

as a tribunal or judicature to decide upon the law in certain cases, and yet their decisions are not to be conclusive.

To bring the argument to a point. Suppose the senate should determine, that they have a rightful constitutional power in their political capacity as a senate, to act as a judicature on the conduct of the late governor and the intendant, respecting a certain transaction. Before they could proceed to censure, they must first determine and adjudge that these gentlemen have broke the laws of the land, or violated the constitution, by assuming a power which belonged only to the general assembly. And suppose they should give this judgment and decision upon the law. I ask, is this judgment upon the law conclusive upon the courts of justice? Would the judges of the general court upon an indictment against these gentlemen for a misdemeanor, be bound by such a judgment or decision of the senate? Is there a citizen so silly as to think it? Is there a lawyer in the state who would not laugh at such an idea? Is there a judge who would not wonder at the folly of it? But if the senate had such constitutional power to give such judgment, it could be conclusive upon all citizens, and upon all courts of justice—still reversed by writ of error.

Why then do the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS of the late governor and intendant labour with such mighty exertions to erect a tribunal, whose decisions, when contemplated by the laws and constitution of this state, are nothing more than the mad and foolish proceedings of some mad and foolish citizens, on a drunken frolic in a field or tavern; and as such, subject to be chartered by the verdict of a jury.

What can the proceedings of senators be questioned in a court of law? Yes, if founded on a usurped power or jurisdiction.

F R E E M A N .

#### P E T E R S B U R G H , August 9.

THE rumour circulated here some days since of an action between the Cuban Tartars and our troops, is confirmed. The principal shock in the engagement fell upon the regiment of Austrian, which was entirely defeated, and the colonel was killed. But victory notwithstanding was on our side; the Khan, his son, and his nephew, were made prisoners. This news, of which the empress was apprised during her residence at Moscow, was not publicly announced till the approach of the prisoners to this capital, whether they were escorted by the command of the empress.

A few days since a courier was dispatched to prince Dolgorouki at the court of Berlin; and it is supposed his dispatches are on the subject of the new disagreements that have arisen between his Prussian majesty and the city of Dantzick, on occasion of the convention lately signed.

LECHORN, Aug. 30. A letter from Algiers, dated May 29, mentions, that on the 14th, the bey of Constantine made his public entry into that city, whither he came to be confirmed in his dignity by the bey.

He brought with him the tribute which he is to pay to that regency, consisting of 300,000 piasters, he distributed, besides, 15,000 sequins, to the officers of the government.

The Venetians also then paid their annual gift of 5,000 ducats, and liquidated at the same time the sums agreed on for the consulship remaining unpaid, which amounted to the like sum.

The sieur Fraffinet, consul from Holland, who arrived a few days before, had had his first audience of the bey, who assured him of his desire to preserve the good will and friendship of the states general.

RATISBON, Sept. 2. The circular letter addressed by the emperor to all the imperial ministers residing at the different courts of Europe, relative to the league signed by some princes of the empire, and containing the reasons that have given occasion to the said confederation, causes great sensation here. We are assured the elector of Brandenburg has prepared an apology for the above-mentioned confederation, which piece is arrived here, and a copy of it will be given to each of the envoys at the imperial diet, immediately after the vacation; however, it is come too late for the minister of the elector of Brandenburg to distribute before the departure of the deputies of the princes.

HANAU, Sept. 6. Neither the King of Sweden nor the elector of Treves have yet acceded to the Germanic confederacy; there never was so close an intimacy between the courts of Berlin and Saxony as at present; the latter has already paid off upwards of the half of her debts, and has a very respectable army on foot, each regiment of which has been augmented with 100 men since the peace of Teschen, and to which 200 men per regiment are now going to be added. The Hanoverian army consists at present of 15,000 men, besides four regiments of garrison troops and five of militia.

VIENNA, Sept. 7. By an ordinance of the 22d of last month, the emperor has abolished the right heretofore claimed by the lords, of compelling their vassals to maintain their dogs.

Sept. 10. The clouds which have been gathering for some time around our political hemisphere, seem now ready to burst, and the vast military preparations making in every part of the empire seem to announce an approaching war, but where it will break out is unknown. In the mean time it is certain the emperor is very much displeased with the Dutch, and it is publicly said here, that the Dutch never would have stood out so obstinately against the demands of our sovereign, without a full assurance of being powerfully supported by the king of Prussia.

The emperor has for some weeks past held an interrupted correspondence with the elector of Saxony. It is reported that a treaty of marriage is on foot between prince Anthony of Saxony, and a princess of Tuscany; it is not yet known how forward this affair is, but it is certain that the count de Schoenburg will shortly arrive here as a minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Saxony; although that court has hitherto only had a resident here. Baron de Keubel will be sent by our sovereign in the same character to Dresden. It is further said, that the elector of Saxony only entered into the Prussian confederation from political motives, but at bottom is much inclined to embrace the first opportunity, of renewing his old connexions with Austria.

