

Mr. FEATY, author of "Sympathy," "The triumph of benevolence," and of many other works under his own name, and in the "Amusements of" "Country Melanch." He had formerly been a book-seller at Bath. At the late ball, near Edinburgh at the residence of Mr. A. H. Dalrymple, on the 23rd of the month of November, he was the guest of the Duke of Edinburgh. He was introduced to the Duke by the Duke's personal friend, the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke of Edinburgh, besides the time occupied in the performance of his duties, was in the habit of writing for the press a variety of pieces, and he had written a number of them, which were published in the Edinburgh Review, and other periodicals. He was a member of the Edinburgh Association, and he was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor. He was a member of the Edinburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, and he was one of the founders of the Edinburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor.

BEI.FAST, (Ireland) Sept. 17.
By EXPRESS, dated London, Sept. 12.
RETREAT OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S FORCES.
The intelligence brought to town yesterday morning by Captain Popham, and a few others, who had escaped, had taken place on Sunday last covered the French and the Army which covered the siege of Dunkirk, was confirmed in the evening by dispatches received at the Treasury, from Sir James Murray. The contents of these dispatches have been this day communicated to the public in the London Gazette Extraordinary, (Sept. 12.)

WHITEHALL, Sept. 21.
Mr. Richard Lawley, acting Lieutenant of His Majesty's fire ship, the Conner, dispatched by the Rear Admiral Macbribe, from Gravelines Fles, arrived this afternoon at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, with a dispatch from Col. Sir James Murray, Adjutant-General to the forces under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, of which the following is a copy:
"Gazette, Sept. 9, 1793.
"SIR, "It is with extreme sorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made on that of Field-Marshal Freytag, upon the 8th instant. The latter was posted, as he had the honor of informing you, at Hondschoote, the right post on the canal, the left side of the enemy had made an attack the preceding evening, in which they had been repulsed, but upon that day striking upon every point, notwithstanding the greatest exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in Gen. Walmoden who then commanded them, they succeeded in forcing the centre of this line. He retired before the small canal which runs from Balforn to Steenkerke."
"The loss has been very severe. His Royal Highness has not as yet specified any return, nor have any further particulars been transmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loss in the different actions, is supposed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded and missing; and that of the enemy has been unquestionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between two and three hundred prisoners have been taken. I understand that the Hanoverians have lost the same number of cannon. Upon the 7th, His Royal Highness sent two battalions of Hessians to Gen. Walmoden's support; but finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the necessity of collecting his mobile force, by abandoning the post, he had taken yesterday. Thirty-two of the heavy guns, and part of the Bata provided for the siege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched last night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque."
"It appears that the enemy had collected forces for this enterprise from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle, and particularly that which had occupied the Camp de Cambray. They were commanded by Gen. Haxhout, who is said to have been distinguished by his military talents. He is supposed to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede."
"On the retreat upon the night of the 6th, His Royal Highness's Principal Secretary of State, and the Field-Marshal, were for a time in possession of the enemy. A patrol of Cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpoede, through which one column was to pass, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highness was slightly wounded with a sword upon the head and arm, but he bore the misfortune with a coolness and firmness, which he has not as yet been apprised of. The Field-Marshal was wounded in the head, but is happy to add, only in the same degree. He is, however, unable, since that time to take command of the army. Capt. Oulder, one of His Royal Highness's Aides-de-Camp, was killed, and another, Capt. Wangerbein very severely wounded."
"From this situation His Royal Highness and the Field-Marshal were relieved by the intervention and presence of aid of Gen. Walmoden, who upon discovering that the enemy were in possession of Rexpoede, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked it without hesitation, and defeated them with great slaughter."
"I must repeat, that nothing could exceed the steadiness and good behaviour of the troops in these repeated engagements."
"Lieut. Gen. Sir William Leitch, commanding the Rear-Guard, and much is due to his conduct and military skill."
"The enemy made a sortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 8th; in both of which they were repulsed without much loss on our side."

"I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant."
J. MURRAY, Adm. Gen.
Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.
SORTIE FROM DUNKIRK.
