THURSDAY, MAY 28.

The house met, and the tunnage-bill was read, as amended in the committee, and agreed to by the house; after which it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, according to the established order of the day.

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

Mr. Scott, in a pointed and argumentative speech, introduced to the attention of the committee the necessity of establishing a land-office, for the disposal of the vacant and unappropriated lands in the western territory; for which purpose he moved the committee to agree to a resolution recommending the appointment of a select committee, by the house, for the purpose of regulating the same.

He was seconded by Mr. Vining, who insisted upon the necessity and propriety of the measure.

But the subject appearing of high importance to the committee, it was agreed to rise, in order to obtain time for gaining information.

After the committee rose, Mr. Gerry moved the appointment of a committee, for the purpose of collecting and stating information on this subject: also, to report what further means should be adopted to promote those sales.

A desultory conversation took place on this motion; and it was contended, that the latter part thereof took from the committee of the whole the subject which they had just been considering: upon which a motion was made for a division of the question; and it was agreed to appoint a committee for the purpose of reporting information, but the latter part was negatived.

The report of the committee on the subject of newspapers and printing was read a second time; the first part, relative to each member's taking one paper at the public expence, was negatived; and the other, directing the clerk of the house, and secretary of the senate, to contract for printing the acts and journals of congress, was agreed to. Adjourned till to morrow.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

The engrossed bill for laying a duty on tunnage, was read a third time and passed the house.

Mr. Partridge, from the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the senate, respecting the mode of receiving communications from the president, made a report, which being read, was agreed to.

The bill to regulate the collection of the impost, was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Monday.

A motion was made to alter a rule of the house respecting the appointment of committees by ballot. This occasioned some desultory debate; a variety of motions were made, which were severally negatived, and the rule remained as before.

Adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday.

VIENNA, *March* 7.

IT is strongly reported that a bloody engagement has taken place between the Russians and the Polanders; and we further learn, that the republic has dispatched an estafette to the court of Berlin, requesting a succour of 20,000 troops.

It is now said that the emperor will not set out to join the army till about the middle of April.

Yesterday's Gazette, published by authority, informs, that hostilities with the Turks are renewed.

WARSAW, *March* 7.

We have certain intelligence that the troubles in the Ukraine are entirely subsided.

Baron Engemstrom, the Swedish minister, has, in the name of the king of Sweden, invited the republic to contract an alliance, and renew and confirm the friendship formerly subsisting between the two states.

LONDON, *April* 1.

Captain Roberts, of his majesty's packet boat, the Dashwood, which is arrived at Falmouth from New-York, after a passage of 34 days, met with very heavy gales of wind and high seas, and had several things that were on deck washed overboard.

The merchants at Lloyd's are very anxious for the next letters from Elsineur, as they will most probably determine the fate of the North, and indeed that of Europe; for if Sweden continues the war, it is a certainty that there can be no peace between the Turks and the imperial courts. The Porte and the Swede will stand or fall together.

We have accounts from Petersburgh, that when the ice broke, on the 30th of January, it carried away a long tract of fruitful land, between the two branches of the Danube, which has caused great damage.

The dutchess of Wirtembergh, when she partook of the prince of Wales's late dinner, had jewels on to the value of 250,000l. The flounce of her petticoat was entirely diamonds, beautifully displayed without the least appearance of being heavy, as also a large diamond stomacher.

April 2. Counsellor Born, of Vienna, inspector-general of the emperor's mines, has made a discovery of a very important nature, a new species of gun-powder, made with salt-petre, much cheaper than any hitherto prepared, greatly more powerful, and equally more manageable. Vast quantities of it have already been purchased for the use of the Austrian army.

His majesty will not have a levee, or attend a drawing room at St. James's, till after his public entry into the city to St. Paul's, which is now finally determined on. This will be one of the grandest sights the citizens of London ever experienced. Exclusive of the splendour of the procession, the houses in the streets where the royal family will pass, will be ornamented with tapestry, pictures, garlands, and every device that imagination can invent; many of which are already formed. It will be carnaval in London that day.

April 4. A negotiation, it is said, has for some time past been on the tapis in London, for the exchange of Canada with France, for the islands of Guadaloupe and Marie Galante in the West-Indies. Various opinions are formed respecting the expediency and advantages that may accrue to Great-Britain by this exchange.—The island, or more properly speaking, the islands, of Guadaloupe, are, for their size, reckoned of the most productive in the West-Indies; they produce at present annually from 60 to 70,000 hogsheads of sugar, besides great quantities of ginger, &c. and if they were fully wrought or cultivated, it is said, double the produce might be obtained; the air in them is salubrious. The inhabitants are generally estimated at 4000 whites, and 30,000 negroes.

