

The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(VOL. II.) Thursday, August 9, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 25.)

(For the New-Haven Gazette.)

HINTS TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE best estimates of the difference in the prices of labour in this Country, and the Manufacturing Parts of Europe, particularly England, prove that labour is from about twelve to twenty per cent higher, in Connecticut, than in England*.

The actual and real expences of importing those articles which lie within but a small compass, and consequently pay but small freight, is very little if any less than the difference in the price of labour.

There are some articles which have been but little manufactured in this country, which pay greater expences, on importing, than those which have been manufactured with success.

Nails pay a much less freight

* Tho' labour is as high in England as here, within from twelve to twenty per cent, it is not pretended but that there is really a much greater difference, for the expences in the articles of bread, meat, drink, fire, candles and lodging, are higher in England, on an average, by perhaps about one fourth.

than frames of looking glasses, the low priced candlesticks, or even the higher priced (except silver) tea Kettles, tea urns, shovels and tongs, and coffee-mills.—But of all the articles in the iron branch, consider the shovels and spades! No 1, of those articles are made at Sheffield in Yorkshire, for 24s. sterling per doz. and the other numbers rise in the price about eighteen pence or two shillings for each number up to number 4, on which prices, the person who takes them from the mechanic, has a discount of from ten to fifteen per cent. i e, almost equal to the difference in the price of labour. The handles may be had in this country, perhaps somewhat cheaper than in Sheffield. Is it not highly probable from those circumstances, that they might be made here for half a dollar each, or even less? But experience has proved that they can be imported and sold for little, if any, less than a dollar each.

To the PRINTER of the NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE.

HOW has it happened that understanding the signs by which the Greeks, Hebrews and Arabs expressed their ideas two thousand years past, is dignified by the name of learning, when un-

derstanding the signs used by the Oneidas and Onondagas of the present day for the same purpose, (such as their strings of wampum and painted Sticks) is not admitted to the same honor?

Why is it learning to know the exact figure of the paddle which the children of Israel were ordered to carry on their spears, or of the old Toga, when it is not learning to know how to make and use the best tool in modern husbandry, or to cut a coat in the best fashion.

Why is it theology to know the exact magnitude of the evil of sin, since all agree that it is evil enough?

Why is any thing learning or theology that is useless?

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, for June.

To the EDITOR.

SIR,

DEAN SWIFT has given us, in his works, one of the prophecies of MERLIN, the *British Wizard*, written above a thousand years ago. He says he found it in an edition of Merlin's prophecies, imprinted in London, by John Hawkins, in the year 1530. My father, who is a curious antiquarian, had in his possession some *Sybilline Verses*, which, he assured me, were



faithfully copied from the same book. The old gentleman, tho' a tolerable hand at explanation, could make nothing more of them than the *perpetual duration* of the British empire—an idea which he cherished with singular partiality.

"The world" he would say, "will always turn on its axis the same way; ships can never fail above the clouds; and that seven and fix should make but one is an arithmetical collection, therefore the *Lion's* strength ne'er can fail." I had too great a veneration for his abilities to distrust the truth of his solution, and for a long time regarded this *oracle* as a most unfavourable prognostic of the ill success of America in her contest with a nation, whom heaven itself had declared to be unconquerable.—But an ingenious friend, to whom I lately shewed them, was struck with the accomplishment of the prophecies in a manner very different from my father's solution of them, on seeing an elegant engraving of the United States, in one of the first numbers of your valuable magazine. He took a copy of the verses from me, and in a few days returned them, with some explanatory notes subjoined. I now inclose them for your perusal, and if you think them worthy of a place in your collection, they are at your service.—It is necessary to premise, that the orthography of them is modernized in the copy sent you.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
COLUMBUS.
SEVILLINE ORACLES.
Extract from an old edition of Merlin's prophecies, supposed to be written above a thousand years ago: imprinted at London,

by John Hawkins, in the year 1530.

I.
When the *Savage* is meek and mild,
The *Francis Mother* shall slay her child.

II.
When the *Cock* shall woo the *Dove*,
The *Muler* her *Child* shall cease to love.

III.
When men, like *motes* work under ground,
The *Lion a Virgin* true shall wound.

IV.
When the *Dove*, and *Cock* the *Lion* shall fight,
The *Lion* shall crouch beneath their might.

V.
When the *Cock* shall guard the *Engle's* nest,
The *Sons* shall take delight in the quest.

VI.
When *ships* above the clouds shall sail,
The *Lion's* strength shall surely fail.

VII.
When *Nephtun's* back with *British* is laid,
The *fickly Lion* shall hide his head.

VIII.
When *seven* and *six* shall make but one,
The *Lion's* might shall be undone.

Verse 1. The settlement of America by a civilized nation, is very clearly alluded to in the first line.—The *Francis Mother* is Britain. America still feels the wounds she has received from her.

Verse 2. The *Cock* is France, the *dove* is America, *Columbia*, their union is the epocha when America shall cease to love Britain: for so I understand the prophecy, in which there is manifestly an equivocation; which is one of the most striking characteristics of ancient oracles.

