ry appearance. Every body is astonished at the circumstance. And every body says, if the king's physicians, the most eminent of their profession are thought incompetent; and the physician of a mad house is to be introduced, why not call in the most skilful in that line? Why not call in Dr. Monro at once?

The members of parliament who attended Mr. Pitt at the Cockpit, on Wednesday evening, were only one hundred and forty-three. He has frequently been followed thither by two hundred and fifty. Considering how many are now in town, this is a dreadful falling off; and proves how much those who almost worshipped him as the minister of the crown, dread him as a regent, or a regent's regent.

An account from Warsaw, dated the 5th ult. says, "We have this moment received an account from Cherson, that the remains of the captain pacha's fleet have been entirely destroyed by a violent tempest."

Dec. 11. The Danish forces have totally abandoned Sweden. But some difference has occurred between the prince of Hesse and the king of Sweden, from the former's having insisted that the sum of 100,000 dollars should be paid the king of Denmark, as a contribution, in the space of four months.

As a security for the payment of this fine, the prince took with him from Udevalla, three of the principal merchants as hostages. But it is much doubted, whether the money will ever be paid.

This contribution, as well as some others which the prince of Hesse endeavoured to exact on the Swedish territories, had nearly rekindled the flames of war.

The king of Sweden opposed this conduct in the warmest manner, and sent an officer to the Danish camp, with the following formal declaration:

"That if the prince of Hesse persisted in his design to levy contributions in his states; he should immediately dissolve the armistice agreed on; nor should he abandon his subjects to such oppressions without affording them his assistance."

To this declaration, the prince of Hesse replied—"That he should refer those differences to be settled by the mediating powers."

The king of Sweden acquiesced to this proposition, and thus the matter is terminated for the present.

As two gentlemen the other day were settling an account at a coffee-house, one of them drew out of his pocket-book a great number of bank notes, which induced a gentleman, who sat in the next box, to exclaim, that he wished to have as many as he could carry of them: "Then, Sir," replied the other, "how many and to what amount do you think you could carry, for all mine are in ten pound notes?" "Why, Sir," said the other in reply, "I do not mind that, but I think I could carry more than the bank of England could supply me with; for I think I could carry in ten pound bank notes as much as the national debt amounts to:" Upon which the other gentleman offered to lay him a wager of five guineas, that he and ninety-nine more of the strongest men that he could select, could not carry the weight of the amount of the national debt in ten pound notes, for the distance of one mile without pitching; the wager was immediately accepted, and a calculation took place; when it was found that 512 bank notes weighed exactly one pound weight; and two hundred and forty-two millions, which is computed to be the national debt, weighs forty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five pounds; which when divided among a hundred people, the weight that every one would have to carry, would be four hundred and seventy-two pounds six ounces per man. The gentleman, who had accepted the wager, was struck with astonishment, and immediately paid the money without having any recourse to a trial.

SALEM, *February* 3.

However extraordinary may be its appearance, we have it from indisputable veracity, that a lad being on the ice in North River a day or two ago for diversion, unluckily fell through; but that a man, farther down, then engaged in eeling, knowing nothing of the fate of the lad, almost miraculously struck his spear into his cloathing, and most happily, and unhurt, fished him back into the world from his watry habitation.

LITCHFIELD, *(Connecticut) February* 2.

Those libertines who are lavish of invective against the female world, if its possible for such to possess a passion which can any way be wrought upon, must feel a conviction of sympathy for the *amiable fair*, on a bare recital of the following adventure;—indeed that *woman sour'd* philosopher, who exclaimed, on seeing a condemned female suspended upon the fatal tree—"would to God every *tree bore such fruit*"—had he lived till now, would have blushed at his despicable spleen, and instead of indulging such whimsical conceits of the sex, must have melted into compassion for the fair descendants of mother *Eve*, and have *slip-noosed* himself, rather than died an *old batchelor*.——On Tuesday afternoon, a prisoner recently committed to our goal for counterfeiting money, was visited by his wife, who, possessing the engaging charms of her sex, was indulged by the goaler to an admittance within the goal, without attendance; though, from the sequel, to visit his spirit in prison, for the purpose of condolence, was not so much her object, as to *spirit him away*;—she having during the interview, persuaded him to a *submissive obedience to wives*, by inducing a voluntary surrender, not only of *the breeches*, but other apparel.—About dusk, our *petticoated* hero, decorated in a federal cap, and other necessary appendages, was let out of goal, and assuming the appearance of extreme grief, which excited the pity of observers, got off undiscovered; leaving his fair friend a prisoner in his stead.—After giving him sufficient time to elude pursuit, our *heroine* discovered the plot, and re-assuming her dress (which was returned) demanded liberation.—The door being opened, she departed, to enjoy the pleasing reflections of her successful adventure;—and though the public must regret her triumph, they cannot but applaud the singular ingenuity and address of the feeling actress.

