In France, the doctrine in respect to the sovereign is the same; when the monarch expires, a herald publicly proclaims in the palace,

Le Roi mort!—Le Roi mort!—Le Roi mort!—
Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—

Among other very serious inconveniences arising from the sovereign's indisposition, is that of a considerable interruption in the foreign correspondence; for, abstracted from the mere signatures of official papers, it is a fact that his majesty was peculiarly assiduous in carrying on a very extensive communication with all the foreign courts in his own hand, and actually took upon himself the conduct of a great part of that business.

The theatres have been gloomy last week—even business at a stand—and nothing visible but perpetual inquiries and tender anxiety.—The town is very full of people of quality.

Lord North was among the inquirers on Wednesday at St. James's; he was led out of and to his carriage by one of his daughters. His lordship looks jolly, but seems to have no sight in either eye, as a green bandeau covers both.

The idea of a complicated regency in case of the continuancy of his majesty's indisposition is absurd. The constitution knows no such thing, when the prince of Wales is of age; as then he is entitled to be the sole regent. The great difficulty seems to be who shall decide what are the sufficient causes of a regency? In private life the law speaks plain—but in royal instances the line is not so precisely drawn either in our history or law books.

DUBLIN, *November* 11.

An express arrived last night to the lord lieutenant, with the alarming intelligence of a certain royal personage having had a relapse of his complaint. The disorder is a confirmed dropsy. Indeed matters now begin to wear a most serious aspect, and affect every class of people with general concern.

By a letter from Holland in the last Dutch mail, we learn, that the whole continent of Europe look upon England's being obliged to become a party in the war which now rages in the northern kingdoms, as an unavoidable event; and the bustle of warlike preparation going forward in the French ports, seem to confirm these conjectures in the strongest manner. In the port of Cherbourg, which (after all that was said respecting the destruction of its stupendous cones) is now capable of affording reception and shelter to a powerful navy, a strong squadron of ships of war is arming, destined, as is reported, as a fleet of manœuvre; but from the method of manning it, has a very suspicious, or rather hostile complexion.

An account having, it is said, been transmitted from the agent of the admiralty to London, of the impracticability of engaging mariners to enter on board the royal navy, at the port of Dublin, orders, we hear, are arrived to offer premiums to such as are willing to engage.

MONTREAL, *December* 4.

Sunday being St. Andrew's day, the junior sons of St. Andrew gave a supper at Vauxhall, in honour of their patron; when Mr. Dillon, from Quebec, had an opportunity of displaying his abilities and taste in cookery, and prepared them a supper that gave universal satisfaction. Several visitors who have been in the way of eating calipash and calipee at London, declared they never saw an entertainment better laid out, or the dishes better dressed, than they experienced on this occasion; one dish in particular deserves to be mentioned; it was composed of jellies as transparent as crystal, in the centre of which was a Highland shepherd in his tartan plaid, &c. playing on the bagpipes, and tending his flock (four white lambs.) When this dish came to be demolished, the shepherd was taken carefully out, put in a glass tumbler, and sent round the table, and *no one* was so hardy as to venture to cut the brave *Highlander in pieces*, but the poor lambs, with their transparent covering, shared a different fate. Many loyal toasts were drank, and the evening was spent with great glee and harmony.

BOSTON, *January* 12.

Several pieces of elegant and fashionable broad clothes have lately been manufactured in Keene, the texture, colour, and duration of which are by no means inferior to European guinea clothes; and they are afforded for 10s. less per yard than the English clothes. Lambskins and beaver coatings, of equal quality and price have also been made there. And the most respectable citizens are clad with those valuable clothes.

Several pieces of crape, and muslin handkerchiefs, have been manufactured in the town of Surry, which have been pronounced by experienced judges to be equal to those imported.

We hear from Westmoreland, that as a person was crossing a field in that town on Friday the 26th ult. he was surrounded by seven wolves; but receiving immediate assistance, he escaped their devouring jaws.

NEW-YORK, *January* 24.

Last Saturday a bill passed the assembly for raising the sum of *Thirteen Thousand Pounds* on the city of New-York, by tax, for defraying the expence of the new buildings erecting in the city for the accommodation of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock dated (Scotland), October 28.

