SETH WRIGHT,

Has lately received a fupply of

BOOKS,

Which with thofe he had on hand, make the following collection,

—viz—

DIVINITY.

AFFLICTED Man's Companion.
American Preacher,
Abernethy's Difcourfes,
Bunyan's Grace abounding to the chief of Sinners.
——— Pilgrims Progrefs,
——— Law and Grace.
Bibles of various fizes and editions.
Boſton's Fourfold State,
——— on the Covenants,
——— Crook in the Lot,
Baxter's call to the unconverted.
Butler's Analogy,
Blair's Sermons, 2 vol.
——— Lectures, 2 vol.
——— Rhetorick,
Burnet's Life of God, in the Soul of man.
Barclay's confeſſion of Faith,
Brown's Remarks,
Chauncey on Salvation,
——— on benevolence of the deity.
Chapone's Improvement of the mind.
Chriſtian world unmaſked,
Clark on the Promiſes,
Come welcome to Chriſt,
Chriſtian Œconomy,
Confeſſion of Faith,
Doddridge's Expoſitor, 6 vol.
——— Sermons on the evidence of the rife and progreſs of Religion.
——— Sermons on the care of the Soul.
Davies's Sermons, 3 vol.
Death of Abel and Cain,
——— Cain,
Dickinſon's Letters,
Dignity of the human Mind,
Edwards's Hiſtory of Redemption.
——— Freedom of the Will,
——— on the affections,
——— againſt Chauncey,
Flavel's token for Mourners,
Fordyce's addreſs to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
French Convert,
Gibſon's Contemplation,
Goſpel Sonnets,
Hopkins's Syſtem of Divinity, 2 vol.
——— Propheries of the Millenium State.
Hervey's Works, 6 vol.
——— Dialogues, 2 vol.
——— Meditations.
Hemmenway's Sermons to children.
Hiſtory of the Bible,
Henry on Prayer,
Harris's natural Hiſtory of the Bible.
Jenyn's Lectures,
——— View of the Chriſtian Religion.
Knox's Sermons,
Langdon on the Revelation,
Lathrop's Sermons,
——— on Chriſtian Baptiſm,
Lives and experience of the Preachers,
Lives of Watts and Doddridge,
Mali's Hiſtory of the Martyrs,
Melmoth's Sublime and beautiful of Scripture.
Manual of Devotion,
Maſon's Self-knowledge.
——— Student and Paſtor,
M'Ewen on the Tipes,
Milton's Paridiſe Loſt,
——— Regained,
Newton on the Prophecies,
Nature and deſign of chriſtianity.
Nesbit's EccleſiaſticalHiſtory,
Owen on the Prevalence of ſin,
Price's Sermons,
Pratt on the Scriptures,
Poor man's Catechiſm,
Prieſtley's Appeal,
Rowe's Letters,
——— Devout exerciſes of the heart.
——— Religion of the faſhionable world.
Reign of Grace,
Reaſonable Communicant,
Stackhouſe's Hiſtory of the Bible, 6 vol.
——— Body of divinity, 3 vol.
Skinner's EccleſiaſticalHiſtory,
Seraphical youngShepherd, who attained to an uncommon knowledge of the true God.
Sherlock on Death,
Self Employment,
Sacred Dramas,
Solomon's TempleSpiritualized,
Toke's Pantheon,
Teſtimeon juſtification,
View of Religion, by Hannah Adams.
Watt's Sermon's,
——— on the mind,
——— Catechiſm,
——— Lyric Poems.
Willis on the Sacrament,
White's Sermons,
Weſt on the Reſurrection,
Williams on Chriſtian Baptiſm,
Young's Night Thoughts,

LAW & PHYSIC.

Bell's Surgery, 4 vol.
——— on Ulcers,
Blackſtone's Commentaries, 4 vol.
Brooke's Practice of Phyſick, 2 vol.
Brown's Elements,
Burne's Juſtice,
Buthamaſon Law,
Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine,
Conſtitution of the U. States,
——— of Maſſachuſetts,
Cullen's Materia Medica, 2vol.
——— Practice of Phyſic with his life, 2 vol.
Douglas on the Muſcles.
Delome on the Conſtitution of England.
Edinburgh New Diſpenſatory,
Eſſay on Conſumption,
Hamilton's works,
——— on Female Complaints,
Heiſter on Anatomy,
Jackſon on Fevers,
London Practice of Phyſic,
Motherby'sMedicalDictionary,
Probate Auxiliary,
TownOfficer,
Ruſh on Spirituous Liquors,
Smellie's Anatomical Tables,
White on Female Complaints.

