he has presented an unexaggerated view of the state of the Union, in the highest degree interesting and gratifying to every true American. This examination already begins to open the eyes of even Englishmen in England. So incontestible are its reasonings on facts so forcible that the very reviewers feel and acknowledge its luminous truths. The exposure of errors in general is wholesome; of those in particular the influence of which mis-direct the council of a trading nation with whom we largely deal.

It seems to be of prime consequence that a country should know its resources and advantages. The moral effects resulting from this knowledge are seen in the quiet charms of contentment, the political are felt in a sober and dignified firmness in their defence and wise management—To know them on a larger scale we must resort to those works which treat of them from the best authority.

The art of procuring pleasant Dreams.
By Dr. FRANKLIN.

Inscribed to Miss ******. Being written at her request.

AS a great part of our life is spent in sleep, during which we have sometimes pleasing and sometimes painful dreams it becomes of some consequence to obtain the one kind, and avoid the other; for, whether real or imaginary, pain is pain, and pleasure is pleasure. If we can sleep without dreaming, it is well that painful dreams are avoided. If, while we sleep, we can have any pleasing dreams, it is, as the French say, *tout gagne*, so much added to the pleasure of life.

To this end, it is, in the first place, necessary to be careful, in preserving health, by due exercise and great temperance; for, in sickness the imagination is disturbed; and disagreeable, sometimes terrible ideas are apt to present themselves. Exercise should precede meals, not immediately follow them; the first promotes, the latter, unless moderate, obstructs digestion. If, after exercise, we feed sparingly, the digestion will be easy and good, the body lightsome, the temper chearful, and all the animal functions performed agreeably. Sleep, when it follows, will be natural and undisturbed. While indolence, with full feeding, occasion night mares, and horrors inexpressible; we fall from precipices, are assaulted by wild beasts, murderers, and demons, and experience every variety of distress. Observe, however, that the quantities of food and exercise are relative things: those who move much may, and indeed ought to, eat more: those who use little exercise, should eat little. In general, mankind, since the improvement of cookery, eat about twice as much as nature requires. Suppers are not bad, if we had not dined; but restless nights naturally follow hearty suppers, after full dinners. Indeed, as there is a difference in constitutions, some rest well after these meals; it costs them only a frightful dream, and an apoplexy, after which they sleep till doomsday. Nothing is more common in the newspapers, than instances of people, who, after eating a hearty supper are found dead abed in the morning.

Another means of preserving health, to be attended to, is the having a constant supply of fresh air in your bed-chamber. It has been a great mistake, the sleeping in rooms exactly closed, and in beds surrounded with curtains. No outward air that may come into you, so unwholesome as the unchanged air, often breathed, of a close chamber. As boiling water does not grow hotter by longer boiling, if the particles that receive greater heat can escape: so living bodies do not putrify, if the particles, as fast as they become putrid, can be thrown off. Nature expels them by the pores of the skin and lungs; and, in a free open air, they are carried off; but in a close room, we receive them again and again, though they become more and more corrupt. A number of persons, crowded into a small room, thus spoil the air in a few minutes, and ever render it mortal, as in the Black Hole at Calcutta. A single person is said to spoil only a gallon of air per minute, and therefore requires a longer time to spoil a chamber full; but it is done, however, in proportion, and many putrid disorders hence have their origin. It is recorded of Methusalem, who, being the longest liver, may be supposed to have best preserved his health, that he slept always in the open air; for, when he had lived 500 years, an angel said to him, "Arise, Methusalem, and build thee an house, for thou shalt live yet 500 years longer." But Methusalem answered and said, "If I am to live but 500 years longer, it is not worth while to build me an house—I will sleep in the air, as I have been used to do." Physicians, after having for ages contended, that the sick should not be indulged with fresh air, have at length discovered, that it may do them good. It is therefore to be hoped, they may, in time discover likewise, that it is not hurtful to those who are in health; and that we may be then cured of the *aeropbobia* that at present distresses weak minds, and makes them choose to be stifled and poisoned, rather than leave open the window of a bedchamber, or put down the glass of a coach.

