

as they do the ships of every other power, except those of your nation; but the British arms strike terror to them, and make them fearful of offending. A complaint of their depredations is come from the merchants at Cadiz and other ports, which has been laid before the king and council; what steps they intend to take is not known. The Americans, whom we had prevailed on to supply us with corn and flour, will no longer venture to come to any of our ports, as three of their ships have already been taken, and the crews are now in slavery.

May 27. The letters brought by the last courier from Berlin say, that the king of Prussia had been extremely ill on the 19th and 20th of last month; the 21st, in order to try what strength he had left, he took an hour's ride, and would accept of no assistance in coming off his horse and getting to his apartment. But notwithstanding this effort the health of this great man is in the most critical state. It is even feared, that a dropsy is already formed.

Another event, which involves considerations and interests of no less importance is also reported. It has been mentioned for two or three days past, that the elector of Bavaria is again fallen ill, a circumstance highly interesting, from the revolutions which the death of this prince must necessarily produce in Europe.

Tuesday an incendiary letter was delivered to lord George Gordon, by the penny-post, signed "Lewis François Gordon," threatening to murder him in four days from the receipt of it, as he came from France on purpose. The letter was laid before lord Sydney for a proclamation in the gazette.

BOSTON, July 5.

Last week, in the house of representatives, the very important question on the propriety of visiting the United States in Congress assembled, with the power of levying the supplementary aids to the impost of five per cent. was passed in the affirmative, by a large majority, after a long and tedious debate. The opposition was maintained on the old ground of the danger of trusting too much to that body, for fear of the abuses which might happen; and though every thing was urged to the contrary; on every point which had any reference to the question, still the minority voted with the same *je ne sais quoi* as if nothing had been said to induce conviction. This question has involved every feeling, and every principle, by which the bosom of the patriot, or the head of the politician can be affected. Our honour; our faith; the gratitude due to the army, and the firm whigs who had received these securities as pay when the public had no other money to give them; the scandalous neglect in providing ways and means to discharge even the interest of this debt by which they had depreciated; and above all the dirty tricks of trying to lead the government to avail itself of this very depreciation which their own improvidence had occasioned—these constituted some of the many topics insisted on by the friends of the union—while the absurd idea of mortgaging their constituents was the only pretended difficulty, on the other side; though the real one was to take no measures to support our public faith, and thus to suffer the credit of the continent and state to be annihilated.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

Having taken occasion in our last to mention the efficacy of Mr. Ruspini's celebrated Styptic in the cure of a violent internal bleeding, which had imminently endangered the life of his royal highness the prince of Wales, we have been favoured with the following letter from a very celebrated physician at East-Grinstead, in England, which we with pleasure insert for the information of persons who may be subject to calamities of that nature:

A letter from Dr. Young, to Barth. Ruspini, Esq; East-Grinstead, Sussex, April 16, 1786.

"Dear Sir,

"As you was so obliging as to present me with a bottle of your Styptic, I should esteem myself guilty of the greatest ingratitude if I did not communicate to you the very great efficacy of it, in almost immediately stopping a very violent internal hæmorrhage.—The cause was this. A gentleman, a few miles from East-Grinstead, while in bed, and almost asleep, was suddenly roused by the burbling of a considerable blood vessel in the gullet, the report of which, his lady told me, was almost as loud, she thought, as that of the going off of a pistol; in consequence of which, a large hand basin which stood near him, was instantly almost filled with blood, on which they immediately sent for me; but being at the distance of six miles, it was a considerable time before I could possibly get there, when from information, and from what I saw, he could not have vomited less, if so little, as six quarts of blood, and was still vomiting up more. I immediately gave him two tea-spoonfuls of your Styptic, which kept down about ten minutes, when he vomited up some more blood (which was altered in colour to that of chocolate) with some coagula. I instantly gave him two tea-spoonfuls more, which he retained for 20 minutes, and when he vomited again no more blood appeared, exclusive of a few filaments of the blood, which had lodged in the stomach, and though he vomited, I believe no less than twenty times in the space of six or seven hours afterwards, not one drop more of blood appeared, excepting those filaments I before mentioned; neither has he brought up any this day, which is just a fortnight ago, and he is

as well, nay, he tells me that he is much better than he has been for this year past, exclusive of weakness. I think, Sir, for the sake of humanity, the extraordinary effects of your Styptic cannot be made too public, and you are at liberty to do with this as you may think proper. The gentleman, who is the subject of the above, is David Knox, Esq; of Crawley Down, near East-Grinstead, who will, if required, attest the above relation.