In addition to the official letter from Sir James Murray, the following particulars are given in a London paper of Sept. 12. After full particulars, as stated in said official letter—the account concludes thus:
"In the beginning of the attack the Austrian advanced posts were all driven in. The 14th regiment however under Major Rofs, by a firm resistance, and supported by the flank companies of the 37th & 53d, afforded time to the Austrians to rally and return to the charge. A most severe contest took place, and continued above three hours. The slaughter on both sides was very great—particularly in the Austrian regiments which were stationed on the beach, and exposed to the fire of the French gun-boats. The British, unfortunately, from the want of naval force, were not able to oppose these gun-boats. At length the enemy thought proper to retire within the town. The British lost, according to the Gazette, 22 killed and 53 wounded. The Austrians 200."
Among the killed, was the celebrated engineer, Col. Macruff—a grape shot struck the upper part of his head, which was fractured in a mortal manner, and carried away part of his skull.
Col. Macruff had been in the army from his infancy; he had served in America, and was one of the most experienced officers of the British corps of Engineers.
LONDON, Sept. 12.
The official letter from Sir James Murray, contains the most interesting particulars. An attention however to the range of the cannon of the combined Armies, which extends above an hundred and fifty miles, will show, that the Division under the command of Field Marshal Freytag, composed of about ten thousand men, attached to the army which is commanded by the Duke of York. It is this division that has been defeated. The loss is severe—1500 men killed, wounded and missing, and the consequence has been, that the Duke of York, in order to remedy the disaster, has been obliged to abandon his position before Dunkirk, and to take post about ten miles therefrom, leaving thirty odd pieces of battering cannon, and considerable stores. This must retard the operations of the siege, but will not frustrate it.
Notwithstanding the accounts from Dunkirk are distressing, and are likely to be attended with inconveniences, they cannot ransack the pockets of the combined forces, to all disquisitions—At Valenciennes, Comde and Mayrue, near one thousand pieces of cannon were taken. The garnisons of these places taken thereina are immense. The late loss is, therefore, comparatively but a trifle.
To fasten in some degree the late disaster, it is certain, that between two and three hundred of the French, were taken prisoners, and these pieces of cannon, by the allies, who attacked Rexpoede, under General Walmoden.
It is some consolation however, to learn, that the British, under His Royal Highness, though they have been obliged to abandon 32 pieces of cannon, and part of the Bata provided for the siege, made good their retreat to Adinkerque, where they are now encamped, without any loss of men—the loss fell upon the Germans.
An army of 30,000 Germans, under the command of General BEAUVILLE, is assembling between Charleroy, Philippeville, and Namur. Their destination is thought to be to retreat the towns of Leques, Sedan and Metz.
Yesterday, Lord LAUNDERDALE, presented a petition to His Majesty, from the city of Glasgow, signed by upwards of forty THOUSAND persons, praying His Majesty to put an end to the present war.
KNOXVILLE, September 27.
On the 17th of August, a party of five Indians, who had ambushed the path from Well's station to Kelley's, fired a party of five white men, and wounded mortally Mr. Abraham Wells. He died next day, leaving a distressed family to lament his untimely death; the other white men made their escape, without returning the fire upon the Indians.
On the night of the 23rd of the same month, a large quantity of wax and small grain, on Pital Creek, 15 miles from Knoxville.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.
Whereas that the public offices will be opened in this city in the

course of the next week, for the transaction of business—preparatory thereto, the necessary cleanings, such as white-washing, fumigations, &c. are now performing.
Nov. 1. It gives great pleasure to the Editor, to hear, from every quarter of our city, that universal health prevails in a degree equal to any former period in the history of this country.
In the hospital on Bulb-Hill, for the last 24 hours, only one person died—and he died of the flux.
NEW GOODS.
ROBERT BRECK & SON,
H AVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, IRISH, and HARD WARE GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are: W. India, and N. England Rum, Brandy, Gin, Wine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Mollifed, Bohem and Coeechong Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Paper Hangings, Looking Glasses, Excellent Fur Moffin Cotton Wool, Crewett, Tennet, Pigeon-shot and Hand SAWS, Joiners, Carpenters, Sailors & Shoemakers's TOOLS—Large assortment of Saddle's, Wares—Swords and Rustin Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Horn, Club & German Steel, HALBRACKS, celebrated German ditto, English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rod Salt. Most kinds of produce will be made for the above Goods, as well as for debts due to us.