Confined air, when saturated with perspirable matter,* will not receive more: and that matter must remain in our bodies, and occasion diseases: but it gives some previous notice of its being about to be hurtful, by producing certain uneasinesses, slight indeed, at first, such as, with regard to the lungs, is a trifling fensation, and to the pores of the skin, a kind of restlessness, which is difficult to describe, and few that feel it know the cause of it. But we may recollect, that sometimes on waking in the night, we have, if warmly covered, found it difficult to get asleep again. We turn often without finding repose in any position. Restlessness, to use a vulgar expression, for want of a better, is occasioned wholly by an uneasiness in the skin, owing to the retention of the perspirable matter—the bedclothes having received their quantity, and being saturated, refusing to take any more: to become sensible of this, by an experiment, let a person keep his position in the bed, but throw off the bedclothes, and suffer fresh air to approach the part uncovered of his body; he will then feel that part suddenly refreshed; for the air will immediately relieve the skin, by receiving, licking up, and carrying off the load of perspirable matter that incommoded it. For every portion of cool air that approaches the warm skin, in receiving its part of that vapour, receives therewith a degree of heat, that rarefies and renders it lighter, when it will be pushed away, with its burden, by cooler, and, therefore, heavier fresh air; which, for a moment, supplies its place; and, then, being likewise charged, and warmed, gives way to a succeeding quantity: this is the order of nature, to prevent animals being infected by their own perspiration. He will now be sensible of the difference between the part exposed to the air, and that which, remaining sunk in the bed, denies the air access: for this part now manifests its uneasiness, more distinctly by the comparison; and the sore of the uneasiness is more plainly perceived, than when the whole surface of the body was affected by it.

Here, then, is one great and general cause of unpleasing dreams: for, when the body is uneasy, the mind will be disturbed by it; and disagreeable ideas of various kinds, will, in sleep, be the natural consequences. The remedies, preventive and curative, follow:

1. By eating moderately, (as before advised for health's sake) less perspirable matter is produced in a given time; hence the bedclothes receive it longer before they are saturated; and we may, therefore, sleep longer, before we are made uneasy by their refusing to receive any more.

2. By using thinner and more porous bedclothes, which will suffer the perspirable matter more easily to pass through them, we are less incommoded, such being longer tolerable.

3. When you are awakened by this uneasiness, and find you cannot easily sleep again, get out of bed, beat up and turn your pillow, shake the bedclothes well, with at least twenty shakes, then throw the bed open, and leave it to cool; in the mean while, continuing undress, walk about your chamber, till your skin has had time to discharge its load, which it will do sooner, as the air may be drier and cooler. When you begin to feel the cold air unpleasant, then return to your bed; and you will soon fall asleep, and your sleep will be sweet and pleasant. All the scenes presented to your fancy will be of the pleasing kind—I am often as agreeably entertained with them, as by the scenery of an opera. If you happen to be too indolent to get out of bed, you may, instead of it, lift up your bedclothes with one arm and leg, so as to draw in a good deal of fresh air, and, by letting them fall, force it out again. This repeated twenty times, will so well clear them of the perspirable matter they have imbibed, as to permit your sleeping well for some time afterwards. But this latter method is not equal to the former.

Those who do not love trouble, and can afford to have two beds, will find great luxury, in rising when they wake in a hot bed, and going into the cool one. Such shifting of beds would also be of great service to persons ill of a fever, as it refreshes, and frequently procures sleep. A very large bed, that will admit a removal, fo distant from the first situation, as to be cool and sweet, may in a degree, answer the same end.

One or two observations more will conclude this little piece. Care must be taken, when you lie down, to dispose your pillow so as to suit your manner of placing your head, and to be perfectly easy: then place your limbs so as not to bear inconveniently hard upon one another, as, for instance, the joints of your ankles: for, though a bad position may at first give but little pain, & be hardly noticed, yet a continuance will render it less tolerable; and the uneasiness may come on, while you are asleep, and disturb your imagination.

These are the rules of the art; but tho' they will generally prove effectual in producing the end intended, there is a case, in which the most punctual observance of them all will be totally frustrate. I need not mention the case to you, my dear friend: but my account of the art would be imperfect without it. The case is, when the person who desires to have pleasant dreams, has not taken care to preserve, what is necessary above all things

A good CONSCIENCE.

* *What physicians call the perspirable matter, is that vapour which passes off from our bodies, from the lungs, and through the pores of the skin. The quantity of this is said to be five eighth of what we eat and drink.*

DUBLIN, *(Ireland)* May, 30.

