

place; our people are all recovered and well. Had we not picked up the boat we must every soul have perished. The island we landed on is called Andrew's Island, one of the Bahamas."

A letter from Londonderry says, that the Flying Mercury, captain Johnstone, is arrived from Leghorn; that the captain gives an account that he was brought to in the Mediterranean by a Barbary corsair, but finding that he was a subject of the king of Great Britain, he suffered him to proceed; he also says, that they had with them a Portuguese vessel, which they had that day taken. The pirates inquired of captain Johnstone if he saw any armed ship; that soon after the captain met with a French man of war, and told the circumstance to the captain, who went in chase of the pirate.

By letters from Lisbon, we are informed, that the offenders, who had inveigled various sums of money from the royal exchequer, have been prosecuted with the utmost severity. The treasurer-general, D John Henriques de Souza, was arrested in his own house, and committed as guilty of misprison. He is the more pitied, as he always bore the highest character for his integrity, and has been only too indulgent to an extravagant son; all the effects belonging to one of the clerks chiefly concerned, and of the English merchant, detained as an accomplice, have been sold by auction; the latter, notwithstanding all the interest made by the English ambassador, will it is presumed, be banished for life. The above letters conclude with a trait of the most generous humanity, and ought to be recorded; a Mr. Pury, a Swiss merchant, settled at Lisbon, was present at the sale of the Englishman's effects—bought them all up, and sent them back as a present to the disconsolate wife of the unfortunate culprit.

Blanchard performed his seventeenth aerial excursion the 15th ult. from Douay. This ascension was the noblest sight the inhabitants of Flanders ever beheld. He mounted with great intrepidity, and was followed by the eyes of the multitude for half an hour. This voyage from the violence of the wind, may be considered as the most perilous experiment which this wonderful aeronaut ever made. He went ninety-six miles in the same number of minutes, and descended at l'Etoile, a village in Picardy. M. Deleloge, the lord of the manor, received him with every mark of distinction. Over St. Amand, in Artois, he dropped the following letter:

To the editors of the Paris Journal.

"In the Air, April 28, 1786.

"I am reckoned an original, and am proud of the title: with an unsteady hand, on the border of my undulating car, and soaring above eighteen thousand feet above the surface of the terrestrial globe, an immensity of space at my feet, and a wide extent of airy regions before me, I address, gentlemen, this letter to you. I intend to drop it over the first town I see when I am descending, and will send you a more particular account, when I am firmly fixed on the earth, and at leisure to make the necessary calculations.

"I have the honour, &c.

"BLANCHARD."

The people of Douay, they say, raised for him a subscription of £. 1000 sterling; and are charmed with having liberally contributed to a performance so novel and amazing.

June 12. Private letters from India confirm the accounts of Tipso Saib's death; and add, that having been defeated and wounded in a pitched battle with one of the princes, against whom he lately commenced hostilities, and being taken prisoner, the conqueror gave orders for his being hanged on the first tree they could find, which were carried into immediate execution.

The commercial treaty with France is in such forwardness, that the preliminary articles are hourly expected at the secretary of state's office. This being known to a few people the stocks rose one per cent. on Friday last, and when generally known will of course create a general rise of the funds.

The last advices from the continent confirm the probability of an approaching rupture between the Russians and the Turks; and that the contest is likely to be a very bloody one, as the latter have been some time prepared secretly for a war, and manifest a disposition to risk their very existence as a people to regain their lost credit among the European powers. The emperor, it is thought, will also be a party in this war, for which he is to have an extent of territory; his present possessions, extensive as they are, not being sufficient to satisfy his rapacious mind.

If the expected war between the Turks and the Russians should take place, the latter will most probably send a strong fleet into the Mediterranean, in which case this country will probably be of particular service to the empress, in assisting the fleet with such necessaries as they may want, also with officers and sailors; and possibly this consideration was not a small inducement to the forwarding of the treaty of commerce lately concluded between Great-Britain and Russia.