I am, with great respect,

Your very obliged humble Servant,
THOMAS YOUNG."

Experiments will be made in a few days, to evince indubitably, the peculiar efficacy of this medicine.

Extra of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 5.

"On the 25th of June last, a son of Mr. Judah Burton, of Amenis, went into a well of his father's to clear it: He filled a bucket which his father drew up and emptied, and on his returning to the well, saw his son fallen to the bottom; he sent another of his sons down to relieve his brother, who soon fell on his brother: The father, in his turn, went down to help his sons, and feeling an unusual sensation, came up with some difficulty out of the well. Several attempts more were made to relieve them from the well by different persons, till they were taken out entirely senseless, but by bleeding, and vomiting are now in a hopeful way to recover.

"As these damps are something frequent in America, the following caution may be of some service to those who will observe it, viz.

"It is a fact, that when the damp air is in any pit or well, a candle will not burn in it, but will soon go out; therefore whoever goeth into any pit or well, let him first light a candle, and with a cord let it down; if it burns free, he may safely venture to work in the well, if it burns dull or goes out, the damps are there, and he had better keep out.

"What the effluvia are which are emitted from these damps is still a matter of doubt, some suppose them to be sulphurous, and others arsenical; but by the smell of the vapours in Mr. Burton's well, I can believe it to be neither of them, for the smell was nearly like the snuff of an old rank tobacco pipe, and was so plenty that some of the spectators by only breathing over the well a few moments, felt the bad effects of the vapour.

"The ingenious of the physical branch, if they know any thing in regard of this strange phenomenon, are desired to publish it for the good of mankind."

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

We learn from Quebec, that his excellency Sir Guy Carleton, governor of that province, Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. lately arrived in that city from England.

During the siege of Charleston, fourteen hundred continental troops, consisting of the Delaware and Maryland line, commanded by major-general baron de Kalb, were by congress ordered to the southward. They marched from head quarters at Morristown, in New-Jersey, on the 16th of April 1780, embarked at the Head of Elk in May, and landed soon after at Peterburg, in Virginia, and from thence proceeded by land through the country towards South Carolina. Virginia made great and effectual exertions to expedite the movements of this little army, but in North-Carolina little or no preparations were made for supporting the troops or transporting their baggage. The commissaries and quartermasters complained that the want of cash and of credit were insuperable obstacles to the discharge of their duty. The American general found it necessary to make large detachments, for impressing provisions. They misapplied violence in many cases; distressed the inhabitants, and greatly injured the service. The country was but thinly inhabited, and poorly cultivated. The last year's crop was nearly expended, and the present one was not sufficiently ripe. The troops subsisted principally on lean cattle collected in the woods. The officers were so distressed for flour, that they made use of hair-powder to thicken their soup, but soon found a favory substitute in green corn. Peaches were also used, and became a seasonable supply. The whole army was sometimes supplied for twenty-four hours in this way without either meat or flour. The sufferings and virtue of the American troops on this occasion are stated in a letter of August 14, 1780, from major-general baron de Kalb to chevalier de la Luzerne, the minister plenipotentiary from his most christian majesty to the United States, in the following words: "You here may judge of the virtues of our small army from the following fact: we have for several days lived on nothing but peaches, and I have not heard a complaint. There has been no desertion."

Extra of a letter from London, May 6.

"Captain Lundberry, of the Mary, arrived at Bristol from Corke, says, captain Dykes, of the Atlas, arrived at Corke from Maryland, informed him, that on the 14th ult. about twenty leagues west of Loop's-Head (on the west of Ireland) he fell in with the Four Brothers, Mills, from Honduras to London, who on the 12th, had lost fore and main-masts, rigging, sails, &c. and was then getting up jury-masts. Captain Dykes supplied them with what ropes, blocks, &c. he had to spare, and put a man on board her as a pilot.

