he arrived, the ship Champion, belonging to Baker and Lawson, of Liverpool, was taken, and her pass destroyed in the same manner; and that he had seen captain Dennisson, who commanded her, and John Bryan, his second mate, who are slaves.

"He left Algiers on the second of January last, in a Russian vessel called the Auglinthi, for Leghorn. He got to Lairne, in Ireland, in the Yorke, of Belfast; and that he arrived here, from Lairne, on the first instant, in the sloop Britannia, of Lancaster. He says, that ten other slaves were redeemed, and went to Leghorn with him, but being all Spanish or Portuguese, he knew none of them, except one Mr. Anthony le Veitch, who came a passenger with him to Ireland, and that he is brother to a Mr. John le Veitch, an eminent distiller in St. Catharine's lane, London, whose distillery, he says, was burnt by lord George Gordon's mob. He says, about a year ago, he saw a colonel Horton, at Algiers, as a traveller, and that he got his address, as living with a Mr. Drawater, Shire-lane, London."

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following extract of a letter from one of the delegates from the city and county of New York, in the convention at Poughkeepsie, to a gentleman in this city, dated July 23, 1788.

"I have not hitherto written to you, because my mind has been too much agitated, and I had nothing to communicate which I thought could give you pleasure.—The case is now altered, and affairs have taken a complexion of the most pleasing nature. A motion was this morning carried in the committee for striking out the conditional part of the proposed ratification, and merely inserting our confidence in the forbearance of congress to exert certain powers until the proposed amendments should receive a consideration.—The motion was carried by 31 against 29—The whole southern district (except Mr. Tredwell) four of the Dutchess county members, and Mr. Williams from Washington, voted in the affirmative. The governor, judge Yates and Mr. Lansing, were in the minority. I now begin to flatter myself that all will go well, at least that we shall obtain the substance of what we are aiming at."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 30.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 1.

"The campaign has at length seriously commenced. A vigorous and bloody sortie has been made by the garrison of Belgrade.

"Yesterday we received particular letters from Semlin, which contain very alarming accounts, that the Turks had made an attack on that place, had broke up the ditch that surrounds it, destroyed the batteries, and carried off the cannon of the outworks. In order to calm the spirits of the people here, the court thought proper to publish directly an account of the taking of Scabatz, although it was not the regular gazette day, and never was known to be done before. However, another enterprise has taken place in our favour, which is, that a body of 800 Austrians have surprised and brought of prince Yssianty, of Moldavia, whom they took in the midst of his capital; and what surprises is, that in effecting this coup de main they did not set fire to Jassy. We expect every moment news of Belgrade being formally invested."

Extract of a letter from Nazareth, July 22.

"I am happy to inform you that colonel Pickering is at liberty again, and that four of the gang of Wyoming are taken and put in Easton gaol."

Custom-house, London, 15th November, 1788.
No. 28.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Hood, who is appointed waiter and searcher of Turks-Island within your port, having in his letter of the 1st ult. stated some doubts as to the construction of that part of the late order of his majesty in council, which relates to the exportation of goods from the British West-India islands, &c. to the United States of America—We acquaint you, we are of opinion, that the order in council of 4th April last, by reciting the enumerated articles, and allowing them to be carried to the United States of America, appears to grant a permission for those articles, which otherwise could not be exported thither, and not to affect other goods against the exportation of which there exists no express law—but if non-enumerated goods are shipped for the continent of America, the non-enumerated bond should be required, which you are to observe yourselves, and you are to signify the same to him for his information and government.

Custom-house, New-Providence.
A true copy.
Collector and comptroller of the customs, Bahama.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 17.

"The Imperial and Russian plenipotentiaries have daily conferences with the cabinet ministers of the crown. Our court interesting herself to put a stop to the present hostilities, will probably bring about an accommodation between the Ottoman Porte and her adversaries before the war runs out to any great length; the more especially as there are other powers who interest themselves in the same way.

"The new Dutch consul, M. de Bracke, who is going to reside at Marseilles, is now here, and yesterday had an audience of the king at Versailles."

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1.

"An act of parliament has passed for the admission of American vessels to load SALT at Turks-Island, on paying a tonnage duty of two shillings and six-pence. This must be of great advantage to the American commerce, as salt is seldom more than six-pence per bushel. Zachariah Hood, Esq; has great merit in effecting this admission, and who will embark in a few days for those islands, in order to carry these regulations into execution."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, April 10.

"The damages done by the late storms at Oporto, are estimated at 2.000,000 crusadoes. The ravages made in the province of Trais la Montes are terrible. from Colmbre we learn, that the agreeable and fertile province of Beita, of which that city is the capital, has been laid waste by the over flowing of the river Mondego in such a manner that it will require many years to restore the houses, vineyards and fruit-trees, to their original state.

"As a proof that the waters were raised to a very extraordinary height to inundate so elevated a country, they have carried away three arches of the famous bridge which is over the Mondego."

WINCHESTER, *July* 30.

The last accounts from Kentucky advise, that the persons who escaped being taken at the time Mr. Purviance, &c. were captured by the Indians, are safe arrived at the rapids, the place of their destination. We farther learn, that the savages keep a constant look out for boats going down the Ohio, which renders it very dangerous for adventurers to the distant region of Kentucky, notwithstanding the many boasted enjoyments which induce numbers to move there from this and other parts of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 7.

From the Independent Journal Extraordinary.
New York, Monday, July 28, 1788.

