with the ſevere and unnatural injunction; but, juſt as the ſon was about to give the fatal blow, the blade either broke in the air, or flew out of the handle: which circumſtance was regarded as a ſingular inſtance of the interpoſition of Providence, and they were both immediately pardoned.

A man of taſte, at Huſhmaite near the village of Stillington, in the county of Lancaſhire, after drenching himſelf with drinking five quarts of ale, undertook, by way of reliſh, to eat the quart, which was an earthen one!—This he effectually accompliſhed; the whole-ſome effects of which were, a mortification in his bowels, which carried him off two days after.

A few day ago, an action was tried at Guildhall, before lord chief baron Eyre, againſt the Printer of the Morning-Poſt, brought by George Croſsley, an attorney in the Adelphi, for a libel; in which the plaintiff laid his damages at ten thouſand pounds. The jury were ſome time out of court, and at length brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, with *one ſhilling* damages.

April 6. The new queen of Hungary is now pregnant with a ſixteenth child.

A very alarming accident has lately befel lady Auguſta Clavering, at Rome.—Being alone in her own room, ſhe ſet fire, by accident, to the muſlin gown ſhe had on. The trepidation and fright, natural on ſuch an occaſion, prevented her from opening the door ſo readily as ſhe would otherwiſe have done, ſo that, by the time ſhe came into the next room, where was Mr. Clavering, with ſeveral other gentlemen, the whole of the dreſs was in flames. Fortunately the gentlemen did not loſe their preſence of mind, and it was fortunate too that the room contained a carpet, rather uncommon in that country. They covered her with it, after laying her on the floor, and by theſe means extinguiſhed the fire, which had already burnt her ladyſhip's legs, breaſt and face, in a very ſevere manner. It is hoped, however, that her beauty will not receive any permanent injury from this accident. In their efforts to ſave her, Mr. Clavering's and Mr. Dillon's hands were much burnt.

The following inſtance of the viciſſitudes of fortune happened a little while ago:—A beautiful young lady, with a conſiderable fortune, was warmly addreſſed by one of thoſe gentlemen diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Fortune-Hunters*. The conſent of the lady being obtained, a trip to Gretna Green was reſolved on and executed. In leſs than a year the fortune was ſpent; and, the gentleman having no more occaſion for the lady, ſent her home to her friends in Worceſterſhire. Her relations turned their backs upon her, and the poor creature might have been reduced to the loweſt ebb of wretchedneſs, had it not been for the benevolence of a clergyman, who relieved her wants, and invited her to ſhelter under his hoſpitable roof. In this interval her huſband died, and the clergyman paid his addreſſes to her, and married her, but died alſo very ſoon after, but not before he had made a will in her favour of a great ſhare of his fortune. Her relations now wiſhed to compromiſe matters with her, but to avoid them ſhe came to London, and is now on the point of being married to a very opulent merchant, who met with her by accident at a public place of amuſement.

April 16. A man has eſcaped *hanging* in Edinburgh by a curious circumſtance. A perſon of notorious profligacy, formerly a ſoldier in the foot guards, was condemned to die, on the cleareſt evidence of guilt. But application was made to his majeſty for a pardon, and he was brought to the king's recollection by the fact of his having excelled on a trial, ſome years ago, on ſhooting with a rifle. A *reſpite* was granted by his majeſty, that the proper officer might have time to inquire into this caſe. The *reſpite* expired, and the day came when, according to his ſentence, he ought to have been executed.—Certain lords of ſeſſion took upon themſelves to grant a new *reſpite*. This irregularity was ſo ſerious that it was thought adviſable to pardon him, on condition of baniſhment.

A queſtion aroſe, whether, as the felon was not hanged on the day which the reſpite of his ſentence appointed, he could be *legally* hanged at all under the ſentence? and his majeſty, who is not diſpoſed to try experiments on the laws, or on the lives of his ſubjects, thought it better not to bring the queſtion to iſſue.

This fact, compared with the very curious one of the execution of the two men of Dundee, during the king's incapacity, has given riſe to conſiderable diſcuſſion in Scotland. They were executed after two reſpites granted by lord Sidney had expired. The royal prerogative of mercy was thought too ſacred to be again exerciſed. They were executed, and then, but not before, their innocence was moſt clearly aſcertained.

