a piece of fine linen that has been dipped in melted butter, that is exactly fitted to the edges of the vessel all round, so as to exclude the air as much as possible, without the assistance of any watery brine. When more butter is to be added, remove the coverings, and let the butter be applied close above the former, pressing it down, and smoothing it as before, and so on till the vessel is full. When full, let the two covers be pressed over it with the greatest care, and let a little melted butter be poured all round the edges, so as to fill up every cranny, and effectually *exclude the air*. A little salt may then be strewed over the whole, and the cover firmly fixed down, to remain closely shut till opened for use. If this be carefully done, the butter may be kept perfectly sound in this climate for many years.*

It must be remarked that butter cured in this manner, does not taste well till it has stood at least a fortnight after being salted. After that period is elapsed, it eats with a rich marrowy taste that no butter ever acquires. Butter thus cured, will go well to the East or West Indies.

Butter, in its natural state, contains a considerable proportion of mucous matter, which is more putrescible than the pure oily parts of the butter. When it is intended to be exposed to the heat of warm climates, it ought to be freed from that mucilage before it is cured and packed up. To do this, let it be put into a vessel of a proper shape, which should be immersed in another containing water. Let the water be gradually heated till the butter be thoroughly melted: Let it continue in that state for some time, and allow it to settle: The mucous part will fall to the bottom, and the pure oil swim at top. When it cools, it becomes opaque and paler than the original butter, and of a firmer consistence. When this refined butter is become a little stiff, and while it is still somewhat soft, the pure part should be separated from the dregs, and then salted and packed up in the same way as is before directed.

Those who wish to see the subject more fully treated, are referred to the original.

*. *The Epping butter is called the best in England. The farmers make use of a very innocent colouring matter for their winter and early spring butter, which is the juice of carrots. They take clean and fresh carrots, and grate them fine, and squeeze out the juice through a cipse cloth, and mix it with their cream. This gives their butter an fine an appearance as the best June butter, without communicating any taste or flavour.*

For the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

THE importance of disseminating useful knowledge among the rising generation, cannot be too often inculcated. The establishment of schools in our several towns, giving our children equal advantages for improvement, is among our wisest, and most important institutions. This happy method of diffusing learning among the youth, is one great security of their morals, and if continued, will be a sure, and everlasting barrier against tyranny and oppression, with all their attendant evils. Useful learning, and good morals, must constantly go hand in hand; that it is not always the case is to be lamented—at any rate, the most vicious, are generally among those, whose early education has not been attended to. But schools, *alone*, will not be sufficient and adequate to the purpose. Our youth are called, early from these important nurseries, to the various businesses of life, and if further care is not taken to improve upon the first impressions, and enlarge their minds, by applying the first rudiments to the various purposes of human life, much of the benefit of our school education will be lost. The youth in our several towns will therefore permit me, to recommend to them, to meet in one, or more clubs, as shall be most convenient, once at least every week, during the long winter evenings, for the purpose of discussing in free conversation, those various subjects that shall improve, both their morals, and manners, enlarge that early stock of knowledge acquired at school, and in this way, acquire a habit of applying it to their best advantage. The several subjects which I would propose for your consideration and debate, are the following, viz: Phylosophy, both natural and moral, mathematics, geography, history, and every thing that shall be useful, in the promotion of husbandry, trade, and the mechanic arts—the nature, design and origin of government—the various different forms of it, and that particularly, which diffuses the greatest degree of happiness among the citizens—the origin and nature, of our late dispute with Great-Britain—the cause of our separation, and a comparative view of our then, and present situation—the cause of the Revolution in France—their situation under the former government—the force and object of the present war in France, and the probable consequences on the future happiness, and information of the great body of those Nations; the history, origin, and moral precepts of the christian religion, as well as the many different kinds of religion subsisting in the world, and their various influence on the manners and happiness of mankind, &c. &c. To promote this most laudable design, of aiding the youth in acquiring such important information, as that all our towns shall feel and experience its beneficial influence, I would propose, that such questions should be given each member, for his discussion, and answer at the next meeting, as best adapt to his genius, education, and business in life. This will excite the attention of every one, and dispose, fully to contemplate the subject. Such enquiries will never fail to investigate the truth, and what is more, such free conversation, will fix, and establish it in the mind, beyond a possibility of loosing it.

