

treasures of our famishing manufacturers, have adopted the most laudable resolutions, which bind them to wear nothing else than the manufactures of our country. At present, near 2000 respectable inhabitants have generously bound themselves, by every tie of honour, to support and encourage the same."

S. A V A N N A, (Georgia) May 20.

Captain Wheeler, arrived at New-Providence from Port-au-Prince, brings advice, that before he left that place, he saw a proclamation of the Spanish governor at Havana, declaring St. Augustine a free port.

C H A R L E S T O N (S. Carolina) June 3.

The following proclamation, issued by governor Maxwell, of New-Providence, and dated the 18th of last month, is just received, viz.

"Whereas I have thought proper to admit certain American vessels into this port, and have granted them permission to dispose of their provisions for the benefit of the inhabitants of these islands; and whereas, to my great concern and astonishment, I find their flag has been twice insulted, contrary to the peace of our lord the king, and in open violation of all public order and decorum: In order to put a stop to such riotous proceedings for the future, and, as much as possible, prevent any misunderstanding which may arise thereon, I do, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, issue this my proclamation, hereby making known my entire disapprobation of such unjustifiable conduct, and strictly commanding and enjoining all his majesty's legal subjects to refrain from such dishonourable and illegal practices, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril."

N E W - Y O R K, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Port Roseway, dated May 15.

"Sir Charles Douglass arrived here yesterday, to take the command of his majesty's ships of war on this station; several vessels have arrived here of late, one in particular from London, with the pleasing account of this being made a free port for seven years."

June 4. By the America, captain Carpenter, which arrived here yesterday from Bristol, we have papers of that city to the 24th of April, and in general we learn, that the whole kingdom had been thrown into confusion by the contests for members for the new parliament. The returns had been very favourable to Mr. Pitt's administration. A few large cities were yet in the warmth of contention, such as Westminster, Bristol, &c.

The Polly, bound to this port, failed the same day that captain Carpenter, of the America did; also the ship —, captain Houlton, bound to Philadelphia.

The ship Hale and brig Louisa were both up, and were to sail in about a fortnight after the America for this port; also the ship Sam Peach, for Philadelphia, and the ship St. Mary Packet, for Boston.

June 7. A few days ago, one Melony, formerly a chimney-sweeper, in Boston workhouse, cut off one of his hands, swearing at the same time he would pick no more oakum.

The king of Great-Britain has sent over orders to the regency at Hanover, for the fitting up the palace at Herrenhausen, but whether for his reception or that of any other branch of the royal family has not yet transpired; the good people of Hanover will not be long kept in suspense, for if it is designed they are to be honoured with a royal visit, either they, or the people of England, will be put to a vast expence in purchasing a large number of clocks, previous to the occupying Herrenhausen. The attachment of his Britannic majesty for mechanics is generally known; it has been considered as reproachful to England, and injurious to her interest, that the king should be so very much employed in the turning of toys, at a time when all the sovereigns in Europe were making extraordinary exertions for the aggrandizement of their subjects. The royal amusement was, however, so severely handled and burlesqued by the wits, that it was laid aside for some time. It is too frequently the case, that one absurdity is laid down for the purpose of adopting a greater, and the immediate descendant of the illustrious house of Brunswick, appeared to have such a passion for clocks, as has cost the nation an immense sum of money; every room in the different palaces is decorated with time-pieces; even the temple of Cloacina reminds us of the lots of time. It is a fact, that when lord Rodney arrived in London from the West Indies, he poited the king to Windsor castle (a country seat about 20 miles distant from the metropolis) to throw himself at his majesty's feet—when the admiral was announced, the king was mending a clock; afraid to disgust so great a man by refusing to see him, the queen was left clock regent until his majesty's return, who only paid a slight compliment to his lordship, and after expressing a desire to see him at the levee next day, bowed ceremoniously, and took his leave.

June 9. A few days ago, a sea faring man near the ship yards plunged into the river; some persons that were near, perceiving that he could not swim, assisted in bringing him out; on being brought to himself, he expressed great sorrow at not having been permitted to put an end to an existence, which was become intolerable to bear; he also declared, that he had for some time been so tired of this world, and not being conscious of having committed any atrocious action, or of injuring any individual, he had determined to embrace that opportunity of ending a life grown so very miserable. The bye standers made use of such arguments as reason and humanity suggested to induce him to lay aside his unnatural intention, but without effect, for as soon as they had left him, he made a second attempt to drown, but was again observed, and rescued from the jaws of death; his deliverers, finding him incorrigible, thought proper to carry him before alderman Blagge, who ordered him to be confined in the poor-house, until he appeared to have a proper sense of his folly and rashness.

