

fields, or his talking to Mr. Steele, a capital crime. Then his going to see the balloon launched was boyish in a prime minister, and a sin never to be forgiven.

An additional secretary has been appointed by the minister in the department filled by lord Sydney, who is to have the entire direction of the plantation business, in the office established for that purpose by lord North a few weeks before he went out of office. This new secretaryship is given to Mr. Elliott, who had been some years in the board of trade office, and is acknowledged to understand the business of the plantations better than any person who had been in that department since the death of Mr. Bradbury.

A correspondent informs us, that upon a tour lately made by him through the French and Austrian Netherlands, he was astonished at the great quantities of raw silk in the hands of a few merchants at Ostend and Brussels, waiting an opportunity to be smuggled into Ireland, and sold upon such terms as must prove very detrimental to the English manufacturer. He says this silk is brought from Italy, and through Germany, by the Rhine, which saves to the importer the expence of bringing it from Leghorn to Ostend, which was the usual way of getting silk during the war, on board neutral ships; but the enterprising count Rhomberg having established the conveyance by the Rhine, it has been found of so much importance, that it has received the protection of the emperor, who is guided in all his commercial regulations by Rhomberg, on whom he conferred the title of knight of the Roman empire upon his first interview with him.

Sept. 27. It is a circumstance not a little extraordinary, that so light and becoming an ornament as feathers should be taken by the different sexes in so contrary a way. Present the ladies with a bunch of feathers, and the present is received with becoming gratitude and complacency; the beloved fair one places them on her head, and seems to rival in plume the gaudy peacock; but let a gentleman tory be feathered in whatever manner the sportive fancy may dictate—whether the light majestic coronet adorns his brows or the full sober dress of down covers his athletic limbs, and laid on too with all the nicety and embellishment of art, yet man, ungrateful man, thinks himself no better than a goose; he treats his generous benefactors with curies and indignation, flies from his friends with all possible celerity, and never wishes again to visit a place where he has received raiment gratis.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury.

"The following remarkable circumstance may be relied on as a fact: On Sunday se'nnight, in the duke of Dorset's park, at Knowle, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, a man and his wife, who came into that country hopping, quailed: and being somewhat in liquor, they came to blows. After the heat of passion was over, the man was so vexed with what he had done, that he hung himself from the arm of a tree, with a cord which he had about his waist. The wife perceiving this, jumped up from the ground, and going to her husband said, "By the blessing of God I'll do part of the hangman's office," and she pulled the legs of her dying husband till all her strength, ever and anon saying, "You shan't be disappointed, cary." The voice with which she pulled, broke the cord, and down he tumbled. After lying some time on the ground, he recovered, and his wife having related to him the assistance she gave, he knocked her down, tied the cord together which his neck broke, and putting it about hers, he tied her up to the arm of the very same tree, where she hung until she expired. The man has since been taken up, and confessed the fact. Now the question of law is, whether the attempt made on his life, did not justify him in the act of retaliation."

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) October 24.

We are sorry to announce to the public the following awful and melancholy circumstance! and which according to the best information yet received is as follows: Early yesterday morning, Mr. Reynolds Philip, manager on Wolcott's plantation, now in the possession of William Morris, Esq; heard a distant noise, and on his looking out perceived the earth from Hackleton's Cliff, move downwards in amazing large bodies; being much alarmed he removed his family from the dwelling house, and in a few hours after the whole buildings of the plantation, being nearly under the hill, were entirely covered, the mill excepted, which could only be perceived from the eyes of the round house upwards. What renders this dreadful phenomenon more extraordinary is, that there had not been any rain for many hours before, and that no undulation or motion of the earth was felt where the buildings stood, or on the plain beneath the hill.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.

Last Monday evening, his Most Christian Majesty's frigate, La Nymph, captain Grandchain, of forty guns, was, owing to the ignorance of a coasting pilot whom they had on board, run ashore on the West Bank, but it is expected will be got off.

Nov. 29. A late Boston paper informs us, that captain George Young, in the ship Mary, 260 tons burthen, with a very valuable cargo from Bristol, in England, bound to Boston, was unfortunately cast away, on Saturday night the 23th instant, off Plymouth. The people were all happily saved, but the ship and most of her cargo are lost. She left Bristol the 4th of October.

