cers to set fire to the building, by which above fifty brave Christians perished in the flames.

Extract of a letter from France, September 29.

"It should seem that the courts of London, Berlin and the Hague, have remonstrated with the court of Versailles, on the design of sending a large body of French troops into the Austrian Netherlands, as the orders given for the respective regiments to march have been countermanded, or at least suspended; but whether the plan is or is not wholly laid aside, cannot yet be determined. The troops, however, instead of marching from the encampments into Imperial Flanders, are gone to their respective garrisons."

Oct. 4. There are generally five millions of fine woolled sheep in Spain; the wool and flesh of a stock produce annually about 24 rials a head, about the value of five shillings; and the whole yearly profit of these five millions of sheep amount to a very considerable sum. Hence the Spanish monarch styles these flocks the—"precious jewels of his crown."

The secrecy with which the marquis del Campo, the Spanish ambassador, set off for the continent, gives reason to believe that something more is on the tapis in the cabinet of Bourbon than meets the public ear at present.

General Sir William Faucit, who has not been heard of at St. James's for some weeks past, is said to be making some fresh connexions among the German powers, as subsidiaries to Great-Britain, as well as to explain some parts of the late treaty with the court of Hesse not sufficiently clear.

Two store-ships sailed yesterday from Woolwich, deeply laden with building materials, stores and provisions, for Quebec, for the use of his majesty's garrison. If from any unforeseen event the river St. Lawrence should be shut up before they get to America, they are to winter in Nova-Scotia.

A small squadron for the East-Indies is now certain. This will be done, however, without any extension of our naval peace establishment, or putting one single ship more of the line into commission.

The admiralty has sent down orders for a ship of 110 guns to be built, and she is to be named the *Ville de Paris*, after the large first rate taken in the action of the 12th of April.—This famous ship in her way to England was cast away in a hurricane.

Oct. 6. The several paragraphs inserted in some of the papers, pretending to have authentic accounts of part of the French troops being ordered to different garrisons in Austrian Flanders, are totally void of foundation, and fabricated to answer stock-jobbing purposes.

A daily paper says, by letters from Presburg we are informed, that in the end of August, a body of troops, consisting of 4000 Wallachians, 1000 Janissaries, and about 5000 Moldavians and Georgians, had marched from Tergovise to Argis, on their way to Hermanstadt; which place they mean to attack whenever their artillery arrives.

Their chief engineer is a Frenchman, and is conducting the artillery from Silistria.

The Transylvanians are making every preparation they think necessary. Several thousand troops have arrived at Hermanstadt from Wissemburg, Bistritz and Clausemburg. They seem confident of obtaining victory, and eagerly wish the approach of the enemy.

The Turkish army is commanded by the Aga of the Janissaries, who is intoxicated with the thoughts of conquering the whole province of Transylvania, and is continually railing at the French engineer, for not yet having joined him, without whose assistance he is afraid to proceed.

The Aga has placed such hopes of success and reputation on the event of this enterprise, that the conflict will be bloody and desperate.

It is imagined, that in the new arrangement in France, his excellency count O'Kelly will be appointed to a situation in the cabinet; he was lately minister plenipotentiary from the king of France to the court of Dresden, and has now the same character at the court of the elector of Mentz. In consequence of a special order from the king, he returned to France last month for a few days; and was introduced to an audience of his majesty by the count de Montmorin, minister for foreign affairs. This audience has occasioned much speculation at court: the reception of count O'Kelly by his majesty was singularly gracious; and the behaviour of the count de Montmorin to him was remarkably respectful.

About ten days ago a messenger arrived at Berlin from Petersburgh, with dispatches which occasioned the sitting of a council; the council sat several hours, and at its rising, expresses were instantly dispatched to the generals commanding at Stettin, Koningsberg, and in Prussian Guelderland. From this circumstance it was conjectured that Prussia might soon be involved in a war; allied as she is with Holland, it is from the side of France alone that she can have any thing to fear for her possessions in Guelderland—for in the Austrian Netherlands there is scarcely a sufficient number of troops to protect the country, certainly not to invade that of a neighbour.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, September 25.

"The English ambassador, now lord Malmsbury, has since his last arrival from London, had several interviews with the stadtholder and the president, and others, officers of the states general. It is certainly intended to consolidate and strengthen the alliance between this country, England and Prussia, as far as is practicable, which is the more necessary, considering the present situation of affairs. A stand here may give laws to Europe."