HISTORY, TRAVELS, &c.

Anſon's Voyage,
Boyle's do.
Brydone's Travels thro' Sicilly and Malta, 2 vol.
Bruce's Travels,
Burgh's do.
Carver's do.
Cooke's voyage, 4 vol.
——— abridged,
Life of Baron Trenck,
——— of General Putnam,
——— of Col. Gardiner,
——— of Edward Montague,
Letters from France,
Modern Hiſtory of Ireland,
Goldſmith's Hiſtory of England, 3 vol.
——— abridged,
——— Rome,
Guſtavus Veſa,
Hiſtory of Connecticut,
——— of the 12 Cæſars,
——— of Queen Elizabeth,
Hiſtory of Joſephus, 6 vol.
Moore's Travels thro' Italy, 3 vol.
——— Journals thro' France, 2 vol.
——— Thro'France, Switzerland, and Germany, 2 vol.
——— Zeluco,
Paine's Works,
Revolution of America, by Abbe Raynal.
Rollin's AncientHiſtory, 12vol.
Raynal's Hiſtory of theEaſt and Weſt, Indies, 6 vol.
Roberſon's Hiſtory of Charles V. 4 vol.
——— of America, 3 vol.
——— of Scotland, 2 vol.
——— of Ancient Greece,

MISCELLANIES.

Addiſon's Works, 3 vol.
Andrew's Remarks on the Frenchand Engliſh Ladies.
Art of money catching,
Æſops Fables,
Bennet's Letters,
Britiſh Album,
Boye's Pantheon,
Briggs' New art of Cookery.
Book of knowledge,
Baron Stuben's Exerciſe,
Cooke's Letter Writer,
Cowper's Task,
Croxall's Fables,
Citizen of the world, 2 vol,
Complete Letter Writer,
Cheſterfield's Letters,
Dana's Selected Leſſons,
Freemaſonry Conſtitution,
Female Favourite,
Farmer's Friend,
Fither's Inſtructor,
Female Spectator, 4 vol.
Fool of Quality, 5 vol.
Friend of Youth, 2 vol.
Father's Legacy to his Daughter.
Goldſmith's Eſſays and Poems,
Gentlemens' and Ladies' Monitor.
Guthrie's Geography,
Holden's Collection of Muſick, 2 vol.
——— One,
——— Anthem,
Humphrey's Works,
Hans Gam's Thankſgiving anthem.
Hutchinſon's Philoſophy,
Kimball's Collection of Muſic,
Keate Sketches from Nature,
Ladies Freeceptor,
——— Monitor,
——— Library,
——— Advice to her children.
Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man,
Memoirs of Gen. Lee.
Morſe's Univerſal Geogiaphy, 2 vol.
Marmontel's Tales, 2 vol.
Miſſes Magazine, 4 vol.
Mirror, 2 vol.
Odiotue on Fame,
Œconemy of human Life,
——— of Love,
Preceptor, 2 vol.
Plato's Work's, 2 vol.
Peter Pindar's Works, 2 vol.
——— in one,
Pocket Farrier,
Paine'sPractical builder, in full,
Principles of Politeneſs,
Path to Riches,
Prompter,
Pomfret's Poems,
Rights of Woman,
Rambler, 4 vol.
Rudiments of taſte,
Rogers' Ornithon,
Rogerſon's Anthem on the death of Gov. Hancock.
Reid on the intellectual powers of Man, 2 vol.
Spectator, 8 vol.
Smellie's Philoſophy,
Shakeſpeare's works, 8 vol,
——— Character,
Scott's Leſſons,
Seneca's Morals,
Strictures on Female Education,
Search after happineſs,
Thompſon's Seaſons,
Townſend on Pot and Pearl Aſhes.
Traveller's Inſtructor,
Trial of Thomas Paine,
Triumphs of Superſtition,
Univerſal Letter Writer,
Waller's Works,
Wood's Muſic,
Yorrick's Journey,

