

the house of commons, and whose landed property interests them in every manner which can bring lasting prosperity to our country.

In consequence of which, Mr. Grosvenor has been visited by several of the first characters, who have wished him to persevere in a measure which alone can give to ministers that confidence both from the prince and the people, to necessity to our foreign and domestic prosperity and happiness; and we have been favoured with a copy of the paper, which has been already signed by about seventeen of the most unexceptionable members, and is to be presented to the leading men both of the present and late administration, to which, from the commendable motion that gave rise to it, we must wish them great success.

The paper is as follows:—
“We whose names are hereunto signed, members of the house of commons, being fully persuaded that the united efforts of those in whose integrity, abilities, and constitutional principles we have reason to confide, can alone rescue the country from its present distracted state, do join in most earnestly intreating them to communicate with each other on the arduous situation of public affairs, trusting that by a liberal and unreserved intercourse between them every impediment may be removed to a cordial co-operation of great and respectable characters, acting on the same public principles, and entitled to the support of independent and disinterested men.”

“And we depute ——— to present this representation and requisition to his grace the duke of Portland, the right hon. lord John Cavendish, the right hon. William Pitt, and the right hon. C. J. Fox, in our names.”

Friday morning some dispatches were received from St. Lucia, which were brought over in the William and Mary, capt. Waters, arrived at Dover. They are dated the 20th of November, when every thing remained quiet, and a great many ships from New-York and St. Thomas's had arrived there.

Extra of a letter from Plymouth, January 20, 1784.

“On Friday evening last, a melancholy accident happened at dock. A drunken sailor attempting to get into a garden, at one o'clock in the morning, was desired to go away by the master of the house, to whom the garden belongs, but he persisted, and endeavouring to clamber into the window, was fired upon, and shot dead on the spot.”

Friday morning two waggon loads of money were escorted to the bank by a party of soldiers. The cash is remitted from the merchants of New-York, for the payment of debts contracted with their correspondents in England.

Letters from Paris, dated Saturday Jan. 10, make mention of a large air balloon, about to be sent up at Lyons; this ingenious but venturesome vehicle is calculated to hold a dozen passengers; report says, a journey in it to Marfeilles is projected, that the necessary provision is lodged in its gallery and that Mr. Montgolfier and Mr. Pilatre de Rosier have set out from Paris to be of the party, who mean to visit Marfeilles in this aerial machine.

The rage for the air balloons prevails universally throughout France, scarce a village in the kingdom being without rival competitors for the honour of proving themselves the most expert aerial conductors.

NEWPORT, February 21.

Last Thursday, as Mr. Cabelle, a French gentleman, of this town, was returning from Conanic on the ice, he unhappily fell in, and remained in the water near an hour and a half before any assistance could be given him—however, by the timely exertions of some gentlemen who happened to be near, he was taken up, though so much benumbed as to make his life almost despaired of for some time.

NEW HAVEN, March 10.

A letter from captain Amaziah Jocelin, of this port, dated Martinico, January 26, 1784, after mentioning his having had extreme bad weather in going off the coast, in which he lost five horses, adds—“On the first of January, in lat. 32, long. 50, I fell in with the sloop Peggy, captain Whitewood, from New-York, bound to Port Roseway, near two months out, in great distress, having lost his sails, and all his men, excepting one, together with their boat, caboote, &c. There were on board, passengers, Mr. Houghton, Mrs. Bannon, her daughter, and a negro girl, the two former in a very sickly condition, having for 45 days subsisted on raw pork and sea bread. I had that day the most moderate weather I had since I came out. I sent on board them, took the passengers out, and put Mr. Robinson, with two other men on board, together with my fore-sail, and part of my square-sail, in order to bring her into port; and when I arrived here yesterday morning, had the pleasure of finding her had arrived 24 hours before me. Mrs. Bannon died on board of us the 11th of the month.”

NEW-YORK, March 22.

By letters from Halifax, (Nova-Scotia) dated the 16th of February, we learn, that the influenza, or sore throat complaint, was very prevalent at that place, and that lord Charles Montague, who lately arrived there from the West-Indies, died of it the 4th of February last.

Extra of a letter from Carleton, (Nova-Scotia) dated January 20, 1784.

“Government has already made known to us that we are to have but three months provisions; and have kept us out of our lands as yet, and when we are to get them, and what is to become of us in this land of misery, God on'y knows.”

