

mandel. They succeed as well as can be wished in their manufacture of mullins and cottons. The admiral has received several specimens, which are equal to those made in Mazulipatam, and in the isle of Ceylon. It is the design of government to encourage this manufacture. If the merchants of Marseilles are to be believed, it might be established in Provence; but it is said that the crown has an intention to enter into a negotiation with the Turks for the cession of the isle of Candia, the soil of which is favourable to the raising of all the cotton plants which grow in India.

*Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated February 24.*  
"We are assured that the Porte has serious intentions of attempting to repossess themselves of Crimea, which the preparations making throughout the empire seem to confirm; and if our neighbours took advantage of the times to deprive us of that peninsula, why should not we attempt to regain possession of it, when the troops of the emperors of Russia are employed in seconding the projects of the emperor? The soldiers of this empire are now very different from what they were in the last war with Russia; they are now under excellent command, and go through their manoeuvres with a precision which surprises every one; but particularly foreigners."

A plan is concerting for the more speedy conveyance of dispatches over land from India; i. e. from Bengal, through the Gurrarath; and from Bombay, through Persia and Turkey. This business has been taken up now in the time of peace to be prepared for any future event.

By letters from Constantinople of March 3, we learn that Cz. of Imeretta has followed the example of the princes of Georgia, and put himself under the protection of Russia. His news is matter of chagrin to that government, which keeps a watchful eye over the Greeks established in the different parts of the empire.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April 12.*  
"We have accounts from Picardy, of the death of a very extraordinary character, of the name of Crequide Canaye, who was possessed of a good fortune, and lived the life of a cynic in the country, upon his own estate; he wore a long beard, and was generally dressed in the Greek manner; he usually lived in a pavilion, which turned upon a pivot, and thus he could receive the light and air in what direction he pleased; he had some knowledge of mechanics, having some years ago invented two vessels which were navigated with one sail, and one person was sufficient to manage them; in these he has been seen sailing in the channel several times. This singular man was buried in his own garden, because, he, on his death bed, refused spiritual assistance; but his friends wished him to be allowed funeral honours in his parish church, and have brought the affair before the parliament of Paris."

*Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, March 30.*  
"The states have received an account from the Dutch consul at Leghorn, that the senate of Venice has concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the two imperial courts of Russia and Vienna, for ten years, during which time the republic are to keep up thirty men of war for the service of those powers. This news is not agreeable here, considering the recent disputes between Holland and Venice."

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, March 21.*  
"The counte de Bruce, commander in chief at Moscow, has informed the court, that on the 2d of the month, at noon, the sky being clear, Reaumur's thermometer at 23 degrees, a very extraordinary phenomenon was observed there. The sun shining in its greatest splendour, appeared to be surrounded by a very bright circle of a moderate size. A second larger circle intersected his disk, and in the circumference of that circle were seen five meteors, in form like small suns, two of which appeared at the side of the real sun in such a manner, that the semi-circle which intersected it, likewise intersected the meteor nearest. The three other small suns were placed in the lower part of the circumference of the large circles; that in the middle was in a perpendicular line under the sun, and the sun and the two others at a small distance on each side. Near the centre of the large circle, perpendicular under the sun, was a very bright crescent, the horns of which turned downwards. This phenomenon lasted till sunset after which it gradually vanished; however there remained some traces of the circle, as well as the collateral suns, until six o'clock in the evening. According to an account by general D'Ascharow, the same phenomenon was observed at Utschna and at Tscherepow."

**DUBLIN, April 8.**  
We hear that Mr. Swindell, an engineer at Stockport, in England, has presented to the committee of worsted manufacturers in Leeds, for their inspection, a machine for spinning of wool, which finishes on each spindle three lays of thirty hanks to the pound in an hour, and in a much superior manner to the spinning by hand; an invention which it is expected will prove of the greatest utility to the worsted manufacture of this country.

*April 19.* We are accustomed to look upon the French government as arbitrary and tyrannical, yet even there the liberty of the subject is better preserved than may be imagined. There every man's house is his castle, and no bailiff can enter it, though all the doors stand wide open, to seize an unfortunate debtor, and drag him from the arms of his family to a loathsome prison. Nay, they have one law which does honour to humanity; no man or woman can be arrested, or even held in custody for a civil action, after seventy years of age, which is, with them, esteemed a time of life sacred from such boistrous distresses, considering the natural infirmities to which it is then subject.

By a private letter from a gentleman in London lately returned from the East-Indies, we are informed that all letters and packets which arrive from that part of the world, undergo the same scrutiny and inspection at the India-House as in the height of the war; but that notwithstanding all these precautions, it has at last transpired, that the British affairs in India begin to wear a most gloomy aspect; such in short, that a commencement of hostilities is reckoned unavoidable between the forces of England and France, the latter power having not only renewed all its former alliances with the princes of the country, but formed several new ones, by which the French interest on the continent is more powerful than ever.