NEW-YORK, *February* 9.

On Tuesday the two houses of the legislature held a conference on the bill for appointing electors—The assembly insisting on the bill as it stood, providing for their election by joint ballot, and the senate on an amendment which would give them an equality.

General Schuyler, Mr. Duane and general Morris, were the conferrees on the part of the senate, and Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Livingston and Mr. Adgate, on the part of the assembly. As the dispute rested on the same principles on which the late conference was held, and was on the same subject; much of the argument then used was unavoidably recapitulated. After the managers had gone through the business, the senate withdrew from the assembly-room (in which the conference was held)—and the assembly resolved that they would not accede to the amendment; and the senate resolved that they would not recede. The bill was in consequence thereof lost.

The next day (Wednesday) Mr. B. Livingston moved for a resolution in the assembly, to choose the electors by concurrent resolution. Mr. Adgate, as an amendment, again proposed the joint ballot, which was agreed to by the usual majority. The resolution, as amended, was then sent to the senate, where it was immediately rejected, and a new proposition sent to the assembly—"That the senate should choose four persons as electors, and the assembly four other persons, as electors—which eight persons should be the electors." The assembly rejected this proposition.

Mr. Watts then moved for a resolution, that a committee, consisting of five members from each house, be appointed to agree upon eight proper persons as electors, and which eight persons, if approved of by the two houses, were to be the electors. This proposition was also negatived; and thus the business respecting electors has ended.

The same day the assembly took up the subject of amendments to the new constitution, and went into a committee of the whole on the draught of an application to congress to call a new convention; on this business much debate ensued, and after a considerable time spent thereon, was left unfinished.

We are further informed, that on Tuesday the 3d instant, the assembly non-concurred the amendments of the senate to the bill for choosing senators.

It is expected that a conference will again be held on this subject; how it will terminate is yet problematical; but we hope that the good of the state may not be lost sight of amidst the contentions of parties.

General Sumpter, judge Burke, Dr. Tucker, D. Huger and William Smith, Esquires, are elected representatives in congress of the United States for the state of South-Carolina.

The honourable Charles Pinckney, Esq; is elected governor of the state of South-Carolina.

We are informed, from good authority, that Ezra L'Hommedieu, Esq; will be held up as the federal candidate for representative in congress, for the district of Long and Staten Islands.

The commissioners of pilotage, for the bar and harbour of Charleston, (S. C.) give public notice, that the light-house opposite the ship channel of the bar of said harbour is now lighted, and will be regularly so continued. Vessels bound into the port of Charleston, may with safety venture into seven fathoms water, having the light to bear from west to north.

By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM MILLER, Clerk.

Feb. 12. On Monday last, the two houses of the legislature held another conference on the subject of appointing senators, when after much debate, the assembly adhered to the bill, and the senate to their amendments—in consequence of which, this last attempt to obtain a representation of this state in the senate of the United States, has failed.

We are informed that a part of the house of assembly have it in contemplation to write a circular letter to the several states on the subject of amendments to the federal constitution. This, it is said, the senate will not agree to.