Letters, received yesterday in town from Enniskillen, state, that a rencontre took place in that quarter on Tuesday, between a party of rioters, amounting to some thousands, assembled to oppose the magistrates of the county, in carrying into affect the militia act, and a party of dragoons, in which seven of the former were killed, eleven wounded, and above one hundred taken prisoners.

We hear that a great mob of rioters assembled at Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, and were proceeding to commit outrages, until prevented by the military quartered in that town, who were obliged to fire upon them, whereby nineteen of them were killed, and several taken prisoners; among the latter was a gentleman of family, who having run through his fortune, had joined and headed these misguided people.

At Manor Hamilton, in the county of Leitrim, a like disturbance arose; a mob set upon an officer going through the town with a small party of the military, who were forced to fire in defence of their own lives. Eight of the rioters were killed, and several wounded, when the rest took to flight.

In the county of Wicklow we are informed, the peasantry have exhibited a like disinclination to the militia, as in the neighbouring counties. Last week they assembled in a formidable body near Baltinglas and sent a letter to Lord Aldborough, the Governor, inviting him to come and choose from among them such as he should think proper. His Lordship, apprehending for his personal safety, prudently declined obeying the requisition.—We have not learned that they proceeded to any acts of violence.

By a letter received by a respectable merchant in this city, from a gentleman in Sligo, we are informed, that since orders arrived in that part of the kingdom for embodying the militia, a general infurrection of the lower orders of the people broke out almost instantaneously, in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, Leitrim, and part of Roscommon—that they have proceeded to acts of violence upon the dwellings and properties of several of the most respectable gentlemen, particularly of the Hon. John Cooper, of Mercury, which they plundered of arms and ammunition, and drank the wines and other liquors. They behaved in like manner in the houses of Capt. Ormsby, of Castle Dargen, Mr. Tennison, of Coleville, Mr. Johnson, of Adderaid, county Leitrim, as also his son, and Capt. Carter, of Dmmleafe. The Sligo Volunteers (who are almost the only corps of that ever memorable body which is suffered to appear in arms) have been very active in suppressing the riots, and bringing the ring leaders to punishment.

LONDON, June 5.

The French were deterred from attacking Ostend, by the seasonable arrival of the troops from England, the numbers of whom would be naturally magnified to them on the first report. In consequence of the information of this force being arrived, they contented themselves with carrying off the stores found in Furnes, which were inconsiderable, in comparision of the magazines at Ostend; and they took with them the bailiff and six magistrates.

As soon as the accounts of their having evacuated the place reached Ostend, the Dutch were ordered to return to their post, which had been previously taken possession of by the Austrians.

Every one who loves the war, must rejoice that the French did not push their advantage at Furnes on to the attack of Ostend, since, if they had obtained the possession of the military stores and forage now there, they would have completely put an end to the campaign; it cannot be perfevered in but through the generosity, and at the expence of great Britain; and every event, either of good fortune obtained, or of misfortunes avoided, which may be deteriously ufed to woo "the judicious and discerning public" to the further maintenance of the war, is to be considered and given out from the pulpit, the bar, and the press, as a national blessing.

June 6.—Some English gentlemen lately arrived from France, report, that there is a general disinclination in the people of that country to suffering foreign powers to interfere in the formation of their government, but leaving them to this liberty, that there is every appearance of anxiety for peace; that as the English ministry appeared to them the principal authors of the war, an appeal had been drawn up to the English people, expressive of a desire of peace, which the gentlemen refused taking over, for fear it might give offence to government.

As a proof of the horrid carnage caused by this war of kings against opinions, the French Generals assert, that the nearest calculation of the loss of men sustained by the Republic in Flanders and the country of Liege, since the first of November last, amounted to 170,000, that is, 70,000 men killed in the field of Battle; and 60,000 that have died in hospitals, and deserted, before, and at the time of Dumourier's defection; therefore, as the French army, now opposed to the allies on the Flemish frontier, is chiefly composed of new levies, there can be no wonder that they found it prudent to retreat from the camp of Farmars before an allied army, composed of their best veterian troops, in every respect well appointed, enjoying the advantage of the immense stores seized by them at Liege, the then great depot of the French for carrying on the campaign. To add to the above carnage, the French affect the loss of men sustained by their opponents in Flanders and the country of Leige, to have been greater than their own. How happy must this reflection make the sanguinary authors of the war!