I hope these proposals will approve themselves to the public; and if the gentlemen of public education, gentlemen of respectability and influence, and the clergy, in the several towns, would at certain times, meet with these societies, propose questions, join in the consideration of the several subjects in debate, and help in solving the difficulties that may arise, it would honor the institutions, animate the youth, and make their own exertions in this way, more immediately serviceable to the rising generation, than, perhaps, in any other method whatever. AMICUS.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to* Mr. JEFFERSON, *secretary of state.*

New York, November 14, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

"I BELIEVE I ought to communicate to you the copy of a letter, which I have just written to the attorney general of the United States, to demand of him, that Messrs. Jay and King, the one chief justice, and the other a senator of the United States, who have published in the newspapers a libel against me, should be prosecuted at the federal court. I have to this moment omitted nothing to ascertain the falsity of the perfidious imposture, to which these gentlemen have not been ashamed to add their names. It is with this view, that I ventured to write to the President of the United States; it is with this view, that my friends have called, in many papers, upon Mr. Jay and Mr. King, to produce the proofs of their assertion: but the answer which you were charged to make me, sir, being as indecisive as the silence of these gentlemen was profound, a judicial enquiry alone remains for me to confound those who have traduced me, both as delegate of the French people, and as an individual. This satisfaction will be the most agreeable I can obtain, for I have only wished for the esteem of a free, and virtuous people, of whatever country they might be; it is doubtless grievous to see at this day calumny bent upon pursuing me, and the benevolence of a people whom I revere, surprised from me, as well as that of their first magistrate. But what will be my satisfaction, when truth alone shall force those, who now misconstrue both my intentions and my principles, to do justice to my courage, my unshaken patriotism, and the purity of my conduct.

Accept my respects.

GENET.

Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state.

Copy of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, to Mr. EDMUND RANDOLPH, *Attorney General of the United States.*

New York, 14th November, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

SIR,

MORE pressing avocations have hitherto prevented my applying to you on the subject of a public insult to my nation and to my self, which I understand, from gentlemen of the law here, you are the person officially to be made acquainted with. I enclose you, sir, a newspaper, printed in New York, in which the chief justice of the United States, Mr. Jay, and a senator of the United States Mr. King, have certified to the public, as a declaration of mine, what is utterly and totally false. To you, sir, who are doubtless acquainted with the contemptible arts practised by party to hurt the characters, supposed to obstruct their views, it is needless to enlarge upon the injury this certificate has done the cause of my country in the opinion of this, or the personal dilemma into which it has, as was intended, plunged myself. The lie having effected its purpose, I can, unfortunately for justice, but too slowly follow it with detection. It is, however, a duty I owe my own official character, to procure a public prosecution of a calumny, which nothing but their public situations, who are the authors of it, induces me to think more of than of the rest of the low newspaper abuse to which I have been so much accoustomed.

As you are, as I am informed, from your official situation, the prosecutor of outrages committed by citizens of the United States, either against foreign nations or their representatives to the United States, I am satisfied that it is sufficient for me, to acquaint you of the scandalous falsity, of the charge against me, to induce you to take such steps at the ensuing federal court, as the honor of your own country, as well as of mine, exact upon such an occasion. I shall attend you for this purpose at any time and place you point out, and desire to be favored with your answer, when and where that must be.

Accept my respects.

GENET.

Edmund Randolph, Attorney General of the United States of America.

Answer of Mr. RANDOLPH, *Attorney General of the United States, to Mr.* GENET, *Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.*

Germantown, Nov. 19, 1793.

SIR,

I THIS moment received the letter which you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th instant. Understanding that you purpose to return to Philadelphia shortly, and conceiving from this circumstance, that it will be the most convenient place for yourself, I shall be ready to have a personal interview with you there, on the subject of the letter whenever you may think proper to signify to me the time which will best suit you. I have the honor, &c.

EDM. RANDOLPH.

PHILADELPHIA FEVER.

