A letter from Frankfort, dated August 15, says,—"Last Wednesday there was a splendid meeting of the ambassador and the electors.

"We learn that the prince-bishop of Speirs has again solemnly protested against the proceedings of the national assembly of France, in choosing mayors and municipal members in the towns and places of Elsas, belonging to his bishopric, and other innovations against his rights and privileges.—In the above important protest, the prince-bishop says, among the rest,

"That he had laid before the king, in the most earnest manner, his opposition to the decrees of the national assembly, which decrees had absolutely overset all the existing treaties with France; that he had delivered a memorial to the emperor and to the realm upon this important subject; notwithstanding which they had proceeded to the appointment of new municipal officers in Elsas, according to the decrees of the national assembly, and against his right of jurisdiction and appointment; that the new mayors committed great outrages, and set his subjects against paying him any dues, and were endeavouring to make them throw off his dominions. The bishop concludes by saying, that his power leave him no other remedy than to protest against what is done, which he does in the most solemn manner, &c."

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, August 11.

"By letters from the Ukraine, of the third instant, we learn, that the Russian squadron, commanded by rear admiral Tschakow, consisting of ten ships of the line, six frigates, thirteen light vessels, and two fire-ships, had obtained a victory of the Turkish fleet commanded by the captain pacha, consisting of eighteen ships of the line, a number of frigates, bomb-ketches, xebecks, brigantines, saiques and kirlangitsch, amounting in all to thirty-six sail, besides a number of small armed vessels. The action took place on the 19th of July in the Gulph of Jemiale, in the Black Sea;—it began at noon, and continued till five in the evening; the Turks had two ships of the line dismasted. Their admiral's ship, which twice caught fire, was entirely disabled; a kirlangitsch was sunk, and the crew lost, and the vice-admiral's ship taken. The darkness of the night hindered the Russians from pursuing their advantage, and the next morning the enemy were out of sight. This intelligence they learn from a courier who passed by in his way from Theodosia, in Crimea, to Petersburgh, with the news. And further letters from the Ukraine, of the 7th instant, inform us that a second courier passed by that place with the confirmation of the news of the above victory; a trophy of which the vice-admiral's flag has been carried to Jassy. The Russians had only 27 killed, and 64 wounded, and suffered very little in their sails and rigging. Admiral Uschakow, after the action, sailed for the bay of Theodosia, where he is at anchor."

Among the king of Sweden's paintings there is a grand whole length of Maurice, prince of Orange; there is another of the duke of Parma, and a third of Gustavus Adolphus. His majesty reads and understands English, but does not speak it well. He is well acquainted with Locke and other English officers. He has a bust of Sir Isaac Newton well executed. He is a great friend to genius and men of merit. He forms no connexions through vanity: he himself is said often to betray that exquisite sensibility, which is the concomitant of genius.

Sept 2. On Monday sennight was killed at Louth, Lincolnshire, a fat ox, in the bowels of which were found one guinea in gold, and five shillings in silver, the whole wrapped together in a piece of paper, and tied with a small string. The gold was very little tarnished, but the silver was turned black.

In a letter just received from a friend at Petersburgh are the following curious particulars relative to the last naval fight between the Russians and Swedes:—

"THE carnage in the late engagement between the galley fleets, when the king of Sweden commanded in person, was dreadful. Eight Russian frigates, commanded by foreigners, which came to the assistance of the gallies, are lost. Five English captains were killed, Farquarson's two daughters were made widows in one day. Dennison had his head shot off, and Trevanon is dead of his wounds. Poor Perry too, whose life only would make a wonderful history, has finished his career; a cannon ball took him in the middle, and he leaves a young wife who doated on him. Captain Marshall, however, is saved; he shot a Russian officer who was going to strike, when they had lost 200 out of 230 on board the ship; and, as the vessel was sinking with the remaining 30, he jumped into the water, and himself and five more of them were picked up by other ships alive.

"In the last war between the Turks and Russians, the captains Perry and Dennison were lieutenants on board Kingsbergen's, the present Dutch admiral ship, in the Black Sea. They were attacked by three vessels of the enemy, two of superior and one of equal force; they fought with astonishing bravery; but seeing no prospect of saving their ship, and resolved not to be taken, they were preparing to blow her and themselves up, when, just as they had taken a farewel of each other, the enemies sheered off, and left these brave men for scenes of future glory."

