

dering those unhappy victims to be tied hands and feet together and thrown into the nettles with the hammocks, the usual defence against musket balls. There did those unhappy wretches lie, crying for mercy, offering, on being set at liberty, to fight against friend or foe, until the battle was finished, when it was found that one man was killed, and two or three were mortally wounded.

Humanity will shudder, when we are told, that the late Dr. Pugh struck his victim first on the breast, where the knife being opposed by the bone, failed of execution; from thence being extracted, he plunged it through his heart, and finished, in an instant, that part of the tragedy. He then applied the same instrument, streaming with the blood of the innocent, to his own breast; and, after giving himself four dreadful wounds, so contiguous to each other, that they might be covered with the palm of a hand, fell, and with a groan expired.

*Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated August 31, 1784.*

"A vessel arrived yesterday in seven days from St. Mary's; general M<sup>r</sup> Arthur with the troops, were embarked, and expected to sail the day after. There have been some bloody trays between the English and Spanish fallons at St. Mary's, several of the Dons displaying their knives, occasioned the Johns to use their oaken cudgels, and with such effect, as to deprive several of the antagonists of life. The liberality held out in the first proclamation of de Zetpedes, was mere affectation; the farce could not last out a single honey moon. The Porcupine is here, and will sail for your island immediately after the equinox."

NEW-YORK, December 9.

On Monday the 6th instant, was launched at Newark, state of New-Jersey, the brig Charming Peggy, burthen about 150 tons.

It is reported that two persons are taken up in Boston, and committed to goal, on suspicion of breaking open the house of the honourable James Lovell, Esq; continental treasurer of the state of Massachusetts, and robbing him of 25,000 dollars in loan-office certificates, &c. as mentioned in a late paper.

On Saturday the 17th ult. the ship Grand Turk, captain Ingertoll, sailed from Salem, bound to the Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 10. Some very impertinent remarks have been made in a late London paper, upon two characters which appear scarcely to agree in a single point of comparison, viz. General Washington and Mr. Fox. The last of these is the son of a nobleman of fortune, of agreeable manners, and a style of parliamentary elocution, just sufficient to make him the mouth of a party in a kingdom, where the powers of rhetoric never rise higher than what, among the ancients would have been but little thought of; with these qualifications, he has an alloy of follies and vices, which even his friends cannot justify, and which his enemies universally affect to hold in the utmost execration: with regard to his popularity, as it has been erected upon the firm basis of party opposition, it is of course precarious and undetermined. The American Fabius, on the other hand, is revered by his country, and dreadful only to its enemies; of no rank but what has been fairly derived from his own merits in the most interesting situations, when nothing but an assemblage of virtues which adorn humanity could have secured him that decisive influence which he preferred through the late war. Calm and serene, neither enriched by avarice, nor impoverished by prodigality, this great man will remain the admiration of remote posterity, long after the perishable name of Charles Fox shall be lost for ever.

Hostilities being commenced between their high mightinesses the States general and the emperor of Germany, is an event that, if we are not mistaken in our speculations, will spread its baneful effects among almost all the powers of Europe, and will open the sanguinary gore which has but recently been stopped, as family connexions, treaties, &c. will interest them in the event.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 15.*

"The substance of the resolutions of the states-general at their assembly held on Saturday the 9th of October, at eleven o'clock at night, relative to the stopping the Austrian brig from sailing up the Scheld was, "That having deliberated upon the letter on that subject sent by captain Volbergen, dated on board the Pollux frigate, 8th of October, at half past one at noon, it was determined to send orders to that officer, to release the vessel in question (notwithstanding her having passed fort Lillo without the necessary passport) on condition that the captain returns to Antwerp, and engages in writing not to continue his voyage along the Scheld.

"That a full account be laid before the government general of the Austrian Low Countries of the whole affair by the Dutch ambassadors at Brussels, and in as respectful, and at the same time as strong terms as possible, to complain to the said government of the attempt of the Austrian brig to sail from Antwerp down the Scheld, without stopping at Lillo to take the necessary passports, in direct contradiction to the rights of the republic; that such a proceeding upon the territory of the republic would have been punished upon the spot, had not count Belgioso given notice to the Dutch ambassadors at Brussels, that such a vessel was to sail by the express order of the emperor.