[☞ The following contains a variety of particulars respecting the malignant disease which has recently raged in Philadelphia. It was written by a gentleman who continued in the city during its ravages; and for accuracy may be relied on.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

DURING the late dreadful visitation, hundreds died for want of good attendance—indeed many, very many, were deserted by their nearest connections. I believe however, from the accounts I have received of the terrors and apprehensions of persons at a distance, that a tolerably competent idea may be formed of the distress and apprehensions that prevailed here. These were so powerful, that husbands deserted their wives; wives their husbands; children their parents, and vice versa, in respect to all the relations of life: And this unnatural conduct became too general, and was awfully sanctioned by the fatal consequences that ensued where affection, principle, and duty, impelled to a contrary conduct—for it was common in such cases for whole families to be swept away. Husbands and wives mutually neglected each other, both died in numerous instances—the orphan children, amount I think to 200.

The disorder appeared in August, and from a great variety of concurring evidence, I am perfectly satisfied was an imported disease—indeed I think we have had two imported disorders; the Yellow Fever from Hispaniola, brought in the vessels which contained the fugitives from Cape Francois; these were crowded in small vessels—destitute of almost every convenience—made their passage in the heat of Summer; and did not arrive here, (tho' they sailed at the same time with those who arrived in a short passage at Baltimore) until after a long passage. This may, by the way, account for the disorder's not breaking out at Baltimore. The other disorder, and that which has been the predominant one, was in my opinion imported in a privateer from Marseilles. This vessel was long out, was a miserable crib of a thing, with no accommodations fit for even brutes; and yet had 130 men on board. I have been repeatedly informed that many dead bodies, and many sick were removed from the ship—the sick were sent to lodging houses, in Water Street, where the disorder first appeared, and where it swept all before it. Above forty persons died, and more than 100 were sick in Water Street before any alarm took place.

The men of war which arrived here from the West Indies, in the course of the summer, had a great many sick among their crews, at least several of them. One of the earliest victims to the disorder was a young man who dined on board one of the frigates, at a feast made to celebrate the anniversary of the 12th of August—this man died in three or four days—and in a short space two others died in the same house, of the same disorder; and from this house the contagion spread to Chestnut Street, in such a manner that above fifty persons died within a stone's throw of it, scarcely one of which lay more than five days. You may judge from this instance of the general state of the city in respect to the thick settled parts. The mortality was dreadful in all the Alleys—not a house escaped except those which were deserted.

From the beginning of Sept. to the 17th Oct. the distress of the city increased, about twenty thousand persons went out; the moving was continual, and houses daily shutting up—meantime every person was seen with a sponge or a bottle at his nose; no shaking of hands, but every one stood aloof; business of every kind became suspended, and universal stillness prevailed night and day: I have repeatedly been in the streets when scarcely an individual was to be seen as far as the eye could extend, except a negro leading a horse, or a chair carriage, or a horse cart, with a corpse, sometimes two in a cart: Coffin making and grave digging were the only business of an active kind that were carried on; many of the joiners fell victims; but I believe the grave diggers generally escaped.

The Hospital at Bushhill was opened in August; but such was the confusion and terror which prevailed, that suitable and competent provision was not made there until the 23d Sept. The consequence was that almost every one carried out until that time died.

On the 23d Sept. Mr. Stephen Gerard, a French merchant, of fortune, long resident here, and a Mr. Peter Helm, a respectable mechanick, and a man of property, voluntarily offered to superintend personally the Hospital; they immediately entered on this service, and a very great alteration for the better took place directly. A French Physician, and another, a native of the city, attended; from this time, nearly one half of the patients were saved. These gentlemen merit more than mortals can bestow, for their humanity and heroism, and I trust a grateful sense of the obligations they have laid their fellow citizens under, will long be retained.

The number sent to the Hospital, amounts to about 1050, in all—of which about 600 died—but many were taken dead out of the carts which conveyed them thither, and many more died the day after they were admitted. There are now about ninety in the hospital, but it is not expected more than three or four will die.

