

and he is now able to wear boots, and stir about business. It is not improbable, but that an equal mixture of honey and French brandy, applied outwardly to the parts affected, would greatly forward the cure.—The above may be depended on as a fact.

April 5. Whatever bills government may get passed for the repression of the enormities committed by the servants of the East-India company in the East, they will only be laughed at. East-India is at such a distance, and these gentlemen are so closely linked together, that not one in a hundred, how flagrant soever may be their offences, can be brought to justice. We see how difficult it is to bring an overgrown criminal to condign punishment, though his flagitious actions be ever so notorious. Even the fruits of his iniquities serve for his defence: and the greater his guilt, the greater his security. "Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks." But even supposing two or three examples should be made, this will not repress the evil.—The temptation to extortion and rapacity, said lord Clive ingenuously, is too strong for flesh and blood to resist it; and the consequence will be, not the suppression of the enormities, but that the wealth accumulated will be remitted to other countries, to which it will be followed by its possessors: and thus every country on the continent of Europe will fatten on the spoils of our provinces in India, while we are at the expence of maintaining them.

April 8. On Wednesday noon an American gentleman set off from Mr. Adams, the American ambassador's house in Grovesnor-square, for Falmouth, to embark on board the packet for New-York, whither he is charged with dispatches from the plenipotentiary to congress.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that they have received a letter from the captain of a merchant ship, supposed to have been lost in the stormy weather, giving an account that he was taken by the Barbary pirates, and carried into Algiers, where he and the crew are now prisoners. He gives a melancholy account of the barbarity of those people to all christian prisoners: that he and his crew are in a starving condition, and yet obliged to labour on the fortifications, and if they do not stand it, they are sure to be bastinadoed. The letter adds, that as soon as the weather will permit, a fleet of men of war will be sent to demand their release.

Extra of a letter from Yarmouth, April 5.
"Yesterday se'night, a most extraordinary circumstance occurred here. A countryman wanting to cross the river, casually got into a boat, with an intent to convey himself over; but not knowing how to manage the boat, he drove to sea, and actually arrived at Calais on the Tuesday following, from which place an account was received last Saturday of his being safe and well."

There is now living near Bolton, Lancashire, a woman named Anne Cockrill, aged one hundred and six years. She remembers the coronation of king James II. and works every day at spinning cotton. Her brother, with four of his sons, served in queen Anne's wars. She is mother to two children, grand-mother to nineteen, great-grand-mother to sixty-three, and great great-grand-mother to twenty-five.

April 9. Private letters from Calcutta (brought by the last packet from India) mention, that Sir William Jones had collected some very valuable Oriental manuscripts, and that an English translation of the most interesting papers, relating to the natural and civil history of Hindostan, was carrying on under his inspection.

April 11. Advices from the Hague, of the 7th instant, say, "Most of the patrician families dread very much, as does also the prince, the success of the democratical party; because, should that party prevail, these powerful families, accustomed to pay their court to the stadtholder only, hitherto the dispenser of places, would be obliged to flatter the people, and be dependent on them. This is in general what, but particularly in the province of Zealand, Utrecht, Guelders, and Friesland, where the noblesse are numerous, will retard for a long time to come the admission of a new regulation, whilst in the province of Holland, where the cities are more numerous and have more sway, the influence of the noblesse and of the stadtholder is more easily lopped and destroyed."

Extra of a letter from Frankfort, March 15.
"The shocks of earthquakes which were felt at the end of last month in Moravia, extended to many other places. On the 27th, at four o'clock in the morning, three very violent shocks were felt at Freudenthal, Ratibon, Neiss, Oppeln, Neustadt and Grotkau. Freudenthal and Neiss suffered most; many houses were damaged. This subterraneous commotion began in the Carpathian mountains, and extended through Moravia, the principalities of Neiss and Glatz, as far as the mountains called Riesenbirge. The most violent shocks appeared to have taken place at Soran, Leskon, Oppeln and Frankenstein; a number of houses have been shattered; a little river at Altheide, a mile behind Glatz, suddenly overflowed its banks, and the neighbouring inhabitants were obliged to quit their houses; an hour after the river returned to its bed."

