ly to declare his own ſentiments, and the ſentiments of the nation at large, relative to the preſent critical ſituation of affairs, but to take ſuch ſteps as will ſhew the world they know how to avail themſelves of it. Should they actually be involved in the general war, the king, with his wonted patriotiſm, has declared, that, let it laſt as long as it will, he is determined to relinquiſh a fifth of his perſonal revenue for the protection of the kingdom.

It is reported, that Paul Jones died on the Black Sea, of a putrid fever.

Advices from Gottenburgh mention, that the appearance of the Ruſſian fleet on the ſea coaſts of Schonen and Gothland had cauſed a general alarm, in conſequence of which they are every where aſſembling the militia, and the peaſants are ordered to remove their cattle at a diſtance from the ſea coaſt, to avoid the depredations of the enemy.

The republic of Venice is, through the mediation of the Porte, making peace with the Tuniſians. At ſuch a juncture it is not probable that the republic is about to join the imperialiſts againſt the Turks, as the report has gone of late.

It appears now, beyond a doubt, that there has been no ſecond action between the Ruſſian and Swediſh fleets, and that the reports of a general land engagement have been equally ill founded. Theſe accounts came in ſo queſtionable a ſhape, that from the firſt we thought it proper to caution our readers againſt placing any reliance in them.

The empreſs, at the time ſhe is endeavouring by every recollection of their former victories to fire her ſubjects againſt the Swedes, has publiſhed an edict, which reflects the higheſt credit on her magnanimity. She ſtrictly enjoins that no Swede reſident in her dominions, while conducting himſelf peaceably, ſhall be moleſted.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, Auguſt 23.

" The court of Denmark have declared miniſterially that they ſhould join the Ruſſians with 6 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, and 12,000 troops, agreeable to treaty—great preparations both by ſea and land are making, and war with Sweden is daily expected. The miſſing Ruſſian frigate of 36 guns, which was ordered to join the fleet off Schonen, is taken by a Swediſh frigate and carried into Marſtrand; ſhe had on board 120 guns for the uſe of the fleet; another Ruſſian frigate is gone to Copenhagen for ſupplies.

" Ships from the Gulph in 14 days, ſay that the Ruſſian fleet, under the command of admiral Greig, keeps the Swediſh fleet blocked up at Helſingfors."

Notwithſtanding the above authentic account from Elſineur, which is taken from the ſound letter, we have reaſon to believe that the prince of Denmark will evade entering into the northern war. We do not ſay that it is his private wiſh to remain neuter, but we have authority to ſay, that ſuch weighty arguments have been privately communicated to him from this country, Pruſſia and Holland, as will deter him from joining Ruſſia.

Sept. 5. The miniſter's plan for liquidating the national debt, has already produced an income of 100,000l. per annum, which ariſes from the intereſt of nearly three millions of three per cent's, that are already purchaſed.

Sept. 6. Letters from Berlin announce, that the cabinet of Potſdam will not remain ſimple ſpectators in the preſent war, but will ſuccour Sweden, who has at preſent not any known ally. The different diſpoſitions at preſent making, evidently indicate that a great number of the other powers of Europe will be brought into war, if ſome negotiation ſhould not take place in the winter to prevent it.

By letters we received from Vienna, dated the 24th of Auguſt, and which we can depend on, we have an account that the different diſpoſitions and attacks made by the grand vizier has totally deranged the emperor's plans, in every part, that the greateſt confuſion at preſent reigns through that part of the empire where the troops are.

