vestigation in the Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure; reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles.

It is substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends with more or less force to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge.—In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace; but remembering also, that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear.—The execution of these maxims belongs to your representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate.—To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have Revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not oppressive or left inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive motive for a candid consideration of the conduct of the government in making it, and for a patient acquiescence in the measures for obtaining Revenue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and Morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too rare a example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that in the course of time and things the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others should be excluded; and that in lieu of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer injury and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable, when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed and bloody contests. The nation, prompted by ill will and resentment, sometimes impelled to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The Government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts that option what reason would reject; at other times, it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility instigated by pride, ambition and other sinister and pernicious motives. The peace often, sometimes perhaps the liberty of nations has been the victim.

So likewise, a passionate attachment of one Nation for another, produces a variety of evils.—Sympathy for the favorite Nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and inspiring into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favorite Nation of privileges denied to others which is apt doubly to injure the Nation, making the concessions; by unnecessarily putting what ought to have been retained; and by exciting jealousy, ill will, and a disposition to retaliate, in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facilitating to betray or sacrifice the interests of their own country, without colour, sometimes even with popularity; gilding with the appearance of a virtuous love of public origin a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent Patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tempt or force from domestic factions, to practice the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak, towards a great & powerful nation, dooms the former to be the fatal sire of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I confess you believe not fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be *constantly* awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it become the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those of whom they actuate to see sloaper only on one side, and serve to veil and even second the arts of influence on the other.—Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *Political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence the most be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it will be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations & collisions of her friendship or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off, when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality, we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us offence; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliance, with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements, I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand? neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences: consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying by gentle means the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them; conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abrogated or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view that 'tis folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another? that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that character, that by such acceptance it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favors, and yet be being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect, or calculate upon real favors from one nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impressions I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations: But I may even flatter myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that perhaps in times to come, when we shall more fully experience the evils of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this true will be a still recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guilty of the errors which have been deliberated, the public records and other evidences of my conduct will witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April 1793 is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approving voice and by that of your Representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me; uninfluenced by attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest, to take a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me to maintain it, with moderation, perseverance and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, I think it superfluous on this occasion to detail. I will only observe, that according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which justice and humanity impose on every nation, in regard to that, which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other Nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent infancy, to enjoy the fruits of industry, to reap the benefits of neutrality, and to progress without interruption, that degree of Strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I have committed many errors. Whatever they be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope that my Country will ever esteem me a faithful citizen, who has served her as a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate with pleasing expectation that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow Citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government, the ever favorite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours and dangers.

G. WASHINGTON.

UNITED STATES,
17th September, 1796.

DECREE of PORTUGAL *for* SUSPENDING *all* INTERCOURSE *with* HOLLAND, *and* *for* *Seizing* *the* *Vessels* *and* *Effects* *of the* DUTCH VESSELS IN HER DOMINIONS:—

There having been presented to her Majesty by her envoy extraordinary to the United States, in a dispatch dated the 25th of June last, the copy of a letter he had received from the Committee of Foreign Affairs of that Republic, in which is contained a proposition for a suspension of hostilities, pending all political communication with the said minister, as the representative of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, 'till the conclusion of peace with the Republic of France, intimating by the above mentioned letter that all commercial relations should be suspended.

Under these circumstances, her Majesty has judged proper to suspend on her part, all commerce with the States General of the Low Countries, and to prohibit to her vessels, all and every commercial transaction and connection with the subjects of the Republic, prohibiting from this time all navigation to the ports of those States.

And moreover her Majesty has been pleased to suspend the commercial treaty entered into between her with the aforesaid United States of the Belgic Provinces, and to forbid the transportation of their property, under whatever title, out of the Kingdom; and finally that the departure of the Dutch vessels in her dominions should be countermanded, remaining under embargo 'till further orders from her Majesty.