Verse 3d. In many parts of Europe, there are subterranean works carried on by persons who never see the light of the sun. But perhaps, the solution may be more particularly referred to the siege of York in Virginia, where the approaches were made by working in earth. In the second line there is another equivocation. We are told by Mr. Addison, in his Spectator, that a lion will not hurt

a true maid.—This at first view seems to be contradicted by the prophecy: but on examination, it will be found, that at the epocha referred to, the virgin *Columbia* (or perhaps *Virginia*, by which name all North America was called in the days of queen Elizabeth) shall wound the *Lion*, that is Britain, which shews the precise time when the oracle shall be accomplished.

Verse 4th. Clearly alludes to the success of the united forces of America and France against those of Britain.

Verse 5th. For the solution of this oracle, as well as the rest, we are indebted to an engraving of the arms of the United States, in the *Columbian Magazine*, for September, 1786. America is clearly designated by the Eagle's nest, as it is the only part of the globe where the *bald eagle* (the arms of the United States) is to be found.—Thus, this hitherto inexplicable prophecy, may be easily understood, as meaning that when the *cock*, that is France, shall protect America (as she did during the war) the stars, that is the standard of the American empire, shall rise in this western hemisphere.

Verse 6th. It is very remarkable, that the amazing properties of inflammable air, by means of which men have been able to explore a region, till then impervious to them,—happened in the same year when *Britain's* strength was so reduced, as to oblige her to acknowledge the independence of America.—The *boats*, in which the adventurous aeronauts traversed the upper regions, are the *ships* here referred to.

Thus far the prophecy seems to have been fully and literally ac-

complished: it is to be hoped the accomplishment of those which remain, is not far remote.

Verse 7th. I understand to mean, that when the *sea* (*Nephtun's* back) is red with the *American* stripes, the naval power of Britain will decline. A prover exertion in the art of ship building, would soon produce this effect, and whenever Congress is vested with the power of regulating the commerce of America, we may hope to see the full accomplishment of this prediction.

Verse 8th. The oracle clearly alludes to an epocha not far removed, as we may hope: for when the thirteen United States shall, under the auspices of the present federal convention, have strengthened and cemented their union, by a proper revival of the articles of confederation, so as to be really but one nation, Britain will no longer be able to maintain that rank and consequence among the nations of the earth, which she hath hitherto done.

March 10, 1787.

Dijurbances in HOLLAND.

SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
To the U. S. Gazette of the 31st of May, 1787.

A relation of the combat between the Patriotic troops of the town, and the Provincial troops under orders of the Count de Eibersum.

THE following momentary is last arrived.—On the ninth instant, at two o'clock, advice was received at our townhouse, that the two famous magistrates of Amersfort, Messrs. de Perponcher and de Anthon had taken off the mask, and had advanced a body of troops to take possession of the posts of Jutphas and du Vaart. As the instant were convoked the brave armed burghers of Utrecht on the grand place of Neude.

It was on this place where the union was sworn to, which gave birth and liberty to

the Seven United Provinces, between Seven representatives, who raised and joined together the points of their swords; and it was on this place, where, a year ago, the citizens of this town swore to lose the fall drop of their blood to recover their precious liberty, and to prevent the odious system of arbitrariness. It was on this same place, in short, that the three companies of patriots of this town were convoked with their auxiliaries, in virtue of their oath, when the alarm was given of the invasion by the provincial troops, under order of the Sieurs de Perponcher and d'Abblons, in the posts of Jutphas and du Vaart.

On demanding a number of volunteers, all voices were raised, and every one cried they would go; but it was found proper only to take about two hundred men, patriots and auxiliaries, besides thirty chaffeurs; these brave defenders of our liberty parted us at six in the evening, in the greatest effusion of joy, having charged their arms on the Neude, and having also twenty cartridge-boxes in their boxes, and three small pieces of cannon at their head.

They arrived at Jutphas at eight o'clock—when the troops who were in possession and ranged in order of battle, retired in an instant, and retreated with precipitation, to a small wood situated in the environ, about one league distant. The patriots followed regularly, a corps of thirty chaffeurs, and some fugitives, being sent as an advanced guard, to be near ten o'clock, and a complete dark. The chaffeurs found themselves surrounded by a troop of the enemy, who had lain concealed on their bellies on the ground. The chaffeurs, surprised, but not alarmed, returned in great haste to Mr. Aeverholt, to give him notice that he was near them; but in an instant the enemy fired a general discharge, and to deceive Mr. Aeverholt, founded a retreat instead of a charge, and their fire was not less terrible, having killed Mr. de Viescher, adjutant of Mr. d'Averholt, and the most intimate of his friends. This brave young man, seeing the patriots were surprised, and that the enemy employed all their cunning and reason to accomplish their detestable ends, took hold of Mr. Peter de Thoen by the hand, and said, "Courage, my dear Peter, we must fight" when a ball struck his hand, and another entered his belly. The time of charge occasioned the loss of R. C. Van Coers, commandant of the reserve of the artillery, and one of the best canonists; and threw out of the battle one of the best bombardiers, before they had time to discharge their pieces. The third piece had not yet come up, but was in the center of the column, which Mr. d'Averholt could not form

