sacrificin of the crown as established by the laws of G. Britain against every person whatever—I acknowledge and swear clearly and sincerely all these things, in the express terms which I pronounce, according to the ordinary sense, and common and simple acceptation of those words, without any equivocation, mental retraction, or secret reservation whatever—and I make these promises with good will, and voluntarily in truth, in the faith of a true good Christian—So help me God.

From the EAGLE.

A *PENNY saved, is a penny earned*, says poor *Richard*; and so says the miser; aye, and the libertine too, when there's no muick heard at the shaken of the purse. Strange, that Mr. *Spendthrift's* prudence should step up, just at the exit of his cash: But he's like half of the world, with whom prudence and property were never joint tenants. Make every mother's son face the grindstone, says the aristocrats: The swinish rabble have liberty! It would be casting pearls before swine: Obedience is the soul of order, and severity is the parent of submission. Poor *Richard* makes a parody on this language. Make every mother's son pale with poverty, quoth prudent *Dick*: The world have plenty of cash? Its calling guineas into the ocean. Adversity is the school of wealth, and want creates invention. Take warning, ye nights of the castle & purse! Many of your order have wooed prudence behind the grates. They then sing plaintunes, at church, instead of the Bacchanal chorus, at the hotel. *Pell Blister* was like ye. He borrowed dollars, and thought people to play for 'em; bought land in Vermont, and went to New-York, in the stage, to speculate; and came home in a sulky. *Pell* talked of a servant and mistress, and forsooth he'd have 'em; which was France uttered before Mr. Officer steps up, and reads to him, "to answer unto Mr. ——— for not paying him £800." Our gentleman spends four weeks in gaol, and comes out prepared for a man of business. He now reads *Paley* instead of *Rochester*, lays his annual cash calculates interest on his notes, and prescribes his bottle only to his friends. He now points to the old sign of the punchbowl, where sit, in reeling merriment a circle of topers! See there, says he, poor *Pell Blister* had it not been for the gaoler's bolt.

CIMON.

WATERFORD. *(Ireland)* April 19.

Six men charged with most cruel murders, were last week committed to Kilkenny gaol, and will be brought to trial before the present Judges of the Leinster Circuit.

The savage deed is thus related—A farmer having gone to a fair, these desperadoes attacked his house in his absence, in order to plunder it, in which was the wife of the farmer, with a very young child, and a man and woman servant.

Having got entrance at the street door, they fell upon the servants and murdered them. The poor woman of the house being above stairs while the murders were committing, upon the first alarm, covered her child with the bed cloths, and forced herself for concealment up a chimney.

The Ruffians after dispatching the unfortunate servants searched every part of the house for their mistress, but happily could not discover her.—Finding the child in the bed they murdered it in a manner too shocking to relate, by whose cries the merciless monsters hoped to draw the wretched mother from her retreat; but she had the mortifying resolution to resist the unparalleled barbarous stratagem, to preserve her own life.

After committing these murders, the barbarians, plundered the house of a farmer, and, feasted themselves upon some provisions they found there and locked it up, retiring with their booty—but left behind them in the house a large dog by chance, which belonging to one of this cruel banditti, and which was the cause of their apprehension.

In a short time after, the farmer returned to his house—but was astonished at not being able to gain admittance into it. Upon which he alarmed his neighbours,—with whose assistance he broke open the door and entered it, and saw the shocking scene we have described.—His wretched wife when the heard her husband's voice, came forth from the chimney.

The dog that the murderers left behind was secured, and a magistrate being sent for, a consultation was held for the purpose of devising the best means for discovering the desperadoes. It was at length agreed upon to cut off the dogs ears and part of his tail, and set him loose, and to pursue him as he ran, as he probably would fly to where he came from.

This was accordingly done, and the plan succeeded; for the dog flew to a house at a great distance howling with pain from the operation, into which he was followed by a person who, found the woman of the place uttering curses against those who had treated so cruelly her dog.

That was enough—the signal was given to the party that flood at a distance, who all entered the place, in a private room in which, they found the whole gang dividing the booty they had taken, who were all instantly seized and dragged to gaol.

BRUSSELS, May 20.

Yesterday afternoon, Count Metternich received official dispatches from Tournay, with the melancholy news that the attack intended by the allies on the 18th, on the posts occupied by the French at and near Menin, had been most unsuccessful; that not only were the two columns of the combined troops brought up by the Emperor and the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg obliged to retreat with loss, but the column under the command of the Duke of York, totally routed, with the loss of a vast number of men, and forty-three pieces of cannon.