April 16. The American ships which trade up the Mediterranean, or to any of the Spanish ports,

are most of them armed, and carry from ten to twenty guns each, to defend them against the Barbary corsairs. For their future security, they also sail two or three together.

A letter from Ellineur says, that a fleet of ships of war, most of them carrying from sixty to seventy guns, are getting ready for sea, and are to sail for Algiers to demand the release of a ship and crew, and afterwards to cruise in the Mediterranean, jointly with the Portuguese and other powers, in order to clear those seas of the Barbarians. The same letter says, that the king has ordered two ninety gun ships to be built, as soon as possible, upon the same construction as the English men of war.

April 18. The king has been pleased to appoint Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the province of Quebec, in America, in the room of Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B.

The king has also been pleased to appoint the said Sir Guy Carleton to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the province of Nova-Scotia, including the island of St. John and Cape Breton in America, in the room of John Parr, Esq; and of the province of New-Brunswick, in America, in the room of Thomas Carleton, Esquire.

The king has also been pleased to appoint the said Sir Guy Carleton to be general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the above-mentioned provinces and islands, and within the island of Newfoundland.

The states of Holland have taken off some restrictions from the Roman Catholics, allowing them to exercise their religion without incumbrance. It is in meditation also to take off that duty which is called recognition.

An American armed vessel having taken an Algerine corsair, with a number of Moors on board, will probably be the means of either a truce or cartel being settled between those powers, by which a number of unhappy people who have been confined at Algiers for some time past, will be released from slavery.

DUBLIN, March 1.

A trade to the East is now held out by interested writers, to be prejudicial to a nation; as silver is one of the chief articles of export to those distant regions; but it should be considered, that this metal is estimated in those parts (especially in China) at three times the value which it bears in Europe: and as to the danger of injuring some of our manufactures by the imports of silks, chintzes, &c. such an apprehension might be entirely obviated by the duties that have or may be laid on, while raw silk, cotton, teas, drugs, spices, &c. would be brought to us in a much more advantageous manner than at present. As soon as the fisheries heretofore enabled the Dutch to make further exertions in point of commercial acquisition, they extended their views to Asiatic possessions, and consequent trade, by which means their republic rose to its present state of opulence and grandeur, and though possessed of but a small tract of territory, to which nature had been parsimonious in those advantages that most other countries so liberally abound in, every impediment to their rising prosperity was short-removed by the wisdom of their legislators, and the encouragement held forth to trade and internal industry.

March 6. There are more American ships now in the port of Dublin than have ever been known since the revolution, and the encouragement for the export of our manufactures wears a more favourable aspect than it has lately done. It is, however, much to be lamented that the high duty on tobacco produces many instances of vessels carrying their cargoes to some other market. It is a fact perfectly well known to all mercantile people, that if the tobacco duty was lessened to six-pence the pound (which then would be nearly twice its original cost) the revenue would be increased considerably; the smuggler would then have little or no temptation to run his tobacco; the barter of this article for our manufactures would be much augmented; and, above all, the specie which the coasting smugglers give for tobacco so run, would be kept in the country, and appropriated to more beneficial purposes than the chewing such an extraordinary luxury.

March 9. The British ministerial measure, with respect to the fortifications, has been reprobated upon the principle of its increasing the standing army, which has at all times been considered as dangerous to the existence of liberty; as also its being derogatory to the dignity of the British flag, and the confidence ever reposed in the wooden walls of that empire. This circumstance disposes some to think that the minister can in future hold but a very precarious tenure of his office, and that a new system of measures and men will shortly prevail. This, however, may be doubted. A change of administration in Great-Britain is generally productive of a similar revolution in Ireland, but it is ten thousand to one whether it will make the least alteration for the better in our commercial or political concerns. The grand design of every chief governor and his secretary has been to increase English influence and authority among us, and to depress the exertions of Irish patriotism. Thus, it is immaterial to the bulk of the people, who is to remain here, or who may possibly be appointed to succeed in their elevated and lucrative stations.

BOSTON, May 18.