properly on a place so crooked, being only fifty feet in breadth, having on the left the great canal of Rhyn, and on the right an impracticable ditch, however he in an instant formed them in the best position he could, or as he now thought best for his object. He made them file on the right, and posted them behind some small trees, the thirty chaffeurs and some fugitives to protect the artillery, and take the enemy in the reverse, on which all depended. The chaffeurs and the fugitives had this moment a grand point to execute: their fire rolling to protect the embanking measures, they were necessary to get the artillery and the train to play in the front of the troop; which was a little impeded by a small portion of high ground that was on the right of the head, where Mr. d'Averholt had posted the head of his principal column of infantry, and who was, if possible, to bear the fire of the enemy till he permitted them to answer it.

The captains of the artillery having joined with these three pieces of artillery, which they fired only once, the patriots and fugitives in a few minutes recomposed for loss of time. The fire of the enemy began soon to slacken: but was kept up briskly on both sides for about twenty-two minutes, when Mr. d'Averholt, crying out in front of the column, "Advance, my friends, advance!" the troops who were near enough to hear this, were so panic struck by the courageous call, that they lost their courage, left off firing, and hurried away in the most astonishing confusion. The enemy furnished an example. Mr. d'Averholt then charged his artillery with bullets, but the fugitives did not think proper to stay any longer, leaving their drums, muskets, spontoons, hats, bayonets, and the remains of their shoes behind, and the scattered remains of the troops fled away through the countries they came.

Mr. d'Averholt, after having displayed all the valor of an hero, and all the circumspection of a sage, being assured of the route and it being a quarter of eleven at night, he marched in the best order possible to Jutphas, where he arrived at midnight. At five o'clock he detached a division of thirty men to reconnoitre the field of battle.

One of the first cares the conquerors was to go different at ones, to take from the fugitive soldiers their arms and accoutrements of which they had made such bad use. Two boats arrived at five o'clock in the morning, full of trophies of this memorable victory.

During the whole night it happened, and the inhabitants at Utrecht were kept waking in suspense, waiting the issue of an action, which they did not doubt was happening, from the noise of the artillery. The leaders



were to give to the artillery on all the quadrants of Holland. Burchard was the joy when the soldiers arrived, that Mr. d'Aerck, one of the magistrates, but in the moment chief of the military citizens, was making the first of battle, having routed and dispersed detachments of militia, who were declined to bathe their hands in the blood of the capital or province, after having taken one of our most important posts. The boisterous of his happy news were nearly stifled. At eight o'clock in the morning, three arrived in the canal which runs by the walls of our town-look, a number of other boats, laden with barrels, furs, fountains, halberds, and other military stores, belonging to the soldiers killed and dispersed during the action. A detachment of chivalry also brought in a number of prisoners, and a chariot with a soldier killed by three balls. All these objects were successively carried and displayed before an immense multitude of the people, who rentle air with their triumphs of joy, at seeing an enemy destroyed who wanted to deprive them of their country and liberty.

About ten o'clock a large arrival with all the chests and baggage of the enemy, their drums, officers' spoons, and all the ammunition, together with their military chest. We learn the same time, that a company of the enemy of forty-eight, but reduced to sixteen, passed without arms or drums, on their way to Amersfort, in order, no doubt, to enjoy with their magazines, and to reap and the glory which they have gained.

At eleven o'clock the magistrates lost their life (py, which they had amongst us in uniform of a chaffeur, who, the instant we were printing this, was conducted to prison.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 2.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. HASTINGS.

Black rod announced a message from the house of commons, and introduced

Mr. Burke, who, in the members, were he delivered at the bar the articles of impeachment on the 17th of January in Oude. Mr. Burke added, "We are further commanded to inform your lordship and this house, that Mr. Hastings is now in custody of the regimental arms, ready to be delivered at the bar of this house."

The lord chancellor read the message to

the house; after which it was read by the clerk. At this moment the hall was very full, and in the most profound and awful silence.

Lord Walsingham rose, and in a speech of considerable length, delivered with intrepid gravity and deliberation, stated the nature and importance of the cause; and traced the history of the several impeachments for misdemeanors, which were upon the journals, and the several securities which they gave to the house, for their appearance. His lordship then moved,

First, "That Warren Hastings be taken into the custody of the gentleman usher of the black rod."

Secondly, "That he be brought to the bar, and admitted to bail, himself in ten thousand pounds, and two securities, in five thousand pounds each."

The motion was put, and carried.

Mr. Hastings was brought to the bar. Black rod having received proper orders, repaired to the house of commons, and took Mr. Hastings into custody. He was conducted to the lobby; when black rod informed the house, that "In obedience to their lordships' commands, he had taken Mr. Hastings into custody, and was ready to deliver him at the bar. Ordered to be brought to the bar."