In addition to the numerous carriages employed to carry the dead, there were eight or nine carts constantly employed, in carrying out the sick. I was conversing one Saturday, with Mr. Anthony, and a Mr. Hays; the Saturday following, Mr. Hays was buried, and the succeeding Saturday, Mr. Anthony. Three other different instances occured, of my conversing with persons on a Friday, who died the Wednesday after. One of these, was Mr. O'Hara, a clerk in the Treasury, who one Friday evening, stumbled over a coffin in the foot path. It seems, that in carrying this corpse to the grave, being a very heavy one, it burst the coffin; the negroes had taken it off to secure it; Mr. O'Hara took the scent, and died the Wednesday following. Mr. O'Hara's brother passed by my door that day, apparently in good health; but was buried the next week. I might fill a like with similar details; but your imagination can, from the above, form some idea of that anxiety and distress, which perpetually harrowed up our feelings—I often thought that the situation of people in a bombarded city was not much worse, and on some accounts not so bad; we had no respite night nor day. Such a scene was never before realized in this country; and may God of his infinite mercy, preserve us from experiencing any thing similar. During our afflictions, there were not wanting those heroic, humane and pious minds, who think it there duty to brave every danger in the discharge of the office of humanity. It would be impossible for me to particularize; the Mayor is entitled to great honour, and gratitude, for his steadiness and attention to the common duties of his station and to those extra calls which the extremity of our situation presented. The committees of the city also were firm and steady at there posts. The physicians also, and the clergymen, who remained in the city, behaved in general, with great magnanimity; and many of both fell victims to there exertions. Among the Clergy the Roman Catholicks encountered every danger. The Rev. Dr. Helmuth, pastor of the German Lutherans, was incessant in his visitations and labours; he is well and his escape is almost miraculous. Of this Gentleman's Congregation he informed me that above Six Hundred died. Mr. Carey, who was one of the Committee, has this day published a pamphlet, containing a history of the epidemick. The returns he has collected from the Sextons of the several burying grounds, make the whole number which had died, to amount to four thousand and thirty one, from 1st August, to 9th November.

November 23.—We learn that a negro man, the property of Mr. Green, in the state of N. Carolina, was tried a fortnight ago for witchcraft! before two magistrates and several freeholders, who condemned him to be hanged; and he was accordingly executed in a very short time afterwards. He was apprized at seventy pounds.

[*Chard Jour. Gen.*]

FRANKFORT, August 15.

The Court of Berlin has just published the following account of men killed, wounded, and taken, belonging to the allied army during the blockade of Mentz.

Total of Prussians,	1605 men.
Austrians,	749
Saxons,	219
Bavarians,	25
Hessians of Cassel,	61
Hessians of Darmstadt,	58
Grand total,	2717

The Prussian officers killed, are 16 in number, and 74 were wounded; Austrian officers killed, 15. 14 wounded.

LONDON, September 16.

Intelligence from Paris.

On the 9th inst. the following news was read in the Club of Cordeliers, dated Marcon. Sept. 6.

The night of the 2d and 3d inst. the Lyonese made two sorties, to the number of 15,000 men, with a heavy train of artillery, and a numerous body of cavalry. They attacked and surprized the Republican camp, killed 4000 men, took 22 pieces of cannon, and forced Dubois Crance, to retire with his army. The Lyonese have since taken possession of the enemy's camp, of La Pape, which had been previously evacuated by them. [False.]

The 11th inst. another letter was read stating, that the Royalist's army in La Vendee, had a very bloody engagement with the Republican troops; and that the latter had left 10 killed and wounded near six thousand men. This victory was gained near Chrantany.

The French have experienced a severe check in Palatiche and Cleve. On the 24th ult. a column of Piedemontese and Austrian troops attacked them, put the Republican forces to the rout, killed 600 of them, drove many into the river Anco, and pursued the fugitives many miles.

Sept. 18.—The attacks of the French were continual during the whole of the 14th and 15th inst. their number increased hourly—and they very little regard either loss or repulse.

Sept. 25. The Elector of Mentz pays Prussia a million of florins, for regaining his capital.

There are certainly two Commissioners now in London, from Bourdeaux, sent to treat with our Government, for the surrender of that city.

Yesterday morning arrived a mail from Holland, which confirms the important intelligence brought on Sunday night by the Messenger from the Earl of Yarmouth: That on the 18th inst. an attack was made by the French army of the Rhine, on that commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, which ended in a total defeat of the French. At the close of the action 3000 of the latter said down their arms and surrendered to the Prussians. The conflict is said to have been particularly severe; at an early part of it the French prevailed; nearly thirty pieces of cannon are reported to be taken.