And that this may be known unto all and executed accordingly, the present has been made public.

Lisbon, July 19, 1796.

Department of State, Sept. 17, 1796.

SIR,

By direction of the Secretary of State I send you, for publication, the inclosed ordinance of the Queen of Portugal, declaring Junqueira, near the city of Lisbon, a free port from the 1st of January 1797.

And am,
Sir,
Your humble servant,
GEORGE TAYLOR, jun.

Mr. Andrew Brown.

DONA MARIA, by the grace of God, Queen of Portugal, &c.

Be it known to all, that having taken into my royal consideration the many and important advantages that result necessarily result to the commerce of the subjects of these kingdoms and dominions, in the establishment of a free port; and considering that the port of Lisbon, from its situation, security and facility to the navigation of the ocean, exceeds that of other nations which have established their commerce, conforming myself with the advice of my royal board of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, and navigation, of these kingdoms and its dominions, and of other persons of my council very learned and zealous of my service and of the public good; it is my royal will and pleasure to establish at Junqueira, near the city of Lisbon, a free port, which is to have its entire and full effect from the 1st of January 1797; having declined for its administration, and other purposes thereunto belonging, the houses and ware houses of the fort of St. John, with the territory adjacent for the building of further necessary accommodations, in which may be received and deposited all merchandizes and goods of every nature and quality forever, as well from foreign countries (excepting, for the present, sugar and tobacco) as from national ports, that are situated beyond the Cape of Good Hope, at the will of the proprietors, either, for the consumption of these realms, having made due entry according to law and paid the royal duties established in the Custom-houses; or if exported to foreign or national ports beyond the said Cape of Good Hope, paying only, for the benefit of my royal revenue, and under the title of protection and deposit, one per cent on the value of such merchandize, &c. according to the invoice, which the captains of vessels or those who may have the consignment shall produce at the place of their destination, and by them signed and under their oath: Subsisting however the liberty of Franquia to all vessels that shall demand it, according to the regulations and order observed at the custom house of this city: Suspending all other duties, and annulling every regulation and order whatever, contrary or opposite to this, and the liberty so granted; that from the advantage of this present establishment.

And in order to augment and promote in this capital the importation of a great plenty of articles of the first necessity, it is my will to declare that all form of grain and provisions that are exempt from paying duties of entry, shall not only enjoy the liberty of exportation, but shall be free and exempt from payment of those mentioned contribution imposed on the other articles.

In case the crown of Portugal shall be at war with any power whatever, whole subjects are interested in the goods, merchandizes, &c. in the free port, in which enumeration are to be comprehended the above mentioned grains and provisions, there shall be made no arrest, embargo, sequestration, or reprisal on such goods or merchandizes, but on the contrary they shall remain free and secure, as if they were in the possession of their respective owners, to dispose of them as they shall judge most convenient to their interests.

The administration of the above mentioned free port shall be put under the inspection of an administrator general, with whole competent citizen whom it will be my pleasure to appoint.—And it is my will that this administration be independent of every jurisdiction, excepting only the tribunal of my royal board of commerce, through which all the necessary orders shall be expedited, and all representation made to me tending to maintain and perfect the good faith of this establishment, in conformity with the particular regulations which I have ordered to be formed for the government of the above mentioned administration and its officers, and to serve as rule to the captains of vessels and their agents in the importation and exportation of all merchandizes which are to enjoy the advantage of this free port.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

WITHETMSBADT, July 15.

Since the capture of *Frankfort*, two families from the *Rhine*, *Main* and *Neckar*, have come here and at *Hanau*. They were freighted away at the approach of the French.

Every exertion is making to hold *Manheim*—300 peasants work night and day on the works, 5000 men have been levelled in the forest of *Odenwalds*.

THE French levied a contribution on *Frankfort* of 37 millions of *florins*.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

PARIS, July 25.