In consequence of his majesty's commands, a new uniform has been made for the general officers in the army. It consists of a scarlet coat lined with white, with blue cuffs, richly adorned with a plain broad gold lace. The waistcoat and breeches white cloth, and the buttons marked with a truncheon across a

sword. The general officers appeared in this dress, for the first time, on the king's birth day.

The empress of Russia is so attentive to the art of agriculture, that she has sent six young men to France, six to Germany, and the same number to England, to receive instructions in the art of farming.

A writer in the Hamburg Journal asserts, that the annual importation into Europe of tea, from China, is nineteen millions of pounds weight, of which thirteen millions and a half are consumed in Great-Britain and Ireland.

Thursday morning a duel was fought near Kensington, between lord Macartney and major-general Stewart; of which the following is an authentic account, as transmitted to us by the seconds, colonel Fullarton and colonel Gordon, the former accompanying lord Macartney, and the latter general Stewart.

The place and time of meeting having been previously fixed, the parties arrived about half past four o'clock in the morning, and took their ground at the distance of twelve short paces, measured off by the seconds, who delivered to each one pistol, keeping possession of the remaining arms. General Stewart told lord Macartney, he doubted as his lordship was shortsighted, he would not be able to see him; his lordship replied "he did perfectly well." When the seconds had retired a little on one side, and as the parties were about to level, general Stewart observed to lord Macartney, that his pistol was not cocked; his lordship thanked him, and cocked it. When they had levelled, general Stewart said he was ready; his lordship answered he was likewise ready; and they both fired within a few instants of each other. The seconds observing lord Macartney wounded, stepped up to him, and declared the matter must rest here: General Stewart said, "this is no satisfaction," and asked if his lordship was not able to fire another pistol; his lordship replied, "he would try with pleasure," and urged colonel Fullarton to permit him to proceed: The seconds, however, declared it was impossible, and they would on no account allow it. General Stewart said, "then I must defer it till another occasion;" on which his lordship answered, "if that is the case we had better proceed now. I am here in consequence of a message from general Stewart who called upon me to give him satisfaction in my private capacity for offence taken at my public conduct; and to evince that personal safety is no consideration with me; I have nothing personal; the general may proceed as he thinks fit." General Stewart said, "It was his lordship's personal conduct to him that he relented." The seconds then put a stop to all further conversation between the parties, neither of whom had quitted their ground;—General Stewart, in consequence of his situation, having been under the necessity from the first of putting his back to a tree.

The surgeons, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Home, who were attending at a little distance, were brought up by colonel Fullarton. Colonel Gordon in the mean time assisted his lordship in taking off his coat, and requested him to sit down, apprehending he might be tainted through loss of blood. Colonel Gordon then left the ground in company with general Stewart; and an easy carriage was provided to convey his lordship home.

The seconds cannot help expressing, that no two persons ever met on a similar occasion, who shewed more firmness and composure; and they are happy to add, that the ball is extracted, which was lodged in lord Macartney's right shoulder; and there is every reason to hope for his recovery.

(Signed) WM. FULLARTON.
A GORDON.

Major-general Stewart, who fought lord Macartney, on Thursday, has but one leg. This accounts for his being placed against a tree during the scene of action.

Thursday, between one and two o'clock, Mr. Blake and Mr. Redman, both officers of the navy, ascended in a balloon of considerable size from a place in the Strand. The balloon rose in a gradual and majestic manner, and descended about six, within two miles of Maidstone, in Kent, where they ascended with an intention of continuing in the air the whole night.

A few days ago, the following very uncommon and extraordinary affray happened at Crondail, near Farnham, Surrey:—Two men and their wives being in company, some words arose between the men and at length they went to blows; the battle was decided in about ten minutes, the issue of which not sitting easy on the mind of the wife of the person beat, the women after a few words, set to, and after three or four rounds, agreed, like true boxers, to fight in buff, and instantly stripping off every thing except their under-petticoats, stockings and shoes; the battle was then renewed with the utmost resolution, and continued, without ceasing, exactly forty-three minutes; when victory was declared in favour of the wife whose husband had been beaten. The women were so much bruised, as to be obliged to be carried home; and, what renders this affair the more extraordinary is, that they are people of credit.