## NEW-YORK, June 29.

John Ahmore, of King's Standall, near Buxton, aged 105, undertook, for a wager of a pound of tobacco, to walk four miles on the turnpike road in one hour, which he performed with ease in fifty-four minutes.

Sunday afternoon the lightning struck a house on Golden Hill, which beat down the chimney, and part of the gable end of the building, the bricks and rubbish were carried a considerable way by the violence of the wind, several elegant looking glasses and other furniture were broke to pieces in the house, and an elderly lady received a shock at the same time, by which she has been ever since deprived of her hearing.

A number of counterfeit dollars, &c. are still in circulation in this city.

His excellency Don Gardequi, ambassador from his most catholic majesty to the court of America, arrived in this house in this city last Friday; and we are informed will in a few days have an audience of their excellencies the members of the United States assembled in congress.

We are assured, that by a calculation made by a gentleman, particularly skilled in the geography of this country, it appears the western territory of the United States, comprehends more than two hundred and sixty-three millions of acres, of which forty millions of acres are water; so that with a liberal allowance for mountainous and rough land, we have two hundred millions of acres, capable, by their produce, of rewarding the toil of the husbandman. Scotland, England, Ireland, France, and Sweden united, do not contain a greater extent of territory, and these countries support between thirty and forty millions of people.

*Litchfield, June 21.*—On Thursday evening last, there was a most violent storm, or hurricane, accompanied with a heavy and severe shower of hail, at and in the neighbourhood of Sharon; which, with infinite regret we assure our readers, has materially damaged many, and totally destroyed some very valuable fields of English and other grain, in that vicinity, and greatly injured the fruit, &c. as trees of considerable bigness, were either broken down, or torn up by the roots; and tenes within the limits of its direction, were likewise effectually demolished, as to leave many fields entirely open. The roots of three barns, the property of Mr. Samuel Canfield, merchant, John Canfield Esq; and Stephen Canfield Esq; were blown off, and the dwelling-house of Dr. Ashur Shepard, and Griffiths, were considerably injured; many of their windows being broken to pieces by the hailstones.

Cooperating accounts, obtained of gentlemen from the state of New York, give us sufficient confidence likewise, to acquaint our readers, that on Sunday the 12th instant, a severe storm of hail, attended with a strong wind, thunder and lightning, extended itself in different directions, from Kinderhook, in hat, to Washington, in this state; which has had waste many very large, valuable and flourishing fields of grain, destroyed the fruit, and committed many other ravages. Our informants say, that hailstones were found on the morning succeeding the storm, which measured eight inches in circumference.

Same evening a grist mill, standing in Livingston's Manor, containing upwards of one thousand bushels of wheat, was set on fire by lightning, and, with its contents, entirely consumed.

We are happy to observe, that on Thursday last a large building was erected, at the South-Farms in this town, for the laudable purpose of holding sacred and divine worship, which was completed, without the occurrence of any unfortunate event.

## PHILADELPHIA, July 1.

*Extract of a letter from Newport, (Rhode Island) dated June 21.*

"Nothing new among us, excepting the arrival of bishop Seabury last night in this city, from Halifax, on his way to New London, in Connecticut, to make and ordain ministers. We have gloomy prospects before us on this island, business rapidly declining, no money stirring, and every one complaining.—What the event will be, is only known to the governor of all: on! for more virtue among ourselves."

*Extract from the journal of congress, June 9, 1785.*  
"In further pursuance of the resolution of the tenth day of December last, the agents of the states of New-York and Massachusetts, made the following report:

"To the honourable the United States in Congress assembled, the subscribers, agents of the states of New-York and Massachusetts beg leave to represent that they have agreed upon the honourable Samuel Johnson, Esq; of North Carolina, the honourable William Fleming, Esq; of Virginia, the honourable John Sitgreaves, Esq; of North Carolina, to be judges, instead of the honourable John Kut and, Robert Hanton Harrison and William Grayton, Esquires, who have de lined their appointment to sit in the federal court for a trial of a controversy between the states of Massachusetts and New-York, which controversy is suggested in the petition of the former, now on the files of congress, and thereupon the said agents do humbly request, that no ice may be given to the said Samuel Johnson, William Fleming and John Sitgreaves, Esquires, and that upon their acceptance, a commission may be issued to them, together with the honourable Thomas Johnson, George Wythe, George Reed, James Monroe, Isaac Smith, and William Patterson, Esquires, constituting them a court according to the confederation, to meet at the city of Williamsburgh, in the state of Virginia, on the third Tuesday of November next, to hear and determine the controversy aforesaid."

Agents for New-York. John Jay, Robert R. Livingston, Walter Livingston.  
Agents for Massachusetts. J. Lowell, James Sullivan, Theop. Parsons, Rufus King, S. Holten.

