provement, it is indispensibly necessary that the teachers famuld poffels good breed-ing and agreeable manners. In order to give full effect to influctions, it is requilite that they should proceed from a man who is loved and respected. But a low bree clown or morole tyrant, can comman neither love nor respect; and that pupil who has no motive for application to books, but the sear of a rod, will not make

a feholar.

The ned is often necessary in falsool ; ef necially after the children have been ac oftomed to both difohedience and a licen cottomed to com anorestence and a neces-tions behaviour at home. All govern-ment originates in families, and if neglect-ed there, it will hardly exist in fociety that the want of it must be supplied by the rod in school, the penal laws of the flare, and the terrors of divine wrath from the pit. The government both of families and schools should be absolute. There should, in families, he an appeal from one parent to another, with the prospect of pardon for offences. The one should always vindicate, at least apparently, the conduct o the other. It schools the mafter inould be abfolge in command ; for it is atterly im possible for any man to support order and discipline among children, who are indulged with an appeal to the parents. A prop fubordination in families would generally fupercede the receiver of feverity in schools; and a first discipling in both is the bett foundation of good order in poli

tical ficiety.

If parents should fay, "we cannot give the infruction of our children unlimited enthority over them, for it may be abused and par children injured ;"I would anrethon of any man, in whose temper judgment and spilities, they do not repole if for hean he found, as judicious and rea

There can be little improvement in febools, without first fubordination ; there can be no fubordination without princi and the pupils connot effects and respect man who is not in himfelf refordable, and man who is not infinitely respectable, and who is not treated with respect by their parents. It may be laid down as an inva-riable maxim, that a person is not fit to superintend the education of children, who has not the qualifications which will com mand the efferm and refrect of his pubils This maxim is founded on a truth every perfen may have observed; that children always love an amiable man, and eliways effects a respectable one. Men and women have their pations, which often sule their judgment and their conduct.— They have their caprices, their intereffe and their prejodices, which at times in-cline them to treat the most wenterious characters with differences. But children, to any perion whole manners are agreed-ble, and whole conduct is respectable. Whenever, therefore, pupils ceafe to ref pect their tracher, he should be instantly

difmiffed. Respect for an instructor will often sup ply the place of a rod of correction. The strenten to his fludies; he fears not the rod to much as the displeature of his reach-er; he waits for Thirle, or dreads a frown; he receives his infiructions and copies his quantities. This generous principle, the fear of offending, will prompt youth to exertions; and inflead of feverity on the one hand, and of flavish fear, with re-luctant obedience on the other, mutual ef-

teem, respect and confidence frew flowers in the road to knowlege. With respect to morals and civil facility, the other view in which I proposed to treat this fullyely, the effects of edicazion are so certain and extensive, that it behaves every parent and guardianto be particularly ar-tentive to the character of the men, whose tacvince it is to form the minds of youth.

From a firange invertion of the order of fary to unfold, the most important business civil Society, is, in many parts of Amicries, committed to the most worthless characters. The education of youth, an characters. The education of youin, an employment of more confequence than making laws and preaching the Gollpel, becaute it lays the loandation on which both law and gofpel reft for fuccess; this education is task to a level with the more mental ferviers. In most inflances we find the conference of the higher feminaries of learning intrufte to men of good characters, and possessed of l virtues and focial affections. Be many of our inferiour schools, which, so far set the heart is concerned, are as important as colleges, are kept by men of no breed-ing, and many of them, by men infamous for the most detectable vices. Will this bedenied? will it be denied, that before

NOTE.

the war, it was a frequent practice for gen tlemen to parchaie convicts, who had been transported for their crimes, and employ-

transported for their crimes, and employ-them as private tentos in their families? Gracious Heavens! Maft the wrenthes, who have forfeited their lives, and here pronounced unworthy to be inhabitants of a foreign country, be entrafled with the education, the morals, the character of Arerican youth?