"That their high mightinesses imagine such order must have been given by his majesty before he was well informed of the importance the opening the Scheld was looked upon in this country, and before the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 30th of August, and 24th of September, had come to hand, in which their high mightinesses set forth the impossibility of revoking the orders which had been in force ever since the treaty of Munster, for keeping the Scheld shut; and that it be further represented, that their high mightinesses cannot imagine the emperor

can think of opening the Scheld; the right to shut which river was acknowledged at the same time, and by the same treaty of the independence of the republic, and which right has never been in the smallest degree contested from that time till now, neither in the grand alliance of 1701, or in the barrier treaty of 1715; and that in all the conferences held at Antwerp, and at Brussel, when every thing that was litigious relative to the Austrian Low Countries was debated, there never was the least thing mentioned against the shutting of the Scheld; and even in the account of the 4th of May, which was to contain all the pretensions of his Imperial majesty, against the republic, not a word is mentioned of that river:

"That their high mightinesses think they have in all their transactions shewn the highest respect for his Imperial majesty, and most particularly in the evacuation of Namur, and other barrier towns, although they entered into the grand alliance of 1701, and waged a ruinous war, only to obtain those barriers:

"That the same moderation has appeared in all their memorials and resolves, and was particularly manifested in their readiness to grant his Imperial majesty every reasonable pretension contained in his list of them above mentioned:

"That as a further proof of their moderation, notwithstanding all ships of whatsoever nation were condemnable that passed the last guard of the Scheld, without taking out the necessary passports, &c. yet that the Austrian brig which was stopped by captain Volbergen, for passing Fort Lillo, and attempting even to pass the frigates of the republic, should be released, provided she would return: that their high mightinesses finally depend on the known magnanimity of his Imperial majesty to leave the republic in the quiet possession of their lawful right to keep the Scheld shut."

ANNAPOLIS, December 23.

The honourable John Henry, William Hindman, and Luther Martin, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this state in Congress, in the room of William Sma-wood, Thomas Johnson, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires, who have refused to serve.

The following delegates were attending at Trenton, in the congress of the United States, on the 13th instant, viz.

New Hampshire, The honourable Abel Foster.  
Massachusetts, The honourable Samuel Holten, George Partridge, Elbridge Gerry, and Rufus King.

Rhode-Island, The honourable William Ellery and David Howell.

Connecticut, The honourable Joseph Plat Cooke.  
New-York, The honourable Egbert Benson, John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, and Walter Livingston.

New-Jersey, The honourable William Churchill Houston, John Betty, Samuel Dick, and Charles Stewart.

Pennsylvania, The honourable Joseph Gardner and William Henry.

Delaware, The honourable John Vining and Gunning Bedford.

Virginia, The honourable Richard Henry Lee, president, Samuel Hardy, James Monroe, and John Francis Mercer.

North-Carolina, The honourable Hugh Williamson and Richard Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina, The honourable Jacob Read, John Bull, and Charles Pinkney.

Georgia, The honourable William Houston and William Gibbons.

We hear that on Saturday the 11th instant, the question for adjourning from Trenton was taken in congress and lost.

His Britannic majesty's packet boat, Lord Hyde, captain Jones, will sail with the mail for Falmouth, on Wednesday the 5th of January.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Jones, from Falmouth; Cruizer, Adamson, from Bristol; William, Lacy, from Lisbon; Mary, Curry, from Londonderry; —, Baptise, from Hispaniola; Commerce, Crookshank, from Cape-François; Betty, Wilson, from St. Eustatia; Dover, Brown, from Fortola; Phoebe, Henley, from North-Carolina; Ranger, Philips, Deight, Clark, and Frederick, Buchanan, from Virginia; Columbia, Stewart, and Virginia Packet, M'Killo, from Baltimore; Fanny, Tillinghast, and General Greene, Godfrey, from Rhode-Island; and New-York Packet, Hyde, from Philadelphia, are arrived at New-York.

Late London papers advise, that the French are completing all their garrisons in Flanders, and making great preparations for an encampment of troops in that quarter—a plain proof that they will not be idle spectators in the expected rupture between the emperor and the Dutch—that the exchange of the signatures of the treaty entered into between France and Holland, had actually taken place—that an Imperial flag from Ostend, for the port of Sluys, had shared the same fate as the brig from Antwerp to Dunkirk, being seized in the Scheld, and sent into Walcheren, a port of Zealand—that the course of exchange continued so unfavourable on the side of Amsterdam, that no money to any large amount had yet been remitted to the British funds—that the Dutch, in mitigation of the dishonour offered to the emperor's flag, by firing at his vessel, pretend that orders had been sent to admiral Ruyss, to prevent any thing of that sort, but that those orders unluckily arrived too late—that there cannot remain the smallest doubt of the trade to Antwerp being renewed by Christmas next—that trade revived, free toleration encouraged, impolitic superstition abolished, the patronage of useful science and the arts, all illustrate the reign of the present emperor—that the farmers-general have had occasion to be much dissatisfied with the cargoes of tobacco that have been imported

