

take, and that the address was made by Mr. Gorham. In the late storm, all the bridges from Middleborough to Newport, on the great river, were carried away by the freshets. The great bridge near Col. Howard's, in Bridgewater is so repaired that there is now a safe passage to Taunton.

The following simple method is recommended to prevent water from freezing in pumps: At bed time pump a few buckets of water, and set up the pump handle with a pole as high as it will bear. This sinks the water in the pump below freezing.

NEW-YORK, January 21.

The curious and ingenious Mr. Hanks, of Litchfield, in Connecticut, it is imagined, has found out by his new invented clock, what mechanical philosophers have been a long time in arduous pursuit after, that is a perpetual motion; for if his machine, by its mechanical laws, will wind itself up by the force only of air, the consequence is evident, that so long as the component parts of it remain entire, the motion will remain also. Now, as all matter will by friction, in time wear away, so it will be next to an impossibility to constitute any machine to move ad infinitum: as successive friction would abrade the agents of it: but it is supposed, that this ingenious workmanship is calculated to move unceasing, could matter be discovered to compose it so far impenetrable as to resist, unimpaired, the impulse of its motion. Mr. Hanks will therefore have the honour of this discovery, as perfect perhaps as it can be ascertained, and which has been sought after in vain, by the greatest philosophers and men of the first genius and erudition, to whom great rewards have been offered in various parts of Europe, for an invention of this kind, but without success. Query? If this is really a matter of fact, respecting this clock, does he not deserve the most liberal encouragement from the legislature under which he resides; and from the public in general? Such genius and merit deserves particular recompense, as it may induce others also to make new discoveries in arts, for the advantage of mankind. Genius is too little regarded in this country; could pecuniary and honorary rewards, adequate to merit, be assigned by government to those who prove themselves worthy, it would excite many to rouse from their rustic corners of obscurity, and by the force of such encouragement, throw off the mask, and like the diamond freed from its mineral adhesions, sparkle in society with their own native lustre; make arts also, and sciences rear their heads in glory, and accumulate honour on the faculties of human nature.

Feb. 3. Yesterday arrived the French packet Le Courier de New-York, from l'Orient, and anchored off Sandy-Hook: the launch came up in the afternoon for a pilot, but on account of the stormy weather it is supposed she could not return to the ship. This packet sailed from l'Orient the 15th of December.

Notwithstanding what has been lately asserted, that unanimity subsists in the territory of Vermont, between the adherents to the York and Vermont interests, the contest of late is renewed, and with such bitterness as will in all probability put an end to the quietude they have hitherto enjoyed; the government of Vermont having raised and embodied a number of troops, under the command of general Wait, whose present rendezvous is said to be at Brattleborough, to oppose whom, a body of troops is said to be collected and collecting at Guildford, with such appearances of determination as soon to render a serious action inevitable—reports say, that several shots have been exchanged between them by skirmishing parties, whereby one or two have been wounded.

Feb. 7. The following gentlemen are chosen by the legislature to represent this state in the congress of the United States: honourable major-general M'Dougall, John Lansing, jun. Ephraim Paine, Walter Livingston, and C. de Witt, Esquires.

Extra of a letter from Paris, dated December 7, received last night, by the Courier de New-York.

"Mankind had never gone so far in natural philosophy as they have lately. The original invention of Messieurs Montgolfier is daily brought to a higher degree of perfection. The following detail will, I hope, sufficiently prove it: Messieurs Charles and Roberts, two celebrated academicians, have formed an aerostatic globe, which is covered in such a manner as to be proof against winds, rain, and every other injury of the elements: beneath this globe they have fixed a most superb vehicle, in which several persons may sit with ease, carry provisions, telescopes, a small furnace necessary to feed the globe, and the proper pumps intended to diminish or to increase the quantity of their gas; thus prepared, they ascended the other day from the center of the Tuilleries to an amazing height, in the presence of an immense number of spectators: they came down again to within 15 feet of the ground, conversed with the people, and proceeded up again, sometimes accelerating, sometimes diminishing their speed, to shew that they could perfectly command the velocity of this machine. I was there, but words cannot express the singular mixture of terror and admiration which filled my mind, as well as the innumerable crowd which filled not only the gardens, but covered the roofs of all the adjacent houses. After having descended four times, perceiving that a brisk wind sprung up from the north, they took leave of us, and told us they intended to spend the night at —, 31 miles distant from Paris. After having raised themselves to a height superior to that of any of the steeples, we saw them traverse the whole city, waisted by the wind; and we since learnt that in a very little time they alighted at their intended destination. Like mariners, they made use of a fair wind to proceed on their journey—the first ever undertaken in so new a machine, and executed in that element. In my next I will not fail to inform you of the time they employed."