Will it be denied that many of the infroctors of youth whose examples and pre-cepts should form their minds for good mer-and affeld citizens, are often found to fleep away, in school, the formes of a debauch, away, in 16000, the fumes of a debased, and to flun the ears of their pupils with frequent blafphemy? It is idle to fupprefs fach ruths: nay more, it is wicked. The practice of employing law and victims characters to direct the fludies of youth, is, in a high degree, criminal; it is defined the of the order and peace of fociety; it is treason against morals, and of course; a gainft government; it ought to be arraigned before the tribunal of realon, and con ed petre the crimonal of reation, and con-demand by all intelligent beings. The practice is for exceedingly abfurd, that, it is imprizing it could ever have prevailed a-mong rational people. Parents with their childrent be well bred, yet place the under the care of clowns. They with no force, their beautiful properties. fecure their hearts from vicious princi secure their hears from vicious princi-ples and habits, yet-compit them to the care of men of the most profligate lives. They wish to have their children taught obedience and respect for superiors, yet give them a miffer that both parents and children despite. A Practice so glaringly bferd and irrational has no name in ablard and irrational has no name in any language! Parents themicires will not af-fociate with the men, whose company they oblige their children to keep, even in that most important period, when habits are forming for life.

forming for life*.

Are parents and guardians ignorant, that children always imitate those with whom NOTES.

birth; an infant was not educated in the cot-lage of an bireling nurse, but in every bofin of its mather, whose principal praise was that the superintended bee family. Parent nuere careful to choose fome aged mation to take care of their children; to firm their first habits of speaking and ading ; to emateh beir growing passions, and direct them to their proper objects; to guard them from all immedeft sports, preserve their aminds inno

surfuits.
-Filius—non in cella emptee nutricis, fed gremio at fixu matris educabatur, cuju prescipua laus, tueri dasam, et inferentialib eris. Eligebatur avtem aliqua mojor rati propinqua enjuft prebatu pedatifque moribu emuis cujuftpiam familia Joboles committer profitiqua, cajuff predatis specialisque moribus, cannit tujussiam samilias soboles committer ettar, ctram qua reque lietere su crat, quad turse dillu, neque sacrer quad indrussium facio vides ettar. Ac non studio modo curasque, fed tem france estare lafufque paeram, titate quadam ac verecundia tembera titate quadam as verezundia temperabat, In this manner were educated the Grac-chi, Ceofar, and other celebrated Romans Que difciplinaat fereritas co pertinebat, a

"Que disciplinate forcritate esperituebat, ut fuerce faitin pedroe, arrivect arter bungitar."—Tacitus de orat, dial. 28.

The biforian then protects to mention the currently of manners, and the vicious mode of education, in the latter ages of Rame. He fort the control of the

eri flatim et ruden aumi imbunatur; nec-quifquam in trio dons pengli habet, quid ceram infamite dominio aut diata aut facial."— Ibm. 12. "The pruBits of employing low charalters in fribals is not would—Africam, preceptor an quene Elizabeth, grees us the fellowing ac-cessus of the praclice in his time. "Pip ceast of the practice in his time. "Pips it is that cammenty more care is had, yea and that among very wife more, to find out rather a cunning man for their barfe, them a cun-ning mun for their children. They fag, may in word; but they do fo, in deed. For to are they will give a fiscand of two bushed coowns, and lath to offer the other two bin-dred fillings. God, that fattel in the bas-wen, lampheth their chiece to feven, and re-wardeth their liberality as it fauld; for be peffereit them to have tame and well orders; horfer; but wild and unfortunatechildren and therefore in the end they find more plea fure in their borfes, than comfort in their

This is ald language, but the falls finted are modern truths. The barbarous Gothic pradice bas survived all the attacks of conpractic ansurement at the etiats of ten-men fenfe, and in many parts of America, a gentleman's gream in on a level with his feboolmafter, in frint of reputation. But bear another authority for the practice in

England,

"As the case nowsstands, these of the first quality pay their raters but little above half is much as their fortunes."

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No one of the case of the c

Guardian, No. 94-**Gurdina, No. 94.