NOVELS, PLAYS, &c,

Arabian Knights, 4 vol.
——— Tales, 4 vol.
Anna St. Ives, 3 vol.
American Jeſt Book,
Almeyda or Rival Kings,
American Sangſter,
Beauty and the Monſter,
Blind Child,
Barnwell's Tragedy,
Cato's Tragedy,
Columbia's Glory, a poem,
Cozen's Fables,
Catechiſm of Nature,
Dinarbas,
Devil on two Sticks,
Diſcourſe and intention of Columbus in diſcovery of America,
Dangerous Vice,
Don Quixote, 4 vol.
Eveliua, 2 vol.
Eulogium on Dr. Franklin, by William Smith.
Funny Jeſter,
Gird of Spirits,
Gill Blaſ, 4 vol.
Gay's Fables,
Helpleſs Orphan, 2 vol.
Julia de Roubine in a ſeries of Letters.
Jockey Club,
Love a la mode,
Marry Fellow's Companion,
Mermaid,
Pamela, 4 vol.
Philip Quaſt,
Peg Top,
Religious Courtſhip,
Roderick Random,
Raſſelas Prince of Abyſſinia,
Robinſon Cruſoe,
Sorrows of Werter,
School for Scandal, a comedy.
School of Wiſdom,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Zenobia, a tragedy,

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Alexander's Grammar,
——— GrammaticalElements,
Bailey's Dictionary,
Clarke's Introduction,
Childrens' Friend, 4 vol.
Davidſon's Virgil,
Dialogues, Latin and Engliſh,
Entick's Dictionary,
Entropii,
Eſop's Fables,
Fiſher's Youngman's Companion.
Greek teſtament,
Johnſon's Dictionary,
Ladies Aceidency,
Love's Art of Surveying,
Pike's Arithmatick,
——— abridged,
Reading made eaſy,
School Dialogues,
Watt's Pſalms and Hymns, Worceſter collection of Muſic,
Perry's Dictionaries, and Spelling Books, by the dozen or ſingle, as low as they can be had in Boſton, or Worceſter.
Alſo, Webſter's Inſtitute, 1, 2, and 3d part, by the doz. or ſingle, at the ſame price they can be obtained for in Hartford.
Likewiſe, a great variety of childrens' books,
Pocket do.
Account Books of various fizes
Writing Paper,
Wafers, &c.

☞ Libraries may be ſupplied on as reaſonable terms as they can be obtained in Boſton or New-York.

Northampton, Nov. 24, 1794.

Wanted, as an apprentice to the Clothier's buſineſs, a ſmart active lad, to whom good encouragement will be given.

Enquire of
ENOS POMEROY.

Buckland, Nov. 18, 1794.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that a further time of one year from this date, is given by the Hon. Judge Dorr, to ſettle the eſtate of John Harwood, Eſq, late of Uxbridge, deceaſed.

HULDAH HARWOOD, Adminiſtratrix.

Windſor, Nov. 11, 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of October laſt, a dark red, white faced BULL, ſuppoſed to be about 1 year and 8 or 9 months old, without any artificial mark—The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

IRA NORTHAWAY FAIRFIELD.

Williamſburgh, November 22, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the co-partnerſhip of Mandeville and Nath, was mutually diſſolved the 31ſt day of March laſt.

MANDEVILLE and NASH.

Granby, Nov. 15, 1794.

SETH WRIGHT,

Has juſt received from New-York a freſh ſupply of

GOODS,

Which make him a univerſal merchant; among the numerous articles he would mention a few, viz: A large quantity of Callicoes and Chintzes, Shawls of all ſizes, Bandanno, and other handkerchiefs, Gauſe Goods of all kinds, alſo, a great variety of Woolen and Cotton Goods, Linen do. Likewiſe a large quantity of London, Briſtol, and this Country Pewter, Brafs Kettles of all fizes, and a large aſſortment of Hard Ware, W. I. Goods as uſual—he is dealing altogether for ready pay, he flatters himſelf that the above goods will come ſo low as to meet the approbation of his cuſtomers.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

ASA WHITE,

INFORMS his cuſtomers and the public, that he has lately received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware

GOODS,

Which with his former aſſortment makes very complete, which will beſold very low for Caſh, or on his uſual credit.

Alſo, W. I. Rum, French Brandy, Malaga Wine, Molaſſes, Loaf, and Brown Sugar, Raiſins, Allſpice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Bohea Tea, Codfiſh, which will be ſold low for caſh.

Williamſburgh, Dec. 3, 1794.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHENS,

INFORMS his friends, that he has juſt received a large ſupply of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he wiſhes to diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms for ready pay.

