tion. By these means the Lord Witherington was acquainted with the circumstances, who, the next day, sent his coach and servants to convey her to Witherington Castle.—Nothing further ever transpired of this strange event.

Last week a gentleman fowling on a mountain near Skiddaw, in Cumberland, perceived a very large brown eagle dart from a precipice and attack a well grown lamb of this season, which he seized in his talons, and was just going to mount, when the gentleman let fly, and wounded him in the pinion of the left wing. He then approached the magnanimous bird, who held his prey, and with a menacing look stared in his face for some time. The sportsman, willing to rescue the poor lamb, and equally loth to destroy so noble a creature, pulled a cord from his pocket, which he threw with some danger, over the neck of the eagle, who finding himself nooſed, quitted the lamb, and seemed to surrender at discretion. The gentleman led him gently to a berch tree, round which he fastened the cord, and sat down watching, till some countrymen cutting peat on the mountain, returned from work; two of them assisted in bringing the eagle to his house, where a place was prepared for his future residence. He is the largest of the kind ever remembered in Great-Britain, being six feet three inches along the neck and back, from the head to the end of the tail, four feet round the girth, and weighs sixty-two pounds three quarters.

What dread havock for the indulgence of a mere childish gratification—to a few wealthy inhabitants—after all—what is that gratification?—The diversion of shooting game in a kept cover is just equivalent to that of shooting small birds in a rick-yard, or fowling at a barn-door.

Men of sense laugh at the childishness of the favourite amusement of the present monarch of a great kingdom, who daily shoots with his own hand some hundreds of chickens kept on purpose in a poultry-yard! Is not the sport of our great men almost as childish, though not equally harmless?

Letters received from Calais on Sunday, bring the following extraordinary account:—On the 19th at the shutting of the gates of that garrison, 120 grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment d'Auvergne, of which viscount de Rochambeau is colonel, marched out of the citadel with their arms and baggage, after forcing the guard who endeavoured to prevent them. On their arrival at the main guard, the officer ordered the gate to be shut; but they obliged him to retire, and opened the barrier by force, through which they then passed.

The king's lieutenant being at the play, was sent for immediately, and got the garrison ready to march; but the night being dark, and not knowing which road the deserters had taken no person was sent after them.

Tuesday afternoon died, at his house in Pulton Row, Piccadilly, the right reverend father in God, Dr. Shipley, lord bishop of St. Asaph.

SPRINGFIELD, *February* 25.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.

We hear from Coventry, in Connecticut, that in the afternoon of the 12th ult. Mr. Elihu Badcock, with his wife, went from that place to Andover, on a visit. On their way home, they called at Mr. Paine's, innkeeper, in Lebanon, which place they left at about 11 o'clock at night, with a design to go immediately home; but in attempting to cross the ice over a small river, about sixty rods from their own house, their horse broke through where the water was about 3 feet deep; Mrs. Badcock then fell from the pillion, upon the unbroken ice by the side of the horse—Mr. Badcock unharnessed the horse with as much expedition as his intoxicated circumstances would permit, laying the pillion at the distance of about ten feet from the horse—after which, as he himself relates, he drawed his wife to the pillion, and fixed her on it, requesting her to sit there until he could extricate the horse from the ice. Unhappy woman! such a request was then unnecessary—she being so entirely overcome with strong drink, as not to be able so much as to move from the spot where he had placed her. After near five hours unsuccessful labour, in attempting to rescue his horse from the ice, his senses began to return, and he cried for help, which arrived in a little time from a neighbouring house; but unfortunately too late to afford them that assistance which had been necessary some hours before. The situation of Mrs. Badcock did not immediately attract their notice. They took the horse from the ice—but the poor animal had ceased to be. The water which issued from the hole which the horse had made, had overflowed the ice for some distance round the spot, and had reached and partly covered the unfortunate woman, who was not discovered until after the horse was taken out: she had fallen from the pillion, and lay extended on the ice—assistance was immediately given, but her last groan escaped her before any relief could be administered.

ALBANY, *February* 20.

We are informed by a correspondent, that on the 12th inst. the civil authority of King's district, county of Columbia, met in council, and after considering the alarming growth of immoralities at the present day, especially those of Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, and profane cursing and swearing—unanimously agreed, and mutually pledged their faith to each other, that they will put the laws of this state in execution against the perpetrators of each and every of those crimes, which shall fall under their cognizance—Also the clergy with a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the said district, being then present, gave their assurance, that they would do all in their power to assist the civil authority in the execution of their office—Pursuant to which, notices are posted up in different parts of the district, advertising the people of these resolutions.