"The following instance is a proof of the increase which might arise from the potatoes, if proper attention were paid to their cultivation. From a plant growing in the garden of Mr. John Aitkin, shoe-maker, of this place, one hundred and one fine potatoes were taken. Twenty-four of these weighed, one with another, ten ounces each; eight, which were the least, were larger than plumbs, and the rest far above that size. The only attention paid to this plant, was heaping earth about the stem: such a product, if not extraordinary, is certainly an ample reward for so little labour.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, to his friend in Petersburgh, dated November 6.

"The political state of Georgia, at present, stands in a most disagreeable predicament, owing to two circumstances, viz. their dispute with the Creek Indians, and the depreciating state of their paper currency; the former has affected me very little; but I have suffered considerably by the latter; this in a great measure has cured me of the partiality I first had conceived of the place, and I wish before I came to it, I had adhered a little to the old maxim—"That it is better to bear the ills we have, than to fly to others that we know not of."

Among other curious natural productions presented to Mr. Peale's American Museum, since his late arrival in Baltimore, are the following:

A fish of the South Sea, 4 feet long, and not more than 4 inches in the girth, the head and eyes disproportionately large, and the jaws set with a single row of very sharp teeth—and sundry beautiful specimens of coral—By captain Daniel Howlen.

The Salamander of Africa—the trumpet-fish—and a remarkable fish commonly called the Squib—By Dr. Keerl.

A piece of chrystal, dug out of Mr. Christopher Raborg's cellar, whose diameters, when entire, were 4 inches by 3; a good instance of the largeness of the shoots of American crystal—By Mr. Christopher Raborg.

The jaws and tail of a shark, 17 feet long, and 7 feet in the girth. The jaws extended, measure 6 feet round, where the teeth are set—By Messieurs Melcher and John Keener.

A grinder, of the non-descript animal of the Western Country, found at the Big-Bone Salt-Lick, and weighing four pounds—By Mr. William Lux.

Extract of a letter from Nassau, New-Providence, dated November 22.

"On Thursday last, the ordnance store-ship General Elliot, commanded by lieutenant Ross, arrived here from Gibraltar.

"The emperor of Morocco, after giving every assurance of amity and good understanding, has, all at once, without any apparent reason, altered his mind; and the garrison of Gibraltar is denied all supplies from his dominions.

"When the General Elliot left Gibraltar, there was a Portuguese squadron there, whose object was to prevent the Algerine corsairs getting out of the Mediterranean.

"General O'Hara, the lieutenant-governor, at present commands in Gibraltar, and by his conduct in that station, has gained the esteem and affection of both garrison and inhabitants."

Jan. 29. On Monday the 5th instant, arrived at Newport, (R. I.) captain Green, in 52 days from Norway in Denmark. He informs, that when the Danes were marching into Norway, they were attacked by about 700 Swedes, and it was reported that the Danes lost 1000 men; after which the Danes crossed the river, came upon the back of the Swedes, and took them all prisoners. The Russian army were within a few miles of Gottenburgh, and would have taken it, had not the king arrived in season, which prevented it. The Swedes took 4000 barrels of provisions that were going to the Russian army; and that a Danish frigate arrived at Norway with orders for the army to leave Gottenburgh on the 15th of November.

Captain Green sailed in company with captains Westcot and Bently, belonging to Providence, but parted with them in the North Seas, three or four days after they sailed.

The following paragraphs are copied from the New-York Morning Post of the 16th instant.

"From undoubted authority, we can assure our readers, that the British government of the Bahamas has lately sent, and caused to be landed on a certain point in Georgia, a fresh supply of powder, arms, and a few small field-pieces, which stores have been delivered to the Creeks, under safeguard of some refugees—M'Gillivray has at the same time received the most positive assurances of further assistance, should he continue to harrass the state of Georgia, whilst *** under the garb of good patriots, will take upon themselves to keep up and feed the misunderstanding between that state and the Creek nation.

"From Kentucky we are informed also, that offers of a similar nature from Canada, have been made to the most influential characters in that country, should they think of asserting and declaring their independency without waiting for the consent of congress.

"The old policy, divide & impera, of the perfidious court, is still its favourite one, as those secret steps evidently prove: a policy which, ere long, may become equally puzzling to the court of Spain and to the United States."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, dated November 11.