for some time past from Virginia to Nantes—and that compt de Vergennes has communicated their complaints to Dr. Franklin—that they who have had opportunities of observing upon the councils and actions of the emperor, all say in commendation of him, that firmness of temper is one of his chief characteristics—that the city of London, as well as some other cities in Europe, were balloon-mad; Mr. Blanchard's balloon, in the loss sustained by idleness, having cost London only, not less than 30,000. in one day.

By the latest London papers we learn, that the empress of Russia is dangerously ill; some advices say, that her imperial majesty is past recovery. Should she pay the common debt of nature, it will make a very considerable change in the present arrangement of European politics—that the Dutch commissioners have delivered to his imperial majesty's minister a fresh memorial, which it is said contains information that the Most Christian King hath taken upon himself the office of a mediator, hoping that his imperial majesty would accept the mediation, as the states had no desire of shrinking from what might be the determination, however detrimental to the interests of the confederacy—that the bishop of Onaburg comes no more to England, but in the character of a visitor to the British court—that he hath taken possession of his episcopal principality, and his general residence in Germany is therefore thought to be absolutely necessary; besides which, he is a general officer in the Hanoverian service, and one of the lords of the regency of that electorate—that letters from Vienna state, that his royal highness is the constant attendant of the emperor in all his military excursions, his imperial majesty taking the greatest pleasure in shewing him his armies, and making them pass in review before his royal highness, who takes much delight in military pomp—that the rage for emigration in consequence of the great encouragement given to agriculture by the king of Prussia, in the western provinces of that kingdom, has been so great in some parts of Germany, that an edict has been published at Wurtemberg, forbidding any person to depart that dukedom without leave from the reigning prince, on pain of fine and imprisonment—that, it is said, the dey of Algiers, had issued orders that no quarter should be given to Spaniards or Maltese, nor to the women and children who shall be found on board their ships—that the situation of all Europe, through the storm that threatens the Dutch, is so very alarming, that it engages almost every moment of the British minister's attention, fearing that the affairs of Holland, added to those of Ireland, may overthrow his administration, and again bring in lord North and Co—that the precarious state of Dutch politics for some time past has much affected the English funds, many of the jobbers imagining that on this account the price of stocks would fall, and therefore selling out on the venture—that letters from Brussels mention, that 60 cannoners are departed for Antwerp, and that preparations were making for transporting 60 pieces of cannon to the same city—that the states of Zealand have come to a resolution similar to that of the states of Holland and West-Friesland, with regard to the removal of the duke of Brunwick from his employments, and his quitting the territories of the republic—that the prince of Orange has by the grand pensionary entered a protest against this resolution, as dangerous to the liberty of the people, and that it makes the duke's case peculiarly hard, he having by his letter of the 30th of August, demanded an opportunity to clear himself before the States general of the accusations brought against him—that at the same time the grand pensionary, in his highness's name entered a protest against the resolution taken at the requisition of the towns, as null and void, contrary to the constitution and form of government of a free republic; reserving to his principal the power of making such farther observations, particularly on the method of procedure in that affair, as he shall think proper—that on the other hand the deputies of the towns have reserved the power of entering counter-protests, and making such observations on the protest of his highness as they shall judge proper—that the French are at this instant employed in instituting a new East-India company, and have communicated the matter formally to the court of London—that at a numerous and respectable meeting of the free citizens and inhabitants of the town of Roscommon, held at Roscommon, on the 15th of September, 1784, the following resolutions were unanimously entered into, "That they regarded the accusation of the high sheriffs of the city of Dublin (consequently of the majority of the high sheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his majesty's attorney-general of Ireland, as a most desperate attempt to overawe the free spirit of the people and to misrepresent the free principles of the constitution"—that "they solemnly recommend it to their fellow citizens, to consider of the expediency of instructing their representatives to impeach the present attorney-general at the bar of the house of lords, or of transmitting an address to their most gracious sovereign praying his removal for ever from his majesty's council, or to pursue such other temperate and constitutional means as may be best calculated to redress an insulted people"—and that "the copy of a letter in the public papers, signed John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accusation, be committed to the flames by the hands of the common hangman"—that at an entertainment of the friends of Mr. Fox, in the great room of the Shakespeare, there were two toasts drank