NEW-YORK, *February* 28.

The chevalier de Borda, a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and an officer on board one of the French king's ship's who has rendered himself noticeable for perfecting an instrument for measuring angles, and other useful inventions, last month exhibited for trial a lantern of new construction, destined for light houses, to indicate their situation at sea. To form an idea of this useful contrivance, it will be necessary to conceive a kind of iron cage of an hexagonal or octagonal form, at every face whereof are placed two lamps before their reflectors. This cage is furnished with a dozen or more reflectors, and is moved on its axle by a mechanism similar to that of a kitchen jack. The lamps before some of the different reflectors have much stronger wicks than others, which, by the constant revolution of the lantern, present, alternately, a very strong or weak illumination, and of course prevent any mistakes as to the nature of the light, which certainly is an essential quality for a pharos, as it would always be distinguished from any other fire. It is imagined this invention may be rendered further useful, and that the interval between the first and second appearance of the chief light of the lantern may be so lengthened or shortened as to discriminate one port from another.

The extravagant price of butchers meat in Paris, which put it out of the power of the lower orders of the people to purchase any of it, filled that humane minister M. Neckar, with compassion for their distress: he resolved to try, whether it was in the power of the butchers to reduce the price of meat, and still make a reasonable profit. For this purpose he caused an ox to be purchased in the public market, and after paying all the expences attending the killing, cutting up, &c. he caused it to be sold at seven sous, or about threepence farthing English, a pound; and notwithstanding the lowness of the price, he made a profit upon the whole of 50 livers, or about 2l. 7s.

Thus he has discovered that the profits of the butchers are extravagant indeed, as they sell their meat at about six-pence sterling a pound. He intends to advise the king to issue an edict for regulating the price of bread: there is at present a precedent for this at Cambray, where the price of meat is governed by an ancient law made by one of the sovereign earls of Flanders.

Extract of a letter from London.

"At the great Jews synagogue, St. James's, Duke Place, on Saturday evening (the 15th of last November) after the ordinary service, prayers were offered up by a most numerous and respectable congregation, for the speedy restoration of the health of our most gracious sovereign. The form of the service was as follows: First, the reader of the synagogue said the blessing for the offering, when every one present, according to their abilities, made an offering for the recovery of his majesty. Then the following psalms were repeated, viz. —Psalm 6, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 41, 49, 55, 56, 69, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 102, 103, 104, 107, 116, 118, 128, 142, 143, and part of the 119th psalm, the first letters of the verses forming the word MALECK—king. These were all chanted by the high priest, and the congregation, verse and verse alternately; after which, the ark being opened, the high priest, in a most solemn manner, read a form of prayer, composed by him on the occasion, of which the following is an exact translation:—

"He that dispenseth salvation unto kings, and dominion unto princes; who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword; who maketh a way in the seas, and a path through the mighty waters; he shall bless, preserve, guard, assist, exalt and highly aggrandize, our most gracious sovereign lord king George the third. May the supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy, grant him life, preserve and deliver him from all manner of trouble and danger; may he be pleased to send him a perfect cure, and in his infinite grace and mercy, grant him life, heal and strengthen him.--We beseech the Supreme Being to remember his just and pious deeds, so that they may intercede in his behalf, and cause all his pains to be removed from him. O Lord God, I beseech thee now heal our lord king George the king, in like manner as thou didst heal Hezekiah, king of Judah:—Raise him from the bed of sickness, lengthen his days, grant him a life of blessing, mercy, health and peace, as it is written, Proverbs iii. 2. For length of days and years of life, shall they add to thee. May the Almighty God be pleased to remove all pain, trouble and anxiety, from our most gracious queen Charlotte, his royal highness, George, prince of Wales, and all the royal family; so that they may speedily rejoice in the restoration of his majesty's health. Amen. Selah."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *March* 4.

By the latest accounts from Europe we learn, that his Britannic majesty is in a perfect delirium, and in his fits of insanity, has frequently been heard to exclaim--O WAR!—O WASHINGTON!—O AMERICA! ——Conscience, thou art a faithful monitor, and sooner or later the violators of thee feel thy caroding sting.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 12.

By a letter of the 8th inst. from New-York we learn, that the legislature of that state had adjourned, without appointing senators to the new congress, of which body a number sufficient to proceed to business had not arrived.—The letter writer adds, that the people of New-York had, notwithstanding, strong hopes of retaining that honourable assembly in their capital.

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 8.

"Neither branch of congress have yet made a house: they stood yesterday morning as they did for two days before, the senate at eight, and the representatives at eighteen members."