The emperor has gone ſuddenly to Mehadia, which place was expecting every hour an attack from the Turks. It is believed that the Turks from Jaſſy have totally defeated general Spleny near Strojeſtie, and afterwards marching to Choczim, have beat the combined army under the prince of Saxe Cobourg and de Soltikow, whoſe ſcattered troops the Turks purſued quite to the Poliſh territories: and that the garriſon of Choczim had made a vigorous ſally, in which they had deſtroyed the batteries newly raiſed by the beſiegers for the purpoſe of making a breach. It is certain, however, the Turks are ſtill maſters of Jaſſy, and that general Romanzow, of whoſe preſent poſition God only knows, has made no attempt to diſlodge them. It is equally certain Choczim is not yet taken: and as the extraordinary Vienna Gazette of the 20th and 23d of Auguſt (the laſt in England) do not mention that place, there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the intelligence in our private letters is not only founded on fact, but that matters are worſe than they durſt intruſt the account of by the poſt, as the emperor has prohibited all private writing on ſtate affairs.

The firſt ſucceſſes of the king of Sweden ſeem to have been followed by ſome untoward circumſtances which have greatly crippled his enterpriſing deſigns. His army has been greatly retarded in its operations for want of proviſions, which are exceſſively ſcarce in Finland. The chief object of the Swedes in the attack on the Ruſſian garriſon of Frederickſham, was to make themſelves maſters of the magazines of proviſions ſtored there. On the approach of general Siegroth to that place, the commandant ſet fire to the ſuburbs, where the magazines were, and by this means fruſtrated the deſign. On which the troops immediately re-embarked on board the boats lying off the town, which they were obliged to do for want of proviſions. The communication with the main army at Wyburgh is, however, cut off by the prudent movement of the king of Sweden.

The following has been publiſhed at Stockholm, by order of the king:

Stockholm, Auguſt.

" We, Guſtavus, king of Sweden, &c. &c. do by theſe preſents make it known to our faithful ſubjects, that we have been attacked by the empreſs of Ruſſia, and therefore neceſſitated, under the aſſiſtance of God, for the ſafety of our kingdoms, and that of our faithful ſubjects, immediately to take up arms, and we find ourſelves obliged hereby to declare, that the intercourſe of all ſhipping, trade, and negotiation of bills of exchange, under whatever name it may be, from and to Ruſſia, and their provinces, havens, cities and places, ſhall, from the date of theſe preſents, totally ceaſe, under pain of death.

" It is our will and pleaſure, that our governor general in Pomerania, our field marſhals, generals, admirals, and all who command by ſea and land, do each in their juriſdiction take ſuch ſteps to make this our will publicly known, and faithfully put in execution."

Yeſterday a mail arrived from Holland; it brings no news of a definitive nature as to the active operations of the Daniſh government. The advices from Copenhagen are more warlike in their nature than any lately received; as they contain in a ſtate paper ſigned by the prime miniſter, count Bernſtoff, that his majeſty muſt, in compliance with his treaty with the empreſs, furniſh her with the ſtipulated ſuccours.

The prince royal of Denmark embarked the 18th ult. at Copenhagen, on board his yacht which was to carry him to Keil, where his highneſs would review the garriſon. He was afterwards to take the tower of Holſtein, to ſee that the towns there were in a proper ſtate of defence. The prince of Heſſe attended him.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 11.

" By an *aviſo*, arrived this day from Goa, the capital of our dominions in India, we have received freſh intelligence concerning the commotions that have lately happened in that quarter. It now appears that a conſpiracy has been formed, not only againſt the governor, but all the principal officers under him, in order to deliver up the town to Tippoo Saib; but that one of the conſpirators, finding Tippoo did not make his appearance according to appointment, in his cups dropped ſome broad hints relative to the propoſed revolution. No notice of the matter was taken that night; but in the morning the fellow, wiſely apprehenſive that through his indiſcretion the plot would be diſcovered, went of his own accord to the governor, and, having previouſly obtained his pardon for himſelf, revealed to him the whole. On this diſcovery, his excellency immediately ſent to the governor of Bombay, requeſting to know whether, critically as he was circumſtanced, he might expect the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh arms if neceſſary.

