the virtuous and well disposed

are upon you, and it is within the doty of your office, in fome feafe, to lay the ax at the root of this evil. Let not the fear of

for public and private convenience, and as long as they observe the rules prescribed by law, promote the general welfare. Per-

mit me to requell you, not to approbate a ny man, merely because he has been here to-fore licenced or is well situated and provid-

ed. Both the latter are necessary; but weigh

nothing when opposed by an immoral character, and one who has no regard to the peace, good order and happiness of society. Can you in your official capacity, by

a folemn and deliberate act, certify the Court of Sellions, that feels a man has kept

Court of Sedions, that fech a man has kept good rule and order in his boufe, or finor, when your daily observation tells you, the reverse it, the fact, that it has been the place of giggral refort for the idle, the victous agd intemperar, and that he spiven chantemistee to the people of this description? 2 Will you give your approba-tion or a perfect, as a man of tober life and

convertation, well qualified to exercise the

uployment of an Innholder or Retailer, when you have every reason to believe, he will allow and include every reason to believe, he will allow and include every thing that this promote his own private 'hers, without any-regard to the general-happiness of the town? It will be faid, I prefame, that his is a difficult and delicate butnets. It is so

But gentlemen you are called to it by the

foffrages of the feveral towns-dare to do

vice, poverty and ignorance, who must date his own, and his families defiredion to habits contracted in diforderly public honces. Look at the youth, and riving ge-

neration, revelling in licenticularly and intemperance, the growth of indulgence and want of refirmint in the hoofes and

from of these propte of sober life and con-versation then lay aside all salie delicacy, and fear not to seem the torrent of this growing evil, and do all in your power to

that the doors against fuch calamitous e-vents, fo ruinous to the prefent, and which

may extend its pernicious influence, to all future generations. Thus will you have

discharged the most important duty of your coles. You will not only have the

approbation of your own confcience, but

that of all good men.
You will pardon me, gentlemen, this addrefe—the notorious breach of good order to many of our public knotes and floor, the growing and increasing evils refulling to fociety therefrom, are too obvious to be mighten, and roll for the reforment and the first of the reforment and the first of the reform and the first of the reform and the first of the reformance of the reform and the first of the reformance of the reforman

my tellow citizens cannot long, perfonally liberally educated think that fifficient affect me; but it will be a high confoletion to citize again think that fifty have the

that of all good men.

AN OLD FRIEND to the County of Hamphin.

13 The feveral Printers in this County are
requested to insert the above.

THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE SHOULDonton'd nature crave the Med. ic Arr,
What health can that contentions tribe

impart ?

Ev'ry phylician writes a different hill,
And gives no other Reason ber bis will. And gives no other reason out his will.

No longer boath your art, ye impious rare;
Let wars "twirt Alcalies and Acids ceals;
And go proud G—Il with Colhatch be u

peace. Gibbons and Radeliffe do but rarely goes; I'o day they've good, to morrow no far-

Even Garth and Maurus fometimes find prevail, When Gibson, learned Hannes, and Ty.