All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made.
Northampton, November 1793.
CHEAP GOODS.
John Hopkins,
H AS just received and is now selling in his store, opposite the meeting house in Hadley, a general assortment of ENGLISH and W. INDIA GOODS, cheap than ever, for Cash, and most kinds of country produce. Among which are, London Brown, Blue and Scarlet, Broad Cloths, Twilled and Plain Lambskins, Razors, Serge, Flannel, Velvet, Corduroy and Thickets, Light and dark Caddens, V-8 Shapes—A beautiful assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Mullings, Merinos, Lawns, and Lincolns, Grays, Light and dark, and yard wide Mode, Sarcoes, 4/6 and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Silk Cap Cotton Pocket do, Shawls, Silk Cambr, Mirra, Shalloon, Beckram, Lines—A large and fashionable assortment of Ribbons, Ties, Galloes, Binding, and Ferringham, Sars, Sawing Silk and Twist, Long and Short Gloves, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, Window Glass, Pewter, Pins and Needles, Buckles, Buttons, Knives and Forks, and Spiceries—Bibles, Psalm Books, Spelling Books, &c. &c. &c. Like-wise, W. I. and N. E. Ram, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Mollifed, Leaf and Broad Sugar, Hyacin, Sonchong and Balsa Tree, fresh and of a superior quality, Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmeg and Cinnamon, Powder and Soap, Cotton Wool, Coddish, Redwood and Long Cut, Coppets, Allum, Brimstone, Hair Soap, Seof, &c. &c.
He desires to remind all persons who are indebted, and whose terms of credit were made previous to the first of March next, that as the present is the best season for the payment of their debts, if they do not improve it for that purpose, he shall be obliged to the disagreeable necessity of putting all the delinquents to cof, who neglect to settle their accounts by that time.
Hadley, Nov. 11, 1793.
Wanted, to do house work in a family, a young or middle aged WOMAN.—The highest wages will be given in Cash.
Enquire of the PAINTER.
Nov. 13, 1793.

PITTSBURGH, October 16.
LATE accounts from Fort Washington confirm that the army had received positive orders to march on the 24th of September last.
From the Lancaster Gazette of Sept. 14. On Friday the 30th, two Indians went on the house of the Indian Hotel, on the fourth side of Notohucky, Washington county, 15 miles from Joeseph-town, wounded and killed his wife in a most inhuman manner, and killed his daughter, 12 years old, cut off her head, carried it some distance, and skinned it. Mr. Heiler and a negro were in the barn, but could not afford any assistance. On the 30th inst. a party of about fifteen Indians attacked the house of Zephaniah Woolley, on the fourth side of Notohucky street, 10 miles from Green, Co., Pa. Heiler and his wife were through the night; they escaped a small griddle the yard and escaped the tent. Mr. Woolley was shot through the breast and hand. All four persons are likely to recover.
During the storm on Tuesday the 10th inst. a party of Indians pulled down the cables at Craik's station, and eleven barrels at the following evening they stole thirteen horses from Gamble's station.
On the 21st, the Indians killed the widow Baker, and all her family except two, who made their escape.—Her family of children was numerous.
TRENTON, October 16.
Extract of a letter from an officer of respect ability in the western army, to a gentleman in this city, dated Hobbs's Choice, Cincinnati, Sept. 5.
"The situation of the poor Chickasaws, is truly lamentable, seven of them arrived here the 1st inst. under escort of a subaltern, and twenty five men, who had been sent to the nation with fifteen hundred bullets of wasted powder, for which they were indebted to me a considerable sum. The Creeks and Chickasaws have declared war against them. They are powerful nations, and oblige the Chickasaws to picket themselves in, and were not the necessity of subsisting some time on acorns, roots, and vegetables that grow spontaneously in their country. Their Chief, Finsington or Green Mountain Leader, who was with us in the Camp of 1791, is expected here every day, he may perhaps say something of the situation of his way to Canada. I hope something may be done for this unfortunate tribe, as the tenor of their conduct declares them to be our steadfast friends, which has brought them into this unhappy predicament."