" To the ſaid meſſage the governor returned an immediate anſwer in the affirmative, with this ſtrong and ſpirited aſſurance, that he had it among his other commands from England, to with-hold no ſuccours which the Portugueſe find neceſſary for the ſecurity or protection of Goa. In conſequence of this alarming intelligence, orders are already iſſued for 250 ſoldiers with the like number of armed convicts, to embark with all poſſible diſpatch for that important ſettlement."

Sept. 8. Letters, dated March 31, are arrived in town, which bring the important intelligence of the failure of the French armament deſtined for Trincomale, commanded by general Conway; this detachment was detained by contrary winds, which circumſtance proved fortunate to the Dutch governor, who was enabled by this delay to receive letters from Europe, adviſing him of the revolution in Holland in favour of the prince of Orange, and the defeat of the French party in that country. On the arrival of the armament at Trincomale, ſeveral polite meſſages paſſed between general Conway and the Dutch governor, which terminated in his objecting to the diſembarkation of the troops; and finding him firm in this determination, the general returned with his armament to the Mauritius.

The loſs of the Auſtrians in their laſt unfortunate engagement, was 15 officers and 900 ſoldiers killed.

The ambaſſadors from Tippoo Saib, now at Paris, are ſaid to be coming to this country before they return to India.

Letters from the continent ſay that there is a great probability of the elector of Saxony joining the grand alliance between England, Pruſſia, Holland and Hanover.

The king of Sweden was within 14 leagues of Peterſburgh, when the laſt accounts arrived from the royal army in Finland.

Sept. 9. Government have already ordered a reinforcement of frigates for the Mediterranean ſtation. The Aquilon, captain Montgomery, and the Mercury, captain Montague, are now at Spithead under orders, and ready to proceed with the firſt fair wind.

Yeſterday rear-admiral Peyton, who had been appointed commander in chief on the Halifax ſtation, and hoiſted his flag on board the Leander: returned to town in conſequence of an expreſs from the admiralty, and it is underſtood that he is now to proceed to Gibraltar to take the command of the fleet there.

Letters from Montenegro mention, that major Voukaſſovick, at the head of 300 Croats, and ſome thouſands of Montenegrins, after having laid waſte two towns, gave battle to the army of that perfidious aſſaſſin the pacha Mahmud, of Scutari. The enemy was, by two thirds at leaſt, ſtronger than the Auſtrian general—nevertheleſs, our accounts ſtate, that the major was victorious. The Montenegrins, ſeeing with what impetuous valour the Croats fell upon the foe, borrowed courage from their example, and fought like lions. The action laſted for ſome hours—in the courſe of it, the combined corps of Auſtrians and Montenegrins loſt 47 men, in killed and wounded. The Turks left 513 men on the field of battle.

NEW-YORK, *November* 6.

Extract of a letter from an Iriſh gentleman in the Ruſſian ſervice, to his father in Dublin, dated from the Boriſthenes, June 23.

" My health being much impaired by the diſorder raging in prince Potemkin's army, I obtained leave, through my patron general Soltikow, to quit the army for a time, and ſerve on board the Ruſſian fleet. We had above a month's cruiſe before we could poſſibly invite the Turkiſh fleet to face us; although, by good information, and poſitive proof ſince, it was conſiderably ſtronger in force than ours, though I believe not altogether ſo well appointed. They firſt appeared to us in the evening of the 17th, in fine weather, to the windward, and about three leagues nearer to the Oczakow ſhore. At daybreak on the 18th, they bore down to the attack with their heavy ſhips ahead, and a reſerve fleet in the rear, commanded by their moſt celebrated naval-officer, the captain pacha, inclining rather firſt to attack our ſecond or left diviſion, which was to windward of our centre, and commanded by the famous American commodore Paul Jones, now a rear-admiral of Ruſſia, (who, be his crimes what they may, is a moſt excellent and intrepid marine officer, and whoſe valour on this and the ſubſequent attack, has obtained him vaſt honour). Our centre diviſion was compoſed of about thirteen heavy ſhips and one frigate, on board of which the commander, the prince of Naſſau, directed his manœuvres, attended by count Apraxin, brigadier Rygas, and the celebrated count de Dumas, one of the French officers who ſerved under general Waſhington in America; and the leeward or right diviſion, of eight or nine ſhips, with gun and row-boats, was commanded by captain Winter, a Dutch officer, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſurpriſingly, and got great credit.