more than once, we've feen the

blead ring S-ne,
Missing the gour, by chance has hit to IT is a lamentable confideration that It is a laministable confideration that is at of healing thould be attended with fuch uncertainty, while many of the arts a feiences are making rapid findes toward perfection. Whoever is acquainted with the nature of these things, until be sensite that the med features that the the feature of these things, and to the control of the co that the melt famous in the profession, an often disconcerted in their attemption when by accident or by the application of the most simple, the cure is efficient. Which is an iscontested proof of the falare of those concerned in this miller ute of those coorenad in this milerious profession. Not because they are not the of abilities—not because they are not been comments at the part not been comments at the part not been comments at the part of th the history of Physick we shall find that a discovery of the most potent remedic and the effect of chance or trial, more thusby reasoning.—And those if much peop don't semedy the mitte.
Who can account for the pice, or the larging of women, by that the impurified of extent objects on the mind should be farficient to destroy or at least main and diffigure the featur in altere. By what exof fympathy, and many other things to namerous to infert here. But further, with what uncertainty is the practice of phyliattended on the prefent principles for inflance, the prefent ideas are, and I thin not controverted by any, that in treating fevers we are to follow nature, which we are taught is conflantly labouring to the off the jugant matter, which is the caneof the fever, and when this matter is fit for a discharge, it is often evacuated by for of the most potent outlets of nature, which is called a favorable crisis. These outles are urine, perspiration, &c. not only to regulate her opperation, for the Phylician is called nature's confeller as well as handmaid, and if the fruggle too hard to moderate her, if the efforts too languid to invigorate. This part of the cure feems to be within the reach of huma fkill, but how shall we always know w nature is about to make the discharge so norages of the level 1 lowns—dare to do your duty, nor fear the reproaches of the felifih and diffolte. Take a view for one moment, of the confequences of a failure of not doing your duty, in this particular took at your intemperate neighbor, his ruined wite, and children growing upin the property of her in this critical moment, for I should glad to fee the physician that can judge wi any degree of certainty in this point; and if not inflead of affiffing nature in expeling the morbific matter, we are as it may be countereding—for if the medicine fheeld prove diuretic and nature is about to difeberge by perforation, or otherwife, we are but hindering her in her work; and wire verfa. If this is true, and nature it able to reful difeafe and the ill effects of them. dicine, the physician has the credit of cu-Thus he offenes as air of im ing. Thus he afformes an air of impor-nance, firege his thoulders, makes fone formed observations, in which he neighthan after the forgets to figuify the necessary part he im-afted in this important care. When the truth of the matter is, that his deleterious truth of the matter is, that his deterious medicines had not power enough to binder nature from those falorary operations in which she has rid herself of her enough. Many things of the site nature might be fadded, but the length of his paper will not admit. It is truly prinible to fee how many arts are made as of a mong, the fratemity to raise their own fame. Those that have been to Famons and visited. Those that have been to Europe and visited the hospitals in France or Ge endeavor to make it appear that this woo derous fecret is only in those places—those that have been to the hospitalistic Englad only are fure that there is the repostery of this great areas. Those that have been tions of all classes of people. I am so old man bending under the weight of many years; the virtuous or victous conduct of

make that a plea fafficient to did confiderable execution pre emineace. Others sgain peculiar to themselves in lare made, which no other of the fa-can ever attain to-this is often beold among the simple, to the rain of the fired among the simple, to the rain of the sold and deferving phylician. When the nils is there is a great moneration; attend-ing the prefixer of phylic in all nations, and by all predictioners, both ancient and adem. The theory of phylic wed what the prefixer is a prefer attained, who was a large of the phylic with the large of the phylic was the prefixer attained, who was in all languages in the and a knowledge to a present extended, to be read in all languages in the among the polite nations in Europe and America-and I will renture to aftern that the man ho his the most penetrating judgement, remotes, if properly, educated and having advantage of experience. to advantage of experience, will make the

ALCONNECTICUTCOURANT.

Subs enders are funct.

Subs enders are funct.

A YE, and then chemics too, the as
green as an clive! But way does
testing a thing make it forces it. Here I am
which. What a pars take multishat, be, the can reliff green cherries, four hal timer strikes and pears, and green water-But Scaling is done in the dark -it is: nettraining as cone in the dark—it is a finisk—and how clever is it to be Hy I is, and it's noble, beroke and manly too! lettop; let asthink a moment. Heroif of the dark I in private! about Amazng heroifm indeed, when people are tall ng around not a puppy awaketo refif you, morrey flyly and foftly into a garden or southard, and picka few cherries or pears, semble on a few barmlefs melon vines arrangle on a few harmlefs urbon vines! How neels and menty it is to facel, away from a neighbors garden, with a exhell bright of fault heavy from a chief bright frait! A lexander handel might any the glory of fault herein dirth tricks? But sho does it? The boys, the boys. Yes, longlegged boys of fifteen, twenty, fire and swenty-years old. Little boys are deally put to hed by mine of check. No, po ither herois fellows are boys indeed, halvoriof fize. Stordy fellows there that art m their beaver his sand multin eravies art m their beaver his sand multin eravies. pet on their beaver hats and muffin cravar pet on their beaver buts and muffin enwars as Sanday, and must be called gentimen. Bu lart, yee gentlemen orchard-rollbers and theiry finalers, would ye like to be cought fleasing theepor robbing a ben-room? Onco. But pray, where is the difference tween fleasing theep, and fleasing frout, that must labour feeral years forcar. I'll allow the flower fleasing in fondithal. islyou, the theep fleater is, if possible, the san has a theep flolen, he can buy seother a good; but if he loofes choice fruit, he furnet replace it at least for a year. The furtificater therefore does more injury than the sheep fleater; and I think the laws the flate will put both on a level, in New jet. Fine gentlemen indeed you will be, she making nails—scale fellows at the

TONDON, May 16.

