of the last that are upon record to have having appeared there before those of the present century, are those of January 30th, 1560. Oct. 7th, 1564. November 14th and 15th, 1[illegible] See Rowning's philosophy, volume 1, page 2[illegible] After a long absence they again appeared towards the north west: A small one appeared in Ireland, November 16th, 1707, another appeared in England, August 9th, 1708, a remarkable one appeared there also March 16, 1715. They have continued very common ever since, and still do, especially when the air to the northward is in a clear state: And the nigher the magnetic pole comes to the meridian of a place, the more frequent are those appearances.

The rays of the Aurora Borealis have been observed from different parts of the globe, to be on a direction of the magnetic meredians. "This is particularly observable in those meteors of late years whose tracts have been ascertained with most exactness, as that of November 26, 1758, described by Sir John Pringle, that of July 1771, treated of by Monsieur Le Roy, and that of the 18th of August last.—The largest proportion of other accounts of meteors confirm the same observation even those of a more early period; nay, I think some traces of it are perceivable in the writings of the ancients." See reflections on meteors by Charles Blagden, physician to the army and secretary to the royal society in London. Philosophical transactions volume 74, and Annual Register for 1784, part 3d, page 135.

The northern magnetic pole is at present, on the meridian of of Baffin's Bay. At the head of the bay of Fundy, the tides are said to rise and fall sixty feet perpendicular: Here are large bodies of ground which at present shew the stumps and roots of trees at least twenty feet below common high water mark: As trees are never found growing under salt water, it follows that the waters are higher at this bay at the present than they have been some time past.—At divers places on the coasts of the western parts of Europe, there are evident marks that the waters are not so high as they have been.

In the year 1446, when the northern magnetic pole should have been near the meridian of Holland, the sea broke in and drowned near one hundred thousand persons; see chronological table, Tytler's new universal geographical grammar—It may be worthy of a diligent inquiry into the true cause of these phenomena; for in some things of which the principles are well known there is no general rule without exception: How much more properly might this maxim be applied in matters which are connected with others, the causes of which have escaped the diligent inquiries of the greatest philosophers.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island, dated the 7th instant.

"By the papers now forwarded, you may form some idea of the politics of this state; from the proceedings of our legislature last week, you may reasonably conclude that *our rulers* have not yet completed their diabolical schemes; how far they mean to carry their vile plans, time alone must make known. A viler and more abandoned set of beings never disgraced any legislative, judicial or executive authorities since the fall of Adam. Every *conscientious* and *honest* man in our devoted republic is employed in contemplating with admiration, and devoutly wishing for the *speedy* adoption of the NEW CONSTITUTION,—though their fears are occasionally on the alarm from the ill founded suggestions of a G-r-y, and *the more sly* insinuations of *your* SIXTEEN seceding members; performances too well adapted to blow up the flame of dissention and to embitter the minds of the people against all *good* and *virtuous government*. God grant that there may be wisdom and goodness enough still found among the *majority* to adopt, without hesitation, what a WASHINGTON, a FRANKLIN, a MADDISON, &c. so warmly recommended.——Without this adoption, a civil war I am afraid will take place—this *must* arise from the present confusion of our different state governments.

"The proceedings of the *Baptist* association lately convened at New-York, are highly approved here. Their brethren throughout the eastern states, are also highly federal—May all other christian denominations evidence the same zeal in cordially recommending and fervently espousing a *firm, vigorous*, and *well established* government, so admirably calculated for the preservation of our dear bought liberty, civil and religious."

Extract of a letter from Augusta, Georgia, dated October 26.

"We lately found ourselves in a very disagreeable situation, not from any danger we apprehended from the Indians at this place, but from the prospect of a war being entered into by the executive, under the form of the then militia law—when the person and property of each inhabitant would have been at the disposal of every militia officer. Our fears are now greatly relieved by the meeting of the legislature, who are passing laws for carrying on the war with vigour—the expence to fall as equally as possible on the inhabitants.

"There is an act passed to raise 3000 men, to be enlisted in any of the states: they are to have for their services, each a bounty of 640 acres of land, being one mile square; and are to be supplied by a specie tax of 6s. 3d. per cent. on all taxable property. There is also an impress act under certain restrictions, to take place only in cases of great emergency."

AUGUSTA, *October 20.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greene county, to his friend in this town, dated October 4.

"ON Tuesday the 2d inst. as a small party from Wilkes county were on their way to relieve a party at the Scull Shoal station, they were fired on by about the same number of Indians, by which three whites were wounded, and one horse killed. The savages immediately fled to an adjacent cane brake, and upwards of 40 men appeared on the ground within two hours after the skirmish, but could make no further discovery.