June 8.—We are favoured through a channel on which we can depend, with the following Extract of a letter from Magdeburgh.

"I can assure you that the account inserted in several Journals of Mde la Fayette's being dead, is false.—He is still here with M. Alexander Lameth, and their companions in misfortune, in as good health as can be expected, in a prison very cold and unwholesome. I have not seen them for they are allowed to see nobody; they are not even permitted to communicate with each other. I shall say little of what I feel upon this subject; but I cannot help thinking that the atrocities of which the Jacobins have been guilty in France, in moments of alarm and tumult, are more pardonable than the deliberate injustice which these honorable men have been compelled to suffer—How after this can any man not to the moderation of the Combined Powers?"

Division Orders.

Westfield, August 8, 1793.

A DIVISION Court Martial will be held at William Scott, Esq's. in Fulton, on Wednesday the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of Ensign Malachi Nichols, of Capt. Afa Fisk's Company, Col. Alfred Lyon's Regiment, on the charges exhibited against him by Capt. Afa Fisk. All evidences and persons concerned will attend at the time & place accordingly. Lt. Col. Montague will preside—Mr. Benjamin Tappan of Northampton, will do the duty of Judge Advocate.

By order of the Major General,
JOHN SMITH, Brigade-Major.

Detail for Court-Martial.
4 Capt. 5 Sub. from 1st Brigade.
1 Capt. 2 Sub. from 2d Brigade.

Locks and Canals.

THE Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the county of *Hampshire*, are hereby notified to meet at the House of Capt. Samuel CLARK, inholder, in *Northampton*, on WEDNESDAY the FOURTH Day of *September* next, at *Three* o'clock in the afternoon; then and there to act on the following matters, *viz:*

FIRST.—To raise such further sums of money as shall be deemed necessary for completing the works at South-Hadley falls.

SECONDLY.—To make any further votes or orders that shall appear requisite to facilitate their operations at said Falls.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
JONATHAN DWIGHT,
JUSTIN ELY,
LEVI SHEPHARD,
SAMUEL HENSHAW, *Directors.*

August 16th, 1793.

All Persons having demands

on the estate of Ephraim Robinson, late of Amherst deceased, are requested to exhibit them for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC ROBINS, Administrator.

July 1793.

BALTIMORE, August 2.

Wednesday last, arrived at this port, Capt. Sampson, Capt. Joshua Barney, from Cape Francois, which he left on the 20th July, bound for St. Marc. On the 5th he was boarded by an English privateer, the Flying-Fish, Capt. Gibson of New-Providence: Upon the strictest examination made by Capt. Gibson, he was perfectly satisfied that the whole of the cargo, as well as the ship was American property—that the ship's papers and other vouchers, were so full and explicit, as to preclude every possible suspicion of unfairness: And, therefore, with a becoming candour, he permitted Capt. Barney to proceed. On the 24th, at the entrance of St. Marc, the Sampson was boarded by the boats of three other privateers—The Brig Mary, Capt. M'Iver, the schooner Carlew, Capt. Bowie, and the sloop Henrietta, Capt. Brown: The officers of these privateers, Capt. Barney unhappily perceived, were actuated by principles very different from those of Capt. Gibson: In obedience to the rudest and most insolent orders, Capt. Barney delivered to them all his papers and keys; he informed them, without reserve, of the whole of the cargo, and of the money on board, exhibiting at the same time the requisite vouchers, to shew that the same was American property: Capt. Barney, moreover, declared to them, that if they had a suspicion that any part of the cargo was not American, if they would disclose to him the ground of their suspicion, he could remove it by satisfactory vouchers. They declined all arguments; but asserted, that the money on board must be French, and, therefore, the ship must be taken, as a prize, to New-Providence; but, at the same time, it was proposed to Capt. Barney, that if he would deliver to them the cash, he might proceed on his voyage. This proposition was rejected with indignation, as the money was manifestly American property. The officers of the privateers then told Capt. Barney, that he was a prisoner, and immediately they took all the crew of the Sampson, except the boatswain, the carpenter and the cook, as prisoners on board the privateers; and put her in charge of three prize-masters and eight men, all completely armed. They likewise endeavoured to take Capt. Barney on board one of their vessels, but he swore they should not take him alive, for he would stick by her to the last moment: They thus desisted, and left him on board his own vessel. On the 28th, on their course to New-Providence, after they had left the privateers, the prize masters, in a peremptory manner, ordered Capt. Barney to deliver to them his wines and other stores. Capt. Barney, well knowing that these being mental, ought to have been considered by them as sacred, cautioned them, with a firmness becoming an American, not to appropriate to their use these stores, or any other property on board the ship. The prize masters immediately called their people to arms, threatened to put Capt. Barney in irons, and declared, that they would take and use, as they might please, every thing on board—It occurred to Capt. Barney, that this outrage on his property was only a prelude to something more serious, and that upon the same principle, they might the next day demand the key of the iron chest; and this apprehension was increased, from a consideration of the great ignorance, and of the vicious dispositions, of those officers. Under this impression, he conceived it highly expedient to attempt regaining his vessel; and on the 29th, at 3 o'clock, when seven of the privateersmen were searching for plunder below, he secured them there, mustered the remaining three, and accomplished his object with the assistance of his boatswain, carpenter, cook and some passengers. Capt. Barney immediately resumed the command of his ship; and, as his own sailors had been taken from him, he obliged those of the privateer to work her into this port.