Anvise le Sect. Sept. 12—Forenoon.

From the corps of the Army of Observation commanded by Gen. Count de Clairfoit.

The French having presented themselves, to the number of 3000 men, in the environs of Landrecy, were kept in check by six squadrons of Kinski lighthorse. The latter having been reinforced by four squadrons of the Cuirassiers of Royal Allemand, rushed upon the enemy; the confusion was so great, that the French horse even rode over the bodies of their foot, and our troops had nothing to do but cut them up by peace meals. Fifteen hundred of the French were killed, and 1000 at least taken prisoners. The enemy also lost 12 pieces of cannon, two howitzers, a great number of ammunition waggons, and many artillery horses.

A Schoolmaster, in Leicestershire, was lately apprehended on charge of uttering treasonable expressions of and concerning his Majesty. The words were, "*I do not think that his present majesty will cut any figure in History.*" The Justice did not venture to commit him, but applied to the Attorney-general for advice, whose opinion is said to be as follows: "I do not think that an action will lie for these expressions—on looking into the most eminent historians, viz. Plutarch, Livy, and Suetonius, among the ancients, and Hume, Sully, and cardinal de Retz, among the moderns, I am of opinion, that the persons who on the greatest figure in history, were great rascals, and of course, that by the expressions alluded to, the defendant will, by a well informed jury, be supposed to have conveyed a compliment to, and not a foreafm on our present most glorious majesty."

September 26.

Extract of a letter from Sheffield, Sept. 20.

"The Glasgow petition has given great pleasure in this part of the country: it is hoped the example will be followed by every city, town and village in these kingdoms, to put an end to the war.

"Two petitions are preparing here, one to be presented to the king, and the other to the parliament; and I am informed, after they are signed by such persons as assembled for that purpose, they will then be carried from house to house, and the answer of every man who refuses to sign will be taken down, that the sense of the people may be known."

The fall of the gallant and polite Captain COURTNEY, is a national misfortune, and renders the situation of his much respected and amiable lady, the object of general concern, particularly to the more immediate circles of her acquaintance, who at this unfortunate juncture seem to vie with each other to afford her every consolation in their power.

A fisherman had the folly to declare in Bartholomew Fair last, that he had made more by the *representation* of the fall of Valenciennes, than the British would by the *capture* of it.

ODD ADVERTISEMENT.

Lost where it was dropped, on Sunday night, an empty bag with a cheese in it. The bag was marked T. D. but the letters were worn out. N. B. The person who lost it, never missed it until it was gone; so if any person will bring it to him, he shall be rewarded for his trouble.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

A gentleman from the western country informed the Editor on Saturday last, that Gen. Wayne's army was on its march near Fort-Jefferson, the ammunition and baggage waggons, under an escort of a fleet, and 70 men, being about 15 miles in the rear, was suddenly attacked by a party of Indians, who killed the lieut. and six men, took 13 waggons, which were loaded with supplies for the troops; the remainder of the men were missing, supposed to have been carried off prisoners by the Indians.

NOVEMBER 25.

A gentleman of veracity, who arrived in this town yesterday, has enabled us to contradict, in part the unfavourable accounts in our last, respecting the action which took place some time since, between the rear guard of Gen. Wayne's army consisting of seventy men, and a party of Indians. He informs, that he had read a letter from Gen. Wayne to Col. Edwards, member of Congress, which mentions, that Capt. Boyd, his lieutenant and 13 men were killed, and 70 horses taken by the Indians; but all the ammunition and baggage waggons, with their horses and oxen remained safe.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, to a Gentleman in this town, dated the 23d of August.

"The French affairs have undergone a great Reverse since Mayence and Valenciennes surrendered; but I am not yet afraid of their Success. I think they will, this winter, turn the tables on the damned Tyrants who wish to enslave them—their cause and their character are both misrepresented in the English papers—I can assure you, that, by letters from Hanoverian officers, to Professor Ebeling, of Hamburgh, the British troops have committed cruelties, in their Villages, too horrid to be mentioned—Besides plundering, burning, and murdering their old Men and Women, they have violated Children of 12 Years of age, and committed the most beastly excesses on the Youths of the Country.