ANNAPOLIS, December 9.

The honourable William Smallwood, Samuel Chase, James McHenry, Thomas Johnson, Gutavus Scott, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this state in Congress for the ensuing year.

The ship Willing Tom, captain Stewart, is arrived at this port in six weeks from London.

The ship Pennsylvania Packet, captain All, from London and Lymington, in England, bound to Philadelphia, having sprung a leak on the passage, the captain and crew were obliged to leave her, and about the beginning of November got on board the Peggy, captain Thomas, from Rhode-Island, bound to Hispaniola; who carried them to Burmudas, where they arrived the 13th of November.

The following are the addresses presented by the executive and legislative bodies of this state to the Marquis de la Fayette, with his answers.

Annapolis, November 30, 1784.
In COUNCIL.

S I R,

WE, the governor and council of Maryland, beg leave with the most entire respect and heartiest satisfaction to embrace this first opportunity of your presence in the metropolis of this state, since the establishment of our peace, to offer you our warmest congratulations, and to express our high and grateful sense of the illustrious share which you bore in the accomplishment of that happy event.

The early and decided part which you took in the cause of American liberty and glory your generous services for us in the court of your august monarch, our great and good ally, and your wise and magnanimous conduct in the field upon many of the most arduous occasions of the war, have endeared your name to America, and enrolled it high in the list of patriots and heroes, the supporters of her liberty and founders of her empire.

May, Sir, your future days be as great and honourable as the past, and may Heaven take under its peculiar care and protection, a life so eminently distinguished for its attachment and devotion to the rights and liberties of mankind. With every sentiment of regard and respect, we have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servants.

WILLIAM PACA.

The Honourable the Marquis de la FAYETTE.

To his Excellency the GOVERNOR and the Honourable COUNCIL of the state of MARYLAND.

S I R,

IN the polite attention of your excellency and council, I find myself equally obliged to your attachment, and honoured by your approbation.

To have been early adopted among the sons of freedom, to have seen French and American standards united in the cause of mankind, to have so peculiarly shared in the confidence and friendship of the United States, are ideas the more pleasing to me, as I am assured, when I reflect upon the difficulties this country overcame, that she will attend to the means of splendour and happiness, which now, thank God, are in her disposal.

I beg, Sir, your excellency and council will accept the warmest acknowledgments, and sincerest wishes that an affectionate heart can most respectfully bestow.

LA FAYETTE,

November 30, 1784.

THE General Assembly of Maryland are happy in having an opportunity of personally testifying the grateful sense they and their constituents entertain of the important services which you rendered these United States during the late war. The strong attachment which you have manifested to its interests in situations the most trying and difficult, still continues to actuate your conduct; to this attachment and predilection we partly attribute the commercial arrangements lately adopted by his Most Christian Majesty, which bid fair to perpetuate and extend the friendly intercourse and connexions between his subjects and the citizens of these United States. May the great Ruler of the Universe long preserve a life which has been so early dedicated to the service of humanity, and engaged in the most useful and brilliant actions.

GEO. PLATER, Prof. Sen.

THO. C. DEYE, Sp. Ho. Del.

The Marquis de la FAYETTE.

To the honourable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the STATE of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

ON this opportunity, so pleasingly anticipated, of my respectful congratulations to your General Assembly, I meet such precious marks of your partiality, as most happily complete my satisfaction.

Amidst the enjoyments of allied successes, affection conspires with interest to cherish a mutual intercourse; and in France you will ever find that sympathizing good will which leaves no great room for private exertions. With the ardor of a most zealous heart, I earnestly hope this state, ever mindful of the public spirit she has conspicuously displayed, will to the fullest extent improve her natural advantages, and in the federal union so necessary to all, attain the highest degree of particular happiness and prosperity.

While you are pleased, gentlemen, to consider my life as being devoted to the service of humanity, I feel not less gratified by so flattering an observation than by your friendly wishes for its welfare, and the pleasure I now experience in presenting you with the tribute of my attachment, respect, and gratitude.

LA FAYETTE.