The following is the preliminary account, given by the officer who brought the dispatches of this unfortunate enterprize, from which such advantages were expected when I was with the army:

The French having learned that they were to be attacked by three strong columns—one commanded by the Emperor and the Prince de Cobourg, another by the archduke Charles and General Clairfayt, and a third by the Duke of York, General Otto, and M. de Mack, making together 60,000 men, besides the corps of reserve, attacked early in the morning, with superior forces and a tremendous artillery, the British troops, with such impetuosity, that the British, and the Austrians and Hessians who accompanied them, notwithstanding their wonted bravery, were compelled, after a bloody action, to a most precipitate retreat towards Templeuve and Leen, with the loss of near 3000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, 43 pieces of cannon, and many ammunition and baggage waggons. —While this was passing, the two other columns attacked the French posts near Menin, with no better success, being both compelled to retreat with loss, one towards Tournay, and the other towards Marquaing positions which they occupied two days before.

The particulars of this unfortunate day, will not arrive till this evening. But at ten yesterday morning, when the officer left Tournay, the French had renewed their attacks, the most violent cannonade was heard here the whole day; and we tremble for the issue. It is impossible to describe the consternation that pervades the city. People think only of hiding their wealth, and getting ready to fly on the first bad news from the army. Yesterday, at eleven at night, a council was held at the house of Count Metternich, where it was resolved, that in case of necessity, the government shall retire to Breda. This morning, all the persons in office, received three months salary in advance, to enable them to support the extraordinary expences to which they may be exposed. The states of Brabant and the magistrates were also assembled last night, to take measures of precaution in these critical circumstances.

Two propositions, we understand, are now agitating in the cabinet: the one is to make peace with France as soon as possible, the other to effect a general arming of the people at any price. Count de Mercy Argenteau is for the former; Metternich and Trautmansdorff who has been for some days at Tournay, for the latter. It is even said that the Emperor will come here on Friday next, and go through the ceremony performed by his august ancestor, at Presburgh, in 1740. In that, every body seems to be convinced, that we shall never succeed against the French, but by opposing mass to mass.

In my tour through Flanders, by Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Ypres, Roulelaer, and Tournay, I observed much firmness and courage among the Peasants.—At Roulelaer, on the 17th, I saw 116 French prisoner brought in, all wounded. They owned that 400 of the peasants, with 60 regulars of Laudon Verde, had beaten a whole battalion of the Cote d'Or, killed 120, and taken 116, while the Germans had only 23 killed and 17 wounded. In the towns on the other hand, the people thought only of saving their property and their persons by flight. The magistrates of Ghent and Bruges are preparing to fly to Holland by water carriage, and many families with vast quantities of property, are already on board the boats. They say that the Emperor must make peace; that he will find millions to indemnify him for the expences already incurred, but not a denier for continuing the war. Conversing on this subject with the commanding officer at Roulelaer, "Were my advice to be taken said he, we should make peace this very evening, before fighting the battle which we may happen to loose to-morrow."

General Clairfayt exclaims against the Hanoverians, whose misconduct has brought them into as general contempt as the Dutch were in the last campaign. The English appear fretted and discontented by so many defeats, after having fought every where with bravery above all praise. The Austrians alone are always the same: no defeats, no fatigues break their spirits; they fight always with the same steady valor; & a single instance has not occurred of an Austrian flirring from his ground until ordered.

The court has gone into mourning for Madame Elizabeth.

P. S. Four o'clock—No Courier yet arrived from Flanders; but a messenger from Charleroi announces, that the French returned yesterday evening to the neighborhood of Binch, and took the little town of La Fontaine de l'Evecque, where they burnt several houses. We are, however, pretty tranquil, and wait the progress of events with firmness and resignation, worthy of the paternal care of our sovereign to protect us from a second invasion.

FREDERICK-TOWN, June 16.

On Thursday last, we had a very heavy gust from the N. W. attended with lightning, severe claps of thunder and hail of uncommon size, which we hear has done considerable damage to the grain.

We learn that three waggons from Baltimore, within six miles of this town, were struck with lightning, on Tuesday, in the main road, eleven of the horses dropped down, one only flood out of the twelve; the middle waggoner, sitting in his waggon, had one of his horses and dog killed; the other horses soon recovered without sustaining any particular damage.