The remonstrances of our ministry to the cabinet of Versailles have had the desired effect: the French camp in Flanders is now breaking up, and the men going into winter quarters; and to contradict every opinion of their being quickly assembled again, the regiments are ordered to different parts of the kingdom.

A few weeks now must put an end to the operations of the belligerent powers, and the campaign is likely to terminate without a battle, or without giving to the combined empires a single trophy. This is real triumph for the Ottoman arms, and this alone is necessary to give them success. It would be superstition in them to beat the enemy.

The following is an exact and just account of the proceedings of the present belligerent powers, as can be collected from their gazettes and other information:

Russia—engaged in a war with the Turk, with a view to extirpate them from Europe and the Crimea entire to her dominions, and display, if possible, the black eagle on the turrets of Constantinople.

Germany—engaged in the same cause, but without the same original pretences for making war.

Sweden—taking advantage of the war in which Russia is involved, aspiring to recover the whole of Finland, but wanting the means, and deserted by her officers.

The Ottoman power, supported secretly by every other power in Europe, except the declared enemies, Russia and Germany, contending with these two upon the Turkish territories, and provided with every advantage which a knowledge of the country, and resources of men and arms, unknown to any other nation, can give.

As to the progress of this war—the Turks have not lost an inch of ground; the imperial armies have expended an immense treasure, have lost many thousands of their troops by disease, and have gained——a little reputation.

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, September 10.

"By various advices from Stockholm, and other parts of Sweden, we learn that the affairs of that kingdom, or rather the affairs of the king himself, are in a very critical situation. In addition to the discontents of a powerful aristocracy at home, which were the real cause of his precipitate return to Stockholm, he has now to combat, and, if possible, suppress, a daring spirit of mutiny in the troops he left behind him, who complain loudly of a total want of foresight, as well as conduct, in all his past military operations. Among other things it is affirmed, and by many positively believed, that two regiments have laid down their arms, and unanimously declared, they would not take them up again against the Russians. It is even said, that without waiting for the approbation or consent of his majesty, they have both commissioned deputies to wait on the grand duke of Russia at Wybourg, in order to sue for peace *in the name of the Swedish nation.*"

BASSETERRE, *(St. Christopher) Oct.* 15.

By the honourable JOHN NUGENT, commander in chief in and over all his majesty's
(L. S.) leeward Carribbee Islands in America, chancellor, ordinary and vice-admiral of the same. &c. &c. &c.

By virtue of certain powers and authorities to me granted by his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's council of the island of St. Christopher, I do hereby make known unto all whom it may concern, that the prohibitions and restrictions mentioned in a certain act, entitled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the provisions thereof more effectual," are hereby suspended in the said island of St. Christopher, for the importation of LUMBER only, for the space of two months from the date hereof, when the regulations and prohibitions in the said act will be strictly carried into execution.

Given under my hand and seal, at Antigua, this 8th day of October, 1788, and in the 28th year of his majesty's reign.

JOHN NUGENT.

By his honour's command,
THOMAS LEDWICK,
Secretary.

BOSTON, *November* 3.

Captain Chase, who arrived here yesterday from l'Orient, confirms the account brought by capt. Blunt, of the termination of the commotions in France. He further adds, that the populace in Paris, among other demonstrations of joy, occasioned by the change of the ministry, burnt the effigy of the former minister. The military were ordered out to prevent the tumultuous proceedings of the populace, but such was their enthusiasm, that notwithstanding the guards fired on and killed numbers of them, they did not disperse until they had fully testified their abhorrence of the former ministry, and their warm approbation of the choice of their favourite, Mr. Neckar.

