

only remains to be seen what steps will be taken when, on the next meeting of the states, which is fixed for the 23d instant, the stadtholder's presence is wanted to register the state edict, which have waiting to register in that manner. The baron Tholmer, envoy from his Prussian majesty, remains at the Hague, and has daily meetings with the other foreign envoys resident there.

The king of Prussia is determined to see the stadtholder reinstated in his hereditary rights. His last remonstrance to the states speaks his mind in the most spirited terms. Their high mightinesses have applied to the cabinet of Versailles for advice, or more properly for orders, upon the subject. What will be the result is hard to say. If France submits to have the stadtholder reinstated in his authority, they run the risk of all their schemes and deep laid plots being defeated. If they instigate the Dutch to return another evasive sneering answer to the king of Prussia, the thing next to be expected is a Prussian army of thirty thousand men from Westphalia darting upon Friesland and Guelderland, without any possibility of resistance. France, secretly leagued with the emperor, will immediately fall upon the king of Prussia, and cut out as much employment for him as she can, which the emperor will leave no stone unturned to promote and abet as much as possible, in order to have the attention of Prussia diverted from his Bavarian and other schemes; all which the mighty Joseph is very sensible are no more than a bubble, while Frederick keeps the watch. The king of Prussia on the other hand, is equally sensible of the execution of these schemes, being only deferred till the hour of death, and will therefore not hesitate a moment to enter at once into a full and ample settlement of the whole business himself, rather than leave it to the less experienced hand of his successor. Will Great-Britain be an idle spectator? She cannot. A general war will be inevitable. And what are the primitive stamina of all this mischief? The French faction in Holland. And whence the influence of that French faction? Oh Britain blush, for thy ways are simple!!!

Extrait of a letter from the Hague, dated January 22.

"There was abundant reason to induce the States to write to the stadtholder against the appointment of a successor to the vacant post of commander of the Swiss guards. The intention is to abolish that corps, as contributing merely to the ostentation of the house of Orange, without being attended with the smallest utility. A proposition to this effect was made the day before yesterday, in the provincial assembly: but though no resolution passed thereon, it is supposed it will speedily receive unanimous concurrence. The two companies of body guards, will also be subjected to a total reform, or a considerable reduction. The object of these measures is to diminish, and by insensible degrees to extinguish in the minds of the public, the too strong impression of the exterior splendour of the prince; that pompous display of power and the sovereignty belongs exclusively to the states general and the states of Holland, within the province, and not to the prince stadtholder, who is but second to them in rank.

"Such is the language at present held forth on the proposed humiliation of the house of Orange. In pursuance of this project, the hotel of prince Maurice, purchased by the states general, will be appointed the residence of the weekly president: a coach and six, purchased and supported at the public expence, will convey him to and from the assembly of the states, in martial pomp: and in short, to gain entire possession of the multitude, provisions will be distributed to the poor of the Hague, at the kitchen door of the hotel, as was customary at the time of the stadtholder's kinsman. All these means which may be represented as frivolous and puerile by a certain class of people, are evidently calculated to strike forcibly upon the minds of the public, and insure success to the design of reducing the influence of the stadtholder. The prince seems not inclined to return hither, and notwithstanding what is said in some of the public prints, there is no appearance that the family of Orange will again reside in this capital, until the command of the garrison of the Hague shall be restored to its ancient and constitutional possessors."

Feb. 13. Britain may now congratulate herself upon the prosperity and happiness she enjoys. She has the pleasing prospect of being soon able to liquidate a part of the national debt. Her commerce flourishes; and her affairs in India seem to be in a much more prosperous train than fame has held them out to be. Add to this, that the factious party which so warmly opposed the measures of government, is now greatly weakened; and every thing indicates the countenance of the blessings of peace all over Europe, and the speedy dispatch of public business.

Extrait of a letter from Ghent, January 17.

"The emperor has, in the most express terms, declared his intention to render his territories more compact, so that he may, as it were, see them all at a glance; and this is the chief reason of the different changes that are so much talked of.—The archduchess, his sister, is arrived at Vienna, and Hungary has been talked of as the place of her residence in lieu of Brussels; the is said to prefer the dukedom of Milan; but that is pre-occupied, and there is an idea spreading, that the grand duke of Tuscany is to take up his residence as governor of Ghent."

Extrait of a letter from Bergh, January 16.

"The convocation of the powers who have conspired to preserve inviolate the constitution of the Germanic body is not yet finished; the envoys from Hanover, Dresden, &c. meet still daily. If the emperor proceeds in his intention to exchange the Austrian Flanders for Bavaria, a war cannot be avoided.—The troops of the confederacy amount to upwards of 200,000 men, independent of auxiliaries that may be had from allied powers."