His Most Christian Majesty's packet Le Courier de New-York, captain Joubert, sailed for l'Orient on Saturday last.

The Greyhound British packet will sail for Falmouth on the 7th of April next.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.

The London public advertiser of the 12th of January, gives an account of the attack of the French ad-

vanced posts, lines and redoubts before Cuddalore, on the 13th of June, 1783, by the British and East-India company's troops, under the command of major general Stuart, in which they carried the whole of them, with 16 pieces of artillery mounted thereon, and the loss in Europeans, killed and wounded, according to the prisoners report, is 42 officers, and 600 men; that of the British and company's troops amount to 962 killed, wounded and missing, among whom were 31 officers.

Another letter to the select committee at Madras, also gives the particulars of the repulse of the French, in their attack on the intrenchments, on the morning of the 25th of June, 1783, camp, south of Cuddalore, in which their commanding officer, chevalier de Damas, colonel (maitre de camp) of the regiment of Aquitaine was taken prisoner; likewise a captain and lieutenant: a major, captain, and two subalterns were killed, with about 150 taken prisoners. The remainder of the killed and wounded is not known. The loss of the British and company's troops is 9 officers, and about 44 rank and file, killed or wounded.

John Lamb, Esq; late brigadier-general in the American army, is appointed collector of the customs for the state of New York.

A London paper of the 5th of January last, has the following paragraph:

“A letter from colonel Simeon Thompson, in the county of Kerry, (Ireland) to Mr. George Barry Douglas, late of Fowey, in Cornwall, but now in London, has the following remarkable account of a matter to which he was both an eye and ear witness. Last Friday I ordered two men to go to the bottom of a well which I was sinking at a little shooting place I call, Do as you please. It was dug above sixty feet perpendicular, but no water appeared. I was resolved, however, to go on with it, and try how far I could penetrate before a spring was found: we dug accordingly forty-eight feet farther, when some thing like a vapour coming out, we drew up the men, and desisted for about an hour, when the smoke ceasing, the two men again descended, and penetrating about three feet more, they found on the north east side a hollow way, arched over in a very curious manner with sticks and clay; they had courage to enter, for there was room sufficient for a man to walk almost upright, and they proceeded for about ten yards in an oblique direction, when they heard a noise somewhat like the chattering of jays. This affrighted them to much that they returned, and we drew them up. I then descended with my brother Stephen, and we went through this subterraneous passage into a larger space, where lay a most curious stone coffin of an enormous size. With some difficulty we got off the lid, and saw a human form twelve feet, eleven inches and three quarters long, all but the head and neck tightly swathed in a pitched skin of some large animal. On touching the face with my finger it fell into a kind of yellowish ashes, and separated near the sternum. The rest remained firm. We returned in amazement, got up into the bucket, sent the men down, had the bottom of the well widened so as to admit seven people, and then by the assistance of pulleys, &c. we raised the coffin and got it up. When it came into the air, the skin in which the body was clothed, became by degrees from black to a perfect white colour. We opened it, and the body and arms of a woman appeared quite perfect and found. On the thumb of the right hand was a very curious cornelian in the form of a ring, and on it, as well as inside the lid of the coffin, were these cyphers, o. o. o. x. o. x. x. x. We have put the body in spirits of wine, and intend to send it to Dublin as a present to the university. We could never discover, nor can we form any conjecture from what cause the noise which the two men heard arose, except it was what their fears created. There are many traditionary stories of giants in this part of Ireland, and this discovery makes them all fact among the common people, who are descending and ascending the well from sun rise to sun set every day.”

ALEXANDRIA, March 25.

On Monday evening last the brigantine Ranger, captain Peabody, arrived here from St. Martin's. In lat. 35. 50, being in sight of land, he spoke the ship ———, captain Samuel Young (belonging to Mr. Samuel Wilcox in Philadelphia) from Cadiz, who attempted to get into the Delaware, but was prevented by the ice: being a long time out, and his provisions exhausted, he was obliged to bear away for Charleston.

By the brigantine Fortitude, captain Gardner, which arrived here a few days ago, from Demarara, which place he left the 8th of last month, we are informed that a few days before he sailed there arrived a Dutch man of war in order to take possession of that place: that it was currently reported that all the islands had been given up.

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

On Monday last his excellency the chevalier de la Luzerne arrived in this city from Philadelphia.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, March 23, 1784.

