his excellency count Stackelberg, ambaſſador from her majeſty the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and to beſeech his auguſt ſovereign to give a freſh proof of the regard ſhe has always expreſſed for the welfare of this country, by ordering her troops to evacuate it.

"The ſaid ſerene ſtates flatter themſelves, that her imperial majeſty will, with her uſual goodneſs, agree with them, and think that ſo great an army, however well diſciplined it may be, muſt be burthenſome to the country, and that its ſtay may beſide furniſh the Ottoman court with a plauſible pretext for cauſing their troops to enter likewiſe, and even making this country the theatre of war, which muſt inevitably be the ruin of it.

"The well known magnanimity of her imperial majeſty, will make her with pleaſure ſeize this opportunity of proving to the Poliſh nation, that thoſe who have reſource to her juſtice are ſure to be ſucceſsful.—She will thereby be ſure to acquire the gratitude of all the nation, whoſe ſentiments of veneration are already known to her."

"This note was propoſed in the aſſembly of the 14th inſtant by prince Czartoriſky, nuncio from Volhynia."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, November 9.

"The enemy does not ſeem diſpoſed to finiſh this campaign yet. The letters from Semlin mention a pretty ſmart attack which they made the 11th inſtant againſt the advanced poſts of the point of the Save, and which would have laſted longer, had not our cavalry obliged the Turks to re-embark, after killing or wounding 100 of their ſoldiers. A well directed battery did ſtill more damage to the enemy, who did not expect ſo warm a reception,"

Extract of a letter from Hamburgh, November 21.

"The campaign ſeems finiſhed on all ſides—prince Potemkin again cannonaded Oczakow on the 3d of November, in a furious manner, but without any effect. Marſhal Romanzow has hitherto kept near Jaſſy, to obſerve the motions of the Chan of the Tartars, but without being able, or thinking it proper, to make any diverſion in favour of the emperor. It is thought generally in Poland that he will fix his winter quarters in Gallicia, as the Poles will not ſuffer him to paſs the winter in their country. The Ottoman army has evacuated the Bannat, and taken up its winter quarters in Servia, behind Belgrade, and the emperor is fixed in the marſhes of Semlin. Our letters from Vienna inform us, that they had hopes of concluding a private peace, and pretend even that the emperor has offered, as conditions, to aſſiſt Ruſſia with only 10,000 auxiliary troops, and to require no indemnification for his own loſſes. However advantageous theſe propoſitions may be, they are ſaid not to have been accepted at Conſtantinople. The letters from that capital aſſure us they think of nothing but continuing the war: that the ulemas, or people of the law, have offered the ſultan the ſublime title of gazy, which means conqueror or benefactor; but his highneſs anſwered, he would not accept of it till he had recovered the Crimea."

In Poland the Ruſſian army is the weakeſt, and the patriotic party is endeavouring to eſtabliſh a permanent diet, like the Engliſh parliament, and a council of war, which is to depend on that diet, and not upon the king. So that the form of government, eſtabliſhed in Poland formerly, will be entirely changed.

Yeſterday's Dutch mail brought nothing new. The Auſtrians are gone into winter quarters, both in the Bannat, and at Semlin. The emperor, always remarkable in all what he doth, has thought proper to write to his armies. He greatly praiſes the behaviour of the cavalry, during the laſt campaign; but he ſaith, the infantry might have done better; for he reproaches it with not having, on many occaſions, acted with that celerity and impetouſity, ſo neceſſary to withſtand the fury of the Ottomans; and laſtly, he complains of the jealouſy that pervailed among ſome of the commanding officers, which was the cauſe of many miſcarriages, and things not having in general taken that turn, which might have been reaſonably expected.

Mr. Adams, ſome time ſince ambaſſador from the American ſtates to Great-Britain, who reſided ſome months in Flanders, previous to his final departure for America, is on the eve of ſeeing his project of a commercial alliance between America and the Flemings put in execution, an American company being now on the point of eſtabliſhing themſelves at Oſtend with particular privileges.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *February 3.*

We are informed, that a young man by the name of Howard, of Beekman's precinct near Frederickſburg, was bit by a mad dog about 7 or 8 weeks ago—the bite was in the wriſt, which it is ſaid entirely healed up. About the middle of the week before laſt, he complained of ſevere pains in his arm, which grew worſe and penetrated to the head and body, and in a day or two was entirely mad, barking and ſnapping as a dog would do:—He was ſo outrageous, that the family was obliged to faſten him to the floor, and in a few hours he expired in the moſt painful agonies poſſible, on Monday laſt. Several other perſons were bit by the ſame dog, who have not yet diſcovered any effect from it.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 12.*

Extract of a letter from New-York, Feb. 7.

"The Britiſh packet is not yet arrived, altho' ſpoke with at ſea on the 1ſt of this month. We have an arrival from London in 47 days. No regency yet fixed. The king's inſanity may probably be got the better of. Great animoſity between the Pittites and Foxites, the latter preſſing for a ſole regent in the prince's perſon."