Were any teſtimony wanting to evince the voracity of the ſhark, it would be furniſhed by a circumſtance that occurred ſome time ago at Port-Royal, Jamaica—A piece of pork, faſtened to a large hook, was placed in the ſea by the people of the General Elliot tranſport, to ſoak: in the morning, inſtead of the pork, they threw out of the water the head and gills of an enormous ſhark, which was certainly the remains of one that, having been caught by the hook, had been eaten alive by his companions. By the people of the ſame ſhip another was caught in a few hours, which meaſured towards of thirteen feet, and had forty-two young ones in its belly.

An old batchelor lately died, in Rutlandſhire, who took ſingular delight in cultivating the breed of rats; and laſt week died, near Nottingham, a maiden lady, who delighted in rearing cats, having, at the time of her death, near thirty of thoſe animals in her houſe.—If it had been the lot of this couple to meet in the bonds of wedlock, what a happy pair they muſt have been!

ST. GEORGE'S, (*Grenada,*) *March* 5.

On Monday, about five o'clock, P. M. another ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt here. The duration nearly half a minute, but happily attended with no bad effects.

The Fan-Fan arrived here from Martinico on Tueſday laſt, brings an account of that iſland being in a deadful ſtate of anarchy and confuſion. The inhabitants have diſarmed the greateſt part of the troops, and taken poſſeſſion of the fort at St. Pierre. Two frigates that were in that port cut and put off to ſea. The cauſe of this revolt is ſaid to be, ſome of the officers refuſing to wear the national cockade.

April 2. The inhabitants of Antigua have been for ſome time ſubject to the depredations of a gang of convicts landed from an Iriſh brig; various robberies have been committed—the church has been plundered of its plate, and ſeveral houſes broke open. The legiſlature, in order to free the iſland of ſuch dangerous guests, applied to commodore Parker, requeſting him to cauſe them to be conveyed to Great Britain, in one of the frigates under his command. This requeſt the commodore did not think proper to comply with, as he could not be juſtified in giving orders to any captain to land them in Britain, and to refer to the admiralty (as it would create embarraſſment there) would bring cenſure upon him; for if there was no authority to take thoſe people into cuſtody in England, they muſt be turned looſe among the inhabitants, ready to commit every outrage; and that beſides, he was not authorized to incur any expence on ſuch an occaſion. The commodore's anſwer being laid before the legiſlature, it was reſolved that a committee ſhould be appointed with full powers to contract with any perſon to convey the convicts either to Ireland, or ſome place to leeward of St. Martins and Tortola.

BOSTON, *June* 5.

Mr. Spellerd, for many years quarter-maſter in the 16th (or queen's) regiment of light dragoons, known by the name of Burgoyne's, and who was captured with that general and lord Cornwallis, in this country, has lately arrived in this town from Gibraltar, and is an inſtance of the good effects that walking has upon the health. This gentleman is conſidered as one of the firſt walkers in Europe—he has lately walked through every county in England and Ireland, through France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great part of the Barbary ſtates, particularly from Tangiers to Mequinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab's country; he has alſo walked above ſeven hundred and ninety miles ſince he arrived in America——What is moſt remarkable, that ſevere ſnow ſtorms never deter him from ſetting out upon a journey on foot, from which he ſeldom feels the ſmalleſt inconvenience. He is perfectly well acquainted with the ſituation of our unhappy countrymen in ſlavery at Algiers.

NEW-YORK, *June* 11.

Accounts from Auguſta of May 1ſt, ſay:—"We can aſſure the public, from the beſt information, that Mr. M'Gillivray, as late as the 6th of April, was fully inclined to preſerve peace with this ſtate; at the ſame time it is lamented in the nation that no perſon had been appointed on the part of the union to renew the negotiations (as was expected) this ſpring.

"If ſuch a meaſure ſhould not be adopted by the ſtate or general government, it is no more than probable the warriors will think the truce expired."