Sept. 14. The rumour of a speedy war with Turkey, Russia and Venice, is revived. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the imperial internuncio at Constantinople, no progress is yet made with respect to ascertaining the boundaries of the two empires.

The emperor has abolished in Hungary that kind of servitude distinguished by the appellation *Jobbagonal-Stand*, whereby vassals were compelled to pay an annual acknowledgement to the proprietors of the estates where they lived.

BERLIN, Sept. 17. We are informed that some others of the principal German princes have joined the new-formed league.

LIPSTADT, Sept. 18. This day at noon the Landgrave, William of Hesse Philipsthal, lieutenant-general in the Dutch service, went through this place in great haste, towards his government of Sas van Ghent, and all the Waldeck officers, who are absent upon furlough, are ordered to join their respective regiments in the United Provinces immediately.

TURIN, Sept. 21. On Monday evening died her Sardinian majesty, in the 56th year of her age. The king and royal family are removed to Stupiniggi.

PARIS, Sept. 27. A dreadful fire happened the 6th of this month at Briennon, in the archbishoprick of Champagne, whereby the town is nearly reduced to a heap of rubbish. It broke out at half past eleven at night, in a house covered with straw, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all endeavours to conquer them proved ineffectual. Two hundred and twenty five houses are consumed, together with a great number of out-houses. Of twenty two farmers inhabiting the town, eighteen have lost the produce of a very abundant harvest. A girl about eight years old perished in a cellar to which she had fled for safety, and the cloaths of her sister, about eighteen years old, having caught fire, she must have experienced the same fate, but for the interposition of the sieur George Trepignier, valet de chambre to the chevalier de Grand, lord of the barony of Enon, who at the imminent hazard of his life, rushed through the flames and saved her. Between 1000 and 1200 people are ruined by this calamity.

#### L O N D O N , October 1.

The terms of the preliminaries, if they are to be relied on, are eventually very favourable to the imperial cause—and yet they leave the Dutch not at all to blame.

Wars between different states, like lawsuits between different individuals, are such sore calamities, that when recurred to as remedies, they are infinite worse than almost any possible evil.—The Dutch, therefore, decide with perfect sagacity in political arithmetic, to buy off hostility with any tolerable concessions.

General Hallmand lets off in a few days on his return to Quebec, and is presented with a new power of government, similar to that of the viceroyship of Ireland; Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and all the British dependencies on that coast, are laid to be subjects to the jurisdiction of his government.

The Nautilus sloop of war, captain Trip, which sailed in company with the *Grampus* from Portsmouth for the coast of Africa, is not to remain on that station, but to be dispatched home directly by commodore Thompson, with the earliest notice of proceedings, as it is intended to send out a further force to that quarter, if matters are not fully accommodated.

They write from Cherbourg, that, to the three regiments now employed in that harbour, two more are to be added; government being resolved to continue the works with the greatest activity during the winter; the place, however, is very unhealthy, and the soldiers look on it as a punishment to be sent thither. When a French colonel commits any imprudent action, the court, to punish him, send his regiment to some bad garrison, such as Cherbourg, Gravelines, Bergues, &c. The regiments now at Cherbourg are in that situation.

Oct. 11. Administration have behaved with equal propriety and spirit to the supposed insults offered to our flag on the coast of Africa. Commodore Thompson has been dispatched with full power to investigate the cause of dispute, and to pursue such measures as may enforce obedience to his instructions. He has it in orders to dispatch a sloop home with a true state of affairs in that quarter, and to immediately strengthened with a powerful reinforcement, if matters are not fully adjusted to the satisfaction of both courts.

#### Extract of a letter from Nantes, September 24.

"The ingenious M. Pierre Barbe, with eight or ten other gentlemen, took their passage to Charleston, South-Carolina, in the *Courier de l'Amerique*, which sailed a few days since, in order to try the culture of silk in that province. They are patronized by the king, and have promises of all due encouragement from the American government."

The following original papers from the Edinburgh court, will give some idea how fortunes are made in India.

#### Part of a letter from the nabob of Arcott to the directors of the India company.

"I enclose you have a translation of an arzee, from the *Kiladar* of Vellore. I have thousands of them; this just now received will give some idea of the miseries brought on this devoted country, and the wretched inhabitants, by the oppressive hand of lord Macartney's management, nor will the embezzlements of collectors thus obtained, when brought before you in proof, appear less extraordinary."

"The arzee says, I have represented to your highness the violence and oppressions under lord Macartney's collector of revenue, &c. Such of the inhabitants as had escaped the sword and pillage of Hyder, by taking refuge in the woods, &c. on the arrival of lord Macartney's collector, returned to the villages, set about the cultivation of the lands, and with great pains re-built cottages. But now the collector has imprisoned the wives and children of the inhabitants, seized the few jewels they had, and, before the faces of their husbands, flogged them, in order to make them produce other jewels, &c."