This instance of cool intrepidity to characteristic of brave Capt. Barney, is eclipsed by an action of the most disinterested heroism performed by him at C. Francois, during the late catastrophe in that city. He notwithstanding a criminal fire from the negroes, landed in the midst of the flames and saved from a merchant's counting house, valuables to the amount of many thousand dollars.

Capt. Barney commanded the Hyder-Ally during the late war.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to his brother in New York, dated June 24, received by the brig Sisters, Capt. Sheffield, arrived there the 9th inst.

"There is a hot war with the Spaniards and French. We had accounts from Malaga of a battle being fought between the French and Spaniards; the French have defeated them with the loss of about two thousand men, and the Spaniards lost upwards of six thousand men.

"The French have got the freights blocked up at Malaga, with a very strong fleet.—Last week Admiral Hood stopped here with 28 sail of the line. Six of them came in and anchored: There has been several officers on board of us.—They seem to speak very unfavourable of their condition. Their ships in general are very indifferently manned.

"They are to be joined by twenty sail of the line of Spaniards, which are lying here now; there are four ships of 120 guns, they are just waiting for orders, so I expect there will be warm work shortly."

On Wednesday last, the mater, mate, and two of the sailors belonging to an American vessel, just arrived from St. Domingo, were apprehended, on a charge of having been actually concerned with the New-Providence privateers men, in plundering the unfortunate French passengers who had taken sanctuary in the vessel, and expected their protection, as far as it was natural to give it, during the passage to Philadelphia. Some of those have been committed to jail, and will be treated as the law directs. The proofs against them were principally confined to the discovery of Gold Watches, and other property belonging to the passengers, which were detected in their chests.

NEW YORK, August 10.

AGREEABLY to notice given, the citizens met at the field, on the first inst. and resolved to address Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France, on his arrival in this city; also to have the bells rung, & a salute fired. To effect these purposes in proper style, they appointed a committee of *forty* citizens.

On Wednesday morning Citizen Genet arrived at Rowles Hook, when a barge, under the direction of 7 of the above committee, was expedited to conduct him over.—At 11 o'clock, A. M. the bells rung, and the citizens repaired to the battery, where our guest was landed about 12, under a salute from the battery, displayed flag, and the continual huzzas of a large concourse of people. Here the general committee, and a committee from the French citizens, received him, and conducted him, in procession, up Broad Way, and down Wall Street, to the Tontine Coffee House, where an address and answer were presented, and many other compliments passed.

We learn that they write from Halifax, that the *Ladies* of that town gave a splendid ball to Capt. Courtnay and his officers previous to their sailing, and that they promised the crew *ten Guineas* each if they would carry the Ambassade into that port.

LANSINGBURGH, August 6.