SALEM, *May* 26.

A very singular event has lately taken place at Machias: A gentleman there visited a lady, by way of courtship, five evenings—they were married, and madam, five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and like to do well; and in five days after the birth of the daughters, the mother rode five miles to meeting.

NEW-LONDON, *May* 22.

A letter received by Philip Dejean, Esq; agent for the French marine residing here informs, that the dauphine of France was dead.—The same letter adds, that the last winter was so rigorous in France, that in January people were walking on the ice in the harbour of Isle de Rhee, from one ship to another, a thing unknown before; and when the wind began to blow, it cast an immense number of vessels on the coast;—the loss on the river of Bourdeaux was calculated at three or four millions of livres. The damage done in the interior parts of the kingdom is so considerable, that it was difficult to calculate it; the states general were to assemble the first of March, composed of 1200 members, viz. 400 of the nobility, 200 of the clergy, and 600 of the commons.

NEW-YORK, *May* 28.

The following is an extract of a letter to the printer, from a gentleman on board an English East-India ship, dated at St. Helena, the 25th of March last.

"We arrived at this place on the 19th instant, in two months and thirteen days from China, bound to London; we left the following American ships:—The Canton, the Jenny, the General Washington, and the Asia, which were to sail the 1st February.—Captain Metcalf, of your city, left Macoa nearly at the same time that we sailed from China; and it was reported was homeward bound. This, however, was uncertain, as he had a quantity of opium which he wished to dispose of in some of the Ladrone islands. Though the Chinese are excessively fond of this article, yet they forbid the sale of it, under heavy penalties.

The ship Columbia, captain Hendricks, was at Juan Fernandez in the Pacific ocean, the 18th of May, 1788, all well, parted company with the sloop Washington on the 1st of April, 1788.

YORK, *(Pennsylvania) May* 13.

The following very singular accident happened to Mr. Abraham Hertzly of Windsor township, in this county; on the 30th of last month, as he was ploughing in one of his fields, the ground, to his great surprise, suddenly gave way, and swallowed the plough horses, and a colt; the man immediately alarmed his neighbours, who came to his assistance, and after much fatigue and labour in digging, they got the whole safe out, from a depth near 20 feet.

FEMALE CRUELTY.

A letter from the Hague, dated January 18, says, "We read in a public print that a woman in the environs of d' Appenzell, wishing to get rid of her child, took the resolution to destroy it by hunger, &c. when the child began to cry for bread, she put it into an empty cask. At the end of three days this monster went to see its fate, when lo! the poor child trembling, extended its little arms, and imploring pardon of its mother, said it would not ask bread any more; but, horrid to tell, she immediately strangled it. The attrocious account we were not willing to believe, but the Staats Ristretto confirm it: as also another Jacob Tschuoi, in the environs of Balc, having assassinated his father, aged 70 years.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

To GEORGE *the* THIRD, *king of Great-Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.*

The humble address of his protestant subjects, the people called QUAKERS.

May it please the king.

THE general satisfaction which has been diffused among thy people, by the signal restoration of thy health, has, we believe, been felt by none with more thanfulness, to the Author of all our mercies, than by us thy dutiful and effectionate subjects, though our religious principles lead us to avoid illuminations, and such public demonstrations of joy. May the Almighty sanctify the happy event to thee, thy amiable consort, our excellent queen, to all thy royal family, and to thy people; mayest thou be an instrument in the Divine hand for the promotion of universal peace, and good will among men, and finally receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love him.

Signed in and on behalf of our meeting for sufferings, held in London by adjournment, the 17th of the 3d month, 1789.

To which his MAJESTY *was pleased to return the following most gracious answer.*

Your repeated expressions of duty and affection to my person and family are very agreeable to me—they are particularly so on the present occasion, of my happy recovery, by the mercy of God, from a dangerous illness—you may depend upon the continuance of my protection.

Lately presented to Mr. PEALE's AMERICAN MUSEUM——

A petrefaction of part of a large snake, and [illegible] the rock with the impression of it, found near Fort-Pitt.—By Mr. Turnbull, Philadelphia.