It is a circumstance no less melancholy than true, that several persons have lately laid violent hands upon themselves; from the manner in which those people have acted, it would appear, as if the primary cause was an epidemic disease. In the neighbourhood of New-Brunswick, New Jersey, a farmer set fire to his house, and the succeeding evening was found hanging in his barn, in such a position as to leave no doubt of his having been his own executioner. An aggravation

of this action is, that he has left a wife and three small children totally unprovided for. In continuation of this sad account, we are informed from another, that on Sunday the 16th ult. the body of Mr. James Pratt was found in the woods, with his throat cut, and a razor lying by his side. A jury returned their verdict that he was insane.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 10.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated April 14, 1784.

"The most considerable traders in the silk, worsted, and other branches of manufactures in the city, have in contemplation an address to congress, to know what encouragement they in their wisdom shall think meet to grant, should they settle with their working people in any of their chief towns in America (they seem to give the preference to New-York or Philadelphia); if properly encouraged by that august assembly, they intend to be ready in the course of six months, and will enter into treaty for the most convenient vessels for passengers, to transport them thither with their effects and different dependencies, to the amount of 30 or 40,000 of the most useful inhabitants of this country."

"Should the above plan take place, in the course of a year or two, our members of parliament may graze their cattle in the principal streets of the metropolis, and the earl of Meath let his ground in the liberty, at 4 or 5 per acre, instead of so much by the foot."

June 15. The brig Matty, captain Craig, is arrived at New-York from Dublin, after a passage of 55 days.

We are happy to inform the public, that the chevaux de frize, which have long obstructed the navigation of the Delaware, will shortly be removed. The ingenious mechanic Mr. Arthur Donaldson, having undertaken the Herculean task, and prepared his vast apparatus, on Thursday last succeeded in his very first attempt, and brought up one of the largest chevaux de frize, that was sunk in the deepest water.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 17.

"The great event of the confirmation of peace took place at Constantinople about the beginning of January. By this treaty the empris of Russia has finally got possession of the valuable peninsula of the Crimea, without a drop of blood being shed, which herself and her predecessors have made so many ineffectual efforts to add to that extensive empire. The emperor, not being a principal in the late misunderstanding, but only an assistant to Russia in case of hostilities, has acquired no new addition of territory, but has got the limits and boundaries of both empires more clearly and distinctly settled than formerly. This circumstance has given rise to a very false report, that Russia and the Porte have outwitted the emperor in the late negotiation. It may be naturally asked, whether this late acquisition by the Russians is in consequence of the ambitious views and policy of that government? Politicians, who form systems, and who ascribe every revolution to some cause that is adequate to the event, will answer in the affirmative. But the fact happens to be otherwise. Russia, till very lately, had no views, no idea, of getting possession of this peninsula. The whole originated in a foolish Gheroa, the chan himself, who, naturally of a feeble mind, and debilitated by disease, was terrified into a renunciation of his dominions, by the idea of a rival secretly supported by the Porte. It is a fact, that the Russian resident in the Crimea did every thing in his power to persuade the chan from his purpose of resignation. The consequences of this revolution time alone can discover, though at present it affords a great field for political speculation. Russia being now entitled freely to navigate the Black Sea, and possessed of a considerable territory on the banks of it, so nobly provided for with the materials of ship building, and with ports for the security of navigation, may create a navy suited to her ambition and abilities. She can pour forth fleets from the south and from the north, encircle Europe, and lay in her claim for a share of the empire of the ocean. In point of commerce, what may not be expected? The immense production of provinces which are watered by those great rivers that terminate in the Black Sea, as yet but little known, will all be laid open to the merchant, who will meet with every allurement and encouragement from the Imperial court, already well convinced, that the power and greatness of every government must really and permanently depend on the united labour, industry, and commerce, of individuals. The proposed canal for opening a communication between the Don and the Wolga, a distance only of twenty miles, will soon be put in execution. By this means Great-Britain may have another opportunity of re-establishing her Caspian trade, which was formerly attempted, and which promised much, but which, from certain obstacles, together with unfortunate accidents, was obliged to be relinquished. Renewed by this channel, the former obstacles exist no more, and a repetition of the former temporary misfortunes cannot be expected. The principal object of this commerce is, the introduction of British commodities into the northern parts of Persia, and to receive in return from those provinces, a part of the rich raw silks which they produce, and which are so essentially necessary to some of the most considerable manufacturers of this country. A circumstance greatly in favour of this idea is, the treaty which has been made this very year between Russia and the court of Persia. By it all former articles are strictly renewed; and besides, the Russians have obtained liberty to construct several forts for the protection of their navigation on the Caspian sea."

A N N A P O L I S, June 24.

The general assembly of the state of New-York, in their last session, passed an act to enable all the religious denominations in that state to appoint trustees, who shall be a body corporate for the taking care of the temporalities of their respective congregations, and for other purposes therein mentioned; an act for the immediate sale of certain forfeited estates; and an act to authorize the congress of the United States to adopt certain regulations, respecting the British trade.