**Gir Masfraur index that men of the straining years in section of the straining years in section of the straining years in section of the section of t

they live or affociate? That a low, bred in the woods, will be a favage? That another, bred in the army, will have the manners of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? That a third bred in a kitch of a faddier? The arms of a faddier and a faddier? The arms of a faddier and a faddier a faddie en, will focak the language, and possess the ideas, of fervants? And that a fourth, bred in genteel company, We cannot believe that many people are ig-norant of these truths. Their conduct, therefore, can be ascribed to nothing bur nattention or fear of expense. It is perhaps literally true, that a wild life among favages, is preferable to an education in a kitchen or under a drunken sutor, for favages would leave the mind uncorrupted with the vices, which reign among flaves and the deprayed pro- of civilized nations. It is therefore a point of infinite importance to fociety that youth fhould not affociate with perfors = hole manners they ought not to

initizel; much lefs thould they be doomed to past the most fafeeptible period of life, with clowns, prolligates and flaves.

There are people to ignorant of the constitution of our natures, as to declare, that young people should fee vices and their confequences, that they may learn modered and thou them. Such veasioning is like that of the movel writers, who attempt to defeat their delirections of showled. to defend their delineations of abandones charafters; and that of flage players, who would visdicate the obfice exhibition orald visitivate the obscure exhibitions of a theatry but the reasoning is totally falle. Whe always spreads by being published; young people are taught many vices by fiction, books, or public exhibitions; vices, which they never would have known, had they never read such books nor attended such public places—Crimes of all kinds, vices, judicial trials necessarily obscure, and infamous pensishments, should, if possible be conceiled from the young. An examination in a court of he young. An examination in a court of inflice may teach the tricks of a knave, th erts of a thief, and the evalions of hackmed offenders, to a dozen young celprits, and e-ven tempt those who have 'never-commit-ted a crime, to make a trial of their fail! A newfpaper may ipread crimes ; by com municating to a nation the knowledge of an ingenious trick of villainy, which, had it been suspected, might have died with its full inventor. It is not true that the effects of vice and crimes deter others fro he practice ; except when rarely feen. Or he other hand, frequent exhibitions either ceafe to make any impression on the minds of spectators, or else reconcile them to a of spectators, or else reconcile them to a

"Vice is a monfter of fo frightful mein Asto be bated, needs but to be feen ; Yet fees too oft, tamiliar with her face

We first endure, then piry, thenewheace."
For these reasons, children should keep
the best of company, that they might have For these remains, that they migus the best of company, that they migus the fore them the best conversation. Their minds should be kept antainted, still their reasoning faculties have acquired strength, and the good principles which may be and the good principles which may be and the good principles which may be a minds, have taken deep planted in their minds, have taken deep foot. They will then be able to make a firm and probably a foccelaful relifiance, a ainst the attacks of feerer corruption a razen libertini(m. (To be continued.)

The fast related by Jajin, of an as-cient people, will apply universally. "Ten-to plus in illu profest distance specials, and in his cognition virtuit." An ignoration of wice has a better effects them a based age.

WINE IS A MOCKER.

Y and a liar too. "Hickop-I-I

—I have not drank a drop of Liquor to to day; what—hickup—what can— hickup—what can ail me?" faid John, as in fiaggered into the room the other even ing. " By your speech and actions I finould judge you had not," said the good woman of the house, accompanying her reply with a fareastic sneer. " Have not reply with a streastic fneer. 'Have not -hickup—I have not hickup—by back-up—'here I withed the effects of the rum night hinder him from getting out the oath, out he made out after feveral attempts to nickap out "by G--" fo loud as to make my hair fland on end.

Wine, faid SOLEOMON, is a meter, and firing drink is raying; and subspecser is de-ceived thereby is not suife.—Socionon, in all probability, had not taffed ardent spirits, if he had, he would have altered his expreffing : He would have faid, " Rum is faming fire, whiley is bot brands of fire from hell; and wholever driketh thereof, finall be degraded below beafts of the field; fhall have his body forched to a cinder, and his fool well dried for evertaffing

burning."