The house was now seated in the form of two ranks; the lord chancellor on the woolsack; a great number of the commons and two senators in the front; and the bar crossed with gentlemen, formed one of the most interesting scenes, which, perhaps, the annals of mankind ever exhibited or the calls of justice ever produced.

Black Rod.

Mr. Hastings.

The Sergeant at arms, and

Attendants

Entered the house, and after the proper observances, the prisoner was placed at the bar, when he dropped his knee—being permitted to rise, the lord chancellor said, "Read the impeachment."

The clerk began reading. After the clerk had read the title of the general charge, black rod, by desire of Mr. Hastings, desired that the articles might be read first.

The duke of Richmond said, he could not upon such a solemn occasion, content to the application. His grace was hitherto unacquainted with the nature and extent of the charges; therefore he felt it his duty to hear the same read with the attention which they deserve, and which he believed to be the duty of every gentleman.

The lord chancellor agreed in opinion, and the articles were then read at length.

At half past seven the clerk began reading, and concluded upon ten, at which time the first charge was finished; when

Lord Townsend, rose and moved, that the two remaining charges might be read first, in order to save the house, and the prisoner, from the excessive fatigue of reading them at length.

The duke of Richmond opposed the motion. A conversation took place, at the close of which it was agreed to go on, and Mr. Hastings was asked a chair. At eleven the articles were finished, and the lord chancellor demanded of him what he had to say in his defence.

Mr. Hastings—"My lord, I rely upon the justice of this house, and pray that I may be granted a copy of the charge, with a reasonable time to make my defence. Likewise that I may be allowed counsel; and that I may be admitted to bail."

Mr. Hastings then withdrew with his prisoner.

Lord Walsingham again rose, and moved, that Mr. Hastings might be admitted to bail in the sum before mentioned.

The duke of Norfolk said, after hearing the articles read, and the exceeding enormity of them, he could by no means agree to take such slender bail. His grace apprehended the least sum which could be demanded in the present case, should be ten thousand pounds; he therefore moved an amendment, that Mr. Hastings should give bail for twenty-five thousand pounds, and two securities in the like sum.

Lord Townsend said, the honor of the nation was intimately connected with the present prosecution. The charges against Mr. Hastings were of a very heavy nature, beyond any thing that the journals could produce. He therefore seconded the duke's motion.

Lord Hopston and Lord Walsingham apprehended the security first proposed was quite sufficient.

Lord Thurlow quoted the case of Sir John Bennett, who gave bail in the sum of 40,000*l.* upon an impeachment of a similar nature. His lordship was again resigning excepting bail; being equally oppressive and illegal.

The original motion was withdrawn, and the sum of 40,000*l.* was agreed upon as sufficient bail.

Consequently then took place, respecting the time to be allowed the prisoner to go in his answer.

The lord chancellor observed, that it would be impossible to do this in the course of the present session. It was therefore of opinion to allow him a long month; namely, until the second day of the next session.

Mr. Hastings was again called to the bar, when the lord chancellor said,—"The house has taken your prayer into consideration, and you are to be allowed a copy of the charge against you. You are to have counsel assigned you. Name them." (Mr. Hastings named Mr. Plover, Mr. Law, and Mr. Dallas. The chancellor put the question, and these three gentlemen were assigned as counsel.)

"You are likewise allowed a month to the second day of next session of parliament, to deliver in your defence at the bar of this house. You are likewise to be admitted to bail, yourself in 20,000*l.* and two securities in 10,000*l.* each. Have you any bail?" Mr. Hastings.

"My lord they are now at the bar."

Chancellor.—Name them.

—George Sumner, Esquire.

—Richard Job, Sullivan, Esquire."

The house agreed to accept the bail; and they accordingly justified at the bar; and entered into a recognizance for Mr. Hastings's appearance.

Lord chancellor. "Mr. Hastings, you may withdraw."

The house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

May 24. The origin of the present difficulties in Holland, and the cause of the late firmness between the regulars and burghers of the province of Utrecht is not clearly understood. The troops are supposed to have fought under the banners of the Stadtholder, but this is not the fact.

The origin of the dispute arises from the following circumstances.

About twelve months ago the city of Utrecht new formed their Council, according to a plan suggested by the patriotic party. This was deemed, by the States of the province, an infringement on their sovereign authority, and a violation of the union. The city pursued violent steps, and the States from that time withdrew from Utrecht, and held their court at Amersfort. Various negotiations have been entered into, but they have all failed; and arms have been resorted to. The States, determining no longer to permit the capital of the province to despise their authority, sent a party of troops, to take possession of certain posts in the environs of Utrecht. The armed burghers, or militia of the city, opposed, and conquered.

The citizens of Utrecht have been commended in their proceedings by the province of Holland. However the flame may extend it is impossible to ascertain; but certainly it is the face of affairs in the United Provinces seems at present the appearance

of a civil war. The Prince of Orange has hitherto, indeed, disclaimed all hostile intentions, and looked forward for the protection of his rights to the cool judgment of the people; but as affairs at present stand, he must presently declare his intention.