Notwithstanding the fate of Pilatre and Rozier, who perished by the bursting of the balloon, at the perpendicular height of near two miles from the earth, other adventurers are still attempting improvements in this new and hazardous mode of navigation. If we may believe Joseph Vanderkrutz, a Dutch balloon man of Amsterdam, he soared to such an amazing height in October last, as to smell the sulphur in the sun, and discover that the earth is a body fixed, and without any motion, annual or diurnal.—Another adventurer, residing in the south of France, is said to be preparing a balloon of an extraordinary size, to make the tour of the world. He proposes crossing the Atlantic in the latitude of twenty-two or thereabouts westwardly, and is not without hopes of performing the whole voyage in the course of a twelve-month.

May 22. We have authentic advice from London, of a very late date, that affairs there, as they respect America, bear a very unfavourable aspect, which is entirely owing to the delay or refusal of the states to vest congress with the necessary powers of government, particularly for the regulation of commerce. Our ambassadors, it is said, are in a very disagreeable predicament; and, it is feared, will, ere long, be treated with contempt. Some proposals, however, have lately been made respecting a treaty of commerce, which are said, in some of our latest accounts, to have been under the consideration of the British cabinet; but whether any thing will be effected, time only can determine.

We hear that general Arnold, who lately arrived at Nova-Scotia from England, is about entering into a most extensive smuggling trade between that province and these states; and that, for this purpose, he will keep a number of vessels employed in transporting goods from England to fill his stores at St. John's, from which he will be able, by means of other vessels, calculated for the business, to supply us with those necessary articles at a very moderate rate.

NORWICH, May 25.

By a gentleman of veracity, late from the state of Vermont, we are well assured, that the settlements in that state are still made with their usual rapidity; and that the people in general are fast approaching to a state of independence and ease: the luxuriance of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the universal industry and economy practised, and the moderation (of consequence) respecting taxes, will enable the hardy sons of Vermont, soon to take rank as a body politic, with most of her sister states. Nothing but her local situation, so disadvantageous as to commercial designs, can be argued against her growing greatness; however, her internal trade is such (country produce, that staple of America in plenty) that we esteem the evil to be thereby, in a great measure, remedied.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Extra of a letter from London, dated March 30.

"We are informed from good authority, that there is now in the hands of Mr. Melville, astronomer royal, and will be laid before the commissioners of longitude, for their approbation, at their next meeting, a method for determining the latitude of a place at any hour of the day, when the sun can be seen at any altitude only (by a gentleman at Staithes, near Whitby, in Yorkshire) which will be of great advantage to the mariner, and the greatest improvement in navigation, of any thing published these 500 years, and was much wanted, as that could only be done by a meridian altitude; and frequently the mariner is prevented by clouds obscuring the sun for many days together at noon: and often in long voyages is obliged to beat about to and fro for a long time, sometimes a month or more, before he dare make the land, if he be not sure of his latitude, which will be now put into his power to do at any hour of the day, as well as at noon."

June 3. We learn from the best authority, that the court of London had absolutely refused to deliver up the posts on our western territory, alleging the violation of the treaty, in a variety of instances, on the part of America.

A very considerable armament, it is said, is equipping at Brest, but their destination is not known.

We learn from New-York, that the congress have been pleased to lessen the number of commissioners for settling the accounts of the five staff departments. Mr. Jonathan Burrell, is to preside in settling the accounts of the quarter master's and commissary's departments; and Mr. Benjamin Walker is appointed to settle and superintend those of the hospital, marine, and clothier. By this arrangement, it is said, there will be a saving of 4500 dollars annually, until the total abolition of those departments.

Congress have also been pleased to appoint Mr. John Cochran commissioner of the continental loan-office for the state of New-York.

Extra of a letter from an officer on the Ohio, to his parents in Windham, Connecticut.

"A creature of the amphibious kind, by the Indians called Oquao, is not the least remarkable among the innumerable curiosities with which this country abounds. This animal has two heads; a property, which, perhaps, belongs not to any other in existence: his tail is fifteen feet long: otherwise he in some measure resembles a turtle: by day the

Oquao is rare, treat, under w to satisfy his game: and his and cruel: He without motion slump more than of his unsuspecting over his delirium him in a moment of assistance, to devour him. discovered last ing, as he was Several gentlemen ly in quest of from being a great difficulty dozen clubs for happily for us our attempt m danger.—Hi that I could n as being truly was already de home, and we weight four he

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