Is it not a thame and difference, to the en lightened inhabitants of this country, that they have a hand in diffilling the bread granted to them by the bounty of heaven, into hery poilon, to promote the kingdom of hell? It is not my province to examine what effect this horrid liquor will have on

we may compute two persons last to the community; one having his winds have up by the eds of the liquor; and feat to the account in the other world, there to aske account in the other world, there to aske the control of the control grain which has been deflroyed to pro-the liquor, is forced to feek his brea other lands. The effects of drucker other lands. The effects of drukened on the economy of this life are well known magne looks-moornful wires need children—flattered houtes negation fields—deferted those wellings care and avoided by all vittors, but hertis conflables, are the never failing attend of the dram drinker.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) May IN confequence of the failure of twoer nent horses in the cotton branch, and a flackness which has for some time prera ilacknets which has for fome time premi in the other manufacturing branche, as five thousand bands, dependent on their duffry in those manufactures, were then out of employment, and reduced to west educia and want.

Infligated by the calls of hanger. Infligated by the calls of inneger, and bers of these poor people came forth to be for relief from the public, and in theirs four of them became riotons, and took violence from some breakers and but violence from some breakers and beautiful of lacen, head, for

fhops quantities of bacon, bread, tr.

The LordMayor, Alderma James Wire and Fleming, and the two fleriffs, is mediately came forward, attended by for troops from the garrifon, to prefere t peace, and by periodica and remedian on the impropriety of such conduct, elige ed them.

They then divided into groups, and b ged relief from all paffengers they met, we do not hear of any violence comme

The diffress of these unfortunate po certainly calls aloud for the interfe

public humanity.
Yefterday a subscription for the say of poor manufacturers out of employ was tered into by the gentlemen of the bit the courts, and fome hundreds collected

The Gazette contains a proclamation Mayo, Galway, and county of the city Limerick.
The privy council fat again yesterday.

the Caffle, to take into confideration the preffed flate of public credit, and to ref upon falutary measures for its revival

The Council was very full, and after

by all the privy counfellers at prefest

Mr. Cope, Mr. Binns, Mr. Jeffray, z feveral other respectable merchants, examined before the council relative present fragnation of public credit.

In confequence of their information, understand that 700,000l, will be appropriated to the landable purpose of faving thought and industrious man, whose circumstants with the second se frances will admit of his giving good fees rity, from being ruined by temporary di

Letters from London fay, that if afes dy peace does not open the channels of a port trade, that univerfal bankrupter as confequent annihilation of the British con merce will take place by the full day of lo Some hopes, they add, are entermined the peace will take place, as dispatches of onciliatory import have been feat tolor Angkland

May 11 .- Yelterday, purfuant to th May 11.—Yetlerday, purfuarto ben-quifition of the right honourable the Lad Mayor, there was a meeting of andlesse, geotlemen, and citizens, held at the Royl Exchange, at which his Lordthip prefide. By order of the Lord Mayor, the erget

of the committee appointed to impire in the prefeat flate of manufactures, who in

on Thursday, was read.

From this it appeared, from the fistenest of a clothier from the Liberty, that the mober of persons usually employed in the wol clothing bulinels, from c to 6000, werenow out of employment, and defitute of the means of fublishence, wing to the fliched of demand for the manufactures in which

they were employed.

The manufactures were chiefly costings and livery cloths, and from the vaff quantities remaining on hand without purchases. and the valt quantities which were confini-ly pouring in from the filter country, when the great flackness of demand left a great furplus on hand, it was feared a great numper more of the working manufacturers muse difeharged from their employment.

From a flatement given by a cotton man of the number of persons employed abo twelve months fince in the cotton manufa

ture, there were now 16,000 out of employ-ment, including men, women, and children. That out of 4000 looms employed in the calico branch only in the Liberty, but 150 were now employed; and that the number of looms employed in the munifactive of religious, conference, bickfers and other

thicks of colon, were decreased in pro- has seceived letters, which make the counmanufacturer, trem the arcount Mr. Collin, that out of the looms emplayed by himfelf, no more than so were per at work ; and that twenty other perfor, who explored an equal number of hads, with himlest, were obliged to re-

batel, employed in the cotton manufacout neu Maryborough in Queen's coun-Happily the lift of failures in the laft

fuerte is not to large as the former onesist origins only nineteen banktoptices. The London Gazette which arrived yet teday, adds thirty three kankropicies to nous lift of thele commercial cara the cormous lift of these commercial catalinghes. Another of the first boules in this kirgdom has stopped payment.

