miserable stragglers, but we have not yet succeeded in securing that arch fiend and cowardly rebel Fedon; he cannot, however, long escape the close pursuit made after him, and to stimulate his pursuers, still more a reward of 500 guineas has been offered for him, dead or alive."

"Were I to extend this hurried letter by a description of the present wretched state of this unhappy country, you will hardly credit me. You have known it in its prosperity, it was then beautiful and in high cultivation, adorned with every perfection that the climate could exhibit—it is now a desart, where plantation-works, dwelling-houses, canes, with almost every thing valuable, have been defaced or destroyed, leaving a sad aspect, and highly afflicting to one of the past, and unhappily, under an actual loss of at least 45 millions sterling.—The greatest part of the English negroes continued faithful to us as far as existing circumstances would admit, during the insurrection; but all those belonging to the French inhabitants, either from inclination or under the influence of terror joined the insurgents or rebels. We have now however, much satisfaction in finding them cheerfully return to their duty, exercising, I believe, from their hearts, the ruin and destruction produced by the vile Savages, their chiefs who oppressed all those who joined or abetted them, and who punished with the most cruel death all those who would take no active part in their abominable plan of destruction and murder.

"The militia being disbanded, every former resident in the country is returning to his charge on the several plantations, and, I trust in God, we may yet flourish as a happy people, and as a valuable colony to Great Britain. Our military establishment is very considerable, consisting of 6 regiments of regular troops, and about 3000 militia. There are also regiments of negroes; but on this armed force, if possible as it is, can promise no permanent security if we do not persevere in a resolution which at present pervades the minds of all good subjects, namely, to free ourselves from every future chance of a similar connection, by removing the insidious and treacherous French inhabitants, their followers and degraded slaves, to some place where they can do no harm to the innocent and unguarded; where they may have time to repent of their attrocious and manifold sins, and where by penance and contrition, they may yet hope for the mercy of heaven."

ST. VINCENTS.

The Charaibs have retired to the highest and most inaccessible parts of the island, from whence they have made offers to surrender, on condition of being continued in possession of their lands—this has been positively refused, and their unconditional surrender insisted on, at the same time that protection for their families and property to them to come distant place not yet fixed on. They were allowed ten days, by a second proclamation, to determine, and it was generally supposed they would accede; if not it was determined for the whole country to rise in a mass and exterminate them.

From the MERCURY.

Another fanciful prophet of the Shakers, *Joseph Meacham* by name, hath lat week believed the former opinion of their immortality, by a preity sudden decease in the meridian of his years. He was a man of penetration and frobility, and some think that the melancholy decline which terminated his career, was not a little owing to a harrowing dessection of his followers, which every restriction, art and effort have not been sufficient.

Their consequent arrangements on his death, are not fully known, but it is not doubted but *Henry Clough* will succeed him; who being in many respects a very different character, new regulations are expected, and the future life, as their former regulations have from the first varied in an almost continual progression, too intricate and uninteresting to trace in full. It is now some time since their dances, their music, and (as they term it) their whole *order*, hath been greatly altered.

At present in New Lebanon, their principal seat, their people are divided into two grand grades of rank, beside the first order, well known and eminent, which was created of last winter in your parts (and which are led from one place to have their proper officers, and are first embodied on the village under as regular discipline as a gar rison of standing troops; there is a second grand division, confilling wholly of male, who (subject to the approbation of the church, as they have not yet embodied themselves there, nor wholly furrendered their property, but are their tributaries.

—As the church did not obtain their lands, they clapped a patent nately on their hands and consciences, and perhaps with greater advantage, for "*property in the temples of false and superstitious is generally very productive of wealth*"—and the church is now empire, *absolutely*.—These are again subdivided into several other grades of inferior tributaries and devotees; each have their several degrees of petty officers, subject to the church authorities in a certain degree; and their leffer and dependent establishments at Nefkeuna, Maffachusetts and Hampshire Patent, are said to be mere miniatures of the main one just described. In all of them, their rank individually, male or female, may mostly be known by the length and fanness of their dress. I have particularly remarked among the men, in this lee fealon, the length fartched deep blue coat, that diftinguishes their leaders from the common throng. Scattered labourers in general (if not all) are also remarked for cleanliness, diligence, fociternity, and inoffenfive behaviour to other people when they happen to fee them.