WHEREAS by the fifth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union of the United States, it is agreed, “That for the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.”

RESOLVED, That the several states be requested annually to appoint their delegates to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November next ensuing the time of their appointment: and when vacancies shall happen by the removal or resignation of any of the said delegates within the year, such states be requested to appoint others in their stead, to serve only for the remainder of the year, and to fur-

nish their delegates so appointed, with commissions or other credentials under the seal of the state particularly specifying the time for which they are appointed.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Extraits from the journal of Congress.

Jan. 23. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a petition of Zebulon Butler, and others, claiming under the state of Connecticut, private right of soil within the territory westward of the Delaware, formerly in controversy between the said state, and that of Pennsylvania, and lately determined by a court constituted and appointed agreeably to the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, to be within the jurisdiction of the state of Pennsylvania, complaining that they are disturbed in their right, by others claiming under the said state of Pennsylvania, and praying that a court may be instituted under the ninth article of the confederation, for determining the said right.

Resolved, That a court be instituted according to the said ninth article of the confederation, for determining the private right of soil within the said territory, so far as the same is by the said article, submitted to the determination of such a court.

That the fourth Monday in June next, be assigned for the appearance of the parties, by their lawful agents, before Congress, or the committee of the states, wheresoever they shall be then sitting.

That notice of the assignment of the said day, be given to the parties in the following form.

TO the claimants of the private right of soil within the territory westward of the Delaware, heretofore in controversy between the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and adjudged by the sentence of a court, constituted and appointed agreeably to the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, to be within the jurisdiction of the state of Pennsylvania, it is hereby made known,

That sundry individuals claiming private right of soil, under the state of Connecticut, within the said territory, have made application to Congress, stating that they have been disturbed in their said right of soil, by others claiming under the state of Pennsylvania; and praying for the institution of a court for determining the said private right of soil, in pursuance of the ninth article of confederation: And that the fourth Monday in June next, is assigned for the appearance of the parties by the lawful agents, before Congress, or a committee of the states, wheresoever they shall be then sitting, to proceed in the premises as by the confederation is directed.

By order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secr.

Resolved, That the said notice be transmitted by the secretary, to the executives of the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, with a request that they take proper measures for having the same served on the parties interested under their states respectively.

Jan. 26. On motion, Ordered, That the secretary deliver to Josiah Hewes, one of the directors of the library company of Philadelphia, two sets of the journals of Congress, neatly bound, for the use of the said library company.

On the report of a committee to whom were referred a memorial of Joseph Ward, and a petition of R. Frothingham.

Resolved, That half pay cannot be allowed to any officer, or to any class or denomination of officers, to whom it has not heretofore been expressly promised.

Jan. 29. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 20th December, 1783, from J. Carleton, secretary in the war-office.

Resolved, That the secretary in the war-office be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to issue such commissions for promotions obtained in 1782, and such brevet commissions under the act of Congress of the 30th September 1783, and other subsequent resolves as have not been issued—to issue warrants on the paymaster in favour of officers who were of the lines southward of Maryland, for such rations retained in October, November and December 1782, as have not yet been settled for, and for pay and subsistence advanced to the army since the first day of January last—to make monthly estimates for the government of the superintendent of finance, of subsistence for the officers retained in service.

Resolved, That regular returns of military stores and of the troops retained in service, be made at the war-office.

On the report of a committee to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Hand,

Resolved, That the principals in the several departments of quartermaster general, commissary of military stores, clothier, and of hospital, be, and they are hereby ordered to transmit as soon as may be to the war-office, to be laid before Congress, exact returns of all the stores in their respective departments, specifying the quantity and quality of each article, where deposited, in whole care, and in what manner secured.

Ordered, That Mr. Joseph Carleton, secretary in the war-office, take the speediest and most effectual method of conveying the foregoing resolution to such persons as are affected thereby, in any part of the United States.

On the report of a committee to whom were referred a letter of the 25th December, 1783, from John Alian, and the papers therein enclosed,

Resolved, That a copy of the said letter be sent to the governor of Massachusetts, with a recommendation, that he cause enquiry to be made, whether the encroachments therein suggested, have been actually made on the territories of the state of Massachusetts, by the subjects of his Britannic majesty, from the government of Nova-Scotia, and if he shall find any such to have been made, that he send a representation thereof to the British governor of Nova-Scotia, with a copy of the proclamation of the United States of the 14th inst.

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