NEW-HAVEN, July 8.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Epidemic Disease which has for some months past been prevalent among the inhabitants of this city, and other sickness, has been truly afflicting to many of the citizens thereof; as the reports of the country respecting the mortality of this disease, have been various, and as we believe very much exaggerated.—To relieve the country, and the body of the people in this city, we beg leave to submit to the public the following, as an exact statement of the numbers who have died within the limits of this city since the 1st day of January last past, in each month; and shall continue to publish the numbers hereafter, weekly during the continuance of the disease.

From January 1st to the 1st day of February, 1794.	8
From February 1st to March 1st,	9
From March 1st to April 1st,	13
From April 1st to May 1st,	10
From May 1st to June 1st,	11
From June 1st to July 1st,	25
Total	77

Forty-three of the above number died with the malignant Scarlet Fever—eighteen with the Consumption—six teen with erratic diseases. Of the above numbers have died fifty-one persons under twenty-one years of age. Six persons have died since July 1st, one of which was an adult.

ENEAS MUNSON,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
DYER WHITE.

NEW-LONDON, July 17.

Friday night last, a small sloop belonging to Middletown, bound to New-York, Thomas Goodwin, jun. master, sprang a leak and sunk about a mile from Eaton's Neck, Long-Island; they attempted to run her upon the neck, and unfortunately delayed leaving her so long, that before they effected it the had become water log'd, and the sea running high made a fair breach over the decks. On board were the Captain, one hand, the Captain's wife and her sister, daughters of Mr. Elisha Starr, of Middletown; the women were swept from the vessel and drowned, and the men reached the shore in the boat, which was small with the greatest difficulty.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Piamingo, or the Mountain Leader, has arrived at Philadelphia from the Southward. It is reported that 110 warriors under the command of the above Chief have joined our army under Gen. Wayne.

The Joseph, Forsyth, arrived here on Tuesday, from Newry, with three hundred and ten passengers.

July 16.—Two large ships and two frigates, were spoken off Barnegat last Sunday, by Capt. Lane and Capt. Rice, with national colours. They would not tell the vessels names—it is therefore presumed, that they are cunning Englishmen!

That the vessels above mentioned were English, is confirmed by the Captain of the Amelia, who arrived last evening and informs, that the fleet of 50 odd victuallers failed from the Delaware last Sunday, under convoy of the Concorde of 44, the Partridge of 26, and the Lafeasins of 18 guns; that about 27 leagues out they fell in with two 74 gun ships, and two frigates; that he saw the signal given to disperse; six of the vessels taken and manned, and the two ships in chase of the Commodore, who seemed to leave them fast.

We learn by the arrival of the sloop of war Cornelia, that the Concorde, Partridge, Lafeasins, and Trumbull with a fleet of 25 sail under convoy, left the Delaware on Sunday last, and Monday, about 27 leagues from shore they fell in with two ships of the line and two frigates. Six of the merchant ships were unfortunately taken; the convoy and the rest of the fleet it is supposed effected their escape.

The Partridge has since arrived in the Narrows, and several ships were yesterday evening seen standing for Sandy Hook, supposed to be a part of the above fleet.

July 17.—We learn that three vessels lounging to the fleet were chased into Sandy Hook, by a British 64 and a frigate, and now lie at the Hook, to obtain the entrance of any returning vessels. We cannot hear able to learn the fate of the remaining vessels, nor what is become of the Concorde.

The British frigate Thetis, arrived yesterday afternoon, and anchored opposite the fort in the North River.

Capt. Talbot left the fleet on Monday at 11 o'clock. He saw the ship Atlantic; at which time the Concorde and Partridge were, in his opinion, at least 20 miles to windward, steering off on the wind. He thinks there are but few of the fleet taken, as they separated in every direction on seeing the British frigates.

The ship Washington, Capt. Sylvester, arrived at Wilmington, from London, from whence he sailed the 26th of May, with 440 passengers.

They write from Bordeaux, that the agricultural prospects are very great, and that such an unanimity of 27,000,000 of French people, was never before known.

ALBANY, July 21.

A gentleman from Canada informs us, the whole business of Governor Simcoe at the three British regiments to the Streights was to erect a Grist Mill for the Indians, having in a valiant and soldier like manner compleated, they had returned to Niagara.—Pretty business for a governor and three regiments of English lions.

