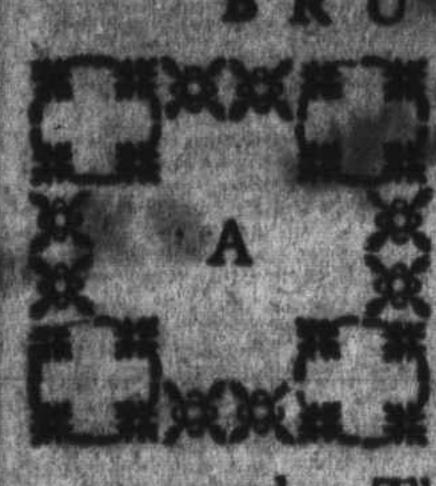
BRUSSELS, September 14



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l, Hundreds.

(e) Like the state of the little than the state of the st only, notwithstanding the badness of he roads. The council are fummoned to meet to-morrow, when the difpatches will be laid before them .-All we learn is by whispers, which good. The emperor is better, and peace is po-

LONDON, September 1.

A scold was tried at Hicks Hall on Monday, but acquitted in consequence of bringing evidence to her character, which proved, that on one day she had been filent for two bours and a balf.

A party of gentlemen, returning from Brighthelmstone, took a candle into the post coach, to amuse themselves at night at a game of cards. An Irishman, on the top of the carriage, was awoke by the coachman, who told him that the infide of the coach was on fire. - Arrah, what's that to me, (lays Pat) when I am only an outside passenger?"

A female monkey, of the baboon species, lately brought forth a young one at Stamford, in Lincolnshire; a circumstance, we are told, unprecedented in this climate.—The mother suckles it at the treat with the most solicitous care and tenderness;--she carries it in her arms, and murses it in every other respect like a woman.

LONGEVITY.

Matthew Tait, aged 120 years, is now living in the village of Aughton Lake, in Ayreshire, Scotland. He enlisted into the army 104 years since, and is now good health, takes a proper nourishment of beer, and has lately leased a piece of land, on which he intends to build a house for his residence during the remainder of his life.

Sept. 5. The Dutch and Flanders mails, like the Brufsels Gazette, deal largely in the marvellous, especially in their reports of transactions which are passing at a diftance. Thus we read that Denmark is violating the weaty of neutrality; that an army is to be affembled in Holstein; that it is determined to co-operate with the Russians, and so on. Now, though all this may be very true, it certainly is very improbable in every view of it; for, in the first place, Denmark can have no interest in assisting the Russians; and in the second, the has no Arength to oppose that formidable alliance which has hitherto controled her conduct. Let it be remembered, that the Danes lost 20,000 men by fickness last year in their expedition against Gottenburgh; and that to attempt now to oppose the court of Berlin would, in the language of Sterne, be " firing sparrow thot against a bastion."

By the time the Danish army can be assembled in Holstein, the troops must go into winter quarters; this is beginning the campaign at the wrong end with a

The wretchedness and poverty of the French peafantry had been heretofore remarked by almost every traveller who gives a description of France, and the principal causes assigned were, the oppressive taxes, which fell principally on the poorer orders, with the contribution paid to a numerous clergy. Now the nobility must contribute an equal quota in proportion of their lands, with the commons, which will, in time, reduce the taxes on the latter, and a new modus being struck out for tythes, the farmer will be necessarily exonerated from a great part of his burthens, and a substantial yeomanry spring up, almost as yet unknown to that country. Thus it will not only be a revolution, from whence freedom will display its banners, through the land, but there will be a change in the manners of the people, and competence and smiling plenty succeed poverty, hardship, and we may say, ineffectual labour

Switzerland, we understand, is, at this moment, in a state that seems to threaten the utmost violence of civil commotion. The people, it seems, are offended with their rulers for having, at a former period, deprived them of fome privileges, which they are determined to recover.

upon by the populace, they immediately fold it in open and thirty of the most daring were killed in the fray. market 40 per cent. cheaper than the original cost .- Two officers of Royal Comtois had one his epaulette The proprietors wrote to the king, informing him of cut by a ball, the other a corner of his hat pierced the transaction; and he affured them, by the minister, that he would make up the difference.

