peatedly asked if there was not a war between England and France.

BOSTON, *December* 23.

ST. LUCIA.—RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Castries, and Gros-Inlet, held at the former town, on the subject of the present revolutions, of the 23d of September, 1789, In which it was resolved,

THAT the renovations of the French constitution, by assuring the rights of the individual liberty of man, and of his property, ought to engage the inhabitants of the colony to partake of the same advantages.

That the rejoicings which ought to eternalise that happy revolution, is an homage that every Frenchman ought to offer to the sublime deputies, whose virtue and firmness have effected it.

That on the day which shall be fixed upon to commemorate this great event, to which every citizen of the colony shall be invited to participate, there shall be named a committee, who shall be authorised to express to the states general, the acknowledgments, admiration and respect, of all the colonists; and to preserve their memory, it shall be resolved, that the 14th of July in each year, down to the latest posterity, shall be celebrated, in each quarter, the anniversary of the revolution.

That the same committee shall draw up a memorial, which shall give a state of the colony, of its population, revenue, and wants, humbly praying our lords the states general, to take the same into consideration.

That there shall be made up a purse, the contents of which shall be confided to the states general, to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the generous defenders of their country, who sealed with their blood the memorable 14th of July.

That each citizen shall carry the red, blue, and white cockade of the nation, that precious and revered symbol of French glory; and that Messieurs Longueville, Fayolle, Boisson, Pichevin, and Dupaty, shall be deputed to present it to the gentlemen of the administration, and engage them to re-unite themselves to the colony, to partake in its joy, and add by their presence an additional incentive to the motives which have determined their rejoicings.

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed.

The five members deputed to the gentlemen of the administration having returned, gave an account of their mission. The reception they met, justified the opinion the assembly had of the sentiments and patriotism of those officers.

The 23d instant, at night, after our chiefs had taken the cockade, there was a grand ball: at which they were present, which lasted the whole night. The town was illuminated, and M. de Gol illuminated the intendance.

NEWBURY-PORT, *December* 23.

It is said, that Joseph Taylor, who, on the 8th of May, 1788, was executed on Boston Neck for highway robbery, was, by the skill of a physician then present, restored again to life, and soon after arrived at Philadelphia, from whence he sailed in a ship bound to Sweden.

LITCHFIELD, *December* 15.

A person who passed through this town last week, directly from the Ohio, informs, that general Parsons, was drowned about four weeks since, being carried over a fall in a canoe, which dashed the boat to pieces. The general's companions on board, disembarked on approaching the fall; but he declined following them from lameness and his little apprehension of danger.—We hope, however, this information will prove premature.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, November 25.

"It is very sickly here: the influenza has affected every person on the island, and numbers have been carried off with it, particularly negroes: many estates have lost from fifteen to thirty."

The new king of Spain was lately proclaimed at St. Augustine, East-Florida, with the usual formalities of that nation—Money was distributed to the populace, the town was brilliantly illuminated, and festivals, balls, masquerades, crowned their rejoicings for a succession of evenings.

By way of Charleston we learn, that on the 16th ult. the general assembly of Georgia had, by a very great majority, passed into a law an act, granting between fifteen and sixteen millions of acres of their unlocated western territory, lying along the Mississippi, Yasous, Tombigbee, and Tenassee rivers, to three companies of gentlemen, the one styling itself the Virginia company, consisting of Mr. Watkins their director, gov. Henry, Mr. Ross, Mr. Venables and others; another called the Carolina company, consisting of col. Moultrie their director, major Washington, col. Huger, major Snipes and others; and the third called the Tenassee company, consisting of Mr. Cox and others. These three grants are said to contain the best lands and the most lucrative situations for every species of trade in the western territory of the union.

By an English paper we are informed that an attempt has been made to assassinate the French king: as he was walking the garden of the Thuilleries a dart was aimed at him, which went through his hat, but he was not hurt.

Superfine flour sells currently at St. Eustatia for four dollars the barrel.

Jan. 14. On the 1st of August last, a monthly meeting was instituted at Fez, composed of Arabian and Moorish poets, which drew together a vast concourse of people. The orations were delivered in a very beautifully laid-out garden, shaded with high palm-trees and refreshed by several fountains of water. The poet the most applauded received 100 ducats of gold, a magnificent robe, and a very beautiful horse, for an elegant romance he spoke in the Turkish language, and afterwards had a crown of flowers placed on his head by some dancing girls, which finished the entertainment.

Whilst they boast at Vienna of the victory gained by the combined forces over the Turks, of their courage and military discipline, they seem yet to have to learn, that humanity is the characteristics of true courage, and of a soldier, for, on the morning after the battle, they killed about 2000 Turks, who had fled for shelter in the woods. A Turk, on his knees begged of an Austrian to spare his life:—"Any other request I will grant you, replied he, but this I cannot comply with." The defenceless supplicant fell instantly beneath the superior power of his brutal enemy.

The following extract of a letter from the late Bayly Rogers, Esq; on the subject of fevers, was published a few years since in Corke, and may perhaps prove an useful hint in the treatment of those labouring under such disorders:

"On considering how strongly the great Sydenham recommended the keeping the sick out of bed in the day time, both in the small-pox and fevers, and that modern experience in the former disorder had verified his assertions, it struck me, that probably if this method were but adopted in the latter, it might be attended with the like salutary effects. Experience has now taught me that his method used in aid of the modern improvements for managing fevers, succeeds beyond my most sanguine expectations. By using it from the beginning of the disorder, I have prevented violent attacks of the brain, spared my patients, more than once, the pain of blistering, and have not only conducted them safely to harbour, but have carried them thither with ease and comfort.