"About the last week in September, 30 horses were stolen from Barnett's fort by the Indians, three of which have since returned with their bells stopped, which circumstance induces us to believe that the aggressors are still in this neighbourhood. Several evacuated forts have been lately burnt, viz. Landers's, Philips's, Fitzpatrick's and Greensborough, with all the houses in the vicinity of that place, and many of those near the river. There is likewise a deal of fencing burnt, a very considerable quantity of corn cut down, and many stocks of hogs entirely destroyed by the savages. I do not suppose there are any large parties of Indians on this side of the Oconee, near us, but am induced to believe, from the frequent firing of guns, and other corroborating circumstances, that they are in large bodies on the south bank of the Oconee.

"I blush when I tell you that the people on the frontiers, complain very loudly against a late party from Wilkes, commanded by colonel Williamson, who rather destroyed than preserved our little prospect of support, by turning full troops of horses among our standing corn, destroying our fodder, and throwing down fences, &c. This kind of treatment from our fellow-citizens, added to the ravages of a savage enemy, makes our case as frontier settlers desperate. I will not trouble you with any farther accounts of our distress."

ANNAPOLIS, *December 6.*

The honourable Richard Potts, Esq; is chosen a member of the senate in the room of the honourable Thomas Stone, Esq; deceased.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES,
NOVEMBER 27, 1787.

RESOLVED, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, That it be recommended to the people of this state, to submit the proceedings of the federal convention, transmitted to the general assembly through the medium of congress, to a convention of the people, for their full and free investigation and decision.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to such of the inhabitants of this state as are entitled to vote for delegates in the general assembly, to meet in their respective counties, the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town, on the first Monday in April next, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections, to choose four persons for each county, two for the city of Annapolis, and two for Baltimore-town, to serve in the state convention for the purpose of taking under consideration the proposed plan of government for the United States; and that the said elections be conducted agreeably to the mode, and conformably with the rules and regulations, prescribed for electing members to serve in the house of delegates.

RESOLVED, That the delegates to be elected to serve in the state convention shall, at the time of election, be citizens of the state, and actually residing therein for three years next preceding the election, residents of the county where they shall be elected twelve months next preceding the election, and be of twenty-one years of age.

RESOLVED, That the sheriffs of the respective counties, the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any three of them, in the city of Annapolis, the commissioners of Baltimore-town, or any three of them, shall and they are hereby required to give immediate notice, by advertisements, to the people of the counties, city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town, of the time, place and purpose, of the elections as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the persons so elected to serve in the said convention, do assemble on Monday the twenty-first day of April next, at the city of Annapolis, and may adjourn from day to day as occasion may require, and that the same delegates so assembled, do then and there take into consideration the aforesaid constitution, and if approved of by them or a majority of them, finally to ratify the same in behalf and on the part of this state, and make report thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, That the delegates to be elected for Baltimore-town, be residents of the said town, and the delegates to be elected for Baltimore county, be residents of the said county out of the limits of Baltimore-town.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, December 1, 1787: Read and assented to.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, 1

ALMANACKS,

For the year of Lord 1788.

A LECTURE

On Poetry, being the last of this Course,

Will be delivered,

With *PERMISSION*,

THIS EVENING, IN THE BALL ROOM,

BY A LADY.

To begin precisely at Seven o'clock.

SOLIMA, an Arabian Ode, translated by Sir William Jones, will be introduced. The merit of this composition has so much attracted the admiration of the learned, that we find it imitated by Voltaire in the French. In has also been translated into the Greek, Latin, and Italian languages.

This species of *Belles Letters*, was countenanced in the University of Pennsylvania, from a conviction that the art of reading, which is a social blessing, may be acquired more easily by uniting precepts with examples. To form a candid judgment of the utility of these Lectures, as vehicles of instruction, it is not only necessary to attend the whole course, but also each evening's dissertation, from the commencement to the conclusion, and commonly occupies an hour and a quarter.

*** Tickets at 3/9 each, to be had at the Printing-office, at Mr. Stephen Clark's, and at Mr. Mann's tavern.

¶☞¶ Ladies and gentlemen are requested to send early for Tickets, as no money can be received at the door.

N. B. This Lecture has been written by the advertiser, and has never appeared in print. The Lecture on the Powers of Eloquence, which was delivered last Saturday, is a compilation from all that human wisdom, either ancient or modern, has suggested on that great subject. 1X

PROPOSALS

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Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation, which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from seminaries of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.

The history of North-America.

The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history, are to pay only in proportion to the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America. 1