Such as Broadcloths, Ladies and Gentlemens fine Twill'd Coatings, Baize and Flannels of good quality, mixed Serſnets and Kerſeymere veſt-Patterns, Wildcots, Moreens, Damaſk, Velvets and Thickſet, Cravats and Muſlins, a large aſſortment of good figured Chintzes, Patches and Callicoes, Chintz and Purple Shawls, Bandano and Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Lutestring, a large aſſortment of China Cups and Saucers, Rappee Snuff, per box or ſingle Bottle, and almoſt every other article inquired for. Conſtant attendance, and every favour gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. All Perſons whoſe accounts are more than ſix months ſtanding are deſired to call and ſettle immediately.

Northampton, Dec. 1. 1794.

Chiliab & W. Smith,

HAVE juſt received a large and general aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware GOODS, which they determine to ſell on very reaſonable terms.

Alſo, Want to purchaſe Beef, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Flax, Beans, 10, or 12, likely horſes, by the 15th of this month.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to them, whoſe time of credit is expired, are deſired to call and ſettle them by the firſt of next month—unleſs they are ſettled by that time, they may depend on being called on in a more diſagreeable way.

Hadley, Dec. 2, 1794.

MALT WORKS.

THE Public are hereby notified that the ſubſcriber's Malt Works are in good repair, furniſhed with a new Tic Kiln, to dry with charcoal—thoſe however who prefer their Malt dried with wood ſhall be gratified—and as early malt as much the beſt, thoſe who will have made at ſaid works, are requeſted to forward their Barley as ſoon as poſſible.

B. PRESCOTT.

N. B. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Prescott, are urged to make payment immediately in Caſh, Barley, or any other Grain.

Northampton, Dec. 3. 1794.

THE Partnerſhip of BRIDGMAN & RICE, is this day, by mutual agreement, diſſolved.

All perſons having accounts open with them, are deſired to call on ſaid Bridgman for ſettlement.

THOMAS BRIDGMAN.
AARON RICE.

Northampton, Nov. 28. 1794.

BROKE into the incloſure of the Subſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a light ſtarred MARE, and ſucking Colt, three years old laſt ſpring, ſhod before—the owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOEL RUST.

Weſtampton, Dec. 2. 1794.

TAKEN up in Northampton paſture, a red Heifer Calf, her ears appear to have been frozen off. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

CHARLES STARKWEATHER.

Northampton, Dec. 3, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

NORTHAMPTON, (*Maſſachuſetts*) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

[Vol. IX.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1794. [NUMB. 423.]

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

EXPLANATION OF THE TELLEGRAPHE.

THE Telegraphe, is an inſtrument at preſent uſed in France, for the conveyance of certain intelligence, at the rate of 200 miles an hour, and which is effected without the knowledge of any perſon except thoſe at the two extreme diſtances.

The fcheme ſuppoſed to repreſent the country between Lille and Paris; and to ſhew the effects of the machine, four diſtances are appointed, as ſufficient to convey a true idea of the ingenuity and utility of the Telegraphe, viz.—1ſt. Riſing ground at Lille. 2d. Dome at Peronne. 3d. Poſt Office, 4th. Monnart at Paris.

The ſpectators will obſerve five poles at each place, exactly ſimilar to the reſt, with an obſervatory containing a telescope. The high pole upon the obſervatory, diſtinguiſhed by a ball in the middle, is called the meridian pole, and ſerves to mark the preciſe hour (A. M. or P. M.) by the help of an index. The other four are diſtant, and are filled intelligence poles, and which, by the help of ſeparate keys, and an apparatus affixed to each, can convey intelligence at the rate before deſcribed.—For further illuſtration of the ſame, the reader will obſerve conveyed on the firſt pole this information :—"The garriſon of Valenciennes marched out to the Germans frontier." At the ſame time the hour will appear upon the meridian pole—two o'clock, P. M.

By a change of index on the four intelligence poles, 52 reports are contained in the firſt claſs, 39 in the ſecond, and more than 5000 in the third. ☞ Here it is neceſſary to obſerve that each pole has 24 different keys, which being reduced to three claſſes, and then multiplied into the figure number, are ſimular to the calculations of changes rung on bells. The perſons at the two extremities being privately furniſhed with the neceſſary keys, contract without the knowledge of the intermediate ſtations.