The hall of their worship, which is the undersfloor of their meeting house, is seldom if ever called by any but the most reputable degree of their tributary order, who affemble in it on fome fet occasion, which, I believe, *usually* occurs but once in a week; and as I am lately attended their fervice, I will briefly describe it.

The different families, &c. are distinctly marked in the morning, from their different quarters, into compact files, the men before, with two file leaders in long blue coats, and as their heads the women in the same manner, with two leaders. The men at the road opposite the church, the women file off and enter at their proper door and gate, and the men march in and enter at theirs. Along the back wall is a bench for the leaders of both sexes apart: the bench opposite the middle part is the station of the chief elders, when he is *permitted sometimes* for a few minutes to sit it, during the worship of their inferior order. On his left is the women's place, and the men's on the right, where the two seats on the bench next him are filled by two men, who preside and are their ordinary speakers. The men on entering, form on the floor on the right, standing obliquely in rank and file, and the women in like manner on the left, the two fects partly facing each other in fuch position, as that the unoccupied floor between them is nearly of the figure of right-angled triangle, the leaders at the bench in the reftangular point, which is a little opened for them.

On the front fide the spectators are obligingly accommodated with benches, the two faces apart. Then seated, they face the speaker, and partly face the ranks on either hand.

They wait thus in profound filence till all are affembled, and a little longer. When thofe who are seated rife, and the finging begin, led by the firft man in the front row. They modulate their voices much, as in the old way of music in the Low Dutch meetings, with little difference, that I could discover. The fong is long drawn out, like manner. On the close, their men and women, each on their own end of the floor, form in a square body rank and file, facing the back bench, which is now left by the leaders and filled by a few fingers, who foon begin a tune a little livelier than the former, and the people to those one foot or a little more in the time of the tune, and to face a fuldiers do at a training, but not with the leafe is followed by a bow or low crouch, in a very particular manner—bowing the body to an almoft horizontal poflure—the back a little curved—the knees bending forward—the hands fprawling forward and downward, and the hinder part of each projecting nearly to the head of the next.

This continues for a few minutes and the fame fervice ends, though fometimes a third fervice is performed the fame day. The ranks are kept on foot through interm fion, and all, excepting that now and then part of them change places with fome seated towards the ends of the benches, in the intermiffion, and they remain in ranks till again marched off.

When I was laft at their meeting, there were fpectators from various parts who were attending the fprings. The chief fpeaker was one *Meral Baker*. He expatiated on the peculiar privileges in exemption from fin and hell, and being called to the only true Gofpel of falvation, in this fecond coming of Chrift; affirming the poffitive knowledge of the blindeft, corruption, and laftlefs ness of every other church eftablishment, who were all as ignorant of the truth of God, as the brute beafts, or the Monks and Nuns of the eaft; and that fhould he explain to them the fcriptures, *which he clearly underftood* from Genefis to Revelations, with the myftical meanings and dark calculations of time in the prophefies, it would be labour in vain for want of capacity, in thofe who in laft and latest days poffeffed the wifdom and learning of the world, to difcern fpiritual things.

He peculiarly reprimanded fome fpectators, (who might as well have been more quiet) adding, however, that many of them behaved in an orderly manner, and had given no offence. *Some had offered ways for reformation.* This and fome of his other hints, were well enough calculated to impreft on the minds of his fimple ones, an idea that thofe gentlemen of apparent accomplishments had come from their diftant homes to this fountain of wifdom for inftruction, rather than from a curiofity to contemplate the extravagant vagaries of the human mind.

CALVIN.

New Lebanon, Auguft 25, 1796.

A Sermon delivered by Henry Clough, at the *Shaker Church*, on Sunday, Auguft 21, 1796, being the firft Sabbath after Jofeph Meacham's death, and the 18th Clough's probable fucceffion to the chief priefthood.—It is therefore conficered as an inauguration addrefs—taken down from his mouth nearly verbatim.

I cannot it a privilege, brethren and fifters, that I am permitted to affemble with you fometimes, in this the tear of God, in this way and manner of his worship, agreeable to this day of his power, agreeable to this order and fpirit in obedience unto *this prefent difpenfation*, and fee, and wait on God agreeable to *this Gofpel*, in the way he has appointed, and we do feel and know that it is the fear and power of God.