The following paragraph is copied from a late Dublin paper:—"The male and female Oſtriches preſented to lord Loftus by the ſon of the late general Sally, and now at his lordſhip's demeſne at Rathfarnham, are viſited by numbers of the nobility and gentry, whom his lordſhip with infinite politeneſs has ordered may be ſhewn theſe very extraordinary curioſities. Theſe birds, the largeſt of the feathered race, were taken when young on the banks of the Ganges, and being plenteouſly provided with nutritious food, have grown to an incredible ſize. The male is of a duſky hue, and meaſures from his hoof to the tufted coronet on his crown 17 feet 3 inches. The female is on a ſmaller ſcale, of the ſame colour, but ſpeckled; without a coronet, and much more tractable. The male chews bones, bricks, &c. with amazing facility, is exceedingly tamed by his long confinement on the voyage, and cheerfully ſuffers a young black boy from the Malabar coaſt, who accompanied them, to ride on his back, without the leaſt moleſtation."

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) Dec. 27.*

A gentleman lately arrived from Martinico, Grenada and St. Lucia, gives a moſt lamentable account of the damage ſuſtained by thoſe iſlands from a dreadful hurricane, on the 12th of October. At the firſt named iſland ſcarce a veſſel which remained in harbour eſcaped deſtruction, and thoſe that put to ſea have not ſince been heard of: Grenada has ſuſtained conſiderable damage; but St. Lucia a ſpectacle the moſt terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane a dreadful earthquake happened which convulſed the whole iſland, and finally ſwallowed about 900 inhatants.

Annapolis, *February* 19.

On Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Sally, captain William Chapman, in 13 weeks from London; by her we have received news-papers only to the 14th of November.

The following is a copy of the prayer, to be uſed in in all the churches, &c. during his majeſty's preſent indiſpoſition.

"O merciful God, in whoſe hands are the iſſues of life and death, accept, we beſeech thee, the ſupplications of thy ſervants who call upon thee in this time of their trouble.

"We acknowledge, that for our manifold ſins and wickedneſs we are moſt worthy to receive thy chaſtiſement. But thou, O God! in thy wrath, thinkeſt upon mercy. Vouchſafe therefore to hear the prayers of the people, who with contrite hearts turn unto thee. Let thy merciful goodneſs regard their petitions, which they offer unto thy Divine Majeſty, in behalf of our ſovereign lord the king, and the people committed to his care. May it pleaſe thee to remove from him the viſitation with which for the puniſhment of our tranſgreſſions, thou haſt ſeen it good to afflict him. Let thy gracious Providence guard and ſupport him. Give a bleſſing to the means uſed for his recovery; reſtore him, we pray thee, to his former health; and grant that he may continue, by his piety and wiſdom, to maintain amongſt us the bleſſings of true religion, civil liberty, and public peace; till it ſhall pleaſe thee to call him, full of years, and rich in good works, unto thy heavenly kingdom.

"Extend, O Lord, thy mercies to the queen, the prince of Wales, and all the royal family; be favourable and gracious unto them, and hide not thy face from them in their affliction. Let thy heavenly grace guide and direct them, and may they receive from thy Holy Spirit thoſe conſolations which thou only can beſtow.

"Finally, we entreat thee that we, who now cry unto thee in our diſtreſs, may in thy good time be enabled to give thanks unto thee in the holy place, for that thou haſt regarded the petitions of thy ſervants, and reſtored our ſovereign to the ardent prayers of his people. Grant this, O Lord, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, our only Mediator and Advocate. Amen!"

PREMIUMS propoſed by the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY for pomoting AGRICULTURE, for the year 1789.

I.

FOR the beſt experiment made of a courſe of crops, either large or ſmall, on not leſs than four acres, agreeably to the Engliſh mode of farming,—a piece of plate of the value of two hundred dollars, inſcribed with the name and the occaſion: and, for the experiment made of a courſe of crops next in merit,—a piece of plate, likewiſe inſcribed, of the value of one hundred dollars. Certificates to be produced by the 20th of December, 1790.

II.

The importance of complete farm or fold-yards, for ſheltering and folding cattle—and of the beſt method of conducting the ſame, ſo as to procure the greateſt quantities of compoſt or mixed dung and manure, from within the farm, induces the ſociety to give, for the beſt deſign of ſuch a yard and method of managing it, practicable by common farmers,—a gold medal—and for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The deſign to be preſented to the ſociety by the 20th of December, 1789.

III.

For the beſt method of raiſing hogs, from the pig, in pens or ſties; from experience; their ſometimes running in a lot or field not totally excluded, if preferred; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

IV.

For the beſt method of recovering worn-out fields to a more hearty ſtate, within the power of common farmers, without dear or far-fetched manures; but, by judicious culture, and the application of materials common to the generality of farmers; founded in experience; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

V.