Gen. MOREAU in his dispatches to the Directory, announces the continued success of his army. He informs, That he has concluded an armistice with the Duke of *Wirtemberg*: That two Plenipo's from the same Duke have gone for *Paris* to negotiate a separate peace: That on the 6th of July, Gen. FERRINO, gained a victory, and drove the Austrians from the valley of *Kochen*—General Jourdan carried the Pass at *Hachenfeldt*, made 200 prisoners, and took two pieces of cannon: That Gen. *Lahoche* attacked at the same time a passage over the *Rhine* at *Huningen*, *Kehl* and *Brisach*: That Gen. DUHEM was forcedfel at the passage of *Kehler*, and made about 200 prisoners; That the right wing of his army, under Gen. *Desaix*, drove the Austrians out of the Austrian posts between *Kehler* and *Rastadt*, and drove the enemy to *Stromberg*. Seventy-five cartridges, 40 horses, 200 men (including 9 officers and 30 non-commissioned officers) were taken.

LONDON, ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JULY 21.

By an official letter from the Captain of the British ship *Diamond*, 38 guns, it appears, That on the 16th of July, *A Spanish ship of the line*, 74 guns, and a frigate of 36 guns, in the Mediterranean, had fallen in with, and boarded 6 French frigates, a brig and a cutter. He says, the French frigates appeared to be one of 50 guns, two of 36, and two of 28. The largest of the French lay along-side, one on the weather bow, and the other on the lee quarter of the Englishman. The engagement continued with the yard arms of the nearest ships touching, when the French vessels thereof off, and the *Glatton* being disabled, was unable to follow them for some time—which as soon as possible she, however, did, and chased them into *Plessing*. No person killed on board the *Diamond*.

The British Sloop of war *Hound*, has captured and carried into Cork, the French privateer *Le Terrible*, of 14 guns and 108 men, six days out from *Brest*, had taken nothing.

Answer of the Grand Duke of Tuscany to General Buonaparte.

General,

General Spannochi, arrested by your order, has been first hither. It is from motives of delicacy that I keep him in arrest until the reasons of this arrest (which I presume were just) are made known to me, and in order to give as well to the French Republic, and all Europe, the highest proof of the perfect friendship which I bear to all my country, to which I have ever thought it a duty to submit myself, I have entrusted this letter to the Marquis Manfredini, my major domo, to whom I beg you will explain in what the said Spannochi, has rendered himself culpable. You may moreover confide to him whatever may concern the repose of my subjects. I am extremely desirous of receiving a writing from your own hand, which may in the present circumstances, render me completely tranquil, and at the same time assure the repose of all Tuscany.

I am with perfect esteem,
(Signed) FERDINAND.

QUEBEC, Sept. 5.

On Tuesday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out, in a stable belonging to the Honorable Thomas Dunn, in Saint Louis Street, which seemed for some time, to threaten destruction to the greater part of the Town. The wind blowing fresh from the west, instantly communicated the flames to the house of the Honorable Chief Justice Monk, and to that adjoining, on the east side. While there were burning with great violence, and it was feared would communicate the flames to the adjacent houses on both sides of the street, the fire was at last happily taken hold of in the convent, called the Recolets, at the lower end of the street, at least two hundred yards from where it began. In a few minutes, the roof and spire of the Church fell down, and the whole convent was in a blaze. At that moment, it seemed very doubtful whether the Castle, or even the Lower Town could be saved; but the wind shifting a little to the northward, carried the flames up Carrier-street facing the Chateau Garden, where the fire continued to rage, burning down all before it, until it reached the corner of the back street, which leads up towards Mount Carmel, where at last it flopped. The house of H. W. Ryland, Esq. opposite the said street, escaped unhurt. Though a *fourteen feet stable is all, are entirely burned down*, among which are, two belonging to Chief Justice Monk, three belonging to Berthelet Damiger, Esq. and two to Mrs. Cogner.

