

having given general disgust to the gentlemen there, is not true, only a small number having taken offence at it, and almost every one of these are adventurers. The company's affairs are in a very prosperous way, and they are now reaping the advantage of the excellent train they were put into by Mr. Hallings, who is represented as deserving every acknowledgment for his great attention to their concerns during the whole time he was at the head of their councils in India.

From Malta we are informed, that a small squadron, consisting of four Tunisian galleys, had attempted to make a descent in the Red-Island, near that of Sardinia. Luckily their manœuvres being detected from Cagliari, three Maltese galleys then in the harbour weighed anchor and sailed in search of the pirates; they soon came up with them, and offered them battle, which was readily accepted by the rovers, who felt bold, from their superiority in number and weight of metal. The Tunisian commodore furiously attacked the smallest of the three galleys, whilst the two other Maltese found business enough to maintain the action against the Tunisians. Their chief had entirely disabled the small galley, when its commander, captain Pietro, resolved to board the enemy or perish in the attempt. Five times did the grapple miss its aim, the sixth proved more fortunate, and the Tunisian was boarded, when a dreadful slaughter ensued. At last, after a desperate action which lasted near three hours, victory declared in favour of the Maltese. One of the enemies galleys found means to escape, the other three were brought in triumph into Cagliari, where *Te Deum* was sung with great solemnity. The number of men on board the captured galleys amounted to 220, of whom 52 were killed, and 32 wounded. The Maltese lost only six men, and five were sent to the hospital to get cured of their wounds.

This day arrived the mails from France and Holland, by the latter of which we learn that a truce has been proposed and accepted between the Venetians and the bey of Tunis for forty days, during which all hostilities are to be suspended. In consequence the squadron is to quit the bay, but it is not yet known whether it will put in any where during that truce.

An annual capitation tax of 20s. each, on all foreigners exercising any trade, art or mystery in Great Britain, has been proposed to government, as likely to be a full and effective substitute for the shop tax.

The Harmony, captain Willet, is safe arrived in the river in 24 days from Philadelphia; in which came upwards of twenty passengers, and two thousand letters, which were delivered out yesterday. Dr. Franklin was chosen governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

Yesterday colonel Joseph, otherwise known by the name of captain Bradan, was at the levee at St. James's, and had an audience of the king, relative to the business of inviting the back Indians in the circuit of the American united boundaries, to an established harmony with Great Britain.

St. JOHN, (*New-Brunswick*) December 5.

On Friday the 9th instant the brigantine: Lord Middleton, George Pithee, master, from London, left from Halifax, having a pilot on board belonging to that place, appeared off this harbour, and instead of standing in, either through the ignorance or design of the pilot (the latter being much suspected) was run into a cove on the east side of the town, where the brigantine soon received considerable damage. Greatest part of her cargo, it is thought, will be saved. It blew a gale of wind when the vessel ran ashore, and the St John's pilot boat was not able to board her, although very near. And last Sunday night she received such additional injuries, as to preclude all hopes of her ever being got off. It has been observed, that few vessels with Halifax pilots on board, get into this port uninjured; but what renders it remarkable is, that vessels without pilots arrive daily from other places in safety, and not a single accident has yet happened where a St. John's pilot (who are always plying off the harbour's mouth) has been employed, or where recourse has been had to Des Barras's chart.

A sloop, belonging to Mr Bell and others, was sent to the brig, to bring up part of her cargo, and was also drove on shore, in the gale of wind on Sunday night last, but it is expected will be got off, as she has not received any injury.

Dec. 6. General Arnold arrived in this city on Friday last, and is much indisposed: He came in the brigantine Lord Middleton.

A letter from Quebec says, that the fur-trade with the Indians this year, has been unusually great, so that the ships will return home not only full, but with very valuable cargoes.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Massachusetts*) January 27.

