

The Spaniards have also a ship of 80 guns moored as a guard ship off the Poys Puntale, beyond which they permit no vessels, but those carrying their own flag, to anchor."

Within a few days some of the first mercantile houses in the city have refused to execute any more orders for America, except for ready money and good bills, till an arrangement of commerce between the two countries has taken place.

Jan. 27. The marquis of Carmarthen, on being closely asked by lord Stormont, informed the house of peers yesterday, that a treaty of commerce was in so much forwardness with Russia, that the had named commissioners on her part.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, January 24.

Yesterday about a quarter before three, his majesty came to the house, and being seated on the throne, Sir Francis Molineux, usher of the black rod, was commanded to order the attendance of the house of commons; the speaker of which, with several of the members attending, the king was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

My lords and gentlemen,

Since I last met you in parliament, the disputes which appeared to threaten an interruption to the tranquillity of Europe have been brought to an amicable conclusion; and I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

At home my subjects experience the growing blessings of peace in the extension of trade, the improvement of the revenue, and the increase of the public credit of the nation.

For the farther advancement of those important objects, I rely on the continuance of that zeal and industry which you manifested in the last session of parliament.

The resolutions which you laid before me, as the basis of an adjustment of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, have been by my directions communicated to the parliament of that kingdom; but no effectual step has hitherto been taken thereupon which can enable you to make any further progress in that salutary work.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the estimates for the present year to be laid before you: It is my earnest wish to enforce economy in every department; and you will, I am persuaded, be equally ready to make such provision as may be necessary for the public service, and particularly for maintaining our naval strength on the most secure and respectable footing. Above all, let me recommend to you the establishment of a fixed plan for the reduction of the national debt. The flourishing state of the revenue will, I trust, enable you to effect this important measure with little addition to the public burdens.

My lords and gentlemen,

The vigour and resources of the country, so fully manifested in its present situation, will encourage you in continuing to give your utmost attention to every object of national concern, particularly to the consideration of such measures as may be necessary, in order to give farther security to the revenue, and to promote and extend as far as possible the trade and general industry of my subjects.

NEW-YORK, April 6.

His excellency the governor of South-Carolina, hath received a letter from France, signed by Mons. Chateaufort, informing, that his most christian majesty was content with the terms offered by that state, relative to the French debt, and proposing a mode of payment. This business having been laid before the house of representatives of the said state, was ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

We learn from Charleston, South Carolina, that Tinsimingo, or the *Red Wood Pecker*, a head man of the Chactaws, and Spokahomo, a son to the head warrior of all the Chactaws, are now in that city; that on the 17th ult. they were admitted to talk with his excellency governor Moultrie, wherein they expressed themselves in terms of the greatest friendship, offering to take up the hatchet for the Carolinians whenever desired, asserting that the Chickesaws and they were friends, and that, in the name of the two people, they came to take them by the hand. They complained greatly of having been molested by the Creeks, who disturbed them (in their way) to join them against the Virginians. They courted assistance in ammunition in case of a rupture with the Creeks, begging advice how to proceed. To which his excellency gave an answer exceedingly satisfactory.

April 12. An English paper of January 11, unfolds the following scene of villainy, in an extract of a letter, dated the 22d of December, from Penzance in Cornwall:

"On Saturday last about seven o'clock in the morning, a large ship was seen about two leagues west of the land's end, in apparent great distress; the wind then very hard at east. Thirty people from a small village called Sunning, went out in two boats to her assistance. Between the ship and the shore, they were met by two boats from the vessel, who told them they were from Port-au-

Prince, bound to Dunkirk; that they had been out fifty-six days, and had met very hard weather. The ship was very leaky, and when they quitted her, she had six feet water in the hold, and they supposed she would go down in less than a quarter of an hour: this did not stop the Cornishmen; they boarded her and found very foul play had been used, and great pains taken to sink the ship. Three augurs were found, with which they had bored holes under the cabin floor, also the rigging cut away the more to disable her, and the principal pump gear hid away: they stopped the holes as soon as possible, and in a few hours got her safe into St. Mary's, Scilly, where they are now discharging her cargo, which is coffee, sugar, and indigo; and she is worth ten thousand pounds. The person who calls himself the captain, says his name is Francis Cardon, the ship called the Sarah; and that they left the real captain sick in the West-Indies. But the story gains very little credit here. They brought a great quantity of specie on shore with them, which is safely lodged in this town; it is said fifty chests of dollars."

CARLISLE, March 29.