As a specimen of the foreign manners the unfortunate inhabitants of the French islands received from the brave and generous Britons, a correspondent thinks it necessary to publish the following copy of a permission granted to Mr. Arnoux Aine, viz.

Permission is hereby given to Mr. Arnoux Aine, to go to North America. He is not to return to this colony under pain of DEATH.

By Order of his Excellency the Governor,
Frederick Maitland, Sec.

Guadeloupe, 31st May, 1794.

Late London papers mention, that the whole of the outward bound fleet has been captured by the French, except one vessel returned to Cork, to bring the news—the fleet is said to consist of 26 ships—besides two frigates.

A late London paper mentions, that the Marquis of *Lansdowne* had moved for a call of the British House of Peers, in order to consider a motion he should then make on the conduct of the United States, towards *Great Britain*. Conjecture has been busy on this motion—and has ridiculed the cause of it, on the forbearance of the French fleet to depart from the *Chesapeak*, notwithstanding the embargo.

Andrew Wood,

INFORMS his customers, that No. 40, is completed his last quarter. He over more requests all persons indebted to his for *Newspapers*, to make payment, before his lenity (like his purse) is exhausted.—He has repeatedly called in this way, but to no effect—being now incited by motives of benevolence, he gives this notice, which he hopes they will not deem unreasonable or unkind, but Agrippa-like, will say, "*almost thou persuadest me to*" PAY MY DEBTS. Those who do not attend to this call, can expect to hear this subject *improved*, by an officer, in this manner, "*for want thereof take the body.*"

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of good BROAD AXMEN, and other LABOURERS, by applying immediately to the Superintendant of the LOCKS & CANALS, at South-Hadley, may find employment and good wages.

July 30, 1794.

THE Subscriber being about to remove from this place to Baltimore—calls on all persons indebted to him, to make immediate settlement.

THADDEUS CLAP.

Worthington, July 25. 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

PROCLAMATION of Thaddeus Kosciusko, *commander in chief of the armies of the Nation, to the Citizens of Poland.*

"*Dear Fellow Citizens,*

"HAVING been often called to assist in the salvation of our common country, behold I obey the call—but I cannot be useful to you, or break the chains of slavery, if you do not give me speedy succour!—Support me with your whole force, and fly to the standard of your country. In this common cause, the same and ought to animate us all.

"Make voluntary sacrifices of your wealth, which hitherto, instead of being at your own disposal, was at the will of a despot! Furnish men capable of bearing arms. Do not refuse the necessary provisions of bread, biscuit, &c. Send horses, fifers, boats, cloth and canvas for tents. The generous farmers made to liberty and your country, will receive their recompence in the gratitude of the nation.

"The last moment is arrived, in which despair, in the midst of shame and reproach, pass arms in your hands. Our hope is in the Contempt of Death, which can alone enable us to ameliorate our fate, and that of our posterity. Far be from us that terror which the enemies, conspired against us, endeavor to infuse into our minds.

"The first step to throw off the yoke, is to dare to believe ourselves free—and the first step to victory, is a confidence in our strength!

"Citizens, the Palatinate of Cracow affords you a signal example of patriotism. It counts the flower of its youth, having already personally and other assistance—their example is worthy of imitation—do not the Palatinate place credit in your country, which will reward you well—the ordinance issued by the generals of the Palatinate, and the commanders of the troops, to furnish the necessary provisions, will be placed to the account of impostes, and will be paid for in the sequel. It is unnecessary to encourage you before hand, because that would appear to doubt your civism; the continued oppression practiced by the Ruffians soldiers, ought sufficiently to convince you, that it is better to make voluntary sacrifices to your country, than to make sacrifices by force of an enemy. Whoever in these circumstances dare be intensible to the urgent necessities of his country, must be no longer himself a royal infamy.

"Dear fellow citizens, I expect every thing from your zeal—your hearts will join the fatal union which is neither the work of foreign intrigue, nor of a desire of domination, but is solely the effect of a love for liberty.

"Who does not declare for us, is against us. He who refuses to associate with those who have sworn to shed their last drop of blood for their country, is either an enemy, or one who is neuter, and in such a case neutrality is a crime against civism. Have sworn to the nation that the powers limited to me shall not be applied to the oppression of the people. At the same time, I declare, that whoever acts against our confederacy, shall suffer the punishment established in the national act, of a traitor, an enemy to his country.