During the conflagration, the roofs of many other houses also catched fire, which were saved by timely assistance, particularly that of Thomas Airdie, Esq. facing the Parade, the House of Assembly, and several Houses in the Lower Town.

It is impossible, at present, to form an estimate of the damage sustained, on this distressing occasion; in Houses and other property; not have we been able to learn, with certainty, how the fire originated; though it appears probable that it was caused by some boys at play, who in amusing themselves with gun-powder, had set fire to the hay in the stable, of which there was unfortunately a very large quantity.

NEW-YORK, September 27.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Lisbon to his brother in this city, dated the 11th of Aug. brought by the Nancy, arrived in Saturday last.

Ever since I have been here there has been the greatest appearance of a rupture between Spain & England: It has at length taken place: Spain has four sail of the line against England, and it was reported yesterday, and currently believed, that a part of the Spanish fleet had failed in conjunction with the French; their destination unknown. The French have been uniformly successful in Italy, and the present appearance is, that the Pope will be dethroned, or will be forced to make a peace with the French upon their own terms. Indeed they have already levied heavy contributions on several of his provinces, and made a demand of 20,000,000. On the Rhine they are equally successful, and if this campaign ends as successfully as it has begun, the Emperor will have no enemies in Europe that will be able to contend with them. The Austrians are expelled out of Germany, from the French through the territories of Spain, in consequence the greatest exertions are making to raise an army. Fifty thousand are to march to their frontiers by the 1st. of October.

Extract of another letter, from a merchant in Lisbon, to his friend in this city, dated 11th Aug.

The political situation of Portugal becomes very critical, since it is no longer to be doubted that war will immediately take place between England and Spain. A Spanish squadron sailed on the 4th inst. from Cadiz, in company with the French vessels of war. It is said, also, that the French have demanded a passage through Spain for fifty thousand troops *nominally* designed against Gibraltar.

We have seen other letters from Lisbon, by this arrival, the contents of which are nearly the same. One of them however says, that trade with Holland goes on the same as if no declaration had been made.

The *Spanish* war would seem to be merely *an opinion*, in consequence of the failing of the Cadiz fleet.

PROPHECY.

The following pasage in the Emilius of Rousseau, written upwards of 30 years ago, is remarkable, as it prophecies the downfall of Venice, the present political state of Europe; that great men entered the plan of bringing up every child to a useful trade or profession, thus addresses the great, who be justly *puppets* would ridicule his system.

"You rely on the present order of things, but you do not perceive that it is subject to inevitable revolutions. The great become poor, the monarch becomes a subject. We are drawing near to a great crisis and to the age of Revolutions. I hold it to be impossible that the great monarchies of Europe should exist much longer. All that must have done so, *they decline*. There are indelible characters hung there which nature imprints, and nature makes neither princes, nor lords, nor rich men. Happy the man who will know how to quit the station that forsakes him, and remain a man in spite of fate."

KINGSTON, September 16.

An extraordinary female exploit.

A few days ago, Mrs. Cary Shaver, the wife of Mr. Dederick Shaver, of the town of Rochester, county of Ulster, went with her gun to the woods, in quest of some young cattle that had first ed away as they supposed. After having proceeded about two miles, she espied a fine Buck; for which purpose she levelled her fire lock at him and shot two balls, the one through his heart, and the other penetrated his shoulders: He fell; she advanced with the manlike steps of an old experienced hunter, to secure her game. By this time the day being nearly ended, she found it necessary to effect a retreat, the execution of which declined her till the sun had sunk into the western hemisphere. She then slung half of the venison together with the skin, on her back, and the firelock on her shoulder; and having about two miles to travel in the dark, thro' a pathless wood: the proceeding under my precipice of more than ten pounds weight bridled her gun. At length finding it very difficult, having nothing but the light of the stars to regard by, our magnanimous heroine very calmly reclined her head against the trunk of a large tree, until the moon made her appearance to enlighten her steps, which was about 10 o'clock; the thin relement her nocturnal nature (being somewhat benumbed) directing her course as well as the cold night by the moon, till she arrived, with some difficulty, with her booty at her house, to the congratulations of her delighted family.—This is an authenticated fact.