It appears by the Irish papers, that the people of Dublin and Belfast had declared their objections to the bill brought into the Irish house of commons, for securing the liberty of the press, as it is termed;—and it seemed likely that almost every class of people throughout the kingdom would oppose that arbitrary scheme, which is received by them, not as confirming the great bul-

wark of liberty, but as an infringement of one of their most important privileges.

The Hope, captain O'Brien, arrived at Belfast from New-York, the 18th of April.

Extracts from the journal of congress.

April 28. The committee, to whom it was referred to take order upon the report of a committee of the 21st day of April instant,

Report, That in virtue of the said order of the United States in Congress assembled, your committee took measures, and have caused Henry Carbery, late a captain in the Pennsylvania line of continental troops, to be arrested and brought before the honourable Robert Goldborough, one of the judges of the general court of the state of Maryland, for examination, and to be proceeded against according to law and justice. Your committee have caused to be laid before the said judge all such proofs and evidences of the nature and circumstances of the crime charged against the said Henry Carbery, as were on the files or in the possession of congress. And your committee informed the said judge, that it was the sense of the United States in Congress assembled, that the said Henry Carbery, who is a fugitive from justice, ought to be tried according to the laws of Pennsylvania in which state the offence charged against him was committed, and to the laws of which state he is amenable. Your committee recommend, that the executive of the state of Maryland be requested to take proper measures for the delivery of the body of the said Henry Carbery, to the executive of the state of Pennsylvania, or their order, that he may be dealt with according to law.

Resolved. That congress agree to the said report.

Congress resumed the consideration of the report of the grand committee appointed to report the arrangements of interest, &c. and the paragraph respecting facilities being amended to read as follows—

It remained lastly to consider, whether no facilities might be given to the payment of these sums by the several states. The committee observed, that of the purposes for which money is wanting, about three fourths can be answered by nothing but money itself, but that the other fourth consisting of interest on our domestic debt, may be effected by procuring a discount of the demand in the hands of the holders; an operation which will be shorter, and less impoverishing to the state. And however, in times of greater plenty, the accuracy of fiscal administration might require a transaction to be in actual money, at the treasury itself; yet, till our constituents shall have had some respite from their present difficulties, it becomes us to prefer their ease. The committee are therefore of opinion, that the several legislatures may be admitted to more the collection of the sums now called for, that the three fourths of any sum being paid in actual money, the other fourth may be discharged by procuring discounts of interest with our domestic creditors; always taking care that the collection of money shall proceed at least in threefold proportion with the operations of discount. And to ascertain the evidences of discount which shall be receivable in lieu of money, the holders of loan-office certificates shall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they issued; and the holders of certificates of other liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the same to the loan-office of that state wherein the debt was contracted, and to have the interest due thereon settled and certified to the last day of the year 1785; for which interest the loan-office shall give a certificate in such form, and under such cautions and instructions, as the superintendent of finance shall transmit to him; which certificates of interest being parted with by the holder of the principal, shall be deemed evidence that he has received satisfaction for the same, and therefore shall be receivable from the bearer, within the same state, and from the state when obtained from the bearer, in lieu of money, in the proportion before stated; which payment in certificates by the state into the public treasury, in the proportion that each state avails itself of the facilities, shall be considered as a discharge of so much of the interest due upon the domestic debt, so that the three fourths or greater proportion, if any state should not avail itself of the facilities in the degree hereby admitted, paid in money at the same time, shall be applied according to the above statement, giving preference to the discharge of the expences of internal government, and the interest due upon the foreign debt. And where loan-office certificates, issued after the first day of March 1778, shall be presented to the loan-office, they shall be reduced to their specie value, according to the resolutions of congress of June 23, 1780, that specie value expressed on some part of the certificate, and the interest thereon settled and certified as in other cases.

Resolved. That congress agree to the same.

Whereas by the ordinance for regulating the post-office of the United States of America, passed the 18th day of October 1783, it is ordained, That letters, packets, and dispatches, to and from the commander in chief of the armies of these United States, on public service, shall pass and be carried free of postage: And whereas there is reason to apprehend, that the numerous letters and packets addressed to the late commander in chief of the armies of these United States, in consequence of his late command, and on matters foreign to his private concerns, will subject him to an expence in postage, which it would be improper and unreasonable he should bear;

Resolved. That all letters and packets to and from the late commander in chief of the armies of the United States, shall pass and be carried free of postage until the further orders of congress: And that the postmaster general be, and he is hereby directed to refund to the said late commander in chief, all the monies paid by him for the postage of letters or packets since the time of his resignation.

April 29. Congress took into consideration the report of a grand committee, to whom was referred the report of a committee on the subject of western territory, which being amended, was agreed to as follows:

Congress, by their resolution of September 6, 1780, having thought it advisable to press upon the states having claims to the western country, a liberal surrender of a portion of their territorial claims; by that of the 10th of October, in the same year, having fixed conditions to which the union should be bound, on receiving such cessions; and having again proposed the