" Soon after the firing commenced, rear-admiral Jones, then at ſome diſtance from the centre, by a quick and great manœuvre in ſhifting his poſition, brought the enemy between two fires, and there was ſmart work for near an hour, when the reſerve ſhips led on by the captain pacha, got into action, and reanimated the Ottoman ſailors, but ſeemingly with more intrepidity and valour than ſkill; for he had hardly got into the action before he was ſeverely handled, and flanked by the chief of rear-admiral Jones's ſhips. The conflict was animated, until two of the Turkiſh ſhips blew up, and a third had taken fire. Their left wing had been ſeverely handled, and by this time thrown into diſorder, by the diviſion under captain Winter. A ſort of confuſion ſeemed to pervade the whole of their right and centre wings, which no efforts of their brave commander could put to rights; their firing relaxed, as ours became more animated; but by an accidental good poſition, and a favourable wind, moſt of their ſhips eſcaped after a ſix hours conflict, under cover of the guns of Oczakow and Varna. This has turned out a glorious day for our fleet and the allied armies. The loſs the Turks have ſuſtained, both in ſhips and men, the diviſion and diſperſion of their remaining fleet, and natural terror the diſaſter will give, muſt ſoon open an eaſy conqueſt of the garriſon of Oczakow and the circumjacent country. We have juſt heard that the garriſon of Varna, immediately on receiving the news, retreated into that of Oczakow; and that the ſquadron under the direction of rear-admiral Paul Jones, has come up with a part of the ſhattered fleet near Varna, and taken two ſhips more, with the unfortunate captain pacha, the commander in chief, and the Ottoman invincible banner."

A letter from a gentleman in North-Carolina, dated Oct. 12, ſays—" The citizens of this ſtate, notwithſtanding the exertions of many perſons of diſtinction among us, ſtill ſeem diſpoſed to reject the new conſtitution, as it now ſtands—many, however, have been brought over, and we have ſome hopes that the enſuing aſſembly will recommend another convention, to reconſider the ſubject."

His excellency Samuel Johnſton in his anſwer to the addreſs of the inhabitants of Tarborough, North-Carolina, obſerves—" I am well aſſured that the citizens of this ſtate, were at no time averſe to a federal government, but the profered ſyſtem, appearing to many, not ſo perfect as they could wiſh, and believing that amendments might more certainly be obtained by poſtponing the ratification, till after the propoſed amendments were conſidered by a general convention, they adopted the meaſures which you ſo highly diſapprove; theſe meaſures were oppoſed by the minority, who offered reaſons in ſupport of their opinion, which I flatter myſelf, on a cool and deliberate inveſtigation, will have the weight and influence, which it is to be lamented they had not at an earlier period."

By accounts from the new city of Marietta, on the Muſkingum, as late as September 15, we learn that about 180 ſettlers were then on the ſpot, who were highly pleaſed with their ſituation, inſomuch that ſome had declared their intention of never reviſiting the old ſtates. Several families, conſiſting of about fifty perſons, had arrrved at Buffaloe Creek, 90 miles from the Muſkingum, on their way thither. At Campus-Martius three block houſes were erected, another began, and the whole ſtockade is ſuppoſed to be completed by this time: ſeven good dwelling houſes were alſo finiſhed, and many others building. The treaty was expected to take place ſoon. A great number of Indians, with ſeveral chiefs, had viſited the ſettlement, and appeared well pleaſed with the proſpect of living in peace and amity with their " Brother Yankees." The ſettlers were in high health and ſpirits. Proviſions of the beſt kinds were in great plenty, and very cheap.—Veniſon 1d. per lb. Pennſylvania currency.