Rochester, Sept. 1, 1796.

TRENTON, (*N. J.*) Sept. 20.

On the 13th inst. there was a violent storm, with thunder, lightning and hail, near Flemington in this State. Many of the hailstones measured from 6 to 7 inches round, which indented the shingles and boards of the houses and fences, and killed a great deal of grain, &c. in the ground.

About half-a-mile from Flemington, Mr. Thomas John and his wife were killed on the spot. The child which the had in her arms was a little burnt, but is expected to recover. A woman laying in bed, had her hair singed and was otherwise hurt; and a little boy was much hurt in the same bed, and a little girl is feared he will not recover the effects of his fright. The chimneys at both ends of the house are blown down, and the building was left a mere wreck.

The above Thomas John and his wife having gone out a short bed to the garden, and having left their bed towards the chimney when the accident happened. Those that were not injured lay on a bedstead. This terrifying event happened from the early part of the after noon with little intermission until eleven or twelve at night.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Aug. 10, to a respectable gentleman in Marblehead.

"As to politics, it is thought by the general Peace of Europe is remote; the Court of Spain has concluded to dispatch a squadron of 16 men of war from *Cadiz*, (this combination a secret;) but to fall in company with RICHERY's squadron, of 7 sail of the line and 3 frigates: and openly give out, that they mean to protect them, in consequence of which, the British Admiral MARK, who was cruising off *Cadiz* with 5 sail of the line and 2 frigates, prudently retreated to Gibraltar. The result of this business is strongly suspected, will be a rupture between *England* and *Spain*."

Accounts from Genoa state, that the French government has demanded of the Genoese government to that all their ports against all English ships of war and merchantmen. It is added the same demand is made of Spain, and that on their being refused compelled to comply.

CHRISTIAN-INNOPATIONS.—About 10,000 men from the *Transpic* country are preparing to settle the *Big Bend*" of that country, as low down as the *Maple River*, claiming under a grant from the State of "*Newly Georgia*."

TREATY EFFECTS.—A large quantity of Furs were last week received at *Albany* from *Niagara!!*

NORTHAMPTON, October 1.

On *Friday* last was brought, to trial before the SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT of this *Commonwealth*, in this town, *John Ferrel*, a native of Ireland, for the crime of Sodomy—was found guilty by the Jury, and on the day following received sentence of DEATH.

A London paper of the 30 August, states that Mr. Hammond (late Minister to this country) Secretary to Lord Grenville, has that morning set out for the Continent. His route was said to be to Paris, and from thence to Vienna; and that the circumstance had given rise to a hope that propositions of a pacificatory nature were the objects of Mr. Hammond's mission.

The French have imposed on the city of Frankfort a contribution of 37 millions of florins; it shows three millions and a half sterling.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, Dated July 19, 1796.

"The general election for members of Parliament was finished a few days previous to my arrival. In the county of Kent a *nobleman*, to obtain his wished for man, expended 50,000l. Sterling. Two others, who were brothers, having an inclination to serve their Royal Master, nearly ruined themselves without obtaining their end.

"About this time, 3000 Frenchmen escaped from Fortune Prison, near Portland, went down to Deal, and at night borrowed a small boat, and rowed along side of a *Revenue Cutter*, and, not being hailed, took the liberty of going on board without invitation, cut her cables, made the men their prisoners, and let the small boat adrift with a note directed to the Captain of the cutter (who had, with his men, gone on shore to enjoy the election frolic) begging him in future to take better care of his Royal Sovereign's Property, and, 'tho' laying in the Downs, not to trust it to the guardianship of one man.

"The next day the 3 Frenchmen arrived at Calais with the cutter mounting to twelve, besides small arms, and having one month's provisions on board.