Letter of a letter from Col. Sir James
Marroy, Fart, Aljahant General to the
facts under the command of his Reyal
Highest the Dake of Fark, 15 Mr. Secretery Danders, dated Tennay, May 13.

1703. "IN confequence of the movements of the theory, which gave readen to expect an survivon the Andrian and Profilan polit; is keryal highapefs desermined to march inde morning of "he 8th to their fupport, Hernited hoot 6 o'clock at the camp of Madde, with the brigade of guards, and a their most obeauth was the first of the state abitation of the joth regiment of Han-ourist infantry. The Profits General was this means enabled to reinforce harful, at St. Amand and the adjournit wood, with the troops which had occupin the important position.

the important position.
"The attack commenced about seven clock. It was directed against the possecupied by General Clairfayt, which extends from the Scheld to the Abbaye de Virogor, and the Pruffish corps which de fred; the wood in the front of the high mid leading from that place to St. A.

of the efforts of the French army bich had been previously reinforced by Gen. Knobelesdorf having be Albiy coold bring together, from every carter. Gen. Knobeleddorf having been and the necedity of fending a confiderable part of his troops to topport the Authors and the Abbaye de Vicone, his Noyal Highbers, about 5 o'clock, left two bathlibus in the camp at Maulde, and marching and that of the third regiment, to his fitness.

When the Pattalion of the Coldffream thich was upon the left, arrived, the enterprised nearly reached the road; they al

althorates better than lome of their which was opposed to them in check, and I that town, once so finithing, I take the "The battalion advanced into the wood,

stracked and drove the enemy before them: In going forward they became unfortunately expoted to the fire of a hattery, from ly expoted to the nicon a which they fuffered feverely. back to their position at the edge of the wood, which they maintained for the refr of the day, notwithlianding a heavy can-nonade; the enemy made no attempt to ap roach them.

Nothing can exceed the fpirit and bravery displayed by the men and officers to praise due to the alacrity and intrepidity, with which the other battalions advanced into action. ... They took different politions in the

wood where they were at times exposed to a severe cannonade, from which, however, they received little injury, the direction of the fire being in general above them. There were feen this morning between forty and fire of the French lying dead moon the foor pon which the fire of the Coldfream and its gans had been directed. Major Ge eral Lake commanded the battalions ent into action; ; and his Royal Highness eclared that he was much indubted to him or his exertions,

tof one exertions.

"The importance of the fervice rendered by his Majafry's troops upon this day
has been acknowledged, in the flooged
and most explicit terms, by the Generals
of the different armies; and if by their timely co-operation the enemy were pre-vented from advancing upon the high road, it cannot be doubted that they contributed

it cannot be doubted that they contributed in a very great. degree, to feen the fartone of the day.

"At the Abhaye de Vicegne, and the tillage of Raimer, the action continued with almost? equal and unremitting violence, until 8 o'clock in the erecing. General Clairfayt was every where fuceed; fol in maintaining his ground; the enemy, however using brilled and defeared in their purpole, tennificed in the woods. in their purpole, remaized in the woods within a very ferall diffance of his poffs. During the action they commonated the Preffin comp, near St. Amand. I am not exactly informed what measures they

not exactly informed what mealures they took in order to keep the Wince of Cobourg in cheek, but it appears that nothing of moment paffed in that quarrer.

Upon the following day, the 9th, there was little firing, and it was not known what might be the intention of the enemy. His Royal Highner's thought it proper therefore to be a constant. therefore to let the troops remain until the thing being quiet, and intelligence having them received that the troops opposed to Gen. Knoblesdorf were retreating, they haven their march for Toutnay, but he Gen. Knobledort were rentally, but he began their march for Tontray, but he read at the village of Maulde by was flopped at the village of Maulde a m-flage from Gen. Clairfayt, informi him that the enemy had creded batter-ies along his front, as well as upon fome part of Gen. Knoblefdort's which, if they were allowed to complete and peffets it

o maintain his polition.

"His Royal Highness immediately flopped the march of the troops, and went himself to St. Amand, where he was met by Gen. Clairfast and Knoblesdors. It was agreed that the Auditions and Profilens should affault the whole of the batteries at day break, whilft his Royal Highner retained postellion of the camp of Manid

"This was done accordingly, and had the defired fuccefs. The enemy had withdrawn their cannon in the night; but were entirely driven from the batteries, feveral killed, and upwards of 100 prilo-led to the control of the control of the This defeated upon every occasion, the enemy from to have entirely abandoned their delign : The body which ea Lifle, has fallen back upon Orchic Liner, nas tallen back upon Orchies. There was firing today at one of Gen, Clairfayt; polts, but nothing which had the appearance of a ferious attack. By the account of the deferters and prifungs; they loft 4000 men upon the Sth. General Dampierre is faid to have received a wound, of which he is finee dead.