It is said, that just at the conclusion of the war, the late elect lady, so called, had congregated a large number of the shaking-quakers, at a town on Hudson's river, to display her power in raising the dead.—The supposed corpse was carried to a plain, and the important ceremony began, when a continental officer, who was stationed at a small distance, came up with a file of soldiers, intimating a design to fire a few braces of balls through the body, by which her authority might be more fully displayed. This being spoken in a loud voice, and the soldiers being ordered to make ready, so alarmed the subject

to be acted upon, that he instantly kicked off the top of the coffin, and made a precipitate retreat, to the no small diversion of many unconcerned spectators.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Extra of a letter from an officer at Fort Harmar, (*Muskingum*) to his brother in this city, dated December 20, 1785.

"A war with the Indians will inevitably commence next spring. At a grand council held at the Head Waters of the Miami in September last, at a place called Cushman, at which were present a number of the chiefs from different nations, the western Indians determined for war, and were sending belts to those nations who were not present to make it a common interest; this may be depended on, as it is from one of their chiefs to a gentleman whose name we are not permitted to mention. General Parsons, when on his route for the Miami, last month, was, when in a boat, fired on by a party of the Indians, about twenty miles above Red Stone, and the boat which now waits for our letters, met the same fate a few days since, at the same place, when on her passage up; fortunately no lives were lost. Accounts from the Miami mention, there is but little appearance of the treaty taking place; few Indians have yet met, and little expectations from others; the messengers who were sent to invite them in, have been very ill treated; the Wabash Indians returned for answer to the commissioners, that they knew of no treaty, neither did they want any; that they had then fifteen parties out in the settlements of Kentucky, collecting of hay, &c. and as soon as they had returned, and collected their forage, they should send out double the number; so that, from every appearance, I think in the spring we may look out."

Saturday sailed the Hope, Indiaman, captain Magee, for Canton, in China; and the Betsey, captain Bell, for Madras. In the Hope are gone passengers Mr. Snaw, the lately appointed American consul, for the port of Canton, and Mr. Kancall, vice consul, for the same place; together with Isaac Sears, Esq; of this city, merchant.

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.

We are authorized from unquestionable authority, to inform the public, that the imperial ship the Count de Belgiole, expected to arrive from Canton, in China, at New York, is ordered to proceed from thence to Europe direct, with her entire cargo; it having been determined by her owners to make file of it there only, and instructions accordingly are arrived for her supercargo, to whom the same are to be delivered on his landing at New-York.

Extra of a letter from captain Charles C. Russell, dated Cape-François, December 13, 1785.

"On the 24th of November last, in latitude 33 and longitude 61. (after a very heavy gale of wind) spoke a ship, Thomas Knights, commander, from Waterford, bound to New York, having on fifteen days water logged, and in a most dismal situation, with seven feet of water in her hold; the captain and crew of which I took on board my vessel; in a short time after the ship sunk. The next day, meeting with an English brig, bound to Antigua, I put on board captain Knights, his mate, and eight hands; the remainder, seven in number, I brought in here."

Extra of a letter from Lamar, Hill, Bisset, and Co. of Madeira, dated 5th December 1785.

"Yesterday morning a Moorish cruiser anchored in this road, and saluted the fort with two guns; she seems to be full of men, and carries about ten guns. The captain and some officers waited on the governor, who gave them a polite invitation. While they were sitting at the governor's table, the brig Richmond came to anchor before the castle windows and hoisted American colours.

"R. L. Bisset, who was present, observed the Moor's eye fixed on that object with solitude in his countenance, and that the manner of expressing himself to his officers indicated no small disappointment.

"They threw out in conversation that they are not at war with the Americans, but were ordered out by the emperor of Morocco for their improvement in navigation, and particularly to anchor at Madeira and obtain the governor's certificate, that they had all accordingly touched here.

"This morning came to anchor a stout vessel of about 12 guns, being the commodore of the squadron, which consists of four ships; the other two will soon be in.

"Though they talk of being at peace with all the world, their first inquiries were after American vessels; indeed one of them who appears to be a renegade, confessed that was their real object, and that they were to cruise for three months between the Canaries, Madeira and the Western Islands. If so, they must infinitely distress our commerce."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Burlington, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated February 8.