"It is supposed at Deal, that some of their own townsmen had given information to the Frenchmen, and advised them to take the cutter and walk off with her, lest they might have a better opportunity to smuggle."

"Our Friends the French are daily adding to their honor as a nation—they have lately crossed the Upper Rhine and given the Emperor's men another flogging—and in the Channel their small privateers terrify the British merchantmen."

Some Account of JAMES HULL, who was ten years a prisoner in Algiers.

James Hull was born in Smithfield, and was brought up in Petersburgh, Virginia, he is about 30 years old, and left the said place 12 years ago. After having been at South Key, Charlestown and Baltimore, he shipped on board a brig commanded by Captain Cofin, bound to Teneriffe, and from thence to Dunkirk: he there took his passage to St. Ubes, on board an American ship commanded by Captain O'Brien; two days after they had left St. Ubes, on their passage to America, they were captured by an Algerine corsair, and carried into Algiers, where the said James Hull remained a slave ten years; during which time he experienced the most cruel and inhuman treatment, and was four years up the country carrying flour to make bread; watched very closely by drivers, the most barbarous men in the world, totally devoid of humanity and every tender feeling—his food black bread, olives, oil and vinegar, in very small proportions. It is about when they find a corsair ready to put to sea heard for Christian slaves, it was the good fortune of Hull, about twelve months ago to be shipped on board one of those vessels that failed to the coast of Sicily. After being 40 days out for was taken after an engagement of three days by a Neapolitan frigate who carried her in Palermo. The Algerine had twelve guns, and shall wait re hoped. Captain Scott, who happened to be there at that time, took Hull with him to London from where some time since he arrived at Charleston, in the ship Lucy, Captain Dickes.

From a late Dublin Paper.

VULGAR PREJUDICE.

A FEW weeks since, a lady in Dublin, who labored under an acute and obstinate fever, was attended by an eminent physician, who found it necessary to cover his utmost skill; and prescribe the most powerful medicines, but without any apparent effect—and with some admonishment saw his patient expired and should be dealt in despite of all his skill; at length some slight symptoms of a crisis appearing, he ordered some draughts to aid exhausted nature, and calling in the evening to know if they had operated, was informed his patient was dead!

On entering the chamber, he saw several women occupied in washing the body, and preparing it for the last of the obsequies; and accidently calling his eyes towards the window, observed in the apartment of one of the shutters not only the bottom of a bed indent that day in the state they came from the apothecary's untouched, but all the medicine he had prescribed for a fortnight before!

On interrogating the entire tender, the answer was, "that she thought it a fin to tease the poor lady with such nauseous trash, or to be making a perfumery's shop of her belly."

On a closer inspection of the body, the vital warmth did not seem quite extinct; a very faint pulse almost imperceptably throbbed at her temples and wrists, and the application of a mirror before her mouth and nostrils, evidently thereof that respiration was not gone. The body was instantly put into a warm bed, and by the application of proper cordials, reflored to life in less than three hours, and to perfect health in 14 days a month, to the inexpressible joy of the lady's fam ily and friends; but the poor lady had the mortification to find herself deprived of a most beautiful and luxuriant head of hair which the witches of Cork had thoin on, in their hurry to fit her for the coffin.

MR. WHITBREAD'S WILL.

From a London paper of July 9.

The following are some of the principal heads of Mr. Whitbread's Will, and of those who are benefitted by it:

To his son, Samuel Whitbread, Esq. he has bequeathed the whole of his freehold estate, together with all the brewery concerns, except a share to his daughter, the wife of Mr. Grey, which was secured to her in her marriage settlement. To his son in-law, James Gordon, Esq. to his nephews, Jacob Whitbread and John Wingate Jennings, Esqs. he has bequeathed 500l. each; and also 20,000l. being the amount of three bonds given by Lord Thurlow, his son in-law, to whom he left 1000l. the amount of another bond, also given by him.