On Tuesday evening and Wednesday last generals Butler and Parsons, two of the commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern and middle department of the United States, arrived in this town after a tedious and difficult passage of thirty-four days between the Big Miami and Fort Pitt, and six days from thence to this place. We are authorized to inform the public, that they have concluded a treaty of peace with the Shawnee nation of Indians, from whom they have received hostages for the delivery of all the prisoners white and black, which have been taken by that nation through the late war; also, that they have renewed the treaties concluded in 1785, with the Wyandots and Delawares, and settled some matters of great public utility between the United States and all these nations respecting the boundaries and surveying the lands; or which events one of the commissioners has proceeded to inform congress; and that matters wear a pleasing aspect on the frontier, notwithstanding the murmurs of a neighboring power, who still endeavor to keep up the jealousy of the Indians against the people of the United States by personal insinuations, and the assistance of base emissaries who reside in their towns and on our frontier.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

The Leyden Gazette of December last, gives the following account of the extraordinary interference of Heaven in favour of a widow and her family, near Dordrecht, in the province of Holland:—This industrious woman was left by her husband, who was an eminent carpenter, a comfortable house, with some land, and two boats for carrying merchandise and passengers on the canal. She was also supposed to be worth ten thousand guilders in ready money, which she employed on a hempen and sail cloth manufactory, as she means not only of increasing her fortune, but of instructing her children (a son and two daughters) in these useful branches of business. One night about nine o'clock, when the workmen were gone home, a person dressed in uniform, with a musket and broad sword, came to her house, and requested lodging. I let no lodging, friend, said the widow; and besides have no spare bed, unless you should sleep with my son, which I think very improper being a perfid stranger to us all. The soldier then showed a discharge from Diebich's regiment, signed by the major, who gave him an excellent character, and a passport from the comte de Mallebois, governor of Breda. The widow believing the stranger to be an honest man, as he really was, called for her son and asked him if he would accommodate a veteran who had served the republic thirty years with reputation, with a part of his bed. The young man consented, and the soldier was hospitably entertained, and withdrew to rest.—Some hours after, a loud thumping was heard at the street door, which roused the soldier, who stole softly down stairs, and listened at the hall. The blows were repeated, and the door almost broke through by a sledge or some heavy instrument. By this time the affrighted widow and her daughters were running about in their shifts, and screaming murder! robbers! but the son having joined the soldier with a pair of loaded pistols, and the latter screwing on his bayonet, and fresh priming his piece, which was well filled with slugs, desired the women to retire, as bloody work might be expected in a few minutes. Soon after the door was burst in, and two fellows entered, and were instantly shot by the son, who discharged both his pistols at once. Two more returned the favour from without, but without effect; and the intrepid veteran, taking immediate advantage of the discharge of their arms, rushed on them like a lion, ran one through the body with his bayonet, and whilst the other was running away as fast as possible, lodged the contents between his shoulders, and he dropped dead on the spot. They then closed the door as well as they could, re-loaded their arms, made a good fire, and watched till day light, when a number of weavers and spinners came to resume their employments; we may guess their horror and surprise on seeing four dead men on a dunghill, where the soldier had dragged them before they shut the door. The burgomaster and his syndaric attended, and took the depositions of the family relative to this affair. The bodies were buried in a cross road, and a stone erected over the grave with this

inscription:—"Here lie the wretched carcases of four unknown ruffians, who dotedly lost their lives in an attempt to rob and murder a very worthy woman and her family. A stranger who slept in the house, to which Divine Providence undoubtedly directed him, was the principal instrument in preventing the perpetration of such horrid designs, which justly entitles him to a lasting memorial, and the thanks of the public; John Adrian de Vries, a discharged soldier of the regiment of Diebich, a native of Middleburgh, in Zealand, and upwards of seventy years of age, was the David who slew two of these Goliaths; the other two being killed by the son of the family."—The widow presented the soldier with one hundred guineas, and the city have settled a handsome pension on him for the rest of his life.