His Most Christian Majesty's packet, Le Courier de New-York, mentioned in our last to be arrived at the Hook, came into port last Thursday evening.

The packet Courier de l'Amerique, frequently mentioned to be ready for sailing, we are informed, will certainly fail this day.

On Friday night arrived the ship Tonym, captain Hafelden, in ten weeks and four days from Liverpool, by which we have received the following advices:

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the court of St. James's, the 5th of November, 1783.

P R E S E N T,

The king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHEREAS by his majesty's order in council, bearing date the sixteenth of June last, allowing the importation of tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the United States of America, and from thence imported directly into any of the ports of this kingdom, either in British or American ships, by British subjects, or by any of the people inhabiting in, or belonging to the said United States, or any of them, and containing regulations for the landing and warehousing, under his majesty's locks, all such tobacco, it is among other things directed, that the importer shall pay down in ready money the duty commonly called the old subsidy: And whereas by an act passed in the last session of parliament, entitled, "An act for preventing certain instruments from being required from ships belonging to the United States of America, and to give to his majesty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the subjects of his majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the said United States," it is, among other things, enacted, that during the continuance of the said act, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty in council, by order or orders to be issued and published from time to time, to give such directions and to make such regulations with respect to duties, drawbacks, or otherwise, for carrying on the trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the crown of Great Britain, and the people and territories of the said United States, as to his majesty in council shall appear most expedient and salutary, any law, usage, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: his majesty doth therefore, by and with the advice of his privy council, hereby order and direct, that the importer of any tobacco, being the growth or production of any of the territories of the said United States of America, and imported directly from thence into the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Cowes, Whitehaven, and Greenock, or either of them, in the manner expressed in the above recited order, shall be at liberty, until further order, to enter into bond for the payment as well of the said duty, commonly called the old subsidy, as of all the further duties due for such tobacco, in the manner, and with the allowances mentioned in the said order; and his majesty is hereby further pleased to order and direct, that if any tobacco, which has been or shall be so imported, during the continuance of this order, from the territories of the said United States, into the said ports of London, Bristol, Cowes, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Greenock, shall be afterwards taken, within the time limited, out of the warehouses wherein the same shall be secured under his majesty's locks, as directed by the before recited order, at either of the above ports, to be exported directly from thence, the bonds which have been, or shall be entered into, for payment of the said duties, shall be discharged in manner directed by the several acts of parliament in force: and the right hon. the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions hereina accordingly.

S I E P H. C O U T T R E L.

Nov. 12. The court-martial appointed to try admiral compe Byland, at Rotterdam, has acquitted him honourably of all and every charge brought against him for having struck, off St. Eustacia, to the British fleet. The duke of Queensberry, (late lord March) has won a considerable sum of money at the races at Fontainebleau, (about 12 leagues from Paris) and another great horse match had been made between the compe d'Artois and some English noblemen. The above mentioned match was rode by English jockies.

Nov. 14. A gentleman who arrived on Wednesday from the Hague says, that some disagreeable news had arrived from the Dutch ambassador at Vienna, which had thrown their High Mightinesses into a great consternation; that they have ordered a number of troops to be raised immediately; and it is generally believed, that the emperor has an intention of waging war against the Dutch, but this, he says, is only supposition; for whatever the news is, it has been kept from the knowledge of the people.

Nov. 15. An order is issued for copies of all the correspondencies of his majesty's ministers, and the republic of Holland, during the parliamentary vacation, to be prepared for laying before both houses.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 5.

The ship Commerce, captain Truxtun, arrived at Dover in England, the 21st of November last, having had a passage of 23 days from this port.

A London paper of the 9th of October, has the following paragraph:—"When Washington's circular letter was read, a few days since, at a Coffee-house not very distant from the royal exchange, every hearer was full of the writer's praises, the composition was said to be equal to any thing of ancient and modern date."

The legislature of New-Jersey, at their last meeting, has passed an act, entitled, an act for raising a revenue of thirty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five shillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpose of paying the interest and principal debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congress of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the same.