"We have already formed by commissaries, which has ruined Poland. Scarce are these offences against the people ever been published. Let us now adopt a different rule of conduct; and let us recompence valor and civism by pardoning and punishing treason.

(Signed)

"THADDEE KOSCIUSKO."

Head Quarters at Cracow, March 24, 1794.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION,

Relative to the recent Troubles in Poland.

WE, Francis II, by the Grace of God, Emperor, King of the Romans, Emperor throughout Germany, King of Jerusalem, &c.

We have already admonished our Galician subjects, on the 19th of February, 1792, in a paternal manner, to refrain entirely from all participation in the plans and endeavors of that time, to occasion fresh disorders and ferments in Poland. We also perceived, with the greatest pleasure, the obedience of our Gallician subjects, and their love of order and tranquillity, founded upon true principles.

Whereas we now learn, with displeasure, that fresh and violent troubles exist in the neighboring kingdom of Poland, which contrary to the established order, and at the same time, our Gallician subjects; and whereas the interruption of public tranquillity is to be suffered in Poland, and whereas the tranquillity and prosperity of our subjects may happen to be disturbed, we admonish, with paternal, in a serious manner, our Gallicians and other subjects, who reside in our territories, to take no part, directly or indirectly, in the troubles of Poland, and to cut all communication.

In this respect we also command all Polish subjects, who reside in our territories, to observe a similar quiet conduct, and declare thereby, that, should they be found participating in the troubles, our officers of justice are charged to refuse them a further residence in our dominions; and they are also charged to take care, that our present declaration for the maintenance of public tranquility be every where obeyed.

Translations from Paris and Bordeaux papers, brought by the ship America, Captain Ewing, from Bordeaux.

ARMY in ITALY—2 Floreal, (April 21.)

The army of the Republic began its march from Menton on the 17th, at midnight, and after a march of fifteen hours, arrived at Pignon on the 18th; 14 hours afterwards took possession of Mount Fanaro, being drenched with rain, snow and whirlwinds, without a mouthful of bread, nor a single mule being able to follow our marches. On the 19th we marched to Molino, and on the 20th to Montalto. This day we began to see some of the enemy. On the 21st I marched to Carpalio, a village occupied by 2000 men: I attacked the sleep York with the grenadiers and chasseurs, and we took it under a shower of bullets and bacos, which they rolled down, whereupon the village naturally became ours. I had but one officer killed, and six men wounded. From thence, climbing from rock to rock, after a most dreadful march of nine hours, we arrived at Mount Pizo, where the enemy was in force with artillery. I made my disposition in concert with the commander in chief, who had joined me by this time. At night, pressing by a fog, we mounted, scattered, and surrounding the mountain in three points, the signal to attack was not given until after the first fire of the enemy, who fearing the bayonet in their bellies, were so frightened, that they betook themselves to flight, leaving us one four pounder and some little baggage.

We took the advantage of their consternation to make ourselves masters of Piedmont with the valley of Oneiglia.

On the 22d we marched to Origo, and the troops having suffered much by the intolerable badness of the weather, to which they had been constantly exposed, it became necessary to let them rest, and wait the arrival of provisions.

On the 26th the army marched again in three columns, the left whereof I commanded.

On the 27th, after a march of eleven hours we got in sight of the enemy; they occupied a redoubt, and to the right a camp entrenched before, and covered in the back by an inaccessible rock. The situation was excellent, and capable of stopping for once all other troops but Frenchmen; but our dreadful charge made the Piedmontese fly directly, and only the Austrians made a pretty long resistance.

After that we took the bridge over the Neve, defended by a battalion of Capsara, a battalion of Belgio, a battalion of Austrian grenadiers, a battalion of Piedmont grenadiers, a legion and some other troops, making in all 5000 men. The river was between; they cut off the bridge, and two pieces of cannon defended it, but a cross fire, well directed and well supported, soon put them into a most complete disorder. Night coming on, prevented us from reaping all the advantages of our victory; two hours more day, and I should have taken the whole battalion of Austrian grenadiers prisoners.

On the 27th we took Ormea, where the feeble garrison, most of them being fled, was made prisoners, with one Col. three Captains, and about 150 men.

In these two days 10 pieces of cannon, a quantity of clothes, blankets, flour, grain, muskets, and all kind of ammunition, together with 80,000 cartridges and four thousand weight of powder fell into our hands.