At a convention of clergymen and lay deputies, of the protestant episcopal church in the United States of America, held in New-York, October 6th and 7th, 1784: Present as follows:

Massachusetts and Rhode-Island, Rev. Samuel Parker, A. M.

Connecticut, Rev John R. Marshall, A. M.

New-York, Rev. Samuel Provoost, A. M. Rev. Abraham Beach, A. M. Rev. Benjamin Moore, A. M. Rev. Joshua Bloomer, A. M. Rev. Leonard Cutting, A. M. Rev. Thomas Moore, Hon. James Duane, Marinus Willet, John Alsop, Esquires.

New-Jersey, R. V. Uzal Ogden John De Hart, John Chewwood, Esquires, Mr. Samuel Spragg.

Pennsylvania Rev. William White, D. D. Rev. Samuel Magaw, D. D. Rev. Joseph Hutchnins, A. M. Matthew Clarkson, Richard Willing, Samuel Powell, Richard Peters, Esquires.

Delaware. Rev. Sydenham Thorn, Rev. Charles Wharton, Mr Robert Clay.

Maryland, Rev. William Smith, D. D.

N. B. The Rev. Mr. Griffith, from the state of Virginia, was present by permission. The clergy of that state being restricted by laws yet in force there, were not at liberty to send delegates, or consent to any alteration in the order, government, doctrine, or worship of the church.

THE body now assembled, recommend to the clergy and congregations of their communion in the states represented as above, and propose to those of the other states not represented, that as soon as they shall have organized or associated themselves in the states to which they respectively belong, agreeably to such rules as they shall think proper, they unite in a general ecclesiastical constitution, on the following fundamental principles.

I. That there shall be a general convention of the episcopal church in the United States of America.

II. That the episcopal church in each state, send deputies to the convention, consisting of clergy and laity.

III. That associated congregations in two or more states, may send deputies jointly.

IV. That the said church shall maintain the doctrines of the gospel as now held by the church of England, and in all adhere to the liturgy of the said church as far as shall be consistent with the American revolution, and the constitutions of the respective states.

V. That in every state where there shall be a bishop duly consecrated and settled, he shall be considered as a member of the convention, ex officio.

VI. That the clergy and laity assembled in convention, shall deliberate in one body, but shall vote separately; and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to every measure.

VII. That the first meeting of the convention shall be at Philadelphia, the Tuesday before the feast of St Michael next; to which it is hoped, and earnestly desired, that the episcopal churches in the respective states, will send their clerical and lay deputies, duly instructed and authorized to proceed on the necessary business herein proposed for their deliberation.

Signed by order of the convention,

WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. president.

At a convention of clergy and lay delegates of the protestant episcopal church in the state of Maryland, held at Chester on the 4th Tuesday of October, 1784, in pursuance of the 4th constitution made at Annapolis June 22d, 1784.

THE following additional constitutions or rules, respecting the future discipline and government of this church, in annual conventions, &c. were agreed upon, in conformity to the recommendation from New-York, &c.

I. General conventions of this church, consisting of the different orders of the clergy and laity, duly represented (agreeably to the fourth constitution aforesaid) shall have the general cognizance of all affairs necessary to the discipline and good government of the church; including particularly—

The power and authority necessary for reclaiming or excluding from church privileges scandalous members whether lay or clerical, and all jurisdiction with regard to offenders; the power of suspending or dismissing clergymen (of all orders) from the exercise of their ministry in this church; the framing, approving of or confirming all canons or laws for church government, and such alterations or reforms in the church service, liturgy or points of doctrine as may be afterwards found necessary or expedient by our church in this state, or of the United States in general conventions. And in all matters that shall come before the convention, the clergy and laity shall deliberate in one body; but if any vote shall be found necessary, or be called for by any two members, they shall vote separately; that is to say, the clergy in different orders, according to their own rules, shall have one vote; and the laity according to their rules shall have another vote; and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to any measure or rule.

II. Future conventions shall frame and establish rules or canons for receiving complaints; and shall annually appoint a committee consisting of an equal number of clergy and laity (including the bishop, when there shall be one duly consecrated, among the number of the clergy;) which committee shall have standing authority; government and jurisdiction (agreeably to such rules as may be given them for that purpose) in all matters respecting the discipline