About three weeks since a Mr. Hart from Nifquenia, was passing through Schoharry on his way to the Susquehannah; to save distance, took his course thro' woods by marked trees; but before he had proceeded far into the woods, he was bit in one of his legs by a rattle snake; after killing the snake as he supposed, immediately proceeded for, and arrived at the nearest settlement—a physician was brought in a few hours, but could afford no relief, and, in about 30 hours from receiving the bite, he expired. The operation of the poison on Mr. Hart, if not singular in such a case, in many respects, was very surprizing to the spectators: The limbs and whole body, as the poison spread, swelled extremely, & changed to the semblance & motion of the snake, so after the trunk of the body was affected, a diarrhœa set in, & the discharges resembled unslacked lime and water, continuing some time in an ebullient motion. He was a man advanced in years, and has left a wife and six children in indigent circumstances; and it must be mentioned to the honor of the people of Schoharry, that they paid every possible attention to the distressed poor man while he lived, and at his decease advanced the expences of a very decent interment.

May they receive their reward.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont.)* July 22.

GOOD NEWS for GALLANTS.

ON Thursday the 27th of last month, Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Barnet, being weary of the troubles of attending on a large dairy, a well furnished house, an indulgent husband, and a family of young children of her own, and being greatly fatigued; in order to refresh her weary spirits, made choice of Joseph Palmer, for her Gallant, and Francis Matthews (both tenants, or rather her waiter; they set out on a pleasure trip for Canada, (all on horse back) and carried off every thing that was valuable and portable from her husband's house, in his absence.—The Justices of the neighborhood, (those four tempered, ceremonious fellows) being offended at the lady's going away without taking her leave of her neighbors, sent an officer after them, who, with his assistance, came up with the honorable company just on the borders of the promised land. They disinterested the lady of her baggage, and left her to her meditation; the young gentleman they brought back, in order to take a formal farewell of the Justices, who, at parting, on Wednesday last, in presence of a numerous company of spectators, ordered the honour of that ancient badge of distinction, the *Whipping Post*, to salute to each, to be conferred on the gentlemen; which was done with great decency, and the gentlemen sent back on foot to their lovely Mistress, loaded with this honour, having nothing else to carry:—The lady's former enemies are hereby informed, that she is gone from Barnet—where to and her mate be their look out.

Barnet, July 6, 1793.

HARTFORD, August 12.

The affray that took place the other day in the New York Tontine Coffee-House, between some citizens of New-York and an officer of the British frigate Boston (who had been sent up a prize master of the republican French privateers) is said to have arisen from the following circumstance.—The officers, after vituperating against the Americans as a nation offered to bet a wager of 100 dollars, that the Boston would take the L'Embuscade frigate in the intended engagement—"and he would instantly stake the money, provided he was sure it would be safe in this country."—Upon this Mr. Jessop knocked him down—the officer rose and drew his sword—he was again knocked down, then seized by the nape of the neck and the waistband of his breeches, and tossed from the gallery into the street.—Some mercantile persons attempted to be insolent in his behalf, but were soon hushed by a saving glimpse of the Liberty Cap.

MIDDLETOWN, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, dated August 14, 1793.

"Citizen Genet had directed some privateers to be fitted out in Philadelphia, but was informed by the Executive, that it could not be permitted, as no such right or privilege was given, by the treaty, to France, and, to suffer the exercise of such a supposed right, would be repugnant to every idea of neutrality on the part of the United States. Citizen Genet conceived that, from a fair construction of the treaty such a right was granted to France, and declared that if he was prevented, from the exercise of it, by the Executive, he would "APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE." This is an undoubted fact, and you may take it on the authority of Mr. Jay and Mr. King.—The friends of Mr. Genet have endeavoured to extenuate the impropriety of this reply, by saying, that he meant to appeal to Congress, who are the Representatives of the people.

"When the President left Philadelphia to visit Mount Vernon, he authorised Governor Mifflin to stop a privateer, which was fitting by the French, and ready to sail. The Governor signified this order to Mr. Genet, who replied, that the people of the vessel would repel *force* by *force*. On reflection, however, it was not thought best to do this, and he directed the people to submit.

"Several publications directed against the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary at War, and others, have appeared in Philadelphia, and have been traced, through the printer, to *the Secretary of Mr. Genet.*

"A representation of the President &c. with a coffin and guillotine was stuck up in Philadelphia, and one thrown into the Post-Office; but they were soon destroyed. The authors of them have not been discovered.

"In this city, the friends of the Constitution, and of peace, though not the most *noisy*, are the most numerous and respectable. They do not interest themselves in every petty dispute that arrises; but their conduct and resolutions at Trinity Church evince their determination: And, what is of more consequence, if I am rightly informed, the majority of the people in the country possess the same spirit.