Since the engagement, of which we gave an account on Saturday, another action has taken place, namely, on the 14th instant, the particulars of which we now lay before our readers, as related in the Utrecht Gazette, and other Dutch papers:

A detachment of 2000 Hessians, and 1000 Chasseurs, under the command of Count Wittenzell, marched from Utrecht on the 14th instant, in order to oppose the Provincial Corps; he had not proceeded far before he met with a party of the cavalry of Thajl, who received him with a discharge of muskets. This was immediately on the part of the Count, returned. A battle ensued, in which the detachment from Utrecht was superior. A reinforcement of 80 men came to the assistance of the cavalry of Thajl; which occasioned the Count Wittenzell to leave off the pursuit which he put to flight, and to place his forces in regular order.

After several successes, a general conflict commenced, which the valour of the patriotic Count decided in his favor. At the second onset, Wittenzell, somewhat apprehensive of success, sent to the city of Amersfort, to request the Major Juring to come up with him, the hour of day was gained.

The report of the news was heard by one of the burghers, who was curious to see what it was, thinking it best to forewarn the inhabitants concerning them, to be the instant he met with Mr. Michael, whom he knew, dead and fastened by the youth of Amersfort, and the neighborhood, who went in pursuit of the Indians; but before they got to the river, the Indians had crept under with the negroes, and left their guns and their pouches behind them; they had got the negro safe away, but before they could return, they were shot, which fell into the hands of the white people, and one of the negroes were found two feet in.

The next day 600 Alexander of Wilkes county militia, a party of between 20 and 3000*l.* river, came up with six Indians on the bank of a tree, who after inflicting a wound which the Indians who killed the white people with the negro, they immediately put them to death on the spot.

Col. Alexander chiefly pursuing the Indians of the province, and accordingly killed two white men, and scalped them. The citizens of Utrecht have been commended in their proceedings by the province of Holland. However the flame may extend it is impossible to ascertain; but certainly it is the face of affairs in the United Provinces seems at present the appearance

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After several successes, a general conflict commenced, which the valour of the patriotic Count decided in his favor. At the second onset, Wittenzell, somewhat apprehensive of success, sent to the city of Amersfort, to request the Major Juring to come up with him, the hour of day was gained.

The report of the news was heard by one of the burghers, who was curious to see what it was, thinking it best to forewarn the inhabitants concerning them, to be the instant he met with Mr. Michael, whom he knew, dead and fastened by the youth of Amersfort, and the neighborhood, who went in pursuit of the Indians; but before they got to the river, the Indians had crept under with the negroes, and left their guns and their pouches behind them; they had got the negro safe away, but before they could return, they were shot, which fell into the hands of the white people, and one of the negroes were found two feet in.

The next day 600 Alexander of Wilkes county militia, a party of between 20 and 3000*l.* river, came up with six Indians on the bank of a tree, who after inflicting a wound which the Indians who killed the white people with the negro, they immediately put them to death on the spot.

Col. Alexander chiefly pursuing the Indians of the province, and accordingly killed two white men, and scalped them. The citizens of Utrecht have been commended in their proceedings by the province of Holland. However the flame may extend it is impossible to ascertain; but certainly it is the face of affairs in the United Provinces seems at present the appearance

river towns of the Creek nation, in order to turn all their hands, and destroy as much of their provision as possible, before the business could be alarmed, so that there is not the least doubt of a serious war between the Choctaws and Indians this fall.

Colombia, have contracted with an eminent builder, who has engaged to build a flag house one hundred and sixty feet in length against the front of May neck.

Accounts from various parts of the country concur in describing the crops to be in a most luxuriant state of vegetation.—From this promising appearance of plenty, the planters talk with an honest pride of paying their debts, and getting rid of inflation laws.

BALTIMORE, July 24.
Received a letter from a gentleman in New York, who had been in this town

"I have lately taken a tour to Salsquehanna, to view the Canal the Marylanders are making round the Falls of that River, which, contrary to my expectations, I found in a fair way to be completed, as far as Maryland extends. No doubt the heretofore narrow partial view of Peen Yan will be soon at an end, as the countries contiguous to the River, are increasing fast, and will all find it to be their advantage to direct their trade down the Salsquehanna, which might be made navigable, at a small expence, as far as Pennsylvania extends. When this is done, there will be a clear navigation of 300 miles from the ocean to the source of Salsquehanna, from thence to the lakes that form the great River St. Lawrence, to the ocean again, a distance of at least 2500 miles;—besides, there is a near communication from the lakes to waters that empty into the Ohio, and from those the waters that empty into the Salsquehanna, there is a near communication with those that lead into the great Ohio, from thence to the river Mississippi, and thence into the Gulf or bay of Mexico, a distance of at least 2000 miles; and if we go up the Missouri, that empties into Mississippi, its source, there is a near communication with the river of the well known country, which empties into the well known country, when this navigation is completed (it is not too much rivaled by a route down near the head of the tide water, on Salsquehanna) will one day become the great trading city in America, if not in the United States, commanding the greater part of the trade of a rich fertile country, equal to the extent of near 5000 miles square; and by the communication to the western ocean, will also command the trade of the Indies, with which to supply the greater part of Europe, as well as America; and if Maryland would permit a canal to be cut from Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware, Philadelphia might greatly increase her

trade, without being materially injurious to Baltimore."

