

which agitate the people. The king has been compelled to subscribe an instrument, by which he surrenders the government of the state to his son, who is but 16 years of age, and it is said that he intends to retire, without any views of recovering his sovereignty.

Letters from Aleppo mention, that a large body of Arabians had, in the month of January last, landed on the island of Karoe, in the Persian gulph, and plundered the Dutch inhabitants of property to the amount of 35,000 pagodas. A pagoda is worth about nine shillings sterling.

On the 25th of April last, the lords of the admiralty, and gentlemen belonging to the arts and sciences in London, were very happy in seeing that day, what they never expected to see, which was the perpetual motion: also to know how to make a true reckoning, by throwing the log-line, particularly at night; also of knowing how a watch gains or loses time from the sun, if no observation can be taken; and to find out the North and South Pole at sea, without the help of sun, moon, stars or compass; and of knowing the cause of the variation in different latitudes.—All these various, new, and useful discoveries, the above gentlemen have seen that day, by that divine and moral philosopher, Dr. Katterfelto, at No. 24, Piccadilly. More than £. 3000 have been spent on that perpetual motion these three years, before it was finished; and as Katterfelto wishes that his name, as well as his merit, may be remembered for these hundred years to come, in this kingdom, he will therefore, for a few days, show to the public at large, the above new experiments, as well as the perpetual motion, which will be carried to Peterburgh in a short time.

May 6. A correspondent on whose veracity we may rely informs, that he has seen a letter received from India, the particulars of which will be soon made public: all he can say at present is, that it brings news good in a high degree, and that Mr. Hastings has made such reforms, and put matters into so good a train, that had the man of the people carried his point, we should have been all afloat again in that corner of the globe.

By a private letter from French Flanders, we have the following singular yet true circumstance: In a monastery near Ailworth, a monk, being tired of his confinement, endeavoured to get released, but finding he could not, was exasperated to such a degree as to threaten to burn that place down, of which the prior being informed, confined him in a cell, which was so small that he could scarcely lie down or turn himself round, where he was fed on bread and water for the space of 36 years, and when he grew weak and sick, they took him out and administered nourishment and cordials until he was recovered, when he was sent back again to his former habitation. A lady who lived near, happened to hear the groans of some human being, upon which she sent to the monastery, and enquired into the reason, and was told the above: then she interceded for his release, but the relentless father would not comply, upon which she sent to the parliament at Paris, representing his case, who sent an order for his being released. When he was almost gone, on being asked how long he had been confined, he replied, an hundred years; they shewed him an almanack, and asked him, if he could explain it? which he did; by which and several questions asked him, it was calculated that he had been confined in that dark dungeon as long as the aforementioned time.

SALISBURY, April 19. On Tuesday last Mr. South, of Bussington, Hants, in a proof experiment of his new invented machine for taking ships off the ground, raised two heavy garden rolling-stones from the bottom of the river, and at the same time, with the same power (though a diminutive model only) lifted a large boat filled with flint and men two feet out of the water, and floated her with her bottom at that height above the surface, whilst the rolling-stones were swimming beneath.

DUBLIN, April 24. It is with infinite pleasure we find the resolution of some of the volunteer corps to instruct every person who pleases to attend parade, in the use of arms, has had the best effect possible; numbers every evening take this method of learning the military exercise. Surrounded by mercenary troops—the liberty of the press restrained—and the desire of the nation frustrated—are matters which cannot escape our notice, and call upon every man who values liberty to be able to defend it. It soon must be determined, whether Hibernia is an independent kingdom, or whether Irishmen are ever to remain the slaves to British power, and dupes to English interests.

BELFAST, April 27. On the 23d instant, the ship Hope, of New-York, with flax-seed, from Sandy-hook, dragged her anchors in the pool of Garmoyle, in this bay, and was stranded; on the 23d sprang a leak, filled with water, and damaged part of her cargo.

By letters from America, it seems probable, that not less than 30,000 hogheads of flax seed will be about the export this year, from that country to Ireland. The whole quantity alleged by some to be the consumption of Ireland, is not more than this export from America alone.

There are no less than six brass field-pieces, six pounders, the property of the corps of this town, of as good a cast as any in the kingdom. The companies are now about to mount another pair, besides those already on carriages.

The volunteer recruiting service is again reviving in this place and neighbourhood. In several parts the liberal inhabitants are opening subscriptions for the purchase of arms for numbers of stout fellows in the country, who are willing, though unable to purchase for themselves. The prevalent idea is, that new corps should be formed in almost every part of the kingdom, to be well armed and disciplined, without incurring the expense of uniforms, by which salutary measure it is not an exaggerated supposition, that ten thousand men might be added to the northern army, and twenty-five thousand to the national force.

#### NEW-YORK, July 1.

Yesterday arrived in this harbour, the sloop Harriot, captain Munro, from the Cape of Good Hope, in 65 days; owner, Isaac Sears, Esq; merchant in this city: as yet we have not been able to learn any news by this vessel, nor any special occurrences in this remarkable short voyage.