"The city is as quiet as if there were no foreigners here. The French are remarked for their civility, and peaceable temperate behaviour. Though there are about 5,000, one would not, from the noise which is made, suppose there were 50.—They generally return on board at 7 o'clock. The Mayor was requested by some persons, who apprehended disturbance, that he would desire the Admiral to order all his men on board at an early hour. The Mayor said it was hard to confine them on board the fleet in such warm weather, and while they continued to behave as they had done, he should not interfere.—So you see, they are not *could men*, ready to prey on the defenceless."

SPRINGFIELD, August 10.

MURDERS!

By a gentleman from Cheshire, in Connecticut, we have been favoured with the following particulars of a murder committed there by a person, whose name we do not recollect.

The murderer had for a considerable time past, been urging an intimacy with his neighbor's wife. He carried his solicitations to such a degree as disgusted the woman, and induced her to forbid his coming to the house. On Wednesday last, he resolved to have revenge, by taking her life. Accordingly, taking his hoche, proceeded towards her house. Her husband being absent, and he suspecting he meant to injure her, on seeing him coming, left the house, and ran to a neighbor's not far distant. He entered the house, and finding her absent, and no person within but an infant sleeping in its cradle, he struck it on the head, with his hoe, and continued his blows, until he beat its head to pieces. He was immediately taken, and brought before a Justice for examination—when he confessed the facts as above related, apparently without the least degree of concern or discomposure. He is committed to prison for trial.

NORTHAMPTON, August 21.

On Thursday last, one DAVID HOLT, belonging to New-Salem, was unfortunately drowned, as he was bathing in the water on South-Hadley falls.

Letters from Portugal mention the baptism of a young Infanta of Princess at Lisbon, daughter of the Prince of Brazil, she was baptized by fourteen names, the first two Maria Theresa. The ceremony was performed with a jug of water, taken up for that purpose, last January, from the river Jordan, in Asia.

Williams College.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that at a meeting of the corporation of WILLIAMS COLLEGE, in Williamstown, on the 6th day of August 1793:

Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, was unanimously elected President, the Rev. Stephen West, D. D. Vice-President, Daniel Dewey, Esq. Secretary, Mr. Noah Lladly, Treasurer, and Mr. Nathaniel Steel, Master of the Grammar School.

Among other regulations the following were adopted by the President and Trustees of said College.

That Candidates for the Freshman, Sophimore and Junior Classes will be examined on the first Tuesday of September next, and at the end of vacation, and afterwards as they shall make application—the qualifications for admission will be the same with those required by the laws of Yale College, except only that in case any person shall choose to study the French language instead of the Greek, he must be able, in order to his admission into the Freshman Class, to read, pronounce and construe, with a good degree of accuracy, in some approved French Author.

The first public Commencement will be on the first Wednesday in September in the year 1795; and afterwards on the first Wednesdays of September annually.

There will be three vacations annually, viz: from the first Wednesday in September five weeks, and from the third Wednesday in January and May time Weeks.

A large and convenient College Edifice is provided for the accommodation of students. A decent Library & apparatus will be immediately procured. Vitualing has not hitherto exceeded five shillings a week—The students must provide themselves with bedding.—A Grammar school with an accomplished instructor, is connected with the College. The same branches of literature which were taught, and mode of instruction which was pursued in the Academy, will be continued.

At the meeting of said corporation, *Ordered*, That the Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing to the several Printers in this, and the neighbouring counties, within the Commonwealth and the adjoining states, and request them to insert the same in their respective papers, for the information of the Public.

Attest,
DANIEL DEWEY, Secretary.

Spencer Whiting,

HAS for sale, POWDER, per cwt. or single quarter cask, (at the Hartford price.)

He wishes to remind those who are indebted to him, that FLAX-SEED will be received in payment.

Wanted a quantity of Check'd FLANNEL CLOTH, for which a generous price will be given, if delivered before the last of October.—

Worthington, August 1793.

Journeyman TAYLOR,

Wanted immediately, one that is a good workman. Enquire of

AARON WRIGHT, jun.

Northampton, August 21, 1793.

To be sold at the Printing-Office, Northampton,

The Young Ladies Accidence:

Or, a short and easy introduction to English Grammar.