KINGSTON, June 13.
We learn from Martinico, that the Hopitanes, a Frenchman of war of 64 guns, was led in a hurricane and blowing to get into that harbour and allon board perilsly except the Captain, his first Lieutenant, and ten of his men; and at the same time a great deal of damage was done several Inps in the harbour, which were loaded for Europe.

BOSTON, August 2.
We are informed, that his Excellency our worthy and patriotic Captain General, proposes a visit to the western countries, to review the militia in that district the last of September, provided his health will permit.

We have the pleasure to assure the public, that a French fleet, of several ships of the line, and a number of frigates, are continually hovering in this port, to continue here during the hurricane months in the West Indies.

We hear from good authority, that his excellency the governor, by advice of the council, has put a stop to any further enlistment of troops ordered to be raised by the legislature, in view of the 10th of June 1817, for quitting the disturbances of this commonwealth; and, at the same time, directed the officer in command, to reduce the number in service, to two hundred men, others included, on the 20th of August next ensuing.

MIDDLEBURY TOWN, August 6.
A gentleman from a still-inhabited and the Eastern parts of this State informs, that the crops of English grain are in general uncommonly good, the wheat in many places yields well; so that, notwithstanding the year past, for that, notwithstanding the calamity among our farmers of a scarcity, there is nothing to be apprehended of a want of bread.

New-Haven, August 9.

TO THE READERS OF THIS PAPER.

☞ The Printer wishes to suggest to you, that when Meigs and Dana adopted the motto of the First Volume, "NON SIBI SED TOTI ORBITIS 22 CREDERE MUNDO," they only meant to express their wishes to

advance the interest of the PUBLIC, in so far as they could in connection with their OWN PRIVATE INTERESTS—which they considered to be the true modern meaning of the word PATRIOTISM.

But it seems the line has been taken in its literal sense, to wit: That the Printers were under no obligations to themselves nor their connections, but that they meant to devote their industry and the best part of their lives to the public, with as any compensation.

This is a capital ERRATUM in construction, which, with numerous ERRATA in their printing, you are interested to correct.

I know of but one fervent of the public who has been so great as to retule all reward for his services,—and he is utterly beyond the reach of imitation: Nature has not been vigorous enough to produce his like since the creation.

The present motto was as unluckily chosen as the other. The prophecy of DANIEL is full fulfilling. The Printers have let "MANY RULS TO AND FRO," all over the country, with nearly a Thousand Newspapers a week, "AND" their "K. O. W. L. D. O. S." of the worthlessness of newspaper debts has been indeed vastly "INCREASED."

It appears to be a matter of no small consequence to adopt proper mottoes—and there is an old author, a line of plain English, which cannot be perverted or misunderstood,—a line which has excited more vivid and powerful emotions than any one in Homer, Virgil, Milton, Trumbull, Dwight, or Barlow, which perhaps may be adopted for the motto of the Third Volume of this paper—

It is the following:

"Promise afore said not regarding, hath never performed the fame."

All Persons indebted to the Late Partnerships of Meigs, Bowen and Dana, or Meigs and Dana, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, that he may be enabled to discharge the demands against the said Partnerships. Any kind of country Produce or manufacture will be received. They are particularly intreated to make use of the opportunity they may have of forwarding their reticive balances at the approaching commencement.

The P R I N T E R.
New-Haven, August 6th, 1817.

B O N M O T S.

When Lieutenant O'Brien (who was afterwards called the Sky-rocket Jack) was blown up at Spit-head, in the Bogart, was fired on the carriage of a gun; and when he was brought to the Admiral, all black and wet, he said, with pleatantry, "I hope, Sir, you will excuse my dirty appearance, for I came out of the ship in my own way, but I had not time to get myself dry."

"A Irish gentleman visited by a friend who found him a little ruffled, and being asked the reason of it, said, he had lost a new pair of black silk stockings; but he hoped he should get them again, for he had ordered them to be cried, and had offered that the reward was too little for such valuable the stockings. They said the Irish gentleman, I ordered the cryer to cry 'twice overed."

The famous Daniel Burges dining with a gentleman of his acquaintance, a large Cicerone classic once was brought to table. Where that I cut it? said Daniel. Any where you please, Mr. Burges, said the gentleman—Upon which he gave it to the servant, *holding him carry it to his boots, and he would cut it to him.*

A gentleman just married, telling Florence had that his morning laid out three thousand pounds for his new wife. "Fair Sir, said the wife, I do you are no hypocrite, for you it is my own dear wife."

A CAUTION.