You know what the power of God hath done for your fouls, in delivering you from fin and from bondage, and the lufts of this world—and fome that endure ftaff be made free. All who feel the power of God, hate fin—and they always bear teftimony againft fin in the power of God, and againft pride and the lufts of the world. The more we are obedient to the power and will of God, the more we are delivered from the lufts of the world, and are become partakers of the fpirit and joy revealed in *this way*, and hereafter, and worfhip in the fear of God, remembering that they who overcome fin and live in obedience, will fear God.

It is needleft for me to add much more to you—go on in the fear of God and in obedience.—It is a privilege, and we fhould be thankful, that this church of God, which he hath fet up, is allowed to inherit *this Gofpel* with freedom; and the church wifhes to live at peace with each other and with all men, and wifhes for the kingdom of Chrift, which is peace—but the world hateth the fpirit of Chrift, and does oppofe it againft the power of God, who hath manifefted himfelf in *this Grace*, and hath made appear his power to all who are in obedience to *this his fecond coming* to reprove the world of fin, and *to purify themfelves are obedient to this Gofpel*, and to fave *them* from the world, and we do know and feel that there is no other falvation for men.

LONDON, May 18.

The tenure by which the French hold their prefent conquefts in Italy cannot but be regarded as extremely precarious.

In 1525, Francis I. King of France, after having overrun many ftates in Italy by hitarms, laid fiege to Pavia, at that time a place of great ftrength. The garrifon was reduced to extremities; their ammunition and provifions began to fail; the Germans of whom it was compofed, threatened to deliver the town to the enemy. At his juncture, 12,000 Germans, under the Conftable, Charles Duke of Bourbon, at that time in rebellion againft Francis, advanced to the relief of the place; attacked the French in the trenches, and defeated, routed the whole army. They were found in fevetal places, and thrown from his horfe which was killed under him, Francis defended himfelf on foot with an heroic courage. His efforts were of no avail. Ten thoufand men fell on this day, the moft fatal France had ever feen, amongft whofe many noblemen of the higheft diftinction, who chofe rather to perifh than to turn their backs with diftionor. And a few prifoners were taken. A fmall body of the rear guard of the army efcaped: the garrifon of Milan immediately fled without being purfued and in two weeks after the battle not a Frenchman remained in Italy.

June 21.

The *Emperor* of Russia, who delights in all things natural as well as political, has ftiled it his royal edict to encourage a general union between the RUSSIAN *married female* PEOPLE, thinking by this *matrimonial ecot*, to eradicate by degrees that averfion which the Polanders ftill retain for their conquerors.

The Dutchmen of the Orange party on board the Leda, a frigate, lately carried into Greenock by the men, being much exafperated againft their officers, would not allow their clothes to be fent them, but infifted on ftoring them among the fhip's company. Captain RAMSAY, Regulating Captain, who has charge of the frigate, anxious to accommodate the officers, generally offered the fmall guineas to induce them to abandon their refolution; this only ferved to irritate them the more; they infifted that the clothes were not worth that fum.

One of our Gambling Ladies, complaining the other day of the *lofs* of her teeth, a little child in the room very innocently afked her, at what *Game* fhe was fo unfortunate?

It is faid the magnificent Palace of the unfortunate Queen of France, and all its parks and ufual domain, is to be fold under a National Convention *rule for* the trifling fum of 50,000 fterling! The Palace alone coft 200,000l. in building, and the parks and other domefnic lands amount at leaft to 4000 acres!

Mr. Robert Smith the Banker, newly called to the *Irifh* Peerage, by the title of Earl of Carrington, returns to Ireland, as a Member to the Parliament of Great Britain.

Lady Sufan Gordon's diamond necklace, which was danced upon at the Birth-day Ball by Lady Mary Thynne, received no material injury; but the diftreffed fate of Lady Mary, not being accuftomed to dance upon fuch *dangerous pebbles*, was fo much bruifed, that fhe was obliged to retire in confiderable anguifh.

When Sir ROBERT WALPOLE had any miferable point to carry in the Houfe, he was accuftomed to alk thofe members who were his friends, or whom *he thought he could make his friends*, to fup with him on the preceding evening, and when, after ever powerful Champagne and Burgundy, he thought them in a proper train for