The following is the copy of an application to congress, agreed upon by the legislature of this state:—

Resolved, (if the honourable the senate concur herein) That an application be made to the congress of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the legislature of this state, in the words following, to wit:—

The people of the state of New-York having ratified the constitution agreed on the 17th of September, 1787, by the convention then assembled at Philadelphia, as explained by the said ratification, in the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of the several articles of the said constitution by a general convention. In compliance therefore, with the unanimous sense of the convention of this state, who all united in opinion, that such a revision was necessary to recommend the said constitution to the approbation and support of a numerous body of their constituents, and a majority of whom conceived the constitution so exceptionable, that nothing but such confidence and an invincible reluctance to separate from our sister states, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to assent to it without stipulating for previous amendments, and from a conviction that the apprehensions or discontents which those articles occasion cannot be removed or allayed, unless an act to revise the said constitution be among the first that shall be passed by the new congress:—We, the legislature of the state of New-York, DO, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to the congress, that a convention of deputies be immediately called, with full power to take the said constitution into their consideration, and to report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to promote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity, the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

By last evening's mail we learn, that his excellency George Washington and John Adams, Esquires, were unanimously chosen in Massachusetts.

We learn from Nassau, that the cotton plantations at the Bahamas have suffered considerably from a caterpillar, which made its appearance last August on Exuma and Long-Island, and has since occasionally visited most of the other islands.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 16.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated February 4, to a gentleman in New-York.

"The electors of this state met to-day, and immediately chose a chairman, when they proceeded to elect by ballot, a president and vice-president, without a single debate on the subject. On counting the ballots they appeared *unanimous* in favour of his excellency, general WASHINGTON, for president—and Mr. ADAMS, vice-president."

Extract of a letter, dated at Paris, 29th November, 1788, from the honourable Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Jay.

"The apprehension of a want of corn has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign supplies, and to shew their preference of receiving from us, they have passed the inclosed arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the council of state of the king, to encourage, by bounties, the importation of wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America.

November 23, 1788.

Extract from the registers of the council of state.

The king, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year, the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to those who shall import into his kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America: to provide for which, the report being heard, the king in his council has ordained, and does ordain as follows;

ARTICLE I.

There shall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next to the 30th of June following, shall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of thirty sous for every quintal of wheat, and forty sous for every quintal of flour. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifest, and the certificates of the magistrates of the place where the lading shall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels without distinction, who during the space of time above mentioned shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour from the said United States of America, shall be exempted from the freight-duty, on account of the said importations. His majesty charges the intendants and commissaries, &c. to attend to the execution of the present arret, which shall be printed, &c.

Done at the council of state of the king, his majesty being present, held at Versailles the 23d of November, 1788.

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

Feb. 19. A letter from London, dated December 3, says, "That very pointed orders have been sent by the board of control to the different presidencies, to prevent the American ships from trading at the settlements belonging to the British East-India Company.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) January* 16.

A few days since returned to this city, Mr. David Benjamin G. Schutz, (a gentleman who has been 26 years employed in minerology by a German prince) from Winsborough, where he went to examine a mine on the lands of Stephen Drayton, Esq; and others near the Cedar Creek, in Camden district; we have the pleasure to inform the public, that after making an exact trial of the ore, he has found it to be amazingly rich in silver, and that it can be worked at so easy an expence, that he has not the least doubt but it will yield immense profits to the proprietors, and be of great benefit to the public in general.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated Dec. 18, 1788, *to a gentleman in this city.*

"Governor Brown goes home immediately, and lieutenant-governor Hamilton succeeds him. Captain Durnford, an experienced engineer, is just arrived, and a great quantity of military stores. Among the cannon is a number of light brass field-pieces much in size, and mounted on the same construction as those you shewed me in your arsenal, belonging to the Charleston battalion of artillery. We have many conjectures about the military preparations here, as well as in the West-Indies, where lately arrived 1500 choice troops, on board three 44 gun ships, *en flute*. Two new light-houses are now erecting, one on the North Rock, five leagues in the sea; the other on Rack or Wreck Hill, and we daily look for 500 troops to garrison our new fortifications."

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine.

"Daniel M'Girt, lieutenant-colonel, &c. &c. in the service of his Britannic majesty during the late war, having been sent off twice from East-Florida, returned lately to that province, where being joined by one Knowles from Georgia, and several negroes, whom he all armed and mounted upon some of the best horses of that province, which he found means to take out of St. Augustine, where the Spanish garrison lays, (in spite of a reward of 400 dollars offered for his apprehension.) Having for a considerable time baffled all the efforts of his excellency the governor, from whom he