There is a passage or two in one of king Charles the second's speeches soon after his restoration, in which there appears a plainness and blunt honesty very different from that kind of language he was obliged to make use of at the latter end of his reign. It is as follows:

"Never king valued himself more on the affections of his people than I do; nor do I know a better way to make myself sure of those affections than by being just and kind to ye all; and while I am so, I pray let the world see that I am possessed of your affections.

"I have not been able to give my brothers one shilling since I came into England, nor keep any table in my house but where I eat myself. And that which troubles me most is, to see many of you come to me at Whitehall, and to think you must go somewhere else to get a dinner. I do not mention these things as that which grievously troubles me; *do but take care of the public*, and what is necessary for the peace and quiet of the kingdom, and take your own time for what respects me. How widely does this plain honest mode differ from the artful style of succeeding reigns."

DOMINICA, *September* 10.

Last Sunday arrived here, a small vessel from Martinique, with upwards of fifty refugees on board, some of whom are said to be of the most respectable characters and connexions in that island. Their flights has been occasioned by another change in the order of things there. This is said to be the fifth revolution in the government of that island in the course of a few months.

The governor, Monsieur Damas, was confined to the limits of Fort-Royal when the vessel came away; and it is since reported, that he has escaped to Grenada, from whence he is preparing for his immediate departure for France; as is also a government brig now in this harbour. All the government vessels in that island were ordered to depart immediately, on the inhabitants getting possession of the forts. This new change has fortunately been effected without that scene of bloodshed and massacre which that island has so often experienced since the commencement of the French revolution.

St. MARK, *(W. Indies) October* 6.

Accounts, pretty well authenticated, are in town, that a general embargo is laid on all vessels in the respective ports throughout the island of Cuba, their own coasters excepted.

It is said to be the intention of the Spanish government to establish, at the port of St. Jago de la Cuba, a dock capable of receiving first rate ships; and to make it the depot of all kinds of naval and military stores, should the survey, about to take place, answer the expectations of the projectors.

We can venture to assure our readers, that the asylum, which has hitherto been afforded to runaway negroes in the Spanish colonies, on pretence of religion, has been lately abolished, and that no negroes under that description will, in future, be admitted or protected among them.

On Monday last arrived here a schooner from Martinique, the master of which says, that an embargo was laid on all vessels at that island on Friday last; and that, in order to get away, he was obliged to cut his cables in the night; the occasion of the embargo was kept a profound secret.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) *October* 16.

The following melancholy circumstance happened at Hollis, in this state, on Monday the 4th instant.—A company of matrofs, commanded by lieutenant Ralph Emerson, together with the two companies of militia, belonging to that town, assembled for the purpose of military exercise; every thing appeared to be conducted with the greatest good order until they came to firing—the artillery having been once discharged, orders were immediately given to charge a second time, when the cannon, not being sufficiently sponged, while the cartridge was ramming down, went off, and the rammer turning partly round, struck the lieutenant on his breast, and instantly put a period to his existence.—A Mr. Baldwin, the person who was ramming down the cartridge was very much hurt, having his right hand torn to pieces, and his face badly burnt; but it is hoped he will recover.—As Mr. Emerson was killed while under arms, it was thought proper that his remains should be interred with military honours; accordingly, the Wednesday following, the several companies assembled to perform the rites of sepulture, which were conducted with great decency and solemnity.

The same day, Mr. Gay, of Abington, Connecticut, having returned from a training in the evening, thought proper to discharge his pistols, which were too deeply loaded; one of them burst, a piece of which entered and went partly through his neck, and he expired in fifteen minutes.

Mr. B. Titcomb, jun. of Portland, has begun the publication of a weekly paper in that town, under the title of "*Gazette of Maine*." There are now two papers published in that district, which, but a short time past, was a howling wilderness, the haunt of savages and beasts of prey.

This state, which twenty years ago, was thought barely able to support one newspaper, can now boast of six; and there cannot be a doubt but the editors are in "*growing*" circumstances.

NEW-YORK, *October* 21.

Another very fine day's work.

We are informed, that a gentleman in Orange county, has lately erected a mill with two run of stones, in the short space of one day—this mill is said to have been so completely finished, as on the same day to grind *one hundred bushels of wheat*.—This may appear somewhat astonishing to the reader, when we inform him that she was turned by a drain of water which he cut near a mile and a half long, and seven feet deep on a level, and that her timbers were the preceding day standing in the woods!

This phenomenon of industry, we are happy to mention, was performed without the aid of spirituous liquors.