The Governor Harrison, Williamson, from London for Virginia, is put into Madeira.

Friday arrived the packet Halifax, captain Boulderson, in 46 days from Falmouth. And, On Saturday the ship Holker, Grave, from Cadiz.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

The brig Patty, captain Pool, bound from Jamaica for this port, ran ashore on the Grand Commanders. The vessel is lost, but the people and part of the cargo are saved.

The Mary-Anne, Bulfinch, for Virginia, and Roman Emperor, Coward, for South Carolina, sailed from England the beginning of May.

The Hero, Cowell, is arrived at Amsterdam; Anne and Mary, Hoen, at Cadiz; and Mary Anne, Banks, at Liverpool; all from Charleston.

July 3. Thursday last the ship Pigou, captain Sutton, arrived here from London, which she left the beginning of May.

Letters from Quebec mention, that flour has been lately very dear in the whole province of Canada, owing to the scarcity of mills (there being only two in the whole country); and that the inhabitants had drawn up a memorial, entreating government to allow a small bounty, for a limited time, in the making wheat into flour.

July 6. A London paper of April 28 says, "The cargo of the Sophie man of war, from Lisbon, arrived in the Downs, is valued at upwards of £. 400,000 sterling in specie. She is ordered up to Woolwich, where waggons will be sent to bring it to town."

The above frigate sailed from New-York in January last, and put into Lisbon in distress. Her valuable freight was shipped by merchants of that city.

Extract of a letter from captain All, of the ship Prince of Leige, belonging to this port, containing some particulars of his distress and misfortune which happened just after his leaving the British channel, dated Fyaf, April 3.

"When I had the pleasure of taking leave of you at Gravesend, I little expected to have addressed you from hence, or to have met with the misfortune which has obliged me, for the preservation of our lives, our ship and cargo, to take shelter in this island. The 1st day of March last I passed through the Downs with fine weather, and a moderate breeze of wind at N.W. I continued working down the channel with variable winds, until the 4th, when I thought myself as low as the Lizard. At this time our ship was as staunch and as tight as most ships. We stood out to sea, and continued making the best of our way to the westward, with contrary, and sometimes strong gales of wind from the S. and S.W. quarters, until the 7th, when, by the roughness of the weather, we were obliged to pump every two hours. Until the 16th and 17th we were attended with a variety of winds and weather, blowing frequently very strong gales, so as to oblige us often to close reef our top-sails, hand them, and reef our main-sail. At midnight, between those days, it blew a violent gale of wind, so that we were obliged to hand our main-sail, and in two hours afterwards was surprised at finding the ship had sprung a leak, so that both our pumps would only keep her free. In the morning at 10 o'clock, not being able to discover the leak, I bore away to the southward for easier weather, reckoning myself as far down to the westward as the Azore islands, and about 100 leagues N. of Fyaf, which place I determined, if possible, to reach, not being able to carry a great deal of sail, for fear of increasing our danger. On the 22d we got into the road, our people being constantly employed with excessive labouring at the pumps. I should have told you that on the 19th, breaking up the fore peak to get at some porter and cheese to refresh the men under their fatigue, we discovered that a great deal of water came in at the boxes, we cut away some of the ceiling planks, but could do no service there, it being only at the seams that the made water in this part, the principal leak being far more considerable, and in some other place. I immediately, on my coming to an anchor, went on shore and got a number of men to assist in pumping, the leak being so considerable as to employ sixteen of them to keep her free. She makes six inches of water every two and a half minutes."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Belfast (in Ireland) to his friend in this city, dated April 27.

"You seem to be in possession of an idea on the continent, that Ireland is about to do herself justice: It is, I now seriously think, well founded; unless the British abjure in toto their usurped influence over the councils of this kingdom (as they have lately been obliged to do regarding our trade and legislation) measures the most decisive may be expected to be adopted by the people this summer. Much mischief, 'tis certain, might be prevented, had we a virtuous independent parliament, independent I mean of British influence. But the aristocracy is still so powerful, that I am pretty certain nothing short of a complete revolution can accomplish the purpose of the people. The reform of representation is what the nation will persevere in: the present houses of parliament will never gratify the people by voting it, as thereby they would vote their own damnation; therefore it is that I think a revolution at no great distance; and take this along with you, however, that we have strong support in the matter of reform from powerful parties in England and Scotland, who now look to the result of our efforts as a model for their proceedings. They expect much from the establishment of young Pitt at the helm of Britain; but fear in that particular they will be deceived, as it is a leading feature in all ministers to support their interest by grasping all the power possible. The overthrow of the damnable coalition, however, was a capital stroke, and our old governor, lord Temple, has the sole merit of it.