The troops arrived this evening in their

former quarters.
"The Auftrians had upwards of cookilled and wounded, and the pruffians 300, or the 8th."

By Monday a French Mail we have at vice from Paris of the 5th inft. by which we learn that the infurgrats in Brittanny welve bours, but were afterwards obliged to ahandon it to the National troops

Entrail from Capt. Clement. Commanding

a Squadron of his Britannic Majefty be-fore Dunkirk, to General Pafeal Kerenweger. APRIL 24, 1703-

liberty to inform you, that if you have any proposals to make, to endeavour to check the propress of a war which must infallibly involve the town and inhabitants of Don-kirk in total ruin and deflection. I so ready to receive them, and to enforce in-riolability of perfons and property.

"I invite you, Sir, and all the inhabi-tants of Dankiek, to take into ferious con-

fideration the fad effects which will refult to you and your families from refuling this pociliatory offer to prevent a farther effulion of blood, and for putting an end on your part to a war to defructive to the true interest of your country.

"I am fent to offer you the protection of a great and honorable Power, until your Conflitution shall be established on a folid hafes.

" I should not have detained the filling "I mould not nave declared the management boat les Trois Stans, Captain MATHELL CHARLES KEFFE, had not a French privater on Friday, lat tiken, two English filling boats between Forklone and Dart-I bad no orders to molefil-induffication fillermen. I transmitted orders to the officer was commands the navel forces of ficer who commands the naval forces of his Britannic Majefly at Offend to fet at liberty the filherman Kezet, whom I now fend & Dunkirk with this letter, having detained his son as an hosfage till be bring me back an answer. I declare on my honor, that when I receive it, I shall release about of M. C. Krzst, and his crew go wherever they may choole, and pay

him also for his trouble.

I declare foldmally, on the honor of an English Officer, that if any person from Dankirk will do me the honor to come and treat with me perforally, his fait, bost & crew shall remain facted, and that they Il have full liberty to return to Dankirk

whenever they think proper.
"I am Sir your obedient
" homble Servant, JOHN CLEMENT, fear.

COPY OF THE ANSWER MANUER

Mandant at Dunkirk.

"SIR, OfBrigadierGeneral

"SIR,
"I have received the letter which you
took the trouble to write to me to announce your plans, and the orders with
which you are charged. I have only a few words to fay in reply, and these are, that neither I, who have the honor to comneither I, who have the honor to com-mand in Donkirk, nor any of the inhabi-tants or citizens will ever liften to any propofal tending to disponer the French Name. It is uteless therefore to lose time in epiflolary correspondence, which would become tedious, and at least illegal. Do me the honor to attack me in a military manner and I shall have that of answering you—for it is in this manner that discussions ought to be terminated be-tween people of our clock. Signed, PASCAL KERENVEYER, "The Brigadier General command-

ant of the Diffrict of Dunkirk."

GOOD NEWS from FRANCE . SALEM, July 23.
Capt Pedrick arrived at Marblebead

on Sunday, from Breft and Bilbea. He went to the former port from England, in take a catgo for Bilboa; hat war being declared by France against Spain, about the time, he was detained feveral weeks, but was treated with respect, and when permitted to depart, was amply compensated for his detention. He left Brest the 22d May, and can therefore bring no late accounts of events passing at the feat of well-defrom England, where the account areas early received. He fays, however that fuch was the impression which those events had made upon the minds of the reach, and tuen was their commence in the juffice of their canfe, that they had no kind of apprehension of their saal succels. He never faw men more determined in the He exter faw men more determined in the parfait of any object, than they are to complete the revolution; and their fixed refolve, and most facred eath, is TO LIVE.

FREE, OR DIE. They regret that the English have taken a part against the cande of freedom; they deem them their most formidable enemies, and appear definous transferred. that a feperate peace may be effected with

The accounts we have had of the in arrections in the province of Brittany, it which Breff is fiteated, are not wholly or which breat a though a be not with the rither frequently take place, excited by obfolete cobles and clergymen, who find means to mix with those a horn—they can influence; but their are regarded as their leffer troubles; the great lody of the na-tion are determined revolutionils; the tion are determined revolutionills; the numbers of the infurgents are comparative ly trifling; and whenever they appear in any force, they are disperfed and quelled by the national militia, who are conflantly AFRIL 24, 1793.