Oct. 26. Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship London, captain Woolsey, in 50 days from London, and the brig Nancy, captain Carberry, in 46 days from Liverpool. Neither of these vessels afford any thing interesting from Europe. Captain Carberry saw a fleet west of the Lizard, in that latitude, which he supposed to be the British fleet.—The people of Liverpool are as ignorant of the European manœuvres as we can be.

Captain Carberry, says, that the opinions respecting war and peace were fluctuating at the time he left England; but the most prevailing one was—war.

An English paper says, another life of Voltaire is advertised for publication. This is the fifth life of that celebrated writer which has been given to the world since his death.

CHAMBERSBURG, *October* 7.

A gentleman, just from Kentucky, gives the following information, which, he says, may be relied on as a fact:—About the beginning of September, a person who lived near the Crab-Orchards, having occasion to take a journey to the old settlements, went, at a time appointed, to meet a company who were assembled to cross the wilderness; but there not being a sufficient number assembled that day, they agreed to defer their journey until the next, and the person returned to his own house, where he arrived in the dusk of the evening—and found a man, disgaised like an Indian, in the very act of scalping his wife—at him he immediately fired, and killed him on the spot. Finding his wife was dead, he ran to his next neighbour's to give the alarm, where meeting a woman, he told her the story—the woman, in the first surprise, exclaimed that he had killed her husband—and on examination, it appeared to be the case, for the wretch who had been killed, was found to be a white man, who had lived in that neighbourhood for some time—and there were found in his possession no less than five other white scalps, which, doubtless, he had torn from such helpless women, and unfortunate travellers, as had before fallen in his way. Our informant does not recollect the name of either of the above-mentioned persons, but is positive as to the fact, having had it from different creditable persons.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 25.

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace, dated August 21, to a respectable house in this city.

"We now have a prospect of seeing the tobacco trade revive in this kingdom, for the committee of taxes presented to the national assembly the day before yesterday, the project of a decree ordaining among other points, the demolition of the *Barriers* or interior custom houses, whereby goods once entered may freely circulate from one end of the kingdom to the other, and the abolition of the farm making tobacco a free article, with liberty to manufacture and cultivate it without restraint; as we have no doubt of the national assembly's passing this decree, we have thought it material gentlemen to give you the earliest information of so important a change, thinking it probable we shall very soon have manufactories established in our neighbourhood, and knowing this port must become the mart for Rowen, Paris and the interior country, possessing local advantages beyond any other port in Europe; and as we are no longer restricted to one great buyer, a fair and profitable competition will arise, so that we hope to see tobacco of as regular and sure a sale as coffee, or any West India article. This however, can scarcely take place before next Christmas, for the farmers will no doubt be allowed till the 31st of December to clear off their stock, though they have already discharged part of their workmen, and given the remainder warning for Michaelmas, besides it will take time for individuals to establish manufactories and the trade to run in a regular channel, in the mean while we shall advise you if this decree produces any immediate effect on prices of tobacco, which has lately been held at about 32 livres on the 100lb.

"Our harvest proves in general extremely abundant, and we believe no orders for flour will go this year to your side the Atlantic. Wheat and flour decline in price every day, and though we cannot give you an exact quote at this moment you may set down the barrel of flour at 30 livres, with appearance of further decline. New rice may go at about 22 livres the 100lb. maze weight: the last sold here was at 21 livres 10s."

We can from good authority assert, that the national cockade is universally worn in Ireland. It is presented to all travellers, and extremely dangerous to refuse wearing the patriotic ornament. The people all exclaim against the politics of Mr. Pitt, and it is generally apprehended that without a removal of the two first judges, and the appointment of a new viceroy, tranquillity can never be restored in that distracted country.

Oct. 27. Yesterday arrived the ship Grange, captain W. Roberts, from Liverpool, which place she left the 8th of September.

A hot press still continues in England—Ships daily putting into commission—and the Spanish and English fleets out. *War still doubtful.*

Yesterday arrived in this city from New-York, the honourable Alexander Hamilton, Esquire, secretary of the treasury of the United States, with his lady and family.

We hear that the offices belonging to the treasury department will be opened in this city next week.

Extract of a letter from a captain of a vessel at Port-au-Prince, to his owners in Portland, dated August 26.

"After a long and tedious passage I have made out to reach this infernal hole, where I find every thing in the utmost confusion. The port is full of American vessels, and the markets are amazingly glutted. Nothing will sell here but provisions. Lumber cannot be disposed of at any rate. There is an entire stagnation of all kinds of business. The stores of the merchants are shut up, and their books removed into the country. A smart engagement has lately taken place between the king's troops and the inhabitants, and many killed on