To his three head clerks, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Yellowly, and Mr. Green, he has left 500l. each, who are all trustees for the management of the brewery. To Mr. Hammond, his private clerk, 500l. To his butler, 100l. and to every servant thro'out his concerns, including clerks, domestics, draymen, and every other description, he has left a token of his regard, besides various sums, from 100l. to 10l. in annuities to old servants, and widows of servants. He has also made a claim in his will, which states that should his clerks, Messrs. Green, Yellowly and Sangster at any time be desirous of purchasing a share in the brewery concerns, his son shall accede to the proposal, and give them credit for any sum they may want for that purpose, on their own bonds not exceeding 10,000l.

To the different hospitals in the metropolis and elsewhere, he has bequeathed upwards of 15,000l. among which are St. Bartholomews, Bethlehem, Lying-in, St. George's, Small Pox, and St. Luke's. To two charity schools, (a boy's and a girl's) 500l. each, in the parish of St. Luke; also to the repair fund of the grand at Bedford Bend, and towards the building of an infirmary at the above place, 500l. and towards the maintenance of it, 4000l. more. The many legacies left to old acquaintances, friends, rectors, curates and tenants, and distant relations, are incredible.

FOR THE HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN PHYSICIANS,

PHILANTHROPY prompts a brother to admonish you to beware of medical impositions. As the science of physic is of all the most beneficial to mankind, if properly attended to; I think it the duty of every regular bred Physician, as far as in his power lies, to suppress every irregularity or species of quackism, that shall tend to obviate the officinals of the art. I am confident for myself, that this country never stood in that need of medical aid that it does at the present time, for we are in a flourishing state of mortal maladies invading its inhabitants; and of consequence it behoves me call aloud to the gentlemen of the faculty, to prevent the sale of that filthy medic adeps, to universally spread over our country by itinerant mediallers; likewise the metallic points vended by the Connecticut Impostor; I say, let their sale be prevented, by making known their worthlessness to your patients by fair and plain reasoning. Rouse then ye gentlemen of the faculty, and continue to declare the truth to your patients, by rejecting that degree of adulation, which the Quack is obliged to possess, in order to obtain patronage; while they practice without reason or knowledge, let the market of Physic be overstocked; but let it be theoretic, and our practice systematic. I would let the metallic points stop, without a moment's and malversion; I was but a few days since invited to purchase what is called a set of Dr. Elisha Perkins' metallic points, for which he has obtained a patent from Congress; from what I had heard of them I had the curiosity to travel 20 miles to see them; when I arrived at the place I found them conferring great enormums on their cures; after examining a little pamphlet filled with certificates, of the wonders they had wrought; I proceeded to view the instruments and found two small pieces of metal, about three inches in weight, one of brass and the other of iron, about three inches in length, pointed at one end—I likewise saw directions for using them, and a catalogue of diseases they were said to be calculated to cure;—among a multiplicity of which I will mention a few, (viz.) Inflammations of almost all kinds, Rheumatisms, Palsies, Numbness, Contractions, Gouts, Aches, Wounds, &c. I found (contrary to what I had heard) that they possessed no magnetic virtue, and that they possessed no different quality from any other pointed brass or iron metals; I further venture to affirm, that as many cures can be performed with any old flocking-needle, as with any patent metallic points if any cures are performed by them (as I have no doubt there may be) it is done in no other way than by drawing from the diseased part the fluid plunge of electric fluid, and for that purpose one kind of pointed metal is no better than another; & that diseases of some kinds may be cured by the affluence of any pointed metal, drawn in a certain way, previous to the forming of Nervous Fluid. The great expence attending the publishing a Paper of this size, and the low price which it is sold at, will, he presumes, be a sufficient apology for his calling in this way.

We hear from North-Carolina, that the honorable James Gillespie, is re-elected a Representative to Congress, for the division of Wilmington & Richard Stanford, Esq. is elected in the room of Abraham Tatom, Esq.