Feb. 14. A letter lately received from Tunis contains the following particulars:

"The Venetian squadron have at last left our coast. Previous to their departure, the admiral renewed the fire from its batteries, without doing us the smallest damage. We have since learned that part of the squadron sailed for Malta, the other for Trapatzy. In consequence of the power granted by the Venetian senate to their admiral, chevalier Emo, we have reason to flatter ourselves that an end will soon be put to all hostilities; the more so, as his excellency is very desirous of bringing about a speedy and lasting accommodation of differences between the republic and the regency."

On the 9th of January the emperor published a new edict, prohibiting all games of chance, by which he not only confirms his former decrees on that subject, but adds a penalty of 300 ducats for every one who is convicted of gaming, either in public or private; and the like sum for every possessor of the house where it is practised; one third to the officer who apprehends the culprit, and the remainder to the informer, whose name shall be kept secret; and if any of the gamblers shall inform, besides the reward they shall be exempted from all punishment.

The dean of Gloucester, whose writings upon trade and commerce, and the political interests of Great-Britain, are allowed to have much merit, in a plan which he proposes that a separation should take place between them and the American states, and that their freedom and independence should be guaranteed against all foreign invaders whatever; and predicted, that if such a plan did not take place, the Americans would necessarily effect it themselves, to the manifest injury of England; but he afterwards tells us, that a complete union and incorporation with Ireland (however improbable or unpopular it might appear) would take place before the expiration of half a century. However fortunate he might have been in the former part of his conjectures, it is sincerely to be hoped that he has not been entirely erroneous in the latter.

Extrait of a letter from Tunis.

"We have been on the point of being plunged into fresh broil, an insult offered to the Russian flag, was like to have interrupted the good harmony subsisting between us and the empire. Luckily, however, the misfortune was prevented in good time. The circumstance was as follows: A Russian merchant ship, bound from the Levant, with a cargo of corn and grain from Marseilles, having been forced by distress of weather to come to an anchor at Gaipoli, the commander in chief along that coast, being unacquainted with the Russian colours, ordered the ship to strike and bring to. The captain sent one of his officers in the long boat to shore, in order to present the firman of the Sublime Porte. The officer was arrested on his landing without any further formality. The Russian captain, thus deprived of his passport, made instantly for the harbour to claim both his officer and firman, without which he could not continue on his way. Instead of doing him the justice he had a right to expect, he was sent to the bey's palace, detained there, and two days after, himself, with all his crew, were declared slaves by the bey's proclamation. The Swedish consul, charge d'affaires for her imperial majesty, remonstrated on this piece of injustice, and at last, after being confined eight days, the captives were set at liberty, and permitted to return on board. They only wait for a favourable wind to leave the inhospitable coast, where so little respect is paid to foreign flags."

Extrait of a letter from Christi-Church, January 23.

"Many of the bodies of the unfortunate persons who perished on board the Halfewell, continue to float on shore near this place. On Saturday the 14th, the bodies of Miss Mary Pierce and Miss Blackburne were found upon the beach, and brought to town. On the Wednesday following the remains of Miss Blackburne were interred in the church-yard, by Mrs. Mooring of the same place, who is a friend to the family; and on Saturday the body of Miss Mary Pierce was also deposited in the church-yard, under the direction of Charles Bill, Esq; of Wick, attended by all the gentlemen and ladies of the town and neighbourhood, the pall being supported by six beautiful young ladies. The bodies of John George Schurz, Esq; and Master Charles Webber, son of the late admiral Webber, a youth of thirteen years of age, were also taken up last week by Mr. Bill, and Mr. Hooper of Longham, and have since been interred at their expence, with all the respect due to persons of their rank in life. To the humane attention of these gentlemen, and particularly of Mr. Bill, it is chiefly owing that the dead bodies, which were hourly cast on shore upon this coast have been buried."

Feb. 16. The following is related as a fact: The great Mr. Dalmahoy went in company with a friend, lately to Bedlam, to see the lunatics there.

Among other unhappy objects, he saw a man quite naked, who called out to him to come to the grate. He did so. The madman said, come Sir, you are admiral of the British fleet—I am admiral of the French fleet—let us not put our innocent men to death, but decide the point between you and I. Here, take this sword, (handing him a straw) and I'll take this, (holding in his hand another straw) Dalmahoy took the straw, and the other throwing himself into an attitude, made several passes through the grate, which Dalmahoy humoured. At last the madman dropped his straw, and said, "you have disarmed me; but if you are a man of honour, you will permit me to take it up again." Dalmahoy said "by all means."—The madman stooped, but instead of the straw took up a large jordan, and dashed the contents into Dalmahoy's face, crying out, "There, d—n you, go and tell your king what a sinking admiral he pitched upon to fight with me." The pickle in which poor Dalmahoy was—his shame, his confusion and his rage, have been the subject of much laughter in the circle of his acquaintance in the city.