AFRIL

fam feveral of thefe executions and among the victims was one of the former poblity, he fays, the mode of victation is the mode expeditions that can be imagined, theexexpendition that the continue with his finger, continuer structure a figure with his finger, and in the twinting of an eve the head is off; thefe and other feverities the French their first are to be form the meeting in their prefent circumdities. They heard nothing at Breft, of the canture of Nanta.

[150 miles fouth roft] which had been be-

lated in the English papers.
White Capt. Papers was at Ereft, there were near 40 fail of the line in that harbor, completely equipped, fully maned, and ready for failing a their officers are now fuch as have raifed themfelres by their bravery and merit, and on whom they can deforcefsful; and anomber of English and Dutch prizes served at Breft, while Capa-Pennick was there.

· All kinds of provisions were pleasy and cheap in France, and men enough for every purpose of peace or war, and in the highest spirits.

NEW HAVEN, Joly 28.
On the 26th ult. the greatest part of the town of Augusta, in Georgia, was definy-

town of August, in Georgia, was commyed by fire.

Left Evening departed this Life, the
Hen, ROGER SHERMAN, Efg.

W O R C E S T E R. July 25.

On Saturday evening left, Samuel Froft,
the perform mentioned in our left as the manderer of Capt. Allen, was committed to the

gaol in this town. NORTHAMPTON. July 51.

NOR I HAMPI ON. July 31: On Friday laft, one Anthin, belonging to Dudley, in the county of Worceling, was drowned on South-Hadley fullt. On Monday the 22d inft. one Tyter, of Wendell, was found dead near the road

and not far from a dwelling hoofe—it ap-pears that he had been at work the week before about three miles from his hoofe, that on Saturday evening he was returning home with a feythe, fickle, and fome other articles; that in croffing a paffore t is supposed) he stambled over a stomp brought his scythe upon the stump or he fell, which wounded him fo that he ex-pired on the fpot. He has left a widow and eight children who depended apon his daily labor for their support.

An affociation has lately been form in Philadelphia, under the name of the "Democratical Society," of which Mr. Rittenhouse is elected the Prefident.

By the declarations of the Society, it ap-

by the declaration of the Society, to facili-pers their objects are "to coluvate a just knowledge of rational liberty, to facili-tate the enjoyments and exercise of our ci-vil right, to traisfinit unimpaired, to pof-terity the glorious inheritance of a free revil right, to trainful mumpated, to poit-terity the glorious inheritance of a free re-publican governmen." In their funda-mental articles they recognize the right of men, and the excludee right of the people to make and alter forms of government. They declare it to be their duty to impoor the Republican Conditation of the United States , and that of Pennfylvania-and alto to regard with attention and discuss without fear, the conduct of public fervants in every department of government." The Society is to be "a flandard to which, in danger and diffres, the friends of liberty forcefsfully refort."

QUEET. Is this the "flandard of com-mon leafe," round which we are to rally in opposition to the arifformacy of New Eagand ? Why not truft our Representati in Legifature to guard us and protect our rights? What occasion for an extra body of democrats? In New England Public schools, Libraries in every village, books Schools, Libraffesin every village, books, and newfappers in every farmers' house, "tirealite upfal information," and teach people their rights. The fame inflictions in Penofylvania would, in a tew years fu-percede the use of Democratical Societies, and do moregood than all the Societies and do moregood than all the Societies to the societies of the societies of the societies and do moregood than all the Societies and do moregood than all the Societies and the societies of the societies of the societies and the societies and the societies are societies and the societies are societies and the societies and the societies are societies and the societies and the societies and the societies are societies and the societies and the societies are societies and the societies and the societies and the societies are societies and and the societies are societies and are societies are societies and are societies and are societies and are societies are societies and are societies under heave

Straved or ftolen from the subscriber, in Worthington, the 12th of 1st June, a three years old HORSE COLT, about thirteen hands and three inches high. natural pacer, has one white hind foot, a fmall flat in his forehead, pale red color, mane and tail fome darker than the other part of him; Lad on one fine before,—Whoever will return faid Horfe, or give thinder win relate that he may be had again, thall be handformely rewarded.

SYLVANUS BLACKMARR.

N. B. Said Blackmarr has erected an

OIL MILL, and will be ready to receive FLAX SEED, by the 18, of September. Worthington, Jah 26, 1793. Staved or Rolen from the subscriber, on the night of the 24th inft, a large bay MARE, white firesk in