The greatest modern traveller perhaps in the world is the count d'Anhalt, adjutant general of all the empires of Russia's forces. His voyages, undertaken at the express command of his sovereign, are to ascertain the extent and limits of that immense empire, the most extensive that ever was under one head since men began to form societies. His orders were, that he should penetrate into the most distant part of it, however wild, &c. the inhabitants; and he is now actually employed in fulfilling these orders. Since the beginning of last year he has travelled from Peterburgh to Archangel, distant from each other 4000 wersts; he thence took his departure on another journey of 2000 wersts; and on the 30th of June last he set out on a third, to a place at the distance of 3000 wersts. He is now travelling to the source of the Wolga, and is to follow that river through all its meanders to the place where it falls into the Caspian Sea; thence he is to continue his journey to Kishlar, and on to Derbent in Persia; thence to M. Stock, in the country where the mountains of Cuban began to rise; he is next to ascend the summit of Mount Caucasus to Teflis in Georgia; and thence sailing back by the borders of the Black Sea, he is to return by Alopeh of Moscow to Peterburgh, after having traveled round a country infinitely larger than all Europe.

The following is an address from the Abbe Raynal to the independent citizens of America.

"People of America!—Let the example of all nations which have preceded you, and especially that of the mother country, instruct you. Be afraid of the influence of gold, which brings with luxury, the corruption of manners and contempt of laws; be afraid of too unequal a distribution of riches, which shows a small number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in misery; whence arises the intolerance of the one, and the disgrace of the other. Guard against the spirit of conquest. The tranquillity of empire decreases as it is extended. Have arms to defend yourselves, and have none to attack. Seek ease and health in labour, prosperity in agriculture and manufactures; strength in good manners and virtue, make the sciences and arts prosper, which distinguish the civilized man from the savage. Especially watch over the education of your children.

"It is from public schools, be assured, that skillful magistrates, disciplined and courageous soldiers, good fathers, good husbands, good brothers, good friends, and honest men come forth. Wherever we see the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let liberty have an immovable foundation in the wisdom of your constitutions, and let it be the cement which unites your states, which cannot be destroyed. Establish no legal preference in your different modes of worship. Superstition is every where innocent, where it is neither protected nor persecuted; and let your duration be, if possible, equal to that of the world."—*mon.*

April 14. In the English house of commons on the 27th of January last, an order was passed. That leave be given to bring in a bill for confining the trade between the ports of the United States of America and Newfoundland, to bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, imported in British built ships only."

A letter from Alicante, dated December 19, mentions that a Maltese armed vessel about six leagues from that place, fell in with an Algerine frigate of nearly the same force, when an engagement ensued, which began about ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted till half past two, in which the captain of the Maltese ship, who was one of the knights of Malta, and the Algerine captain, were both killed, and by some accident the Maltese vessel took fire and blew up, and every soul on board, except one person, was lost; the Algerines had only twenty-five men saved out of three hundred and sixty, and their vessel so much shattered, that it was with great difficulty she got to Algiers.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 17. "Some merchants of the first eminence paid a visit to Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, on Thursday, at his house in Grosvenor Square, and yesterday they had a conference with the secretaries of state: in consequence whereof some regulations respecting the commerce of America are now on the tapis, in which these gentlemen have been consulted."

It is a pity that the powers of Europe do not act with as much activity and spirit as the Venetians do against the Barbary states: Venice is the only christian state that has really made them tremble for their depredations. Since the chevalier End's flight to Tunis; the dey of that regency has been

to sue for peace, under the title of solved not to conflict shall have ships taken by force all: the senate shall 10: pay more imported by them of Tunis. five per cent. fitted out seven tioned on a cruise Cape de Verde in terranean; with be permitted to please; and soon little squadron, will consent to purchase prince, as if than the united and Holland.

April 15. Tuesday four days from St. Cadenhead, who belonging to Rangoon from Bengal in the ten days, that a cept four, had let tain was obliged has a valuable constant, captain C. M. Kever, from out twenty days on board her.

Extract of a "A stout Algerian frigate of Cape S. gates, after a very and all on board engagement, attended largest frigate, which, but was the loss of a great prize in company engagement."

On the second day of the month, a high bidder, VALUABLE

Acres, adjacent to Little Cove point thereon, particularly a remarkable fine bay site, where highly favourable and fire wood; or plantations, both of cleared ground grown timber, of latter sufficient, lent marsh, and a little trouble might situated within a mile, and not may view the land to the subscribers. One year's credit for one half the price for the other half payments are punctually become due interest, and the recovery of principal is indisputable, a Bond with appropriate purchaser.

ABOUT several 1000's, well Likewise several children, late the The store house to be rented, for

N. B. If the above before Tuesday be sold at public

A GENERAL lotte Hall on Tuesday the next fair day, all things will be offered there on that in the hands of town. Two hundred twenty-five hundred on the spot, advanced the under

MRS. S.M. school for Tuesday, the second day, with a view work and mark tion to the head extracted to