For the beſt experiment, ſoil and other circumſtances conſidered, in trench-ploughing, not leſs than ten inches deep, and accounts of the effects thereof, already made or to be made, on not leſs than one acre; a gold medal: and, for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

VI.

For the beſt information, the reſult of actual experience, for preventing damage to crops by inſects; eſpecially the Heſſian-fly, the wheat-fly, or fly-weevil, the pea-bug, and the corn chinch-bug or fly; a gold medal: a ſilver medal for the ſecond beſt. To be produced by the 20th of December, 1789.

VII.

For the beſt comparative experiments on the culture of wheat, by ſowing it in the common broad-caſt way; by drilling it, and by ſetting the grain, with a machine, equi-diſtant; the quantities of ſeed, and produce, proportioned to the ground, being noticed; a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. The account to be produced by the 10th of January, 1790.

VIII.

For an account of a vegetable food that may be eaſily procured and preſerved, and that beſt increaſes milk in cows and ewes, in March and April, founded on experiment; a gold medal: for the ſecond beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 10th of January, 1790.

IX.

For the greateſt quantity of ground, well fenced, in locuſt trees or poles of the ſort uſed for poſts and trunnels, growing in 1789, from ſeed ſown after February 3d, 1788, not leſs than one acre, nor fewer than 1500 per acre; a gold medal: for the ſecond, a ſilver medal. To be claimed in December, 1789.

X.

The ſociety believing that very important advantages would be derived from the general uſe of oxen, inſtead of horſes, in huſbandry and other ſervices; and being deſirous of facilitating their introduction into all theſe ſtates; perſuaded alſo, that the comparative value of oxen and cows muſt very much depend on the qualities of their ſires and dams; and that by a careful attention to the ſubject, an improved breed may be obtained; they propoſe a gold medal for the beſt eſſay, the reſult of experience, on the breeding, feeding, and management of cattle, for the purpoſe of rendering them moſt profitable for the dairy, and for beef, and moſt docile and uſeful for the draught: and, for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. To be produced by the 1ſt of January, 1790.

N. B. Among other things, the eſſay ſhould notice the different breeds of cattle, and their comparative qualities; as their ſizes, ſtrength, facility in fattening, quantity of milk, &c.

XI.

It is a generally received opinion, that horſes in a team travel much faſter than oxen: yet ſome European writers on huſbandry mention many inſtances, in which it appeared, not only that oxen would plough as much ground as an equal number of horſes, but alſo travel as faſt with a loaded carriage; particularly when, inſtead of yokes and bows, they were geered in horſe-harneſs, with ſuch variations as were neceſſary to adapt it to their different ſhape. To aſcertain the powers of oxen in theſe particulars, and the expence of maintaining them, the ſociety deem matters of very great moment; and are therefore induced to offer a gold medal for the beſt ſet of experiments, undertaken with that view; and for the next beſt, a ſilver medal. In relating theſe experiments, it will be proper to deſcribe the age and ſize of the oxen, their plight, the kinds and quantities of their food, the occaſions, manner, and expence of ſhoeing them; in travelling, the kinds of carriages uſed, and weight of their loads, and ſeaſons of the year, and the length and quality of the roads: and, in ploughing, the ſize and faſhion of the plough, the quality of the ſoil, the depth of the furrows, and the quantities ploughed: and, in every operation, the time expended, and number and ſorts of hands employed in performing it; with any other circumſtances which may more fully elucidate the ſubject. Theſe experiments will enable the eſſayiſt to determine what will be the beſt form and conſtruction of yokes and bows, and what of ox-harneſs, to enable oxen, with the beſt carriage of their bodies and heads, the moſt eaſe, and quickeſt ſtep, to draw the heavieſt loads, a deſcription of each of which ſort of geers explained on mechanical principles, muſt be ſubjoined to the account of experiments. To be produced by the firſt day of January, 1790.

XII.

For the beſt method, within the power of common farmers, of recovering old gullied fields to an hearty ſtate, and ſuch uniformity, or evenneſs of ſurface, as will again render them fit for tillage; or where the gullies are ſo deep and numerous as to render ſuch recovery impracticable, for the beſt method of improving them, by planting trees or otherwiſe, ſo as to yield the improver a reaſonable profit for his expences therein, founded on experiment; a gold medal: and for the next beſt a ſilver medal. To be produced by the firſt of January, 1790.

XIII.

For the greateſt quantity, not leſs than five hundred pounds weight, of cheeſe, made on one farm in any of theſe ſtates, equal in drineſs, richneſs, and flavour, to the Cheſhire cheeſe uſually imported from England, and which ſhall be produced to the ſociety by the firſt day of January, 1790, a gold medal: and for the next greateſt quantity, not leſs than two hundred and fifty pounds weight, of like quality, a ſilver medal. Beſides which, the ſociety engage to pay for the cheeſe ſo produced, at the rate of ten per cent.