DIED, at Hadley, on Monday evening last, *Mrs. Margaret Hopkins*, consort of the Rev. Samuel *Hopkins of that town, aged 56 years.*

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE *POST OFFICE*—NORTHAMPTON, October 1, 1796.

OBADIAH ABBEY, Parridgefield—Dean Barry, merchant, Norwich—Moses Bissell, Hadley—Esher Barnard Northampton—Thomas Burbank, Granville—William Bates, Southadley—Francis Barker, Amherst—James Ball, Hatfield—Daniel Cole, Hadley, 2—Samuel Clark, Middlefield—William Cooley, Granville—John Clark, Southadley—Mellis, Church & Clark, merchants, Sunderland—Samuel Cooke, New-Salem—Josiah Chapin, Wilbraham—Elisha Clap, Northampton—Capt. Thomas Durant, Middlefield—Dr. Elisha Dwight, Southadley—Samuel Dickinson, Deerfield—Elisha Ebby, Westhampton—Olney Fare, Northampton—Thomas S. Fullerton, merchant, Chester—Jeremiah Gould, Charlestown—Titus & Simeon Goodman, merchants, Southadley—Mr. Margaret Harris, Northampton—Aaron Hewes, Granby—Col. Ebenezer Hunting, Southampton—Capt. Hezekiah Hubbard, Esq. Belcher, 2—John Hubbard, Northampton, 2—Samuel Phillips and Caleb Jones, Middlefield—Capt. Thomas Johnson, Amherst—Thomas Jeral, Chesterfield—Capt. Oliver Leman, Norwich—Nehemiah Lyman, New-Salem—Moses Arms and Merrill, Charlemont—Joseph Nash, Rowe—Mr. David Mack, Middlefield—Zeriah Mack, Southadley—Isaac Pepper, Ware—Mrs. Lois Parsons, Enfield—Mr. Elisha Porter, Hadley—Cotton Partridge, Hatfield—Rev. David Porter, Enfield—David Smith, Northampton—Col. Samuel Shepe Blanford—Benjamin Smith, merchant, Hadley—Abraham Stockwell, Northampton, 2—John Stebbins, do.—Israel Smith, Merlo, Middlefield—John Strong, Southampton—Eleazer Sigourn, merchant, Granville—Daniel Spencer, Hatfield—Moses Stebbins & Sons, merchants, Southadley—Joseph Taylor, do.—Capt. Elisha Town, Ware—William Tapper, merchant, Monson—Oliver Weller, jun. Northampton—Ebenezer Wright, do.—Samuel Woodward, do.—John Wells, Southadley—Thomas Hedge, Leverett—William Wait, Southadley—Philo Leonard, do.—Jaffe Walcott, West-Springfield—Eli Warner, Granby—Abner Lyman, Northampton, Connecticut, New England.

ALL Persons indebted to the Post-Office, are desired to make immediate payment.

Harmony Lodge Installation, &c.

THE Brethren of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, are hereby informed, that HARMONY LODGE, at Northfield, will be constituted in due form and consecrated, and the Master installed by the Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on Thursday the 13th inst.—The Officers and Members of HARMONY LODGE will be happy in the company of fresh brethren as one and will attend on that day.—The Brethren are requested to meet at the Hall in the house of Brother *Hawkins*, precisely at ten o'clock—the procession will move to the meeting house at twelve.

Per Order,
SAMUEL BROWN, Sec'ry. of Harmony Lodge.

Note.—The Brethren are requested to bring their proper cloathing.

TICKETS may be had of Brother *Hawkins*, at 7/6 each.

Northfield, October 3, 1796.

The subscriber being appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of ISRAEL HOBART, Esq. late of Conway, deceased, and having accepted that trust, Hereby request all persons having demands against said estate, to exhibit the same for settlement, as soon as may be; and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM BILLINGS.

Conway, October 1, 1796.

Take Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to me the subscriber, on whole Accounts are