On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, arrived the joyful tidings of the adoption of the new constitution, at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, July 25, yeas 30, nays 25, majority 5.——The bells in the city were immediately set a ringing, and from the fort and the federal ship Hamilton, were fired several salutes. The merchants at the coffee-house testified their joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of citizens headed by a number of the first characters, went to the houses of the members of the convention, and gave three cheers, as a testimony of their approbation of the glorious EVENT brought about by their united, unremitted, and toilsome exertions.—In short, a general joy run through the whole city, and several of those who were of different sentiments drank freely of the federal bowl, and declared they were now perfectly reconciled to the new constitution.

Copy of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated Friday, July 25, 1788.

"On Wednesday the convention finished the consideration of the amendments, and took up the proposition of adopting the constitution with three conditions annexed Mr. Jones moved to insert the words "*in full confidence*," instead of the words "*upon condition*." Then Melancton Smith arose, and declared his determination to vote against a condition. He urged, that however it might otherwise be presumed, he was consistent in his principles and conduct. He was as thoroughly convinced then as he ever had been, that the constitution was radically defective, amendments to it had always been the object of his pursuit, and until Virginia came in, he had reason to believe they might have been obtained previous to the operation of the government. He was now satisfied they could not, and it was equally the dictate of reason and of duty to quit his first ground, and advance so far as that they might be received into the union. He should hereafter pursue his important and favourite object of amendments with equal zeal as before, but in a practicable way, which was only in the mode prescribed by the constitution. On the first suggestion of the plan then under consideration, he thought it might have answered the purpose; but from the reasonings of gentlemen in opposition to it, and whose opinions alone would deservedly have vast weight in the national councils, as well as from the sentiments of persons abroad, he was now persuaded the proposition would not be received, however doubtful it might appear, considered merely as an abstract and speculative question. The thing must now be abandoned as fallacious, for if persisted in, it would certainly prove in the event, only a dreadful deception to those who were serious for joining the union He then placed in a striking and affecting light, the situation of this state in case we should not be received by congress, convulsions in the northern part, factions and discord in the rest. The strength of his own party who were seriously anxious for amending the government would be dissipated, their union lost, their object probably defeated, and they would, to use the simple figurative language of scripture, be dispersed like sheep on a mountain. He therefore concluded that was no more than a proper discharge of his public duty as well as the most adviseable way of obtaining the great end of his opposition to vote against any proposition which would not be received as a ratification of the constitution.

"He was followed by G. Livingston, who spoke something to the same effect. Judge Platt rose, and only observed, that what he should do would be the dictate of his conscience, and that he should always obey firmly the determination of his judgement.

"In reply to this the president observed, that whatever his opinion might be, he stood there as a representative of the county of Ulster; that he should therefore pursue what he believed to be the sense of that county, and vote for the conditional adoption.

"The question was then taken, and carried by a majority of two, against a conditional adoption. There were sixty members present besides the chairman.

"I will give you the yeas and nays, though I believe not in the order in which they are entered on the journal.

For Jones's amendment, for striking out the condition to the adoption.

9 members from	New-York.
2	Kings county.
2	Richmond
6	West Chester.
4	Queens.
Havens, J. Smith, Scudden,	Suffolk.
Platt, M. Smith, G. Livingston, De Witt,	Dutchess.
Williams,	Washington.

Total 31.

Against Mr. Jones's amendment, &c.

6 members from	Ulster county.
4	Orange.
3	Cumberland.
6	Montgomery.
Swartwout, Akin, R. Galic,	Dutchess.
J. Lansing, jun. Ten Eyck, Thompson, Hopkins,	Albany.
Parker, Baker,	West Chester.
Tredwell,	Suffolk.

Total 29.

"I have been rather particular in stating the business of Wednesday to you, because I think it is of a decisive nature; and I was so well pleased with Smith's speech, that I have given you the substance of it with fidelity, and nearly as I could in his own language.

"Yesterday Lansing moved to annex Smith's last proposition to the ratification, or the one which proposes to adopt with a reservation of a right to withdraw; then Mr. Jay, and after him Mr. Hamilton, rose and declared, that the reservation could answer no good purpose in itself; that it implied a distrust of the other states; that it would awaken their pride, and other passions unfriendly to the object of amendments; but what was decisive against it, it was inconsistent with the constitution, and was no ratification. Mr. Hamilton produced and read part of a letter from a gentleman of high public distinction, containing in explicit terms his opinion, that the reservation would amount to a conditional ratification and would not be received by congress. Mr. Duane and the chancellor both declared their opinion to the same effect, and they all concurred in expressing an anxious wish, that since the house had succeeded so far to an accommodation, they might now conclude the business with harmony, and to the satisfaction of both parties. M. Smith remained silent all the day; the question was postponed till to-day.

"The question was brought on this morning. M. Smith made a short speech, declaring his object in originally bringing forward the proposition. He hoped it would unite both sides; but as he found it would not, and that there was no alternative between adopting and rejecting the constitution, he should vote against the proposition. It was carried against it by a majority of three. Thank God we have now got the constitution; I congratulate you.

"I will give you the yeas and nays, and you may rely on the accuracy of it.

YEAS.	
6 from	Ulster county.
3	Columbia.
6	Montgomery.
Wesner, Wood, Herring,	Orange.
Swartwout,	Dutchess.
Yates, Lansing, Ten Eyck, Thompson,	Albany.
Carman,	Queens.
Tredwell,	Suffolk.
Williams, Baker, Parker,	Washington.

Total 28.

NAYS.	
19	Old Federalists.
Havens, J Smith, Scudder,	Suffolk county.
Jones, Schenck, Lawrence,	Queens.