By this mode of correſpondence, the moſt important reports, queſtions, &c. reſpecting the armies, can be conveyed, and that as ſo ſure and plain a principle, as to be eaſily underſtood by thoſe in poſſeſſion of the key, and by thoſe alone. What renders it of great utility, is, that they may be changed at great pleaſure, or every week, if it ſhould be found expedient to wreſt the ſecret from the two individuals intruſted with it.

The manner of working the Telegraphe is now practiſed, will be ſhewn to the ſpectators;—full as well if not better, than if the whole line of heights (which are very numerous) were to be taken from Lille to Paris.

N. B. The key cannot be explained to each individual at the time of exhibition, as it would take ſix hours to learn; at the ſame time no neceſſary information will be withheld."

F. ASTLEY, ſec.

Hercules Hall, Lambeth, Sept. 1794.

The invention of the *Telegraphe*, does not belong *alone* to the French. About ten years ago, Count FOISINI at *Rome*, invented a mode of getting intelligence from *Naples*, in the courſe of an hour. The Lottery at *Rome*, depends upon that drawn at *Naples*. It differs from our Lottery materially, for there are but ſix prizes, and theſe are the firſt ſix numbers drawn, and the remainder are all blanks. The Count, whoſe houſe, is on an eminence near Rome, engaged with his confederates, who were placed at certain diſtances between Naples and his eſtate, to have ſky rockets let off, by which they had previouſly fixed with each other, to aſcertain by ſuch ſignals any particular number or numbers drawn. The plan ſucceeded, as tickets continued to be ſold at Rome, for ſeveral hours after the drawing commenced at Naples, the account of which was always brought by the ordinary courier. By this ſcheme the Count got about 100,000 crowns, and the public probably never would have been diſcovered, had not the Count purchaſed the whole of the ſix prizes, which cauſed ſuſpicion, and of courſe excited enquiry.

A gentleman, who reſides in the city of Exeter, has impoſed a *ſeven years ſilence* upon himſelf. He made this extraordinary vow in conſequence of uttering ſome unguarded expreſſions; and he hath ſtrictly conformed to his reſolution for *three years paſt*. He often rides on horſeback about the environs of Exeter, and behaves perfectly genteel to any who accoſt him, but profoundly dumb. We believe that ſo very ſtrange and ſingular a reſolution is not to be found in the hiſtory of the *female* creation!

ANECDOTE.

A correſpondent informs us, that the late propoſition of a Member of the French Convention, to iſſue a decree for the deſtruction of *wolves*, &c. reminds him of a converſation at which he happened to be preſent, in New-Jerſey, ſoon after the troubles began which occaſioned the revolution in America. It was at the table of Gov. Franklin, ſon of the celebrated Dr. Franklin. A foreign gentleman, one of the company, who was then on a tour thro' the middle colonies, with the intent of purchaſing a plantation and becoming a ſettler, was very inquiſitive of the Governor (to whom it ſeems he was particularly recommended) reſpecting the ſoil, climate, &c. Among a variety of queſtions, he aſked if there were any *miſchievous animals in America?* Which being anſwered in the affirmative, he then requeſted to know what they were called, and was told by the Gov. (with all the aſſumed gravity of a profound naturaliſt) that thoſe ſpecies moſt diſtinguiſhed for their miſchievous qualities, were *wolves, foxes* and *patriots*.

Not being ſufficiently converſant in the Engliſh language to know the meaning of the word *patriot*, and imagining it was really the name of ſome wild beaſt, the foreigner deſired to be informed of its nature, and what kind of animal it reſembled. "Why, Sir," ſaid the Governor, "his general reſemblance is that of an human creature: He walks on two legs; has the power of occaſionally aſſuming various forms and hues, inſomuch that I have known him, the better to inveigle and ſeize on his deſtined prey, not only put on the appearance of a man, but even the countenance of an *honeſt man*; at which time he is far more dangerous than the raſtle ſnake, who always gives previous notice of his malignant intentions. But what, perhaps, Sir, will ſurprize you more than all, is, that though our wiſe Aſſemblies have paſſed acts in every province, giving a bounty for the deſtruction of wolves and foxes, and even ſquirrels, yet they at the ſame time permit the patriots to go at large, and roam throughout the continent without moleſtation, notwithſtanding they evidently do more miſchief to the inhabitants in one year, than all the other animals could accompliſh in an age."