*Extract of a letter from London, dated April 5.*

"By letters just received from Geneva, we are informed, that the new constitution forced upon that ancient republic, by three neighbouring powers, and particularly by the ministers of France, is so far from meeting with the approbation of the citizens, that, on the contrary, the same violence, which brought about this revolution, is still employed to ensure its duration. The inhabitants, who were disarmed on the entry of the foreign troops, have not had their arms restored to

them; and, as if it were not sufficient that they had been surrendered without defence, into the hands of their masters, a strong garrison of well disciplined veterans and deserters supports the usurped authority of the magistrates. In this institution of tyranny, not even the semblance of a utility is preserved; for they are gradually demolishing the fortifications of the city. But, indeed, when her children are delivered up into the hands of strangers, it is not of much consequence to guard her against other attacks. Corruption of morals is the second means employed by the magistrates of Geneva, to complete the subjugation of their fellow citizens. Instead of that republican simplicity and equality, which formerly reigned in Geneva; instead of that confidence and cordiality, that openness of character and purity of morals, which used to be seen there, nothing is now to be observed but a disorderly taste for pleasure, frivolous amusements, dissipation, debauchery, and the oblivion of every thing that gave this little state so distinguished a celebrity. Such are the steps usually taken by the enemies of liberty. They exert themselves to make slavery agreeable, by combining it with every thing that can enervate the soul, and extinguish public virtue. But the tyrants of Geneva, in adopting these measures, have observed no proportions. They have given a dose of poison so large, as, in the opinion of better politicians, would have been amply sufficient for the greatest and most corrupt of capitals. They seem to have imagined, that it was impossible for them to enjoy the fruits of their crimes, till they had annihilated every thing that can contribute to the energy and prosperity of a state. They have chosen to resign like despots over a degraded race of slaves, rather than to govern their equals with moderation and wisdom. One might imagine, that they had accomplished their object, if there were not still remaining at Geneva, a class of virtuous and incorruptible citizens, who see with horror the daily progress of corruption, and the detestable policy of the chiefs of the prevailing party. These remnants of good citizens groan under that yoke of iron, which particular circumstances compel them for the present to bear. Compare this respectable class of men with the tyrants, who, by their intrigues, have led the republic to the precipice it has fallen into; and it is not to be wondered, that the latter still dread the just retribution of men, whom they have robbed of every thing they held most dear. In fact we are assured, that the heads of the party, which have made so base an attack upon their country, are very far from enjoying their intended triumph; on the contrary, they are in perpetual terror, lest an opportunity of avenging their wrongs should offer itself to an injured people. They have, however, succeeded in deluding into their snares a few of those very men who were most shocked at their conduct and who are at present looked upon with contempt by men of all parties. The theatre, no pieces, the merit of this or that actor, scandalous anecdotes of the actresses, public assemblies, and gaming, such are the objects which at present occupy the attention of a city, which heretofore, was the seminary for the youth of every nation, the school of learning and of virtue, and which has given birth to many men, distinguished in every art and science. It will now produce dancers, knaves and pick pockets, for it will sink lower and lower by the emigration of the few good men who still remain, and who will hasten to leave it, as soon as circumstances will permit them, unless some unexpected event should change the face of affairs; but it is too late to hope for this, and according to the common course of things, Geneva will never be mentioned, but for the purpose of quoting a melancholy instance of the power of ambition over the face of nations, of expressing a dejection of men who have ruined a small republic which was the glory of mankind, of lamenting the unfortunate victims of their conspiracies, and of shewing free nations, how jealous they should be of the men, who, elevated by wealth, wish to be distinguished by power; and the hatred which is due from every friend of liberty, to the pretensions and projects of aristocracy."

## ANNAPOLIS, July 14.

*An ACT for the discovery of confiscated British property.*

**B**E it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, and required, at any time before the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, to call on all persons having confiscated British property in their possession, or the title papers thereof or relating thereto, to discover and make known, and deliver up the same; and if the said intendant has probable and good ground to suspect, that any person holds the same in trust for any British subject, or conceals the same, or any deeds, writings or evidence of the title to such property, he may and shall direct the attorney-general to file a bill in the high court of chancery, on behalf of this state, for the discovery of such trust or concealed property, and for delivering up such deeds, writings, and evidence of title to the same, and thereupon proceedings shall be had, and decree made, according to the rules of the high court of chancery in such cases.

*And be it enacted,* That if any person having possession of any confiscated British property, and not having a fair claim of title thereto, or having obtained the possession of any property formerly belonging to any British subject in virtue of any gift, grant, sale, devise, or conveyance, made or executed since the nineteenth of April seventeen hundred and seventy-five, and before the first day of December seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, by any person declared to be a British subject by the act to seize, confiscate and appropriate, all British property within this state, with intent and design to conceal and protect such property from confiscation, or by any conveyance, gift, grant, sale or devise, made since the first day of December seventeen hundred and seventy-nine, by any person declared a British subject as aforesaid, not bona fide in pursuance of some contract or agreement made before that day in writing, or for the just payment of a debt due before that day by the person making such grant, conveyance or sale, to the person receiving the same, and shall not discover the same property, and the circumstances under which the same is held, and deliver up the same and the title papers thereof to the intendant of the revenue, by the first day of January in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, such person shall forfeit one fourth of the value of the prop-