CHARLESTON,(S.C.) July 8. We are forry to have it in our power to nation, the melancholy fate of capt. Bil-ling, who lately commanded the bring Wil-fun of this port. The tang being anchor-elefthe coalt of Africa, capt. Billings went in a boat for foom the sets had upor-chied. He received upwards of thirty, and fet off with them for the brig. Soon there a violent tempeficame on, and wheth-ershe boat foundered, or the cappin was effected by the flares, is not known. the flaves, is not known but the heat and crew was never afterward heard of, notwithflanding the brig remain

hand or, notwithtanding the trig remain-ed on the coals for five weeks. Extract of a letter from Savannah, July 1. Sinte my last, no fanher depredations of the Indiana have been heard of —Gener-al Twiggs, with near 710 men, marched for Oskmulger, but retreated after having gone half way, on hearing that the Indian were in too great force. Our militia are on yet, as before, and are regularly reliev. edevery three weeks.—Captains Robert (of the militia) and Mitchel, marched lat week, with one hundred men, for Alatam: ha, to cliablish a fort and post there."

July 12. Yefterday arrived here the op Alexander Hamilton, Capt. Baccho floop-sleepander Hamilton, capt. naccoun, figur New Providence in fix days. She lid been explured on her paffing from Aux Cryer to Baltimore by the privateer. May Presert, of that port, for having French property on board. The Captain was obliged to land his cargo, was paid his feash; and diffield.

fright, and diffriffed.

By this arrival the following very impotant news is received: That a French
feet of 9 fail of the line, with feveral frigan and privateers, had fallen in with a Edith outward bound fleet for the East ad Weft Indies and America, off Cape Imiliers, and captured nearly the whole, amounting to 160 fail. The thips of war which convoyed this fleet being only two of the line and four rigates, got off.—
This actorists so much more the apprazzee of truth, as it comes from a ve nov of channels, namely, the Havannah St. Domingo, and Jamaica.

A number of American velicls had been alterand carried into Naffan, by the New tovidence privateers-amonoft thefe wa

The brig States General of this port. tin of having French property on beard.
It was reported at Naffso, that a number
of Jamaica fhips, homeward bound, had been aptored by the French frigate the Concord

NEW-YORK, July 20. Estall of a letter from Limerick, dated 2016
May.

"Public credit is at a very low ebb in

this tingdom though oo inforrections have happened. The Cork bank of Roberts' lapared. The Cork bank of Roberts's la failed, also Resertes of Waterforth has failed, also Resertes of Waterforth has fapped payment for an immense fum of 100es. Failores are every day common take three kingdoms, and there were few whole credit is as good as ufual. "Our former kings chaffield us with white-our neefent George (who will for white-our neefent George (who will for

thips—our prefent George (who will for ther be of infamous memory, on accoun the various outrages of his reign) with

torpion.

"Our prefent national war with France be added the most indeliable marks of plany on our government, and bankruptry or our credit. Four banks have closed in Irenpool for 550,000l. and the national bankruptries in England alone are for millions define. "Southed for fewer millions define." Southed for fewer millions define. "Southed for fewer millions define." Southed for fewer millions define. on flerling; in Scotland for feven mil-

tellablish monarchy in France, and God bridge they should! Scenes of defolation ad carnage are daily taking place there, a formerly in America, and from the fame uder, but in the end, Providence may give

gares, within 1, tooks tound Dublin. It recollationary affairs of France, in that I appear of also from the Patement of quarter, among each of quarter. quarter, appear rather propinions. Thefe letters contain as follows

"Harre de Grate, Jose 9, 1793.
"We have just heard, that the rown of Orleans has furrendered to the Royalita without refifance, fearing the fame tree-mantexperience by Nautz, where, it is faid, to a try thousand Dameerats has been facu-ficed, in breatombs, to the manes of the daughtered Reyaults. The resystems, who increasing daily; and many persons, who before had been filent and institue, then the familiated in Enughtered Royalitts. favour of a conner resolution; and that in the Departments of Loire and Villing there are upwards of 100,000 men in arms.