"Terrified with flagellation, some of them produced their jewels, &c. The collector flogged the women severely, tore the children from their breasts, tied cords round their breasts, and exposed them to the scorching heat of the sun. Some of the large children he exposed to fate. The women who intended to return to their

habitations have fled for refuge into Hyder's country. Every day is ushered in with fresh violence—I have no power to do any thing. Who will hear what I have to say? My business is to inform you, who are my masters."

#### A letter from the head dubsab of lord Macartney.

"The present governor is not like the former governor; he is a very great man in Europe; and all the great men in Europe are obliged to him for accepting the government of this place; it is his custom when he makes friendship with any one, to continue alway; and if he is an enemy to any one he never will desist till he has worked his destruction—he is now exceedingly displeased with the nabob, and you will understand by and by, that the nabob's business cannot be carried on. He (the nabob) will have no power to do any thing of his own affairs: you have therefore no right to fear him. You fear ten mangoes for my master and two for me, all of which I delivered to my master, thinking ten not sufficient to present him with."

#### D U B L I N , September 19.

The high sheriff of the county of Cork has summoned the freeholders to meet the 20th instant, to take the sense of the county on the commercial regulations contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Orde, and which it is the intention of the present administration to revive the ensuing session. Mr. Longfield, Mr. Curran, Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Stawell, and Sir J. Colthurst, and other distinguished characters in that great county, take the lead in promoting this necessary business.

The grand jury of the city of Cork have, in the strongest language, expressed their disapprobation for Mr. Orde's bill, and intrusted their representatives to oppose the future admission of that into the house of commons.

The grand jury of the city of Cork, in their address to the right honourable Henry Hutchinson, have given the following remarkable opinion of the commercial adjustment, which they intrust him to oppose in every shape and stage:—"We are decidedly of opinion, that it is delusive, inadequate to, and destructive of, those principles (of equity) as it would operate to the ruin of our trade, to discourage our manufactures, to foment discord between the sister kingdoms, and above all, it would be a base, treacherous, and unlawful surrender of the constitutional independence of this realm."

The whole kingdom is now about the investigation of the commercial bill. Besides the county of Cork, the high sheriff of the county of Longford has called a meeting on the 4th of next month, for that purpose.

#### N E W - Y O R K , November 30.

#### Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated October 13, 1785.

"We marched from West-Point the 7th of September, with a full company of seventy men, completely equipped with arms, clothing, and camp equipage. The clothing was very good, the coats excepted, which are coarse. We arrived at this post yesterday, after a march of thirty-six days, with as little trouble as could be expected on so long a march, and with recruits. The company is healthy and in good spirits, except two men who were left upon the road, by reason of their sickness. Eight deserted from us on their march, and we were so unfortunate as to retake none of them. We shall remain at this post but one or two days. Colonel Harmar met us five days before our arrival, on his route to New-York. He informed us that our destination is down the river Ohio, as far as Muskingum, which is one hundred and seventy miles distant, where we are to build a stockade fort to prevent our being insulted by the Indians, and huts for the winter. Major Doughty, with a company of New-York troops is now at Fort McIntosh, waiting our arrival, when we shall go down the river together. Major Hamtramch was at West-Point when we departed, with a company nearly complete, and expected to march on in a few days. Colonel Harmar expects to send on two companies more from the state of Pennsylvania this fall. One company that he re-inlisted from the year's men, has gone down to the Miami with the commissioners upon the treaty. The whole force here will then consist of six companies. Colonel Harmar will exert himself to have a respectable garrison in the Indian country this winter. We flatter ourselves we shall spend the winter very agreeably, as it is excellent hunting and fishing where we are to quarter. The commissioners departed from Fort McIntosh the 20th ult. to go down to the treaty. The surveyors are some of them at this place. We had the pleasure to meet colonel Sherman here, who has been down the Ohio about forty miles. Captain Hutchins, with some of the surveyors, began to run out the east and west, but have not proceeded more than three miles; they apprehended it unsafe to present. The surveyor-general is determined not to proceed till he has the protection of some of the Indian chiefs; for which he has sent a messenger among them, which has not yet returned. If this measure is unattended with success, he will set off instantly for congress."

There is a Delaware warrior detained a prisoner in this fort, who in a frolic here some months since, killed two men and wounded two more. His trial comes on next week, and it is not doubted but he will be sentenced to suffer death: He is one of the principal warriors of his nation, and occasioned us much trouble during the late war.

"I must just make notice of the agreeable surprise I met with to day.—We happened to arrive here the day before a grand horse-racing was to take place, and continue for three days, and instead of being an uninhabited country; I found myself one among a thousand spectators, and principally from the country adjacent."

"Pittsburgh is very pleasantly situated, and consists of upwards of an hundred buildings near the fort. Here are goods in the greatest plenty; but they bear a high price. Provisions are remarkably cheap; flour is at two dollars per cwt. and beef at twenty shillings, venison is sold for a copper per pound."

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A , December 3.

We can assure the public, from the best authority, that the Indians on the west side of the Ohio river, are determined to support their right to the lands claimed by the United States, unless they are regularly purchased. They have lately held a great council, and