New-Haven, August 5, 1817.
THE public are hereby cautioned against the fraud and imposition of two American persons travelling from the Southern States to the northern. One of them call himself James Dickenson, and the other person executed the personal figures of polite address and the medicinal figure manner.—It is a matter a man something about the size, rather corpulent, and the color of his eyes.—They are never seen together in the street, and when they meet in a public house after great draughts—The persons are so rough to be deceived by their vile arts, they never fail to strip them all their money.—Last Friday evening one of the mentioned persons hereed a letter of five hundred dollars in the pocket of this city, and invited him to walk in an inn and take his wife with him, he was unsuspecting youth made no objections after a few moments the other person came in the room in company with a stout barbers began, and from one thing to another they went on till the honest man had parted with the hard earned money in a poor room for the money.—He then made application for redress in a civil court, but this time the clerk had made his bed with his wife's body.

Dickinson however was arrested and the whole of his money taken from him.—They will undoubtedly by attending articles of the above kind again, this tharthere is desirous to check the practice of such extravagant, low and mean lives.

CIVIS.
I repaired this life, on the 26th ult. in the 75th year of her age. Mrs. SARAH LUMPHREYS, of Enly. Herin a left was very kindly felt, not only by her near relations, but by all who were acquainted with her, and died virtuous.—On the 21st her remains were decently interred. A very pertinent and well chosen sermon, from Gen. 12, 22, was preached on the beforem. occasion, by the Rev. DAVID BRUNSON, of Oxford.

- ENTERED, Sloop** *Esther* **Trowbridge, St. Croix.**
Big Hope Miller—Cape Francis.
Do. George, Righe—Cape Francis.
Do. Charlotte, Wells—Marblehead.
Sloop Polly, Redford **John St. Estelle.**
Schooner Dolphin, Trowbridge—Cape Francis.
Sloop Strampet, Benjamin—St. John.
Do. Abner, Barlow—St. John.
Do. Sally, Peck—St. Croix.
Do. Charlotte, Hurlbut—St. John.
CLEARLED, Schooner *Paradise*, **Nichols**, Cape Francis.
Big Bible, Smith—Caudaloupe.
Do. Hiram, Hoy—Puncheonmouth.
Sloop Eunice, White—Bath.
Schooner Delight, Smith—St. John.

Ten DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the Night of the 2d instants, a Saddle Bridle, and a pair of Spurs, with a small Seal in his forehead, like those all over the new Side, Tools and canter, with a shanty 7 years old. The horse is one 12 1/2, BROWN, with a tall Man, with short Hair, had on an old Jaquet, London Brown Coat, and Velvet Breeches, with a white shirt and Cambric Stocking, supposed to be about 26 years of Age, called himself a Blacksmith, and wanted Employment. Whoever has any information respecting the above Reward, or FIVE DOLLARS for the Horse, and all necessary Charges, will please apply to

JACOB BENEDECT.
Danbury, August 9, 1817. 23—
N. B. Said Hallowell horse Hallowell Gold the 18th ult. with an Indian Fellow.

By Direction of the

hon Court of Probate for the District of Danbury, we give Notice to all Persons who have any Demands upon the Estate of DANIEL BALDWIN, late of Danbury, in said District, to declare, by bringing in their account for Settlement, within six Months from the Date hereof, and if they neglect, they will be forever debarred.

CLARK BALDWIN, Executor.
DANIEL BALDWIN, Executor.
ABIGAIL BALDWIN, Executor.
Newtown, July 4, 1817. (23 5)

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

On Wednesday last, as a profusion was carrying on in the city court against a man charged with larceny, he took an opportunity of slipping by the constable who guarded the bar, and made his escape, just as the court was calling on him to make his defence.

Friday evening last arrived the ship *Charleston*, William Allibone, Comander, with whom came passengers.

The Honorable John Matthews, Esquire, Major General Wayne, Reverend Jedediah North, Colonel Williston, with his lady and family.

Christopher Peter, Esquire, with his lady and family.
Mrs. Burwick,
Miss Burwick,
Mr. De Brum,
Mr. Isaac Testell,
Mr. Samuel Ward,
Mr. Parker,
Doctor William Parker,
Major Edwards,
Mr. Paul,
Mr. Keteir, and a great number of others.

Saturday last arrived here, the ship *Pineblow*, Captain M'Adam, from Bristol, with 250 passengers all in good health.

Thursly last, the Honorable the CONVENTION of the United States adjourned till the 1st Monday in August next, after having appointed the following gentlemen to act as a Committee during their recess, viz.

Mr. Gorbam of Massachusetts.
Mr. Edwards of Connecticut.
Mr. Wilm of Pennsylvania.
Mr. Randolph of Virginia.
Mr. Russell of South-Carolina.

We are informed that the Federal Convention will continue their deliberations about a month longer; and that there will be presented to the public a scheme of Continental government adapted so the circumstances and habits of the people; without regard to the fastidious whims of elementary writers.

CHARLESTON, July 16. The committee appointed for laying out the town of

CASH GIVEN FOR
Old Gold and Silver,
By Beriah Chittenden,
SILVERSMITH,

At the Door next to this OFFICE.

For Gold of the first
Quality Five Pounds per Oz.
will be given; and for Silver
of the first Quality, Six Shil-
lings and Eight Pence, per Oz.
and proportionably less for in-
ferior Qualities of either.