The flight of the enemy was so precipitate, that the road from the bridge to the town, which is about the distance of a league, was strewed with muskets, accoutrements, cartridges, dead and wounded, bags, remains of tents, dead mules, and other articles.

Desertion is very great among the Austrians; they are highly disgusted at the cowardly behavior of the Piedmontese.

PARIS, May 12.

EXECUTION of Madame ELIZABETH.

The Revolutionary Tribunal having determined to bring Madame Elizabeth to her trial, the Public Accuser was ordered to make out an indictment against her, and she was removed on the 10th from the Temple, to the *Conciergerie*.

Before the departure of this unfortunate female, from the Temple, she took leave of the two children of LOUIS XVI, in a most affectionate manner.

Yesterday she was brought before the revolutionary Tribunal, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death. Her execution took place this day. She died with great fortitude, aged 30.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Yesterday arrived here 18 forty one days from *Brest*, the brig *Maria*, Capt. GREEN. Capt. G. informs, that on the 6th June, he was boarded by a French frigate of 40 guns; the Capt. of which informed him, that on the 30th May and 31st June, one British fleet, consisting of thirty sail, and the French fleet of twenty five, had two severe engagements, near the British channel, off *Scilly*—that the two fleets had with drawn, but no victory was obtained on either side. Three large frigates have in fight on the 7th ult. the Captain of the frigate suspecting they were enemies, left Capt. Green to proceed on his voyage.

NEWPORT, July 1.

By Capt. Philips who arrived here yesterday from Bermuda, where he had been carried in and lost his cargo, we are informed that Goodrich of that island arrived there from Guadaloupe, where he narrowly escaped being taken—and says that a French fleet of 5 ships of the line, & 2 frigates, and 2000 troops had arrived there from France, and taken Basseterre and all the vessels in the harbor. Capt. Philips is a man of credit, and you may depend upon it that Goodrich told him. Goodrich went there on speculation with 70,000 dollars he had made by being an owner of the pirate vessels, fitted out at the Island of Bermuda.

The infamous traitor Arnold was made a prisoner at Guadaloupe.

HARTFORD, July 21.

SWEET NEWS.

On the 6th instant arrived at Newport, the British brig Industry, prize to the French ship Liberty, Capt. Laurery, Joseph Bastard, Lieut. of the ship, Prize Master of the brig. She was from St. Vincent's bound to London; her cargo consists of one hundred and eighty-two hogsheads of Sugar, &c.—Capt. Laurety left Bald nore May 10, and has taken six prizes viz. five English and one Spanish. The 28th ult. a number of prisoners, who were kept on board the Prize, attempted to retake her, but were much disappointed; among the prisoners were two Americans who had been pressed into the British service, and who joined the others in the attempt.

BOSTON, July 17.

COMMENCEMENT.

Yesterday was celebrated the anniversary of Commencement at Cambridge University, with the greatest degree of harmony, and good order. His Excellency the Governor, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, several members of the Council, Senate, &c. and a number of private gentlemen in carriages, arrived about 9 o'clock at Harvard Hall, and were received by the Fellows of the Corporation, Professors, and Tutor, and conducted to the Philosophy Room, where the Board of Overseers were convened. The necessary business, previous to the solemnities of the day, being here transacted at 11 o'clock they went in the usual procession to the Meeting House, which was soon completely filled by a numerous and brilliant assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen from this and the neighbouring towns. The Rev. President introduced the performance by prayer.

Exercise of the Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. A salutatory oration in Latin. By *Francis Dana Channing.*

2. A forensick disputation upon this question—"Whether the discovery of America by the Europeans has contributed to the increase of human happiness?" By *Charles Humphrey Atherton*, and *Elijah Dunbar.*

3. A Greek dialogue upon—"The Merit of the Epick Poems of Homer and Milton." By *David Abbot*, and *Jacob Flint.*

4. The Colombian Slave—An English Poem, "painting the unhappy situation of our countrymen, who have been captured by the Algerines." By *Thomas Geyer.*

5. A French oration—"Contrasting the sweets of peace with the horrors of War." By *John Atkinson.*

6. An English Conference, upon—"The comparative Efficacy of Advice, Commendation and Satire, on the Manners of Society." By *William Crosby, David Kendall*, and *Samuel Stearns.*