A firong English Fleet, confishing of

29 men of war, 12 frigates, and 140 traofnot General Geoground repaired to Breft, which it was expected would be attacked by the Royaliffs. It is faid there were more han 600 noble Bretons, who were there elign, to co-operate with the Royaliffs,in deligh, to the operate with the Royalita, its reduction. St. Malo, Dinzer, Lambelle, St. Brienx, Guingnau, and Morlaix, are faid to be in favour of the Royalita. The patriotic troops are on the march to Renner, [the capital of Brittzany] if they flould be bezten, Normandy will' declare for a

Reone, commands a regiment of dragoons, who had diffinguished themselves on different occasions.—I am informed, there is more than 200 prieffs, in his regiment. A dy of nobility is raifed under the name, i wearing the uniform of the Hullards

dela Morr.

"M. Baumeinoir, Du Brigoox, and huo
maffacred i dreds other nobles have been maffacred in Nantz-among whom are M. de la Barro-ner, with his daughter, his wife, and twenme fons?

July 24 - Sanday the brig Mary, Capt. Langdon, arrived here from Cape Francois, which the left July 9. The pafengers, which are 40 in number, inform, that it was not upposed more than from ux to nice hundred, (inflesd of ten thousand as we heard) loft their lives in the affire of soth that not more than two thirds of the town was barnt—that opwards of 20,000 mulattoes and blacks are now under arms there wall fortified—that the negroes never can in from the country on the late occasion that the Spaniards, from their part of the Island, had taken a town, and were on their march against them, and, it is faid, joined by the arislocrate and country blacks. If this be so we shall hear of bloody work

JULY 30.—Laft evening came up from Sandy Hook, the Revenue Cutter, Captain Dennis, who at 4 P. M. 2 leagues E. by S. from Sandy Hook, fpoke the British Frigate Boston, Capt. Courtnay, who in-formed Capt. Dennis, he would be very

happy to fee the Ambufends.
The above fhip carries 32 gunt.
Citizen BOMPARD will wait on Capt.

COURTNAY to-morrow, agreeable to in-vitation; he hopes to find him at the Hook. The Winchester, Knowille, and LexngtonGazettes contain feveral melancholy accounts of Indian depredations, forch as fave their lives and fome remanns of their killing here and there are individual, and property from the deployable confequence feeling horizontallocation villanous for war, and who have been full further perwhite traders, near Cumberland. Lave accurate by falling into the hands of a fet there detected in encouraging of them, that, it is prefamed, they might purchale flolen hories, &c. cheap,"

tiolen hories, &c. cheap."
Yeflerday evening strived the Earl of
Halifax Packet, Captain Boulderfon, in
az days from Falmonth and Halifax (N.
S.) by which we have just time to give our readers extracts trom London June 8. Laft night Mr. Mr. king's melinger, artived at Waischil, with letters from Sir James Marray, Adjutant General, to this Grace the drike of York, article British camp, near Valenciennes, which plage he left on Toefday 1st, when the British troops were within cannon that of the tricked.

Detachments from the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, the Ennificilien, and the Royal Regiment of Horie Guards are ordered to embark on Monday next for forciga fervice.

PHILADELPHIA, Joly 31.
Lat Saturday Gideon Heafield, again whom a bill of indictment had been from sea, and Irelaid three millions, in all a-wre 40 millions. Happy are yet to be Aberite, not of fuch dreadful feemes, ing on board the armed Freech Fivieres, Liking the European powers will acree Taken of the Universal Parks will acree arguments of counsel, the court in thei chargegave their unanimously decided o pinion, that as the treaty with his trial before a traverie Jury ; after the pinion, that as the treaty with foreign pow-ers, conditated part of the laws of the U-inted States, the offence described in the Jife 2.—A veiled has just arrived here of the laws of nations, but also of the laws of the indictment; was not only an infringement

On Monday about 7 o'clock, P. M. the Jury came into coort, and delivered their verdich-not guiles.