"A most dangerous act is passed a few days ago by our den of thieves for infringing the liberty of the press; and tyrannical persecutions are commenced against a spirited printer in Dublin, whom I suppose you know; Matt. Carey; he lately conducted the old Freeman's Journal, but quit it to print and publish the Volunteers Journal. He will be supported by the kingdom, as will every printer who has spirit enough to resist the innovation act. I believe the bayonetting would have actually been begun, had not the commons on the last reading altered the bill materially. The city of Dublin never displayed half the spirit it has done within this month past, and do now think the capital will lead the kingdom, begin when we will."

#### RICHMOND, June 19,

The histories of the most eminent empires cannot produce more flattering or greater instances of the genius of a people proud to cultivate the arts and elegances of polite refinement in the infancy of its natural existence, than in a state of freedom, than in the United States of America.

Among the various exertions that legislative wisdom, and well directed policy pervading the whole for the permanent establishment of general good, and national grandeur, we are happy to find that the convenience of a MEDICINAL BATH, supported on a plan of propriety and decorum, has engaged the attention of the public. Popular respect will determine whether the plan can have for its basis the uses of similar springs in Europe.

In Berkeley county, five bathing houses with adjacent dressing rooms are already completed; an Assembly room and Theatre are also constructed for the innocent and rational amusements of the polite who may assemble there.

The American company of comedians it is expected will open there, under the direction of Mr. Ryan, on the 15th of July, and to continue till the 1st of September, and it is supposed they will prove so acceptable to the bath, as to encourage the proprietor to renew his visits yearly.

"The muses follow freedom," said SOCRATES from Greece and Rome they certainly fled when their mighty empires fell. Let us hail therefore their residence in America.

July 3. The honourable Samuel Hardy, John Francis Mercer, James Monroe, Richard Henry Lee, and William Grayson, Esquires, are elected to represent the commonwealth in congress for one year, from the 1st Monday in November next; the two last are in the room of Thomas Jefferson, Esq; appointed by congress a minister to negotiate commercial treaties in Europe, and of Arthur Lee, Esq; appointed by the same authority a commissioner to negotiate Indian treaties.

A late Charleston paper mentions, that not long since, a party of TORIERS, to the number of twelve, who had been very active while the British forces were in possession of that state, and who had returned to their plantations on Fishing Creek, were visited by their old neighbours, who were unfortunate enough to be of the rebel side. The rebels acquainted them that they were obnoxious to those whom they had plundered and burnt out of house and home, and told them that was the voice of the people that they should depart twenty days with their property. The tories giving deaf ear to the summons, remained at home twenty three days, when they were again visited by the rebels who killed eight for an example, and let the other four escape to tell the news to their brother tories.

#### ANNAPOLIS, July 5.

The general assembly of North Carolina, at their last session, passed the following acts:

An act vesting a power in the United States in Congress assembled, to levy a duty on foreign merchandise for the use of the United States.

An act for levying a tax for the purposes therein mentioned, and for investing the United States in Congress assembled, with a power to collect the same. N. B. This tax is for raising the sum of 100,000 dollars, their quota of the 1,500,000 dollars, to be raised by the states over and above the 5 per cent. duty, for the payment of the interest on the national debt.

An act ceding to the Congress of the United States certain western lands therein described, and authorizing the delegates from this state in Congress, to execute the deed or deeds for the same.

An act for authorizing the United States in Congress assembled, to regulate the trade of this state with foreign nations.

An act vesting certain powers therein mentioned in the United States in Congress assembled. N. B. This act is to empower Congress to make allowances in favour of states, in proportioning the debt, which from particular circumstances of the war appears just, without being confined to the rules laid down in the eighth of the articles of confederation, in cases where the same cannot be applied without manifest injustice.

An act directing the apportionment of delegates agreeable to the recommendation of Congress.

An act to empower the delegates of this state in Congress to assent to a repeal of part of the eighth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the United States of America, and to subscribe and ratify the alteration proposed in the recommendation of Congress of the 18th of April, 1783, in place thereof, as part of the said instrument of union.

The general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, at their last session, passed the following acts:

For regulating the appointment of delegates to congress.

Authorizing the delegates representing this state in congress, to subscribe and ratify an alteration of the eighth of the articles of the confederation and perpetual union between the Thirteen States of America.

To invest the United States in Congress assembled, with additional powers for a limited time.

#### Upper-Marlborough, July 8, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 12th of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within one mile of Upper Marlborough, containing two hundred and ninety seven acres, whereon are two dwelling-houses, a kitchen, and two tobacco-houses, in tolerable good repair, a fine apple orchard of very latter fruit, with many other fruit-trees of different sorts; the land is hilly, but plenty of fire-wood and timber, and where it is level is exceeding fertile, and grows very fine tobacco; there are thirty acres of meadow on it, ten of which are now in very fine grass, and the rest may be cleared with very little trouble or expence. One half of the money must be paid in a short time after the sale, the other on credit, with bond and good security.

Wm. J. Bowie

WILLIAM WHITE.