The general assembly of Rhode-Island have published for consideration, an act authorizing the manu-

mission of negroes, and for the gradual abolition of slavery. This act is on the same liberal plan, as the law lately passed in this state for the like purpose.

Feb. 7. At a meeting of the stockholders of the bank of Pennsylvania, on Thursday the 5th instant, the following gentlemen were chosen directors: Edward Shippen, Samuel Howell, John Bayard, Archibald M'Call, John Steinfmetz, Samuel Pleasants, William Moore, Tench Coxe, George Emlen, George Meade, Jeremiah Warder, Joseph Swift, and Jacob Morgan, junior; who at the first meeting elected Edward Shippen, Esq; president.

"The accounts from the East-Indies, (says the Boston Gazette of the 15th ult.) appeared to be important indeed, and plainly shew, that had the late war continued, most of the British possessions would have been in great danger of being wholly lost as well as their armies captured. The arms of France and their allies, were perhaps never so victorious in the east, both by sea and land, as they have been during the late war."

Feb. 10. Accounts received since our last, mention the following arrivals in Delaware bay:

Ship Maria, Kelly, from Amsterdam.

Brig Alexander, Gilpin, from Cape-François.

A sloop from Bermuda.

A schooner unknown.

Captain Bull is arrived in the Chesapeake from Bremen.

A brig from London is ashore at Lynhaven bay; the vessel lost but part of the cargo saved.

The ship Mirerva, Cole, is arrived in the Chesapeake from Cadiz.

The brig Susannah, Stoker, from Charlestown, and a ship from Virginia, are arrived at Amsterdam.

B A L T I M O R E, February 13.

A gentleman just arrived here from Norfolk advises, that, about the 3d inst. he left in that port the brig Nesbit, captain Stansbury, belonging to this place, and the ship General Elliott, captain Cornwall, and the ship —, captain Dancer, from London. That the brig Dolphin, captain Foster, and the brig —, captain Dority, outward-bound from this port, with the ship Mary-Anne, from Nantes, and another ship, commanded by captain Angus, from London, lay (a few days ago) in Hampton-road. That the ship Ocean, captain Beas, from Rotterdam, with Palatine passengers, was aground on a shoal off Windmill-point. That a ship, from Ireland, had been lately lost above New-Point-Comfort; that some of her passengers, with a part of her crew perished, and that the captain had been assassinated by one of his sailors. That a ship and a brig were lost, on the 30th of December, near Currituck-Inlet, and all her people had perished. That the schooner Sally, captain Wing, of this port, inward bound from the West-Indies, was also lost near Currituck, with all her people, except one man, said to be the second mate. That a schooner from Philadelphia, was lost at or near the same place, and all her people had perished. That six sail of vessels had been totally lost in James-River, and others greatly damaged in that river, and at different places down the Chesapeake.

R I C H M O N D, January 31.

On Saturday last the weather, which had been for some time past intensely cold, suddenly turned warm, with rain, which occasioned a very rapid thaw; the river, over which waggons had been driven a day or two before soon gave way, and the vast bodies of ice that came floating down in consequence, threatened destruction to every thing before it.

A very valuable mill of Mess. David Ross, and Co. containing near 3000 bushels of wheat and a quantity of flour, situated on the falls near this city, was carried away; and what greatly adds to the calamity, the miller and his assistant, who were in the mill, fell victims to its fury. The water, owing to the river being choked up by the ice, rose immediately so uncommonly high, that it has carried away the bridge across the creek; at Rockets the ice has swept the wharf away, and what vessels are not sunk, are carried into a meadow near that place.

On the Monday following an immense quantity of snow fell, which, with the extreme severe weather since that time, has effectually blocked up the river again.

A N N A P O L I S, February 19.

The legislature of the state of New-Hampshire have passed an act for granting to the United States in congress assembled, certain imposts and duties upon foreign goods imported into that state, and for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of the debt contracted in prosecution of the late war with Great-Britain.

Extra of a letter from Paris, dated November 20, 1783.

"I saw yesterday the first balloon, carrying some men, who sailed truly and without any other support in the air. It rose to the height of about 3000 feet, and it traversed in so minutes a space of 5000 yards, having set out from the palace La Meute and arrived on the new Boulevards opposite the street St. Jacques. There they descended, for it appears they had not the faculty to direct their course, but only to rise and descend as they chose it. They had still two thirds of the materials they were provided with, in order to fill the balloon with new inflammable air; therefore, upon a