The foreigner, ſtill undeceived, cried out, with apparent aſtoniſhment, "Mine God! I hat is von terrable animal indeed! I thinks I muſt go back to mine own country. But, pray, Sir, hab you not try to get de Aſſembly of dis province to paſs de law for deſtroying dose monſters?" "No Sir, I have not," replied the Governor; and, indeed, I am ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, that I could not do it with propriety; for ſhould they comply with my requeſt, I might be inſtrumental in *killing my own father*, who is, at this very inſtant, travelling through the ſettlements in Canada, in the guiſe of a patriot, endeavouring by his incendiary rales to do at leaſt as much miſchief in that country, as SAMSON did with his 300 fox's tails in the land of the *Philiſtines*."

FROM THE
EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT.

THE laſt letters from the Weſt-Indies bring the following important intelligence: "M. WALTERSTORFF, the Governor-General of the Daniſh iſlands, lately took his departure in a ſudden and ſecret manner for America. It is ſcarcely to be doubted, but that he is gone in a diplomatic character, to negociate an alliance, and to ſtir up that country (already too ripe in diſpoſition) to a war. He is a cunning, intriguing man, and a fit tool for the demon of diſcord. Every man of penetration in the Daniſh iſlands is convinced that Walterſtorffe, is gone on the errand in queſtion. He was once in a diplomatic character in England.

The Preſident of the United States of America, has lately tranſmitted to the Earl of BUCHAN, by the American Miniſter at London, a diploma from the Philoſophical Society at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, creating his Lordſhip a member of that community; and at the ſame time another, at his requeſt, to Dr. ANDERSON, of Monnie, in Aberdeenſhire, for his ſucceſsful zeal in promoting the ſtudy of agriculture, and the diſſemination of uſeful knowledge.

The Society for the propogation of Chriſtian Knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, have erected 210 ſchools for the purpoſe to that part of the country, and the number of ſcholars who receive daily inſtruction in theſe little academies is eſtimated at 17,000 and upwards.

In digging for the foundation of a houſe in the vicinity of an old Roman camp in Somerſetſhire, a medal has been found, with this inſcription: "T. CLAUDIUS CÆSAR Aug. P. M. Tr. P. Imp. PP. *Caput Claudiusad* LIBERTAS AUGUSTA *Figura muliebris ſtans dextra teniens pileum.*" What renders this medal the greater curioſity is, that the word *Libertas* is not to be found on any Imperial medal before that period, and how it ſhould ſtart up when the thing it ſignified had ſo long been loſt, is worthy of enquiry.

The proclaimers of news about the ſtreets have already got hold of the death of the dauphin, as if the fact was fully aſcertained. One of theſe noiſy promulgators of information was buſily employed, in vociferating the news in the following manner; *A moving* copy of a *bloody elegy* upon the much lamented death of that unfortunate and *ſanguinary* Prince the DOLPHIN of FRANCE."

A very curious circumſtance occurred at Dumfries. One of the Hopetoun fencibles quartered in that town, was diſcovered to be a WOMAN, after having been upwards of eighteen months in the ſervice. The diſcovery was made by the tailor, when he was trying on the new clothes. It is remarkable that ſhe has concealed her ſex ſo long, conſidering the always ſlept with a comrade, and ſometimes with two. She went by the name of John Nicholſon, (her real name being Jean Clark); and, ſtrange as it may appear, was eſteemed a WAG, among the laſſes. It is even ſaid, that ſhe had cauſed a laſs in the *Bridgend of Dumfries* to fall deeply in love with her; but who, ſince the diſcovery, is perfectly *cured*.—Previous to her aſſuming the character of a ſoldier, we are informed, ſhe had accuſtomed herſelf to the dreſs and habits of a man, having been bred to the boſineſs of a weaver, at Cloſeburn, and employed as a maid ſervant at Recleſtechan.

Two ſailors, near Manchester, were obſerved by ſome gentlemen, a few days ſince, to be buſy in liſting an aſs over the wall of a *pound*, where it was confined. On aſking the reaſon, the tars, with true humanity and character, made the following reply—Why, lookye maſter, we ſaw this here animal aground, without victuals, d'ye ſee; and ſo my meſſmate and I agreed to cut his cable, and give him his liberty, becauſe we have known before now what it is to be at *ſhort allowance*."

LONDON, September 30.