July 24. (23)

Nathaniel Hazard,
Has for Sale

At No. 51. WATER STREET, near BURLING'S
SLIP, N. E. Y. O. R. K.

BOHEA TEA, very low per 5 Chests toge-
ther.

SOUCHONG do. do.

HYSON do. of excellent Quality, per Chest,
or Dozen Pounds, fresh imported in the
EMPEROR OF CHINA, from CANTON.

MADEIRA, } WINES, per Pipe, or
SHERRY and } Quarter Cask.
TENERIFFE }

SINGLE, } SUGARS, per
DOUBLE REFIN'D & } 5 Cwt.
LUMP }

MAXWELL'S approved SCOTCH SNUFF,
warranted equal to any made in
America or Great Britain.

REGISTERED STEEL, of superior Quality, for
Farmer's Use, war-
ranted good.

BAR IRON,
CART TIRE,
CHINA,
GLASS, and } WARE, &c.
EARTHEN }

NEW-YORK, 29th June, 1787. [21—2f.]

PAY TABLE OFFICE, July 7th, 1787.

THE Selectmen of the several Towns
in this State, are requested as soon
as may be to transmit to this office, accu-
rate accounts, of the bounties which have
been paid, and of all other expences which
have been incurred by towns, districts or
classes, for the purpose of recruiting the
late army of the United States. It is de-
sired that the accounts may be so stated as
to designate the names of the recruits, the

regiments in which they served, the period
for which they were engaged, and the amount
of the bounties which have been paid;
—and whenever bounties were paid in
Continental bills of credit, it is desired
that the time of payment may be ascer-
tained.

In all cases where it is found impossible
to state the accounts in the manner request-
ed, the Selectmen are desired to adopt such
other method as may best enable them to
transmit certain information of the expen-
ces which have been incurred for the afore-
said purpose.

The Selectmen are also desired to state and
transmit accounts of all the tents, camp
equipage, and amunition which have
been delivered to the troops of this State,
the United States, or militia, when in
actual service, and not returned, and
as far as may be to ascertain the year
and the particular service for which the
deliveries were made; distinguishing
accurately in separate accounts all articles
of State property which may have been de-
livered, from those articles which are the
property of the towns.

Also all persons who have been agents
for this State, or receivers of public pro-
visions, or military stores, the account of
which have not been adjusted in this office;
who retain in their possession any receipts
or the accounts of any deliveries of State
property, to Commissioners, Quarter Mas-
ters or other officers of the late army, or
militia when in actual service; are request-
ed to transmit the same to this office; to-
gether with any information which may serve
to ascertain the particular services for which
the deliveries were made, or evince that
the articles delivered, ought to be charged
to the United States; for which receipts
or accounts authenticated copies will be
given, at the request of the persons who may
deposit the same.

ELEAZER WALES, } Commit-
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Jun. } tee.

Yale-College, July 20, 1787.

*The Candidates for the
Degree of Master of Arts, which is to be
conferred at the Public Commencement, on
the 12th of September next, are hereby no-
tified to send in their Request to the Pre-
sident, and their QUÆSTIONES MA-*

GISTRALES to Mr. Tutor Denison, and
to give their Attendance at the Commence-
ment.

The Catalogue of the University is to be
printed this Year.

EZRA STILES, President.

[23 5w.]

WHEREAS the Hon.

General Assembly, at their ses-
sions in May last, appointed us the Sub-
scribers Trustees on the estate of THOMAS
COUCH of Reading: All persons who
have any demands on said COUCH are
desired to exhibit them by the last day of
September next, in order to receive their
just proportions of the Monies arising from
the Sales of his Estates. Attendance will
be given at the House of STEPHEN
BETTS, Esquire, in said Reading, on the
last Mondays in August and September next
by.

WILLIAM HERON, }
STEPHEN BETTS. } Trustees.
Wm. HAWLEY. }

Reading, 23d July, 1787.

N. B. Those who neglect complying with
the above request will be foreclo'd from
the Settlement of said Estate. 24—3

FOUND in the Inclo-

sure of the Subscriber, on the 4th
Instant, a dark Bay Mare, with a Mane
and Tail almost black, a Star in her Fore-
head, and a small white Spot on the End of
her Nose, between her Nostrils, and a re-
markable Curl on each Side of her Breast,
under the Girth-Place, just behind her
Shoulder, no artificial Mark or Brand, a-
bout 13 Hands and an Half high, about
four Years old, a natural Trotter, in good
flesh, appears to have been ridden, but never
to have been shod, the owner may have
her again, on proving property and paying
Charges, by applying to

LEMUEL CANFIELD.

New-Milford, July 10, 1787. 24—3

To be sold at this Office,

L'EUSDEN'S Hebrew Bible,
Buxtorf's Lexicon,
Schickard's Grammar, and
Bythner's Lyra Prophetica, or critical Ana-
lysis of the Book of Psalms.

New-Haven: Printed and Published by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Cor-
ner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum.

Essays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inserted
on reasonable Terms.