Letters from South-Carolina mention, that the convention had, on the 26th ult. fixed the permanent ſeat of government of that place, at COLUMBIA, about 140 miles W. N. W. of Charleſton.

By the St. John (New Brunſwick) papers we find, that two and three veſſels arrive in that port every week, from the United States, loaded with wheat and flour, chiefly from New York and Boſton.

Orders have been iſſued from the governor and intendant of St. Domingo, &c. French Leeward Iſlands, for the permiſſion to import flour and biſcuit from foreign nations to be extended to an undetermined time, of the finition of which two months notice ſhould be given.

A CURIOSITY.

We have often heard of the Lord's prayer, being written in the compaſs of a ſhilling, but have lately ſeen a piece of paper of that dimenſion, which contains, in manuſcript, the Lord's prayer, the creed, the ten commandments, pſalms 117, 120, 127, 131, 132, 134, and 150; 9th chapter of Proverbs, prayer of St. Chryſoſtom, two collects, prayer for the royal family, nobility, clergy, &c. &c. the Bleſſing and Junior, 1702, the name of the writer. This curioſity is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Reeder, of Brighton, who being an auctioneer at a ſale where it was lately ſold, purchaſed it on very eaſy terms. It is not legible without a good glaſs.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 16.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, March 29.

"The campaign has opened at ſea by an attack on the Ruſſian fortreſs at Roderwick, in the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, which was carried by ſtorm in a few minutes, the garriſon retiring as the aſſailants entered, though they were nearly treble their numbers. Before our troops re-embarked, they ſpiked 49 pieces of cannon, and ſet fire to the magazines, containing upwards of ſixty thouſand tuns of flour and malt, together with timber, and other materials, for the conſtruction of gun-boats and bomb ketches. His majeſty has been pleaſed to promote baron Cederſtræm, the commander of the frigates on this expedition, to the rank of major of the admiralty, and to honour him with the order of the ſword. Lieutenant Patterſon, who commanded the diſembarkation, has alſo been honoured with the order of the ſword. Enſigns Eſtolin and Arcovito are promoted to be lieutenants of the admiralty; and enſigns Norſtedt, Weſberner, Lillequiſt, and Cloſſon have each received a ſword, in his majeſty's name, from the hands of his royal highneſs the duke of Sudermania, lord high-admiral.

"His majeſty has left this capital for Finland, where every preparation is making both by ſea and land, to open the campaign with vigour, as ſoon as the Gulf ſhall be clear of ice. The galley-fleet, which is to be oppoſed to prince Naſſau, is nearly equipped. We underſtand it is to be commanded by Mr. Sidney Smith, of the Britiſh navy, at the particular deſire of his royal highneſs the duke of Sudermania; the officers of the fleet having formed the higheſt opinion of his naval ſkill, from the intrepidity and dexterity he ſhewed in the management of the little yacht in which he followed the motions of the fleets during the laſt campaign. With ſuch men as we have ſeen ſpecimens of in the Baltic during this war, we ceaſe to wonder at your ſuperiority at ſea. And we cannot but regret that ſo many of your beſt officers are ſerving againſt us in the enemy's fleet. The names of Elphinſton, Greig, and Trevenen, have made us tremble for our capital, from their known ſpirit of enterprize, and great naval ſkill. And though they ceaſe to be a terror to us, we fear leſt their places are to be ſupplied by lord Wycomb, captains Markham, Bentinck, and Hawkins, who went to Ruſſia laſt year."

According to the laſt advices from China, a dreadful famine rages through moſt of the provinces of that empire, but particularly in that of Canton: thoſe who dwell on the rivers, who are very numerous, feel leſs of its effects than thoſe on land: and the diſtreſſes of the latter are conſiderably heightened by civil diſſentions.

Extract of a letter from doctor Price, dated Hackney, February 1, *to a gentleman in New-York.*

"I ſend you a diſcourſe which has been much talked of here: It is an effuſion of zeal in the cauſe of human liberty and virtue—I can be confident that you will approve the ſpirit of it, and the general ſentiments it contains.

"You muſt probably feel the ſame ſatisfaction and triumph in the late revolution in France that I have felt. It appears to me that moſt of the events in the annals of the world are but childiſh tales compared with it—The United States of America have the glory of having led the way to it.