"Advice was received on Wednesday, that on the Thursday before, a large bark, under jury-masts and very leaky, drove into Scilly, and only five of the crew on board, who informed them, that they sailed from Maryland with a cargo of tobacco for France, the 10th of March; that on the 1st of April they were boarded by an Algerine frigate of 36 guns, took out near half the cargo, together with the captain and seventeen of the crew, and then suffered her to proceed; and that in four days after they lost all their masts, and sprung a leak."

CHARLESTON, May 10.

When lord Charles Greville Montague raised his regiment in this state, to induce general Moultrie to accept of the command, and enter the British service, he wrote him the following letter:

March 11, 1781.

"Sir,

"A sincere wish to promote what may be to your advantage, induces me now to write. The freedom with which we have often conversed, makes me hope you will not take amiss what I say.

"My own principles respecting the commencement of this unfortunate war, are well known to you, of course you can only conceive what I mention is of friendship. You have now fought bravely in the cause of your country for many years, and, in my opinion, fulfilled the duty every individual owes it: you have had your share of hardships and difficulties; and, if the contest is still to be continued, younger hands should now take the tour from you. You have now a fair opening of quitting that service with honour and reputation to yourself, by going to Jamaica with me. The world will readily attribute it to the known friendship that has subsisted between us, and by quitting this country for a short time, you would avoid any disagreeable conversations, and might return at your own leisure, to take possession of your estates for yourself and family. The regiment I am going with, I am to command; the only proof I can give you of my sincerity is, that I will quit that command to you with pleasure, and serve under you. I earnestly wish I could be the instrument to effect what I propose, as I think it would be a great means towards promoting that reconciliation we all wish for. A thousand circumstances concur to make this a proper period for you to embrace; our old acquaintance, my having been formerly governor in this province, &c. &c. the interest I have with the present commander.

"I give you my honour what I write is entirely unknown to the commandant, or to any one else, and so shall your answer be, if you favour me with one.

Your's sincerely,

CHA. MONTAGUE.

To brigadier-general Moultrie."

To this brigadier-general Moultrie returned the following answer:

Haddrell's-Point, March 12, 1781.

"My lord,

"I received your's this morning. I thank you for your wish to promote my advantage, but am much surprised at your proposition. I flattered myself I stood in a more favourable light with you. I shall write with the same freedom with which we used to converse, and doubt not you will receive it with the same candour. I have often heard you express your sentiments respecting this unfortunate war, when you thought the Americans injured, but am now astonished to find your taking an active part against them, though not fighting particularly on the continent; yet the seducing their soldiers away, to enlist in the British service, is nearly similar.

"My lord, you are pleased to compliment me with having fought bravely in my country's cause for many years, and in your opinion fulfilled the duty every individual owes to it: but I differ widely with you in thinking that I have discharged my duty to my country, while it is still deluged in blood, and over-run by the British troops, who exercise the most savage cruelties. When I entered into this contest, I did it with the most mature deliberation, and with a determined resolution to risk my life and fortune in the cause. The hardships I have gone through, I look back upon with the greatest pleasure and honour to myself. I shall continue to go on as I have begun, that my example may encourage the youths of America, to stand forth in defence of their rights and liberties. You call upon me now, and tell me I have a fair opening of quitting that service with honour and reputation to myself by going with you to Jamaica-Good God! is it possible that such an idea could arise in the breast of a man of honour. I am sorry you should imagine I have so little regard for my own reputation, as to listen to such dishonourable proposals. Would you wish to have that man, whom you have honoured with your friendship, to play the traitor? surely not. You say, by quitting this country for a time, I might avoid disagreeable conversations, and might return at my own leisure, and take possession of my estates for myself and family; but you have forgot to tell me how I am to get rid of the feelings of an injured, honest heart, and where to hide myself from myself. Could I be guilty of so much baseness, I should hate myself and shun mankind. This would be a fatal exchange from my present situation, with an easy and approving conscience, of having done my duty, and conducted myself as a man of honour.

"My lord, your friendliness and your earnestly think it will conciliate you to such terms, of the commission you propose considerations to fee-simple of induce me to

"My lord, me leave to honourable to with your consent of the withdrawal of America. I propose a peace. I am interested with terms, and America.

"My lord, but my situation within certain with allowing of this you me.

To lord C

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