After which the Jury was discharged

od the court adjourned.

At a special testion of the Circuit Cour of the United States, now fitting, an indic ment was found by the grand jury against Joseph Ravara, Conful from the Repub lic of Genus, for a mildemeanor. Mr. Ravart by his council moved to qualit the indifferent as he controded that the Supreme Court of the United States possessed exclusive jutifdiction of the caule, on ac count of his character as a Coulei: this pour having been fully argued the Court-delivered their judgment thereon.— Judge Wilfon and Judge Peters were of opinion, that the Circuit Court, possessed a jurisdiction concurrent with the fanteme court re fpetting Confals, although not respecting Ambassadors. Judge Iredell was of opin on that the canfe was exclusively ex able in the fupreme court of the United

States.
The motion was therefore overruled, and the Defendent directed to plead to the it didment.

didment.

The citizens of Raltimore by their fplendid acts of charity and humanity, have exceeded, in the hearts of the fugitives from net, [the capital of Brittann] if they hould cape Francois, a monument of gratiente be besten, Normandy will declare for a which will translat the flory of their bestern, which will translate the flory of their bestern, which will be the flory of the state of Mayyland have, dividuals of the State of Maryland have, on this occasion, assumed a most valuable ligaritority in acts of beneficene. One gentleman at Annapolis offers two houses for the accommodation of two or more falies from Baltimore to Annapolis, a pre-fent fopply of bread, &c. &c. another gen-lleman in Chefter-Town, has fent one hundred dollars, as his mite; towards alleviating their calamities."
"Marble or braft dewaring time may wenft,

"Marke or brajescenerage use cary ways, But afte life the the thing ball left. On Samrday his arrived the brig Jace of Dablin, Capt. Stewart, with farty leven punchesses of tom, bound from Aurigea to Norfolk, Virginia, a prize to the Privateer Chause taken about fix Citizen Genet. She was taken about fix leagues E. S. E. from Cape Charles, on Monday the 22d July. By the floop Raiobow, in feventeen days

from Cape François, we leate, that the Spaniards were repulled in an attempt to

Spanisted were repulled in an attempt to take that place.

Captain Mackey, of the floop Rainbow, informs, that be failed out of Cape Fran-com on the 11th of Jaly, with 43 paffengers. On the 17th he fell in with the homeward bound Jamaica fleet of 140 fail; and on the 21st was boarded by Captain Davis, of the ship Catharine, of 8 guns, from Ja-maica to Halifar, by whom Captain Mackey's paffengers were robbed of about 4000 dollars in cash, some plate and wearing ap-parel. Not content with this, the plun-derers seized the spoons in the hands of the children of a lady on board, as they wer

eating their victuals.
We are further informed, that there an great number of priloners at New-Provi ence taken out of American vellels' most ly of those unfortunate people who fled taken fanctuary under the American flag to of licenfed parates, who intell the fear about the Bahamas, and who have even taken th laft harrel of coffre from a diffre fled wide lamenting the untimely fate of a murdered hulband and children.

BOSTON, July 37.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The Brig Namy, Hooses, from Ply menth; [Eng.] In artived at Perificanth. In-cilligence by her is as late as Year 10th. At that time, the combined armide were be-freging Conde, Valentiness, Boutbain and Quefast, but had not taken a rown. On the 23d May, according to the British ac-counts the Firech camp at Vanders was attacked, two orthree hundred prefeners, and eight or ten cannon taken-No othe place, but the papers are full of accounts of kirmithes, &c.

fkirmifhes, &c.

A gendleman joft arrived in this town from Cadica, informs, that a very great frareity of all kinds of grain, was experienced in Spain, when be loft it, which was the 11th of June; and that the government amout internity rounted the work of foriprine,—when the armies of for bread they give siben little better than flores— Peas and Beam.