The cornea anima, or snake-stone—Also, an ecrustation of the echinus, commonly called the sea hedge-hog.—By Mr. Samuel Sadler, Baltimore, Maryland.

Cornea anima, taken out of the middle of a large lime-stone, near Bath, in England.—By Mr. Thomas Peters, Baltimore, Maryland.

A snake with two heads.—By Mr. Nichols, Chestertown, Maryland.

The powese, a bird of South-America, and belonging to the ordu grallinæ; its size is between that of the dunghill fowl and the turkey.—By the honourable consul from Holland for Maryland.

Native ferruginous sand from the falls of the Mohawk river.—Beautiful specimen of the kidney shaped ore of iron.—Fossil teeth found on Long-Island, supposed to be of the manani.—By Mr. Samuel Latham Mitchel, Albany.

A large shoot of American chrystal.—By Mr. Anthony, Philadelphia.

A curious wrought tomahawk, of slate stone, found in a bed of oyster shells, four feet below the surface of the earth, at Swan Point, on the Chesapeake Bay.—By Mr. William Middleton, Maryland.

The tarantula, very large.—By captain White, Baltimore, Maryland.

A beautiful bald eagle, alive.—By——

The rana piscatrix, or frog fish, three feet long, of a curious figure, not unlike a tadpole, with a very large mouth, set with several rows and clusters of sharp teeth, and has two fins on the under part of its body, resembling a mole's feet.—By Mr. Joseph Gamble, Philadelphia.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

We have received an East-India news-paper printed at Calcutta, of the 5th of January last, from which the following intelligence is copied; a knowledge of which may be of some service to our merchants who are concerned in the trade to China.—

CALCUTTA.

The Nonsuch from China arrived in the river on Saturday—She left Canton the 20th of November—We are favoured with the following intelligence brought by the Nonsuch:

Wheat and other grain has fallen very low at China, so much as to occasion a loss of almost 50 per cent.

The ship Prince of Wales lately arrived from the N. W. coast with furs.

Opium has risen from 330 to 380 dollars per chest.

Cotton at 17 tales.

The quantity of specie in Canton this year is immense, but it is thought that the supercargoes will be under the necessity of raising the exchange next year to the old plan, otherwise a scarcity may be the consequence.

A final stroke has at last been given to the power of that worse than rebel, Golaum Khadir Khawn—we formerly announced his having been closely besieged by the united forces of Scindia and Ishmael Beg, and certain accounts have now been transmitted that the camp he had formed before the citadel of Mherat has been taken by storm after a considerable slaughter of the Rohillahs, but the accounts from Agra, vary as to the fate of Golaum Khadir himself—some say that he was slain in attempting to make his escape—others, that he effected his escape, and the third report is, that he was taken and sent prisoner to Dehli.

As to the detail of this interesting scene we have the pleasure to communicate to our readers an extract of a letter from Agra, on the subject, dated 20th December last.

"On the morning of the 17th inst. Rana Khan Bie, a Mahratta commander, directed his troops to prepare to storm the camp of Golaum Khadir, in which they were successful, having carried every thing sword in hand—The resistance of the Rohillahs appears to have been feeble, except at the guns where the greatest slaughter took place. The whole artillery park however, consisting of upwards of 80 pieces of cannon, together with all elephants, camels, baggage, &c. was taken, and the whole business finished before one o'clock of the day.

"Upon this defeat, Golaum Khadir took refuge within the citadel of Mherat, which it was resolved to storm the next morning, if not surrendered.—In the night a sally was made by 300 horse who attempted to to cut their way through the Mahratta troops, but they were encountered, defeated, and pursued by Jewagee Buxee, and few of them escaped—it is confidently asserted that Golaum Khadir was among this party, and was slain, but it was again reported that at a later period of the night he got out at another gate with a hundred horse, and made his way towards Ghose Ghur his capital; the former I trust is truth.

"The princes have been committed to the care of Munyear Sing, a commandant of a battalion in Golaum's service—He is fortunately a humane man, and formerly preserved their lives at Dehli—During the night he offered to deliver them to Ranna Khawn, but he refused receiving them till the morning, lest in the confusion some accident might befal them.

"The fort was incapable of much resistance, and it was not doubted, would surrender on the first summons."

By a letter of a later date from Agra, with which we have been favoured, we have still further particulars of the defeat of Golaum Khadir.

"Previous to the attack upon his camp before Mehrat, his supplies had been almost entirely cut off, and so great was the scarcity of grain, that a seer could