Nov. 13. Captain Bennison, in the sloop Ranger, bound from St. John's to New-York, having on board 55 souls, amongst whom were 30 women and children, met with a severe gale of wind on the 11th of October, in which she overset and lay on her beam ends for half an hour, when they cut away her mast, in order to right her, but as the ballast was shifted, she did not right for a considerable time. During their situation she lost one man, and stove in her companion doors, which let in so much water, that it destroyed all the bread and provisions, and the rolling of the vessel stove the water casks, so that they were in the greatest distress for the want of that article, besides being destitute of a lodging, as all their goods and cloaths were torn and jammed to pieces under the ballast; the women and children were frequently under the water, of which the vessel had taken in so much, that they remained in this situation until morning, when the gale abated. Having lost all their rigging, sails and spars, they ripped open their bed-ticks, and sewed them together; these with some sheets made something like a sail, which they hoisted on an oar with some bed-cords. They continued in this situation till the 14th, when two schooners and a brig spoke with them, but could not give them any assistance. On the 16th, captain George Sands, of the snow Salter, spoke with them, and gave them a studding sail, two small spars, two gallons of rum and twenty gallons of water. On the 20th, captain William Worth, in the schooner Friendship, from New-York, bound to Narraguagues, fell in with them, and took on board all that wished to leave the wreck, which were 32 souls, and supplied those who remained with provisions, water, and every thing else in his power; the vessels parted from each other about sunset, 15 leagues N. E. from Cape Anne. About eight o'clock the same evening, a severe gale of wind overtook captain Worth, and blew with such violence, that his vessel could not carry any sail, and he accordingly hove to, and made so great a drift, that his vessel would undoubtedly have gone ashore, had not both masts been cut away, and both anchors let go. The next day the gale abated, when they rigged jury-masts, and hoisted what sail they had saved, and providentially arrived in Narraguagues in 48 hours, where they remained till the sixth of November, when Mr. Ebenezer Smith procured them a passage to this port. They arrived here last Saturday. We are informed captain Bennison escaped being lost by getting under the lee of some islands, and lashing 15 grind-stones together, which served as an anchor.

We cannot omit (say the passengers who came with captain Worth) acknowledging our gratitude to the captain, for we are sure, under Providence, he was the instrument which saved us, and sincerely wish he may be rewarded for his feeling and humanity.

NEW-YORK, *November* 15.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated September 11.

"By yesterday's post we had advices from Sweden, that the Swedes were masters of the Russians every way; that they had made above 5000 men prisoners. By the same post we had also a confirmation of the defeat of the Russian fleet;—that the Swedes had captured one ship of the line and two frigates—one ship of the line sunk.

"This day died of the small-pox, aged 27 years, the prince of Brazil. Had he lived, he would have been the next heir to the crown. A most amiable young man, and his death is a great loss to this kingdom. He is much lamented, not only by the Portuguese, but by all foreigners here."

Nov. 19. Human nature must shudder, in reflecting on the dreadful carnage that will ensue, in consequence of the present war between the three greatest empires in the world, China alone excepted. Not only those slain in battle, but the many Turkish generals, whose heads will be taken off, for not commanding success, must draw the sigh from the philanthropist, who looks on all the sons and daughters of human nature as his brethren and sisters. This is one of the most inhuman and barbarous customs among the Ottomans, which the heathens of antiquity never practised. During the reign of the Turkish emperor Solyman, a letter was written in the sovereign's own hand, to one of his bashaws, in which he called him his best beloved cousin, but informed at the same time, that it was necessary for the common welfare of the empire, that he should be either strangled by the mutes who carried the letter, or take a bowl of poison; the latter of which he immediately complied with.

The general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts is now in session, and have upon the tapis the subject of organizing the new government. Several committees are appointed, one to consider the mode for appointing electors, president and vice-president, which committee has already reported in favour of dividing the state into eight districts; a committee to consider the communications made to that commonwealth by the states of Virginia and New-York, respecting amendments to the new constitution; and a committee to consider the late requisitions of congress.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 22.

A correspondent who has read the American system of magnetism, together with the author's modest remarks on what Dr. Euler had in the year 1757 published at Berlin on the same subject, (which is to be found in the Encyclopedia Brittanica) is of opinion that Dr. Euler can have but a small pretence, as was supposed by some, of claiming any part of the discovery, as the substance of what he has written amounts to nothing more than to shew that the magnetic needle had two poles: but Dr. Euler is entirely silent about applying the variation to the discovery of the longitude—On the other hand our American author appears to have a number of concurring circumstances in his favour;—1st. The American Philosophical Society have recorded it as a new theory;—2d. We are informed the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris have made an entry on their journals to secure his claim to the original idea;—3d. If it had not been new, it is conjectured that the celebrated Dr. Franklin would not have written as he did to Europe on the subject, as appears by a letter published by him—4th. There appears but few in comparison who doubt of the variation of the magnetic needle being easily known, on which alone seems now to depend the success.

A friend to all the union wishes to know why the planters of the southern states may not raise hops in their rich lands. It is an article of growing demand, and is now worth double its value in 1775. The cheapness of hops would be greatly in favour of the consumption of beer, for it is the most wholesome part of that salubrious liquor.

No European nation possessing colonies that produce mahogany, now permits that article to be exported to the United States, or indeed to any foreign country; but Providence has given us excellent and abundant substitutes in the curled maple, wild cherry tree, black walnut, &c. Every state in the union has paid *this foreign tax* of purchasing mahogany, while *our own*