"I can inform you, that spacious preparations are making with great agility for the accommodation of the new congress in this city, by an elegant enlargement of the City-Hall. The walls of this addition, which are of brick, are entirely completed, ready to raise the roof. This apartment is designed for the house of national representatives. It is upwards of sixty feet diameter on the inside, and nearly of a circular figure. It has four fire-places, six or eight large arched windows, is thirty-five feet high, exclusive of concavity, with which the top is to be arched, and sustains a projecting gallery in the end, opposite the seat of the president, for the benefit of the spectators. The room for the national senate, is to be under the roof of the Old Hall, on the second story, to which the communication from the lower house will ascend by stairs. So that the common terms of *upper* and *lower* house, will be applicable here in a *literal* sense. The whole of this magnificent structure, when completed, is to be comprehended under one roof, and will form one entire edifice."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated November 18, 1788.

"All other news is at present absorbed in apprehensions of the king's life. You will see by the papers he has been extremely ill, and continues in that state; that there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. But what makes it still worse, is the apprehension of his not being restored to his faculties. I understand from all accounts, that his disorder has been more in his brain, and the loss of his reason, than any other bodily complaint, and that his situation is truly deplorable; as the last remedies in such cases have been obliged to be pursued. The disorder has raged so violent, with such strong alarming symptoms, that it is greatly to be feared he will never have the confirmed use of his rational faculties, which, in a national view, is more to be deplored than his demise. The parliament is to meet on the 20th. This would not have taken place in the present circumstance, had the king been in a situation of body and mind to have signed his name for a prorogation, which shews the deplorable state he is at present in."

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in Boston, dated November 21, 1788.

"No conveyance direct for your port has offered for several weeks, otherwise before this I should have informed you of an edict published in this kingdom the last month, prohibiting foreign whale oil into any of our ports. Some doubts arose whether the oil landed at our free ports, before the edict was known at said ports, should be allowed a sale throught the kingdom; when application being made to the minister, he permitted the oil so landed to have a free sale through the kingdom. All I can say on this head is, that you are on the same footing as the most favoured nation. It is not for your good, that you should suppose any nation will assist or do for you—whatever the facts may be.

"In Europe, the minister of every nation has work enough to aid and watch over his own people: your situation, and your great increase of people, especially when your continent can move as a nation, will enable you to take care of yourselves—Much depends on your setting out right at first—A small family can be easier governed than a large one.—Industry and economy, with good laws—*which laws should always be executed*, will give strength, happiness, security to prosperity, and keep you long together."

MARTINICO.

On account of the scarcity of provisions at Martinico, the governor of that island, the 20th November, 1788, published an ordinance, allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, salt provisions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of *Fort Royal, du Marin, de la Trinite, du Marigot*, and *la Rade de St. Pierre*, until the 1st of March, 1789.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated 22d of January.

"There are letters from Mr. *Ketland* last night, which contain the disagreeable information of the king of England's death: 'Tis believed to be true. Should this be the case, it will be the greatest shock England has received these many years. This information was received by a vessel which left France the 21st of November, and arrived at Boston a few days ago."

Extract of a letter from Bremen, October 16.

"A sight rather unusual has been lately displayed here by the appearance of two Hanoverian men of war, La Conseille of 24 guns, and Rhassenbourgh of 20 guns. They are officered and manned by Germans, and considering the character that people bear as seamen, they are truly respectable. A Prussian frigate of 26 guns, is now cruising off the mouth of the Aller. Such an unusual measure forebodes something."

Extract from governor Hancock's message to the senate and house of representatives of Massachusetts, January 8th 1789.

"I have directed the secretary to lay before you a letter written by the general assembly of Virginia, enclosed by his excellency the governor of that state, in which was also enclosed a resolution of instructions to their representatives in congress; which I also communicate to you in the same manner. These are all the public dispatches I have received, and are all expressly upon the subject of calling a general convention, for the purposes of making alterations in the constitution of government agreed upon by eleven of the thirteen states—I communicated to you in the last session, a letter from the convention of the state of New-York upon the same subject; the states of Virginia and New-York are very important members of the union, and will always receive great friendship and sincere regard from this commonwealth. The gentlemen who are in government in either of them, are very respectable for their wisdom and patriotism, and can never be capable of introducing a measure which they do not conceive will tend to the interest of the United States: nevertheless I am constrained to observe that in my opinion, all the purposes which they wish to effect, will be better accomplished by recommendations from the congress to the legislatures of the states. A convention will be expensive, if not dangerous to the interest of the nation. But it rests with you, gentlemen, to give such instructions as you think will promote those great and desirable objects, the peace and happiness of the people.

"You will however permit me to remind you, that when the system of general government was ratified