The French funds have lately rifen two per cent, in ence of some patriotic regulations proposed by ckar, for raising the new loan of 80 millions, s become very popular on that account, and the refs making by the national affembly in re-establishneguility through the kingdom.

that America will open to us cand increasing market for our manufactures; and us realon is established on the best grounds; the s e their propensity to farming, the second the ch their land, thirdly, the want of capital to stactures, and fourthly, the sev

caufes operating in England to puth manufactures and commerce to their utmost extent.

England and America will probably be more united than ever; their mutual interest points out the policy of auclose and lasting attachment. America can supply England with the raw material, and that raw material England can manufacture for them: Thus both countries will be enriched, by affifting each other in the different lines for which at present at least they are boil calculated. America is extensive, and can supply us with most of the raw materials we obtain from Russia, and we can, in return, export to her better manufactured and cheaper goods than the can be supplied with from other countries.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 24.

Long before the late revolution, a pealant of Lower Normandy jocosely said, that the French farmers could never thrive till the pigeons, the rabbits, and the monks, were destroyed; for, lays he, archly, "The pigeons devour the feed, the rabbits the blade, and the monks the ear of all our crops." The two first enemies pointed out by the witty pealant, are at least kept under, if not entirely subdued, by the abolition of the same laws, and the demolition of dove-cotes, which was resolved upon by the national assembly in the sittings of the 6th and 7th, and there is no doubt but his last (and probably greatest) enemy, the monks, will be shortly an-nihilated, as they have already begun to suppress several monasteries, whose immense riches, luxury and indolence, were shocking to common sense, and hurtful to the moral order of civil fociety."

Sept. 7. A few days ago a man of Great Doddington, in this country, 88 years of age, undertook to reap a land of wheat about fixty poles in length and seven yards wide; which, to the altonithment of every one. who law him, he performed with ease. He had about a mile to walk from home to his work, reaped the corn, and returned home again, all in the space of thirteen

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, August 17.

"The prince royal is returned with two of the princes of the house of Hesse from visiting the duchy of Holstein, in which place not a fingle garrison but has been very completely furveyed, the toldiers augmented, and fuch works as were in a degree out of repair, ordered to be fet about immediately. It is dif-Europe, as nothing has yet occured which feems in a degree to promise a crisis. The Swedes are at Carl-

A FRENCH NATIONAL FETE

Is now the general wish. In fact, is there a people on earth who deserve it better? The following is the proposed arrangement for the

All the inhabitants of the city of Paris to lay out their tables public, and take their repatt before their respective houses. The rich and the poor to mingle, and no distinction of ranks appear on that happy anniversary. The streets ornamented with tapestry, and every other possible decoration. The national guard to be dispersed through the city for the perservation of order. The entire capital, forming one immense family, will present a million of persons seated, as it were, at the table. The ceremony of drinking to the king's health, shall be announced by a general discharge of 100 cannon, and take place at the same moment in every part of Paris.

Sept. 24. A reconciliation is talked of between the prince of Orange and the exiled Dutch patriots; overtures, on this subject, have been made to some of the principal patriots, by the agents of his highness. general act of oblivion is proposed, with a restoration of rank and property—a measure which does him infinitely more honour than his triumph over his ene-

The prince of Hesse is forming his camp in Holstein -an active enterprise is mentioned as the object of his plan—the prince royal and the prince of Hesse are, however, more active; and the neutrality feems proportionably less likely to be maintained.

On the 12th instant a violent insurrection happened A cargo of corn lately landed at Havre, being seized at Orleans. One of the ringleaders has been hanged, through. Two of the cavalry were dangeroufly

The situation of affairs in the southern provinces of France is still very alarming. Whilst the banditti are firing country seats at Dauphiny, the neighbouring country of Provence is exposed to a different species of

The Bast-India company have advertised proposals

REVOLUTION IN CORSICA.