"I pretend to no discovery, but claim some share of merit in having run the risk of my reputation by attempting to restore an old practice, contrary now to that of all countries, and repugnant to the prejudices of all mankind."

From a late Dublin paper.

Arrived from America, Mrs. Montgomery, wife to the late general Montgomery, and sister to the honourable R. R. Livingston, chancellor of New-York. The arrival of Mrs. Montgomery to this country, cannot fail of being flattering to Irishmen, whose zeal for that cause, in which her husband gallantly fought and bled on the plains of Quebec, was ardent and general. When we reflect that a revolution, the greatest recorded in the annals of history, the most important in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty, was sanctioned by the character of Mr. Montgomery, it is to be regretted that his fall was so untimely, before he had seen the temple of liberty raised, of which he had laid the corner stone; before he had seen the revolution of the rights of men confirmed; before he had seen the nations of Europe reaping the fruits of that harvest, the seeds of which he had sown.

But though the zeal with which he entered into the contest, and the spirit with which he supported it, were conspicuous; yet, in justice to his character, we must observe, that he was of a mild, conciliatory cast of mind, was dear to all parties, and was even wept, praised and honoured, by those against whom he had drawn the sword; nay, the benevolence of his nature was so great, that, had he lived, he might have brought about a general reconciliation between the two countries, to their mutual advantage. We sympathise with Mrs. Montgomery in lamenting the loss of so illustrious a patriot, but serious reflection on the event of that great revolution, in which he bled and which she has lived to see completed, must give her high consolation, and make her an object as interesting and dear to the people of this country (whose liberties were established by the event of the American war,) as she deservedly is among the people of America.—Here in the native land of Montgomery, she will find Irishmen not insensible to American merit—In Ireland she will find that, "Sunt hic etiam sua premia laudi sunt lachrymæ rerum, & mentem mortalia tangunt."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *December* 23.

Yesterday several persons were taken into custody, charged upon the oath of Ebenezer Prescot, a watch-maker, in King-street, of having entered into an association for coining dollars made of pewter, with a view of imposing them on the public for silver, and exporting them to the West-Indies; and also upon the oath of John Smith, of Elliot-street, of passing counterfeit bills of the corporation money of Charleston, and were carried before Thomas Hall and John Michell, Esquires. After a long examination, three of them were committed to gaol, in order to take their trials.

NORFOLK, *January* 2.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in this place, dated November 5.

"The introduction of flour from the United States into the French West-India Islands is prolongated until June next. There has been many disturbances in the work houses of the negroes, and some fermentation in several quarters amongst the negroes. The mulattoes have manifested some high pretentions by receiving bad council, and the inhabitants from a place called au-petit Goave, have some days past beheaded M. Ferrand de Baudiere, formerly Senechal, for having wrote a request too much expressive, in favour of the mulattoes—That is the first blood of the whites that has been spilt."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 21.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, *January* 7.

Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Sturges from Connecticut, Mr. Van Rensallaer from New-York, Mr. Carroll from Maryland, and Mr. Matthews from Georgia, appeared, and took their seats in the house.

A quorum being now assembled, a message was sent to the senate, informing them of the same.

A committee, consisting of Mess. Boudinot, Sherman and White, was appointed to report the unfinished business of the last session.

A resolution was received from the senate, purporting that they had appointed Mess. Strong and Izard a committee on their part, to wait upon and inform the president, that the two houses had made a quorum, and to know of him what time he would assign to communicate, in the senate chamber, the business he had to lay before them; and requesting that a similar committee be appointed by the house: whereupon,

Mess. Gilman, Ames and Seney, were appointed a committee for the aforementioned purpose.

On motion, resolved, That two chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to congress for the present session; one by each house, who shall interchange weekly.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee on the part of the house, to wait on the president, returned, and informed the house, that the president would, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, address both houses in the senate chamber.

The house then adjourned to half after 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, *January* 8.

The house being assembled, adjourned to the senate chamber. At 11 o'clock THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, attended by his aids and secretary, was received by the two houses of congress in the senate chamber, when he was pleased to make the following SPEECH:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

I EMBRACE, with great satisfaction, the opportunity, which now presents itself, of congratulating you on the present favourable prospects of our public affairs. The recent accession of the important state of North-Carolina to the constitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)—the rising credit and respectability of our country—the general and increasing good will towards the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are blessed, are circumstances auspicious, in an eminent degree, to our national prosperity.

In resuming your consultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the measures of the last session have been as satisfactory to your constituents as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope. Still further to realize their expectations, and to secure the blessings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will, in the course of the present important session, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotism, firmness and wisdom.

Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will merit particular regard.—To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace.

A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined; to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite: And their safety and interest require that they should promote such manufactories as tend to render them independent on others, for essential, particularly for military, supplies.

The proper establishment of the troops which may be deemed indispensable, will be entitled to mature consideration. In the arrangements which may be made respecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable support of the officers and soldiers with a due regard to œconomy.

There was reason to hope, that the pacific measures adopted with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians would have relieved the inhabitants of our southern and western frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers which I shall direct to be laid before you, (comprehending a communication from the commonwealth of Virginia,) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the union; and, if necessary, to punish aggressors.

The interests of the United States require, that our intercourse with other nations should be facilitated by such provisions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that respect, in the manner which circumstances may render most conducive to the public good: And, to this end, that the compensation to be made to the persons who may be employed, should, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law; and a competent fund designated for defraying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various considerations also render it expedient, that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens should be speedily ascertained by a uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and measures, of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am persuaded, be duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I trust, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home, and of facilitating the intercourse between the distant parts of our country by a due attention to the post-office and post-roads.

Nor am I less persuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing which can better deserve your patronage than the promotion of science and literature. Knowledge is in every country the