"The new conſtitution of France deviates in ſome reſpects from thoſe ideas of the beſt conſtitution of government which have been explained and defended with ſo much ability in the "*Defence of the American Conſtitutions*,"—but this deviation, as France is ſituated, ſeems to have been unavoidable—for had not the ariſtrocatical and clerical orders have been obliged to throw themſelves into one chamber with the commons, no reformation could have taken place, and the regeneration of the kingdom would have been impoſſible—and in future legiſlatures were theſe two orders to make diſtinct and independent ſtates, all that has been done would probably be ſoon undone. Hereafter, perhaps, when the new conſtitution, as now formed, has acquired ſtrength by time, the national aſſembly may find it practicable, as well as expedient, to eſtabliſh, by means of a third eſtate, ſuch a check as now takes place in the American government, and is indiſpenſable in the Britiſh government.

"Remember me very kindly to Mrs. ——, may you be long continued happy in one another, and in your connexions.—I feel myſelf in the decline of life—an indolence is increaſing upon me—and a diſpoſition to be encumbered and burthened with every little buſineſs that comes in my way.

"The new federal government has, I hope, now acquired ſuch a firm eſtabliſhment as ſhall make it the means of extricating the United States from difficulties, and rendering them proſperous and happy."

June 17. It is with great pleaſure we inform our readers that upwards of half a tun of MAPLE SUGAR was brought to this city from Stockport, on the Delaware, a few days ago. This ſugar was made by the New-England farmers who ſettled on the beach and ſugar maple lands laſt year. It has been pronounced by good judges to be ſuperior to the muſcovado ſugar uſually imported into this city. It is ſaid there are ſugar-trees enough on the lands between the Delaware and Suſquehanna to ſupply the whole United States with that agreeable article of diet, and that preparations are making by the farmers on thoſe lands, to carry on the manufactory of this ſugar in the moſt extenſive manner.

As the principal ſtaple article of this country is cider, at preſent there is the greateſt proſpect of an extraordinary fruit year, it may not be amiſs to give a hint to thoſe perſons who have orchards, that they be careful to deſtroy the caterpillars (which already begin to make their appearance) as theſe vermin are ſuppoſed to produce the canker worm, whoſe baneful influence in this ſtate, for ſeveral years paſt, is well known. It has been obſerved, that the trees moſt infeſted with the caterpillar have the ſame ſeaſon been remarkably injured by the canker worm, and the year following again produced the greateſt number of caterpillars, from whence it is conjectured, that thoſe noxious inſects alternately paſs through thoſe different ſhapes.

The difficulty of deſtroying theſe marauders, in the firſt ſtage, is trifling, as an active perſon, with a ſmall ladder to mount the tree, may with eaſe, in a day, clear a large orchard, by mashing them with a pair of mittens, or burning them with a preparation of combuſtibles, affixed to a ſtick and ſet on fire; the former mode I would, however, recommend, as the leaſt injurious to the trees.

Calvert county, June 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcribers intend to petition the court, of the county aforeſaid, at September term next, for a commiſſion to aſcertain the lines and boundaries of their reſpective parts of a tract of land called The ANGLE, ſituate in Chriſt's Church pariſh, agreeable to the directions of a late act of aſſembly for the purpoſe of marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD IRELAND,
BRIAN TAYLOR.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all perſons intereſted, that I intend to apply, at September term, to the county court, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the ancient lines of HALL's HILLS, or ſuch part thereof as I am poſſeſſed of, under the late act of aſſembly.

WILLIAM CHEW.

Calvert county, June 18, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commiſſion under the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART's PURCHASE.

EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

Charles county, May 25, 1790.

WHEREAS I made a purchaſe of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Charles county, of a certain SMITH MIDDLETON, in conſequence of ſaid purchaſe gave him, the ſaid Smith Middleton, my bond on the 7th day of September, 1785, for the payment of the conditioned ſum of three hundred pounds current money—I do hereby forewarn all perſons againſt taking an aſſignment on the ſaid bond, as there is nothing due upon it. w3

JAMES MIDDLETON, ſen.