NEW-YORK, April 25.

A rencounter happened last Friday evening, behind the hospital, between Mr. Samuel Curson, a very respectable merchant of this city, and Mr. Burling, a gentleman from Baltimore, in Maryland. It seems Mr. Burling, for some supposed injuries done his family by Mr. Curson, had pursued him to the West-Indies, to London, and from thence back to the continent again, and lately arrived in this city, where he obtained that revenge which he had so indefatigably sought. On arriving at the destined spot, they took their distance at ten paces, when Mr. B. desired Mr. C. to fire, but he declined, saying, "he had done him no injury, and he did not wish to shed his blood." After some altercation between the parties, Mr. B. fired, and lodged the contents of the pistol in his antagonist's groin, which is pronounced mortal. By this unhappy catastrophe, society will, in all probability, be deprived of a worthy member, and an amiable family precipitated from the summit of tranquillity, into the most painful misfortune.

Extrait of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in New-Haven, dated February 15, 1786.

"Here I sit writing this morning in my chamber, without any fire, while your hearth, I suppose, is plentifully stored with wood. Under my window are peach-trees in full bloom, lettuce, cellery, green peas, and many other luxuries of a kitchen garden, of a most lively verdure; sweet and sour oranges, until a few days past have hung upon the trees.

"I hope the following information will be acceptable, as it is (I think) a pretty curious circumstance in natural philosophy. In the back country, in Georgia, about a hundred miles from the sea, there lies a bank of shells, extending parallel with the coast, quite across the state. By their appearance they have lain there for ages, as in some places they have petrified into a porous lime stone; in others, they are partly coalesced and partly single shells, and in others still they remain distinct and entire sea shells of various kinds such as clams, oysters, &c. Does not this prove the country to have been once a part of the ocean, and to have been washed up by some great inundation?"

May 3. The following singular manoeuvre, we are told, was lately performed in Bolton. A number of bucks having requested the company of a select number of ladies of easy virtue at a certain house, to pass an evening in the agreeable diversion of dancing, they were accordingly assembled at the place appointed; when one of their gallants came in, and informed them, that they had agreed to spend the evening at another place, whither they should be conveyed in a hack, which waited at the door: the whole company of the ladies entered: the hack drove directly to the work-house yard, the gate being previously opened for their reception; and they were conducted, with all the ceremony and respect due to their rank and character, into that seat of ease and pleasure.

May 4. A letter from Washington (North-Carolina) dated March 27, says, "On Thursday last made his appearance in this town, a certain John Hamlen, who in the late war left the state of Maryland, and joined the enemies of America; after joining them, he fitted out a galley and cruised in the Delaware and Chesapeake, where he was very successful in capturing a number of American vessels; he was very fond of exercising every species of cruelty on those unhappy people who fell into his hands: among other things he took great delight in cutting off the ears of some and noses of others. Unluckily for him he was known by some honest Jack Tars, belonging to vessels in this harbour, who in the time of the war had been made prisoners by him: these honest fellows very kindly furnished him with a coat of tar and feathers, and that he might not in a short time forget them, they took off one of his ears; they then kindly shewed him the way out of town without doing him any further injury.—It is supposed he will bend his course for Newbern, and endeavour to take passage in some vessel bound to the northern states."

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

On the 25th of March, in Chesterfield county, in Virginia, a small woman, aged 33 years (who had had eleven children before) was brought to bed of

three fine children well, large and lively babies; they Jacob

A native of France found out the method of bringing up without strength will persevere is to give assistance being drowned, the experiment was with such great execution gives satisfaction he feels. The public trial month in Paris, 1785. The inventor with water; a floating where the inventor Paris, he is to school to form a school of diving, and success and wishes

A public order of November, in

"Diego Ignazi the law, intended known, that for was perceivable consequence of having the their metropolis, who liveth by trade which are very trade of beggary which ought to lurking for employed, are of themselves, and fortunate women, by prevent and render useful subjects as are in execution for evils. We therefore, to retire to within the period from the date ring the parish. We command shall find them appear before the incumbent another, if the duties last year the different em. Moreover we any man for the stuff, (unless cheese, milk, powder, spectacles such things be ments of the selves at the factories."

ANN

On Friday captain Johns,

The subscriber

A LARGE

Jewellery, fashionable buckles; gold silver watches; seals set in gold steel chains; and ornaments, and mention.

THE subscribers

of literature and convenient house and employed take a large care. In this English language; together necessary in a is paid to the price of tuition may be had school at seven will take

LANDER

tuxent, Edward Davie joined together owner is desired and other goods will be

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