The plot formed againſt the life of our moſt gracious king is found to be of a nature at leaſt as ſerious and atrocious as we yeſterday ſtated it.

At eleven o'clock yeſterday forenoon a council was held at the Duke of Portland's office, which was attended by all the cabinet miniſters in town, and ſeveral members of the Privy Council. John Perre Lamaitre and William Higgins were re-examined. Several witneſſes came forward in proof of the charge, and were very particularly and fully interrogated; in conſequence of which warrants were granted by the Duke of Portland laſt night for apprehending ſome other perſons ſuppoſed to be concerned in the horrid plot.

At two o'clock yeſterday morning one Smith, a pamphlet and print ſeller in Bear ſtreet, Leiceſter Fields, was taken up, and he yeſterday underwent a long examination before the Privy Council. Some books and papers of importance were found in his poſſeſſion.

The Privy Council did not adjourn till ſix o'clock in the evening, when Lamaitre Higgins and Smith, were committed to ſeparate priſons, for re-examination this day, when the Privy Council will meet again.

The plan, for which theſe men have been arreſted by warrants from the ſecretary of State, was not ſolely confined to the aſſaſſination of our beloved monarch, but included ſome of the principal miniſters of his Majeſty.

The circumſtances which gave riſe to the diſcovery are curious and extraordinary.—About ten days ago a gentleman of reſpectability accidentally looked into the ſhop of the Artiſt, who was to have made the Arrow, and obſerved an inflammatory kind of hand-bill in the window; on the impropriety of exhibiting which he remonſtrated with the maſter of the ſhop, but without much effect, and departed. Having, however occaſion to turn the ſame way, he was accoſted by the man, who deſired to have ſome further converſation with him, and on his confirming, the general outlines of the Plot were diſcovered.

"The gentleman, in conſequence, with ſome of his friends, waited on Mr. Pitt to explain the circumſtances.—Matters were not then deemed ſufficiently ripe, but in due time meaſures were taken for the apprehenſion of the parties concerned in this diabolical buſineſs.

Higgins, as we yeſterday ſtated, was to have poiſoned the Arrow.—Lamaitre was to have ſhot it; and Smith, we underſtand, was to have raiſed a diſturbance in the Pit of the Play-Houſe, for the purpoſe of favouring the execution or the deſign.

Fourteen regiments of emigrant French are already appointed. They are to conſiſt each of two battalions, to be together 1651 men; the officers to theſe corps have already received their commiſſion. They are to be recruited in every part of the world.

October 1.

The diſpatches received on Monday from William Gardiner, Eſq. the Britiſh ambaſſador at Warſaw, confirm the retreat of the King of Pruſſia. It is alſo ſaid, that his Majeſty has loſt all the heavy artillery which he had collected for the ſiege of that capital.

Kuſciuſko has animated the Poles to ſuch a degree of enthuſiaſm, and his army has been ſo amply ſupplied with every article neceſſary for the continuance of hoſtile operations, that the united arms of Ruſſia and Pruſſia would be unable to overthrow thoſe brave men, who are determined either to die, or to reſcue their country from foreign bondage.

DESIGN TO ASSASSINATE THE KING.

Yeſterday, at eleven o'clock, the Privy Council met, and Higgins and Smith were re-examined. Higgins gave them no further information, upon being told that his evidence would be uſed againſt him. Smith was very ſolemnly deſired to conſider well what he had depoſed before he ſigned the paper—as the Lords had evidence to diſprove every thing he had aſſerted. He however perſiſted in his ſtatement.

The candour of government was highly exemplary in the management of the buſineſs—they choſe not merely to eſtabliſh the deſign, but to prove the practicability.

Mr. Mortimer, the ingenious gunſmith, was requeſted to attend, to give his opinion upon the inſtrument. He was aſked, whether he thought it calculated to produce the intended horrible effect—he ſaw no reaſon to think the inſtrument could fail.

The Dart, he ſaid, was one of the moſt artful pieces of workmanſhip he had ever ſeen; the barbs go into the head of the arrow to its progreſs through any ſubſtance, and fly open when the weapon is lodged.—At the time they do ſo, the poiſon circulates through a tube to the point, is abſorbed by the fleſh, and the head of the arrow remains immovable.

The Tube, through which it was to paſs, is about two feet in length, and made of braſs, ſeemingly deſigned to be attached to a walking ſtick. There are contrivances to