NORTHAMPTON, AUGUST 1-By a gentleman who jair Niegara the 10th of July laft, we have the following interesting articles: —That our Commit-facers, Gen. Chapin, and their fair, when near the outlet of lake Erie, and wind-bound on heart's Reinfa and bound on board a British vessel, on their way to Sandoffey to treat with the weftern

inothic lindian, were met by about 52 ladding, departed from a tof habetrites, collected at the rapids of Minant tipe, for the purpose of holding a council with the commissions in the preferice of the length; at Nizgara—That agreeable to defice of the deparation, the commissioners recurred with them on the 6th of July—That on a Carlot habet of the Council of the control of the control of the control of the commissioners. the Sunday, Monday and Tuesday follow-ing, the parcial, with Governor Simon-and officers, civil and military, convened in council, at Mason Hall in coat place a detachment of troops from the garrifon, and in one inflance, of those from the land and in one interest reporter that the temperature in groups grant day paraded before the door of the Hill. The purport of the deparation was an enquiry of the committing into the Indian County? and why there should be any warlike appearances there, as the time proposed for holding a treaty for peace? and also further, whether the commissioners were empowered to vary the present and establish a new permanent boundary line, at, or near the Ohio xiver, herween the contending parties? To thefo feveral enquires, an antwer pleasing and fatisfactory to the deputation was given by the commissioners, and in conclusion a chief of the deputation addressed these words to the commissioners: "Brothers, we will take you by hand & good the coun-cil fine at Sandusky." On the morrow, which was the tenth, the commissioners & General Chapin, with their fait, left Na-vy Hall and the Point—the deputation al-fo with a large number of Indians from lower Canada, were on their way to Lake Eric, and on the eleventh, when our informant palled Erie Ferry, the commissioners were faid to have arrived fafe on board, once more, for the treaty voyage to Sandalky.

The Convention of the French Repub-

holitle Indians, were mer by about to la

he received the news of the acknowledgment of their exidence, by the United States of America, with universal joy. loud and reiterated plandies and many lie fellivals.

lie feltivals.

Extract of a letter from a respellable mer-chant in Baltimore, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 16th ale.

"A vefiel from Cork in 32 days, brings at account of the combined armies at Conde, and of an immense staughter amongh them.
The French armies have been fo for-

"The French armes have been founcefind, that the people throughout England & Ireland, are freking for peace, and it was the prevailing opinion it would floor take place, highly in favour and each to the honor of the French Nation."

the hoor of the French Nation,"
EXAISTED, IDEA.
WHILE the American army was encamped on the harks of the Haddon, a private foldier one day, when off day, amufed himself with climbing one of those huge mountains. When behad reached the pinmountains—When behad reached me pun-nacle, hit mind was fo exaggerated with the amozing height he found himfelf from the furface of water, and the vaft extent his eye reached, that he firetched out his right. arm, and gave the following word of com-mand; "Attention the Universe—BY EINGDOMS, TO THE RIGHT WHEEL MARCH."

DIED, at Amberff, on the 28th ele-Mile PAMELE WALES, eged 25.

To commence drawing the 1st of October.

Not one BLANK to a PRIZE. Eastern Stage-Road Lettery, CRANTED by the Legislature of the State of Connection: Highest prize 2000 dollars—Tickets at 4 dollars parks may be had at James REED HUTCHINS Printing Office, Springfield.

Printing Office, Springfield,

JULY, 30, 1793.

TAKE NOTICE:

A Liperflows indebted to the fubficition,
are called upon to fettle their account forthwith, or they will be per intothe hands of an directly to collect.

WILLIAM KILTRIDGE.

WILLIAM KILTRIDGE.

N. B. As the fiste of my health is on the decline. I propose to make a journey to the fea thore, a ready compliance with the above reasonable request is expected. W.K. Commay - August 5, 1793

Seven Sheep came into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in May last, six of which have a half Crop the under side of the left car, and a six the upper side of the same, the other has a crop in the left ear. The owner is defired to prove property, pay charges and take them away.

EZRA CLARK.

EZRA CLARK.

William flargh, daught, 5, 1791.

YO BE SOLD.

A HOMELOT Iving unDescribed, containing THREE ACRES, about 30 tols fouth of the meeting house, with a house, Bare and shop, well situated for a make containing the source of the so trader or a tavern-The payment made

eafy. Linquire of AUGUSTUS LYMAN. Derfeld, July 10, 1703.