Extract of a letter from Peter Randolph, Esq; of Gibraltar, dated December 8, 1788, *to a house in this city, received by way of Charleston, in the ship Amelia, Captain Salmon.*

"Having been for some time past in daily expectation of the arrival of your Mr. C——, and his not appearing, I am become extremely apprehensive for his safety, as are also your friends Messrs. F. P. and Co. of Cadiz; our reasons for which are, that some Algerine corsairs have got out of the Straits, since the Portuguese squadron left this station, and one of them has actually been in Cadiz bay! It is quite unusual for them to go into the ocean at this season, and altogether unexpected. However, we have no doubt here, but the Portuguese will return to their station immediately on hearing of the corsairs being out, and I hope they will soon drive them from this neighbourhood.

"Our commodore has ordered a frigate and a sloop of war to sail the first fair wind, along with the merchantmen, outward bound, to prevent the Algerines from boarding them at sea. This I hope will be of some service. It is with reluctance I send you this alarming intelligence, lest it should cause you some anxiety, but I feel it to be incumbent on me to put you on your guard against sending any thing further in the way of danger, yet still I think the risk is not very great, for several vessels have arrived within these few days past, which have seen nothing of them. Add to this, that we have had eight days of rough blowing weather, which I think will make them retire to the Mediterranean.

Postscript, dated December 11, one, P. M.

"Just as I was about closing this letter, the wind being fair for captain Salmon's sailing, I have been informed, that two Portuguese frigates are entering our bay, and have already saluted our commodore. I am quite happy to give you this good news along with the bad; and I hope it will arrive before you can get any alarming intelligence from Cadiz."

Extract of a letter from New-Providence to a gentleman in New-York, dated February 15.

"On the 3d instant, a large Bermudian sloop, the Elizabeth and Mary, captain Smith, on leaving Eleuthera, with a load of salt, they perceived a whale seemingly a-sleep, and they bore away; but the tremendous monster followed them, and with the first blow sunk her some depth under water, but she rose again, the second shivered her mast, and the third finished her. The people were dextrous enough in cutting the boat loose, but she was unfortunately overset before they could complete that. Captain Smith and one of the hands were drowned."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fish-Kill to his friend in New-York, relating to the extraordinary accounts of the unfortunate girl at New-Hackinsack, dated March 3.

"Last Sunday afternoon, my wife and myself went to Dr. Thorn's, and after sitting some time, we heard a knocking under the feet of a young woman that lives in the family; I asked the doctor what occasioned the noise—he could not tell, but replied, that he, together with several others had examined the house, but were unable to discover the cause. I then took a candle, and went with the girl into the cellar—where the knocking also continued; but as we were ascending the stairs to return, I heard a prodigious rapping on each side, which alarmed me very much. I stood still some time looking around with amazement, when I beheld some lumber which lay at the head of the stairs shake considerably. About eight or ten days after we visited the girl again—the knocking still continued, but was much louder. Our curiosity induced us to pay the third visit, when the phenomena was still more alarming. I then saw the chairs move; a large dining table was thrown against me, and a small stand on which stood a candle, was tossed up and thrown in my wife's lap; after which we left the house much surprised at what we had seen."

CHARLESTON, *February* 7.

Late letters from Germany advise, that the emperor's declining state of health is to be attributed among other causes to poisonous vapour. Some years since, the candles which were furnished to his imperial majesty's chambers were counterfeited with great exactness, and impregnated with arsenic and other obnoxious materials.

These destructive tapers were artfully lodged in the repositories of the court, and through the inattention of the proper officers, were constantly burnt in his majesty's apartment, and in his study, which was of confined dimensions.

A confidential friend of the emperor's first felt their potency, in the loss of his sight; his majesty's eyes also appearing disordered, after a variety of other inquiries, the candles were analyzed, and their quality discovered; but the authors of the villainy were never detected.

GEORGE-TOWN, *February* 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Augustine, East-Florida, to his friend in Alexandria, dated January 12, 1789.

"Our vessels are received with the greatest cordiality by the Spaniards. Governor Zespodez pays the greatest attention to every American who comes properly recommended; and the friendly treatment our countrymen receive from the officers of the Irish brigade, stationed in this town, must lay ever American under the greatest obligations to those hospitable sons of Hibernia. Flour and all kind of provisions from the United States, find a good market here; the commerce in the above articles being entirely free. This indulgence we owe to the uncultivated state of this province; for St. Augustine, the garrisons on St. John's and St. Mary's, are the only inhabited parts of East-Florida, and these are occupied by men of the military professions, who raise nothing except money; the