7. A Latin Conference, upon—"The comparative tendency of Reading, Conversation, and Reflection, to Mental Improvement." By *Leb. Brown, Daniel Emerson*, and *Stephen Peabody.*

8. A forensick Disputation, upon this question—"Whether Patriotism be consistent with that universal benevolence, which is due to mankind?" By *James Bowers*, and *Joseph H. Kean.*

9. A Hebrew oration. By *Jesse Olds.*

10. An English dialogue, upon—"Pedantry and Foppery." By *Isaac Brannan*, and *William Bigelow.*

11. A Syriack oration, upon—"The Beauty and Magnificence of nature in America—A view of the Aborigines—The first settlers of New-England compared to the ancient Jews, and the first establishing Tribes which they subdued to the Canaanites." By *Timothy Alden.*

12. English Dissertations on a variety of subjects. By *Oliver Ainsworth, George Washington Appleton, Thomas Bowman, Daniel Brooks, Christopher Cushing, Samuel Aldridge Flagg, James Blake House, Edward Jackson*, and *Hall Tufts.*

13. An English oration, upon—"Eloquence." By *John Perkins.*

After the forenoon exercises were over the degree of Bachelor of Arts was respectively conferred on the abovementioned young gentlemen.

AFTERNOON.

Exercises of the Candidates for the degree of Master of Arts.

1. An English oration, upon—The blind partiality of the Moderns to the Ancients. The real superiority of the Moderns to the Ancients, in general Literature, in the Arts, in Humanity, and in every Excellence both moral and political; concluding with some remarks on the causes of the Partiality of the Moderns to the Ancients. By Mr. *Henry Dana Ward.*

[This oration would have been delivered, but for the indisposition of the Author.]

2. A Valedictory oration in Latin. By Mr. *Moses Porter Phelps.*

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on a number of young gentlemen.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. David Tappan Hollis, Professor of Divinity, and the Rev. Johnson Toulmin, of Great Britain. And the degree of Doctor of Physick, on Joshua Haygarth, of Great Britain.

SALEM, July 22.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT,

Happened in the squall on Saturday the 19th inst. A Mr. CHASE, of Amesbury with his housekeeper and three children, together with a man and woman who were crossing the river in a boat, when the squall came on: the boat was overset, and all drowned, except Mr. Chase, who swam with one child in his arms, till he was so far exhausted that he was obliged to let it go in order to save his own life.

NORTHAMPTON, July 30.

The Emperess of *Russia* has offered the Jews, that if they will collect for her 30 millions of pounds, she will guarantee the holy land to them, where they might build their temple, agreeably to their expectation grounded on the 8th chapter of *Zacharioh.*"

A letter from Montreal, dated July 5th, to a gentleman in New-York, says, "For this week past they have been carting to Lachine, all Governor Simcoe's stores, the best part of which is for his new fort on the Miami. There are 4 very large field pieces, and 2000 stand of arms for it. They are recruiting here with a great deal of spirit. In two weeks they have got upwards of 60 recruits. The bounty is 15 and 20 guineas.

The French Northern army consists of 90,000 men, Gen. PICHEGRU commands it.

Witnesses from Hartford.

Last Monday fell from a high fence and broke his neck, a farmers junk bottle filled with rum. This ought to be a caution to all topers against placing such dear creature in such perilous situations.

Sunday last a dreadful accident happened in the meeting house at ——In the midst of a mild animating discourse, which the Rev. Pastor of the congregation was then delivering, a Mr. ——— on that place fell down in a fit—of sleep, and had a comfortable nap.

A CARD.

Amherst, 21st July, 1794.

To Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS.

SIR,

IT is highly gratifying to a person conscious of the rectitude of his intentions to receive as he deserves, the approbation of his fellow Men; and while it creates a pleasing tenfation in the mind that is the object of it, it affords little less satisfaction to those that behow it.

You will please to accept the acknowledgments of the Youth of the DANCING SCHOOL you have taught in AMHERST, for your particular attention, and indeavours to instruct them, during the time they have been under your Tuition; and while you receive this testamony of respect from the SCHOOL, you will please to notice the approbation of the Parents and friends of those Youth, and as their proficiency has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, it is candles them to our applause; it equally does honor to their Preceptor, and evinces his skill as a Teacher, and attention and fidelity as a master.

We are, Sir,
your most obedient, and
very humble servants,
E. MAITTOON, Jun.
ROBERT CUTLER,
ZEBINA MONTAGUE.