PRINCETON, July 27.

By a person who was at Morristown last Wednesday, we are informed, that about six o'clock in the evening of that day, there happened a tremendous thunder storm. It was preceded by an excessive

heat, and entire calm: the storm lasted but about a quarter of an hour. In several houses the lightning seemed to fill the chambers where the people were sitting, as if they had been on fire; every body felt the shock very severely. A Mr. Ruffel and his wife went out of doors and were knocked down; but happily no lives were lost, except Mrs. Freeman, who died about three hours after, but, from her bad state of health, we are apt to think her death was occasioned more by fear, than by the violence of the shock, which she received in common with several other people in the same room with her. Some trees were struck with the lightning; and it is reported that two gentlemen who were riding along the road in a chair, were both knocked out of it at the same time.

We are also informed, by several people, that considerable damage was done by the storm on Wednesday last; particularly, that near Somerset court-house, Mr. John Vandron had a number of apple-trees destroyed, and several of them torn up by the roots; he had also four stacks of wheat blown down, and many of the sheaves were found lodged on the tops of the trees on the opposite side of the Millstone river. It is also affirmed, that two scythes and two cradles which were lying in the same field, were carried by the wind to the distance of four hundred yards from the place they were lying.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, July 6.

"By accounts from the country, we learn, that two shocking murders have been committed; the one in Ninety-Six district, which, as near as we can learn, is as follows:—A woman, aided by a young man with whom she had lived since the absence of her husband, (which was since the close of the war, until a short time before the horrid act) on or about the time above mentioned, they entered the room where her husband lay asleep, with a child about eight or nine years of age, which they imagined was also asleep; they instantly proceeded to, and completed their inhuman massacre: They then set fire to the four corners of the house, and went to alarm the neighbours, informing them that her husband had entered the house to secure some bacon, and it had fallen on him; this, however, was soon found to be false, one of the neighbours happening by chance to see, through the flames, the husband extended on a matras in the room, contrary to the one she said he had entered. This gave suspicion, and they accused her with murdering him; they then took the child in the bushes, a little distance off, and with threats caused the child to give an account of the whole transaction; which corresponding with what had been seen, they were committed to the goal at Ninety-Six, where they now are, and it is expected will meet with the reward due to a deed so barbarous and unnatural.

"The other happened about six days ago, on the Congree:—A young woman having married a man advanced in years, who was addicted to drinking, it is thought, induced her to put an end to his existence. Immediately after committing the horrid deed, she went to a neighbour's house, and gave the alarm of fire; that her husband being drunk, she was not able to get him out. One of the neighbours ran directly to the house, went in, and dragged him out, when, to his great surprise, he found his throat cut. His wife was immediately seized; and it since appears, that, after cutting his throat, she set fire to the house, in order to conceal the inhuman act."

August 2. A letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Hartford, dated July 18, says, "Congress have just received fresh intelligence of Indian depredations on our frontiers; they appear to have assistance, as they attacked one of our forts with cannon. The matter lies for consideration. What congress will determine on this subject remains unknown."

We hear that a very polite and friendly letter has lately been received from the bishops in England by the episcopal clergy of this city;—in which they discover a disposition to consecrate bishops for the American states, provided persons of sufficient learning and regular and sober lives are recommended to them.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Newbury-Port, says, "By the last and most authentic advices from England, it is certain that the government of that country will not, on any terms, form a commercial treaty with this—the uniform language of all parties being, that no motive exists in favour of a treaty, since they can pocket all the advantages of our commerce without such a measure.

"A treaty of commerce between the United States and Portugal was agreed to at London, on the 25th of April last: it was then signed by the American ministers, and before this has been signed by the plenipotentiary of Portugal.—No relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the importation of flour into Portugal could be obtained—the condition of that branch of our commerce remains under the treaty, as it formerly was—the trade with Portugal has always been a favourable one to this country; with Portugal and Spain the balance has been, as I wish it was with all foreign nations, in our favour.

"There is not, in my opinion, any probability of a peace with the Barbary powers—Congress are destitute of that which alone can obtain it. It is

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