Extrait of a letter from Baften, the capital of Corfical

e A trifling incident has just now effected a revoltion, which appears to have been meditated iome time Mr. Prestean de Lunelle, a metchant trom Lyons, who happened to be here on tome bufiness, appeared a fer days ago with the national cockade; the people thewer an inclination to follow the example, and in a few hours we were all decorated with entigns of freedom. Part of the people armed went to offer the French general a cockade, who found that he was obliged to wear it. They then demanded that the debtors should be released, and on the governor's expressing a dislike at this measure, they opened the prison door. The ancient municipal constitution was annulled, and a new one formed, composed of such citizens as had distinguished themselves in this new revolution. One happinels, however, we have to boast of all has been accomplished without the loss of a drop of blood. The only act of vengeance was in destroying the house of the chancellor of the police. - Such men in all countries are obnomious.

" At Calvi, it is said, some lives were lost in a skinmish between the French troops and the inhabitants. The people, however, prevailed.

"The infurrection was general over the island, and there was every appearance of concert and of lystem."

BERMUDA, September 12.

We have not had so hot a summer here for many years as the prefent, and but little sain for leveral months, so that the cattle suffered much; in some parts of the country the ground provisions and grais is entirely parched up. Those who have potatoes (of which there are great quantities growing in this country) would do well in throwing falt water over them every evening, as it will not only keep them from the fire worm, but also make them grow.

Put in here in distress, having sprung a dangerous leak, the schooner Crescent, William Richardion, master, from New-York, bound to Antigua. She must unload.

LEXINGTON, August 5.

On the 9th instant at about five o'clock in the evening, a party of about three Indians and one white man ficult to fay any thing about the war in this part of killed two small negro children, near colonel Johnson's. and tomahawked two negroes: the alarm spread instantly, and about 500 volunteers collected on the foot early next morning, but could not discover what route they had taken.

August 22. On the night of the 10th instant three. Indians supposed to be the same that killid the two negro children, and wounded the two negroes, near colonel Johnson's, as mentioned in our last, stole three horses from captain Bradford, on Cane Run; they were purfued by colonel Johnson, with about 40 men to the Ohio river, \$4 of whom crossed the river, and two, from a boat going down the river, joining them, they followed the Indians to a camp about twelve miles from the Ohio, and attacked them early in the morning, and drove them out of the camp, when they difperfed. The men collected the horses, when Mr. Moses Grant rode up a small hill, to see his brother who had fell in the action. The Indians, who had collected again, fired on him, upon which they rode off for the Ohio, being pursued by the Indians, who wounded three horses on the retreat. We had three men killed and two wounded.

We are informed, that a few days ago, colonel Hardin, from Nelson county, with a party of men, surprised the Indians encamped on White river, killed and scalped eight, and took two children prisoners; he has three of his men flightly wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, September 11. " Enclosed I send you a price-current of the markets at Rouen, which is the same as at this place, as I am informed; but there are none here to be called current prices, although this town is full of goods of all kinds. and the harbour full of shipping. There are fix very large magazines erected on the quay, to hold goods, the stores being all full. Wheat is from seven to eight livres the French bushel, and near thirty sail in port from all quarters with that article. Superfine flour is from 48 to 51 livres the barrel. I fold 20 barrels at co livres. It sells pretty fast, but on the fall. Wheat is not to much in demand; I am now here ten days and have but 2000 bushels out yet, and am afraid shall be kept all the days specified in my charter. dian corn is not worth more than prime cost."

PETERSBURG, November 19.

We are told, the noted Alexander M'Gillivray has for purchasing dollars, to be paid for in bills at thirty it in view to establish an independent government of months! This new mode of borrowing money to an his own, and that he will not treat with the United unknown amount, at the very time that they are au- States, unless he obtains permission from them for that thorifed by parliament to raile 1,700,000l. must cer- purpose. It is said, the Creek nation of which he is tainly operate as an additional inducement to the pur- head, are all well armed and accourred, and have lately been furnished with a fufficient supply to enable the