NEWYORK, Dec. 4.

Capt. Marshall on his passage, on Sunday night last, picked up a boat with the following persons in her:—Capt. Solby, his mate, the supercargo, and five sailors, belonging to the brig Junius Brutus, of Newfield, New England, which had foundered off Barnegat shoals, on Tuesday the 22d. They had been six days in the boat, and at the time of their leaving the brig were only able to save eighteen biscuits and one hundred oranges, on which they had subsisted without a drop of water: The brig was from Grandabomp, but touched at St. Martins, and had valuable cargo of salt, sugar and rum on board.

DISTRESS.

On Tuesday last arrived in Hampton Road, the ship Lydia, of Portland, the Captain of which informs, that he discovered a wreck in the gulph. On approaching her, she proved to be a schooner water logged, with nearly all the companions washed away. The wind being high, they did not at first intend boarding her, but seeing short of provisions, they thought some might be saved from the wreck. The Capt. and mate accordingly went on board, but finding it impossible to get at the provisions, they determined to rip up the quarter deck, which they had no sooner done than sixteen dead bodies immediately floated, thirteen of whom from their dress appeared to be Frenchmen, and one was an American, supposed to be the Capt. Two or three trunks also floated up; by the papers contained in one of them, they discovered her to be the schooner Betsey and Patsey, Capt. Roggers, of and from Baltimore. The two trunks contained nothing but shirts, drawers, and pocket handkerchiefs, and about twenty jocks in cash. As they perceived that the vessel had settled considerably as soon as the dead bodies came up, they hastily left her, least she should sink too quick and drown them in the suction.

ALBANY, November 23.

Thrice, since Sunday evening, has this city been alarmed by fire—and the one of yesterday, which broke out about 12 o'clock at noon, in the stable of Gen. Peter Gansevoort, situate in a cluster of wooden buildings, and which was full of hay, gave the most threatening aspect of again laying in ruins a considerable part of this city. The great exertions, however, it was extinguished without communicating to any other building.

The magistrates are this day holding an examination on several female slaves; who have been committed on suspicion of being the cause of the late fires; one or two of whom have acknowledged their having set on fire the stable of Leonard Gansevoort, Esq. on Sunday evening.

On Monday morning last by the falling of a Chimney from the ruins in Market Street, a Son of Mr. George Collier, about 14 years of age, was instantly killed; two other boys were much bruised—one of which is since dead—the other is on the recovery.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 7.

Last Tuesday the following melancholy accident happened in Chatham: By the overturning of a carriage Mrs. Ruth Sage, wife of Mr. Abner Sage, had her skull fractured that she expired within 20 minutes, aged 28 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and four small children.

SALEM, November 26.

Capt. JOHN BURCHMORE, arrived here on Sunday from *Dieppe*, in *France*, which place he left the 8th of October; but brings no important intelligence. It was there said (as we have heard) that the French Republicans had regained the possession of the commanding posts about *Toulon*, so that their fleet was subject to their guns. The people at *Dieppe* were fired with the spirit of liberty—not a disposing idea was entertained by any one—every man there is a soldier, and the militia is continually exercised in arms—those between the ages of 16 and 22 years were under marching orders, and eager to add force to the grand blow which the uplifted arm of the nation was about to strike. The influence of the women, irresistible in *France*, was employed to keep alive the flame of patriotism; and on every lady's cap, was displayed the republican cockade. The ruin of the Duke of *York's* army, with other concurring successes, which were told with all their pleasing exaggerations, had given them fresh spirits, and already they beheld, in imagination, their Republic firmly established, and triumphant over all their enemies. This picture of the people of *Dieppe*, will doubtless represent the great majority of Frenchmen. Capt. BURCHMORE adds, that provisions of every kind were plenty & cheap, and the police well regulated. The French were inspired by beauty and patriotism, and abundantly supplied by a bountiful Providence, what human power can arrest their arm?

December 5. We think the account from Havre de Grace, under the Boston head, of prohibitions laid upon the commerce with France, cannot be true. Capt. BURCHMORE left Dieppe the 9th of October, when he had heard of no such regulations, and when the French joyfully admitted supplies into their ports, from whatever country, they might be brought.