LANSINGBURGH, October 29.
Sunday night last a traveller was assaulted a mile below town by a person whose name we have not yet learned, and robbed of a small form of money. The traveller proceeded to town, in a few minutes was met by a man to whom he related the accident, and described the robber; these two continued on their way; one overtook the robber, when he mentioned the circumstances of the robbery, adding, "and by the description you are the man, and will be pursued and taken—he is under those bushes until people have done passing." Immediately came another, who had been informed by the robbed person, and these two drew the man from his hole, and carried him before a magistrate, who gave him a passport to another more safe, where we understand he is now.

BOSTON, November 8.
ON Wednesday evening arrived here the brig Jericho, Capt. Bradford, in 36 days from Oporto. Capt. Bradford has favoured us with a London paper of Sept. 12, (two days later than we have before received) and from it we have extracted the following:
BREGLIA, SEPT. 3.
Louis Phillip Joseph BRILLI, formerly Duke of Orleans, having, it is said, been delivered by the Maritimes to the Commandant of the Spanish fleet, the latter immediately had him put in chains & thrown down into the hold of one of his ships of war.
LONDON, SEPT. 14.
ROLLON.
Disputes were yesterday evening received by Government, containing accounts of the surrender of Tonlon to the joint fleets of their Britannic and Spanish Majesties.
A body of forces were landed by Lord Hood, on the 28th ultimo, which took possession of the town and works, and which were immediately joined by the Royalists. The French fleet took refuge in the inner harbour, and the British fleet took possession of the outer.
The French fleet surrendered soon after, upon condition that the Admiral's fleet should be suffered to leave the harbour.
An extraordinary Gazette, containing the particulars of this affair, will be published this afternoon.
Extract of a letter from Orlens, Sept. 11. I mentioned to you in my letter of yesterday, the Prince Adolphus intended to proceed to England.—He failed yesterday in the Britannia, and will certainly be

truly condemn the conduct of the hostile Indians.
NEW-YORK, Novem 4.
SORTIE of the Jupiter, commanded by Citizen BOMPARD.
The Brig Robert, Sicile, which returned yesterday, a prize to the Cor's French Sloop of War, is said to have brought intelligence, that the French Fleet under the command of Admiral Sercey, had abandoned the expedition for which they were destined, and had failed for France. That this movement was occasioned by Citizen Bompard, who having seduced the people of the Jupiter, immediately stood away for France.—That the crew of the Jupiter, notwithstanding the positive orders and the most animated remonstrances of the Admiral; and that on the discovery of this, the remainder of the Fleet did not hesitate to follow them.
NEW-LONDON, November 7.
Tuesday last arrived ship Young Eagle, Capt. Lott, from Orlens, which he left 12th September. The following important intelligence was received from an intelligent passenger, as the news at Orlens.—The French on the 30th of September, made an attack on the Combined Forces besieging Dunkirk, in which they were greatly successful, having completely routed and defeated them for three leagues. The loss of the Combined Armies was heavy, in total, at Five thousand men; the loss fell heavily upon the English and Hanoverians; the region of French emigrants raised in England suffered severely.—On the 10th and 11th Sept. great numbers of wounded were continually arriving in frigates and boats, among whom were Prince Kropff, Prince Adolphus, Duke to the British King, and three Hanoverian Generals; Prince Ernest was supposed to be mortally wounded. The day after the defeat, the Combined Army took possession of their former posts near the city. An Embargo was laid on all vessels in the harbor of Orlens, to prevent any vessel from carrying the intelligence to England, before the packet sailed with an official account.
NEW-HAVEN, November 6.
Saturday night last, Eliza Street, a prisoner in goal, hanged himself with his trousers, by making fast a part of them to the grates of his apartment, and twirling another part round his neck. The Verdict of the Jury, Self-Murder. He had been committed for murder, as mentioned in this paper some time since; and was to take his trial in Jan. next.
