

from which he reaped ninety one and a half; for I had ordered him to keep an exact account of all he should raise. His first crop of other corn would have been as good, had it not been for the squirrels, which were enemies not to be dispersed by the broad sword. The fourth year I took an inventory of the wheat this man possessed, which I send you. Soon after, farther settlements were made on that road, and Andrew, instead of being the last man towards the wilderness, found himself in a few years in the middle of a numerous society. He helped others as generously as others had helped him; and I have dined many times at his table with several of his neighbours. The second year he was made overseer of the road, and served on two petit juries, performing as a citizen all the duties required of him. The historiographer of some great prince or general does not bring his hero victorious to the end of a successful campaign with one half of the heartfelt pleasure with which I have conducted Andrew to the situation he now enjoys: he is independent and easy. Triumph and military honours do not always imply these two blessings. He is unincumbered with debts, services, rents, or any other dues; the successes of a campaign, the laurels of war, must be purchased at the dearest rate, which makes every cool reflecting citizen to tremble and shudder. By the literal account hereunto annexed, you will easily be made acquainted with the happy effects which, in this country, constantly flow from sobriety and industry, when united with good land and freedom.

The account of the property he acquired with his own hands and those of his son, in four years, is as under:

The value of his improvements and lease	225
Six Cows, at 13 dollars	78
Two breeding mares	50
The rest of the stock	100
Seventy three bushels of wheat	66
Money due to him on notes	43
Pork and beef in his cellar	28
Wool and flax	19
Ploughs and other utensils of husbandry	31
	640

240l. Pennsylvania currency

The foregoing story is inserted at the particular request of several subscribers, and was prepared for the press before the arrival of the papers from Halifax, which prevents us from giving more intelligence at present.

HALIFAX, JANUARY 25.

On Tuesday last the Roebuck packet arrived here in 32 days passage from Falmouth. The papers brought by this ship are to the 16th ult. and contain many distressing details of the operations of the different armies.

The forces under the command of the duke of Brunswick and those directed by Gen. Wurmsur, appear to have been engaged by the French, (with scarcely the intermission of a day) from the beginning of November

to the 1st of last month. Accounts from those armies of the attacks made by the French on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of November; in which they were so severely repulsed, say, that the slaughter made by the Prussians was so great, that their lines were surrounded with a pile of the carcases of men and horses nearly 5 feet in height—that the French soldiery had been made furiously drunk by their officers, which occasioned them to fight with the most fatal desperation.

The French complain much against the Americans; who, they say, have broken their treaty with them—They have, however, denounced Genet, as a disciple of Brissot—a fomenter of disputes and quarrels—and one who has much injured their cause in America.—Fauchet is appointed in his stead; a person who formerly corresponded with Dr. Franklin, and one whose plausibility and philosophical mildness, they seem to think, will re-stablish their waning friendship.

The business of the guillotine seems to increase rapidly in France—letters from various parts flow daily into the National Convention, with reiterated accounts of the ravages of that destructive instrument.

The cause of the St. Jago, Spanish register ship, (so highly interesting to the captors) has been at length determined by Sir James Marriot. The whole, excepting an eighth as salvage, is to be restored to the Spaniards—provided, it shall be declared by his Catholic Majesty, within the space of six months, that the property of British subjects, in a similar predicament, shall be restored on the same terms. From this decision the Captors have appealed.

Notwithstanding the anxiety which every friend of mankind must feel for the restoration of peace and harmony—the situation of French politics at this time renders such an event impracticable.—The Brissot party lately ruled in France—they are now guillotined—and, probably, some imitators of Robespierre and his colleagues, may soon overturn the present system of cut throat philosophers. No permanent treaty can be formed with such dissolute madmen.

The King of Prussia has presented the following declaration to the Diet of the Empire: "His Majesty cannot delay any longer requesting the payment of the considerable debt due to him by the German Empire, on account of the assistance his ancestor gave to the Empire at the time of the Spanish succession, which has remained unpaid ever since. This debt has been calculated, in the year 1733, at the Imperial Court, to amount to the Sum of 1,934,990 florins, and 40 kreutzers, and has since that period very much increased. In the year 1734, by virtue of a special decree, the liquidation of the debt was strongly recommended. His Majesty places the utmost confidence in the patriotic sentiments of the High Co-States, not to apprehend any misconstruction of the present declaration on their part, which has only been excited by

the necessity of the present circumstances; his Majesty hopes, that speedy measures will be taken by the Diet to grant what is justly due to his Majesty."

CHARLOTTE TOWN, MAY 30.

Agreeable to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, Saturday the 10th inst. was observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, throughout the Island. Divine service was performed here by the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, who delivered a suitable Discourse on the occasion. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and his Majesty's Council, with the other officers of government, attended; besides a crowded congregation of faithful and loyal subjects of every denomination.

A HYMN FOR THE KING.

(From the Rev. John Wesley's Collection.)
Sung in all Methodist Chappels and Meeting Houses.

LORD, thou hast bid thy people pray
For all that bear the sovereign sway,
And thy Vicegerent's Reign,
Rulers, and Governors, and Powers,
And in faith we pray for ours,
Nor can we pray in vain.

II.

Jesus, thy chosen SERVANT guard,
And every threatening danger ward
From his appointed head;

Bid all his griefs and troubles cease,
And through the paths of heavenly peace
To life eternal lead.

III.

Cover his Enemies with shame,
Defeat their dire malicious aim,
Their baffled hopes destroy;
But shower on him thy Blessings down,
Crown him with Grace, with Glory crown,
And everlasting joy.

IV.

To hoary hairs be thou his God,
Late may he seek that high abode,
Late to his Heaven remove:
Of virtues full and happy days,
Accounted worthy, by thy Grace,
To fill a Throne above.

V.

And when thou dost his Spirit receive,
Oh! give Him in his Offspring, give
Us back our KING again:
Preserve them, Providence Divine,
And let the LONG-ILLUSTRIOUS LINE
To latest ages reign.

VI.

Secure us of his Royal Race,
A Man to stand before thy face,
And exercise thy power;
With Wealth, Prosperity, and Peace,
Our Nation and our Church to bless,
Fill Time shall be no more.