The Combined Armies were this Campaign to have introduced the French Princes into Paris, destroyed the National Convention, and established LOUIS XVII. upon the throne.—They have taken Valenciennes and Quesnoy, towards compleating their object; and the French Republicans have on their part again carried the war into Austrian Flanders, and put their enemies, in their turn, upon the defensive. Instead of attaching any conquered provinces to France, as they attempted to last year, the Convention have determined first to make them forsaith their army with provisions and stores, and conduct some of the Belgic States to Paris.

NORTHAMPTON, December 11.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Philadelphia, to his friend in New-York, Nov. 14.

"Whatever others may think of the timidity of the New-Yorkers, I commend there prudent firmness in persevering in the most effectual measures to prevent, as far as possible, all dangers of admitting the dreadful contagion, which has infected this city, into New York. A disease more terrible and destructive, has never appeared among mankind; a Smith who had 19 journeymen in his shop, of these 17 took the disease, and ten of them died—one other who had 13, all took the disease and died. A shipwright, at Kensington, buried 16 persons out of his own family. These instances are enough to give some idea of what has really been our distress, and it would be adding even horror to discription, to represent the state of small neighborhoods of poor people, crouded together in narrow allies, where houses were filled with inmates; in some cases it seems as if the whole were swept away, except the children and those of *very old age*. Surely such a disease ought to be stayed from entering a city, by ever possible means."

LIBERAL DONATION.—Mr. HORTON, lately deceased, at Philadelphia, has left by will, 5533 dollars, six per cent. stock of the United States, the interest of which to be appropriated, forever, towards the education of pious youths.

The trial of Ensign JOHN MORGAN, we hear is concluded. The judgment of the Court Martial we have not heard, the proceedings being sealed up, and forwarded to the President of the United States, by Mr. Morgan who passed through town last week.

(*Carlisle paper*).

Just published and to be sold by the PRINTER *hereof, and by* SIMEON BUTLER, *opposite the Court-House, by the grose, dozen or single.*

Beer's Almanac for 1794.

Containing, besides the usual calculations,

A CURE for the Salt Rheum or Scurvy;
An original receipt to cure Cancers;
To prevent the swelling from a bruise.—A Parabolical Wedding;—Danger of haunted Houses—Ladies new Catechism—the reason why Women have no beards—the Jew and the Christian—Receipt to cure a Lose Fit—Cure for hard Times—An extemporre Sermon, preached at the request of two Scholars, by a lover of Ale, out of a hollow tree—Speech of Miss Polly Baker, before a Court of Judicature in New-England, where she was prosecuted the fifth time for having a bastard child—The Barrel tapped—The Sexton of Clun; a Norman Tale—Curious Letter from a young Girl to her Sweetheart in the army—Curious Courtship—The pleasing Art of Money-Catching—Jack and the Deacon—Epitaph on a Lawyer—The Chinese Gamester.—ANECDOTES of Gen. Putnam; of an Indian; of an honest Jack Tar; of a Child six years of age; of a poor fellow in Dublin; of an Indian and Physician, of a Lawyer; of two Clergymen; of a boy at sea; of an Indian Chief; of an Indian whipping his wife; of a Merchant and Deacon.—Courts in Connecticut and Massachusetts; Table of Israel, &c. &c.

NOTICE is hereby given to the following non-resident proprietor of land, in the town of Norwich, County of Hampshire, that his land is taxed, in a town and county tax, for 1792, committed to the subscriber to collect, viz:

George Green, 21. 21. 11d.

Unless said taxes are paid on or before the first Monday in February next, so much of said land will be then sold, at public vendue, at the house of James Converse, inholder, to said Norwich, as will be sufficient to discharge the same, with intervening charges.

AARON DIMOCK.

Norwich, Dec. 11, 1793.

COME into the inclosure of the subscriber, three yearlings, two STEERS and one HEIFER—one of the Steers a brindle, the other a brindle with a lined back—the Heifer a dark red with a lined back, all marked with a half penny the under side of each ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HUBBARD.

Hatfield, Dec. 9, 1793.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber on the 1st of September, a red STEER, one year old, marked with a halfpenny the under side of the left ear. The is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS MIGHELLS.

Conway, Nov. 27, 1793.