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Justus Clark,
H AS for sale, a few rods north of the Meeting-House in Whately, a neat assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, suitable for the approaching winter, among which are the following articles, viz. Blue, Drab, Scarlet, & London Smok Broadcloths, Calimere, Flannel and Coating, Toilettin, Vest Patterns, Flannels, Thickets, Royalist, Florantins, Fullans and Jeans, Stripes, and Plain Wildbears, Cambleys, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants and Tanneries, Joes, Madras, Bandanna and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Fancy Cotton do, Lining, Ruffles, Poplin, a handsome assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Shawls, Madras, Laces and Cambrics, White & Black Gases, Strip do, Linen, Valenciennes and Chinese Ribbons, Quality & Silk Binding, Tape, Silk and Twist—Imperial and Metal Buttons, Hosiery and Cambric—Ties, Worsted Hats, Silk Gloves, Linins Hats, Spelling Books and Primers, Wire, Shoe-Buttons, Knives, do, Tobacco and Snuff Boxes, Razors, Pens, Needles, Pins, Scissors, Sewers, Spikes, Nails, and Brad Gimlets, Shovels, Tackle Spoons, Check Locks, Shoe Brushes, Buckle do, Washers, Ink Towels, and Standee Shoe Finers, Ties, Buttons, Handkerchiefs and Lancashire, Pigeon Tobacco, Sam's Coffee, Tea, Rice, Sugar, Cognac Wine, Crockery, Glass, China, Tin and Earthen Ware, &c. &c.
N. B. Wanted 7 or 8 hundred yards of Cheestee Woolen.
Whately, Nov. 10, 1793.
James Blackmar,
M OST respectfully informs the public, that he has completed a plan upon the most modern and approved construction a LINED MILL, standing on the stream of water near his dwelling-house, in the southern part of Worthington, where any gentleman may be supplied with that valuable article (Lard Oil) on the shortest notice, and on such terms as will be agreeable to the purchaser.—Said Blackmar, more particularly informs those to whose generous aid he feels himself indebted, that said Mill (in his opinion) is far exceeding in construction and elegance, the tenor of his obligation, that he feels himself on one will feel any reluctance in discharging his subscription; and for the convenience of those in the adjacent towns, he will attend for the purpose of receiving the articles subscribed; in Chesterfield, at the house of Mr. John Stone, on Wednesday the 27th day of November inst. from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 P. M.—and at the store of Messrs. Otis and Perdy, in Chesterfield, on Saturday the 30th day of Nov. M. till 5 P. M.—As the expense of his Mill has greatly exceeded his largest calculations, he most earnestly requests all persons indebted to him to make payment as soon as may give with convenience.
N. B. HE gives (to subscribers) 4s. per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his Mill at which place he has OIL CARE for sale on reasonable terms.
Worthington, Nov. 10, 1793.
**RUN away from the fabricator on the 7th inst. an indentured Mulatto Boy, named John Hinde; in the 19th year of his age, he is tall thin fellow, and had a spotted dog with him. Whoever will take him runaway and return him to his fabricator, shall be rewarded with 25s. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said Boy on any account, as they would affect the penalty of the law.
RENEZEY POMEROY.
Hadley, Nov. 11, 1793.
NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of Land in the town of Whately, that unless their taxes, committed to the fabricator to collect, are paid on or before the first day of February next, their lands will be sold as the law directs.
WILLIAM MATHER, Collector.
Whately, November 11, 1793.
ALPHEMUS MERRINS, line of Hadley, deceased, and hereby called upon to make immediate payment to the fabricator, administrator on said Estate.—All persons having any demands on said Estate, are requested to call and receive their dues.
JOHN MERRINS,
THOMAS MERRINS.
Hadley, Nov. 12, 1793.
**STRAYED from the fabricator, a female coloured MARE COLT, with a white stripe in her face, natural trotter, six months old. Whoever will take up said colt, and return him, shall be rewarded with 25s. All persons are forbid harboring, employing, or trusting said colt, as they would affect the penalty of the law.
Solely rewarded by
JOSIAH DWIGHT, Jnr.
Whately, Nov. 4, 1793.
CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.****