"Last night we were very agreeably entertained by an academic exercise of Mrs. Barton's young ladies here, a production of the celebrated 'Countess de Genlis' I cannot describe to you the pleasure it afforded me, nor pay the young ladies sufficient merit for their performance. The representation was so pathetic as to extract tears from numbers pre-

sent, and must reflect the highest honour on their tutorefs, who is ever indefatigable in the improvement of her pupils."

Feb. 17. By a gentleman just arrived from New-York, we are informed, that a treaty of commerce between the United States of America, and the king of Prussia had arrived in that city, which, it was expected, would be immediately ratified by congress.

BALTIMORE, February 21.

Early on Saturday evening last this town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the new, elegant and noble edifices on Hampstead-hill, the property of major Thomas Yates, and Mr. Thomas Worthington, merchants. The fire (which we are sorry to observe was occasioned by the carelessness of workmen) had made such progress before it was discovered, that the inhabitants had no opportunity of exerting that manly and benevolent zeal which they manifested for the preservation of this truly valuable and beautiful interest; consequently they had the extreme mortification of being inactive spectators of the entire destruction of fabrics that were an ornament to the town—in honour to the proprietors—and which, had it not been for this justly lamented catastrophe, might have long remained a pleasing and useful monument to point out—the reward of industry in an honourable pursuit of business.

ANNAPOLIS, February 23.

The London Gazette of December 9, announces the appointment of the right honourable William Eden, Esq; to be his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of France, for the purpose of negotiating certain commercial arrangements with that kingdom.—This situation, it is observed, was offered to Mr. Eden by the British premier, fairly, frankly, and declaredly upon the ground of his thinking Mr. Eden likely to fill it with advantage to his country; the interests in question being extremely complicated and important. Mr. Eden has not only the favour of an ambassador, which is good a year, but he has also a service of plate, which makes his establishment worth at least 10,000l. for the first year.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

A medical communication having been lately received by the American philosophical society, from an eminent foreign physician, on a subject of great importance to mankind; proposing for one of the most dreadful diseases incident to animal nature, a remedy that has been found perfectly effectual in a great variety of well attested instances; the printers of the public papers are requested to let it be known to the world.

THE most easy and certain method of preserving men and other animals, who have been bitten by mad creatures, from being seized with the disorder, usually called the canine madness, or hydrophobia.

The first thing to be attended to, in the cure of a person bitten by a mad beast, (either dog or cat) is, to destroy the poison injected by the wound, before it be absorbed and mixed with the general mass of the fluids. And, fortunately for mankind, this poison remains inactive for weeks, nay months, in the part affected.

2d. At the expiration of which periods, cutting out or burning the wound, has been the most approved and principal remedy, according to Celsus; which operations every surgeon is acquainted with.

3d. But since this method of cure is often rejected, because it seems cruel, and is moreover sometimes impossible; in these circumstances, the danger of the ensuing madness continues, unless it can be prevented by some other means.

4th. We find by experience, that of all the remedies hitherto recommended for that purpose, none have proved infallible; therefore, it cannot be thought absurd, to attempt the cure by other means, especially if their efficacy can be foreseen, and our dependence on them ascertained by observation. Such is the remedy lately published by professor De Mederer, of Friburg: namely, a Mother Lye so diluted as to be no longer caustic. The method of using it is as follows:

5th. When a person has been bitten by any mad animal, or one suspected of madness, if the wound be small and deep, let it be dilated, according to art, and then well cleansed with the forementioned lye, (which is composed of thirty grains of the surgeon's caustic stone, the *lapis infernalis* of the *shops*, and one pound of water) if the sensibility of the part will permit, let it be bound up with pledgets well soaked in the lye, laid thereon; but if the part be very sensible, let it be well washed with the above-mentioned lye, which may again be washed off with common warm water, and then bound up with dry bandages.

6th. This cleansing by means of the lye may be often repeated every day, provided there be no inflammation.

7th. If a surgeon be called, when the wound is in a state of inflammation, he must wait till the suppuration comes on, and then treat the sore according to the method laid down in the fifth section.

8th. If he be called yet later, when the wound is in part, or altogether, healed up, he must exulcerate it again with the caustic stone, and when the scum has fallen off, let him cleanse and bind it with the

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