

horrid scene by stabbing himself to the heart. He leaves behind a wife and six children in the utmost want and misery.

June 12. The fortress of Goleta, which, it is said the Venetian admiral is gone to attack, is one of the strongest places of defence, Gibraltar and Malta excepted, in the known world. It is seated on a rocky island, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, and by a formidable battery of cannon, carrying balls of one hundred pounds weight, commands the offing to the distance of two miles, point blank shot. The enterprising Charles V. with his son Philip II sacrificed many hundreds of their finest troops with their generals, in the years 1574, and 1642, but could make little or no impression on that fort, from the fire of thirty ships of the line, and above fifty floating batteries. The chevalier Emo, it is thought, will make but a wretched figure with twelve ships and galleys, where two mighty monarchs failed, with all the force they could employ.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 2.

"A young negro boy, who was a servant to a Mr. Martin, who was lately member for James-town, was recalled to his native land, and by virtue of success exalted to a throne, having had a mark of his birth and dignity on his back.

"Lambay Island, which was a few days since visited by his grace the duke of Rutland, was fortified so lately as the beginning of the present century, and had a governor, the last of which was Parker of Pantry. The governor had a daughter living in the year 1779, and made some noise in the world, for being courted in the year 1727 by admiral Durelle, she refused his hand, and was privately married by a priest to a young gentleman in the county of Cork who taking advantage of the penal laws against popery, actually married another lady during the pregnancy of his real wife. She heard the circumstance with astonishment, but did not lose her fortitude; she dissembled her knowledge of the matter, and having made an appointment to meet her unfaithful lover in a grove near her brother's demesne, on meeting the upbraided him with the baseness of his conduct, and presented him with a pistol, to stand her charge for wounded honour. Having turned the matter into sport, she instantly discharged a ball into his head, and surrendered herself up to her brother, who was then high sheriff of the county of Cork. The consequence was imprisonment, but having effected an escape, she resided 16 years in Scotland, lived many years afterwards in Bristol with a relation; was well known at a great age in a country town in this kingdom by the writer of this article, and if still living must from all appearance be now blind, and deprived in a great measure of her animal functions.

"Died lately, at Balinglass, in the county of Wicklow, one Williams, at the extraordinary age of 107 years. This man was a gardener by profession, which he followed as well as he was able till the day of his death."

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 8.

By a Grenada paper of the 3d of June, we learn, that the sloop Mary Anne, belonging to London, bound for the bay of Honduras, captain Robert Reid, touched at Montserrat for a supply of water, on the 2d of May last, and during the time the captain and supercargo were on shore, the four hands that remained on board, hoisted the anchor, and piratically ran away with the said vessel. She is described to be very deep, her bottom at leaving London, brown, turpentine sides, part of her bowsprit that hauls in on setting the small jib, very much chafed; her sails stamped Benjamin Ward, and Co. sail-makers, and her caboose marked Small and Son. She was laden with flour, instruments necessary for cutting wood in the bay of Honduras, and dry goods principally marked M. G.

On arriving at Montserrat, her bottom was found very foul with barnacles and green moss. Should she shape her course for this place, the advertiser requests she may be seized, and intelligence given to Mr. William Wright, of this town.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit guineas, some of which are now in circulation. They are of the present reign, dated in 1774, in general well executed, but considerably thicker, and two penny-weights lighter than the genuine coin.—Upon examination they appear to be brass, thinly gilt over.

The Spanish brig Mercury, Racomfa, from New-Orleans, has been seized at Port-Royal, by some officers of the customs, and soldiers put on board her, under the frivolous pretence as it is reported, of her being a two-decker—the master having erected a tier of beams over her deck to raise temporary accommodations for a number of slaves whom he is commissioned to purchase.—She has since been released.

NEW-HAVEN, July 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica to his friend in this city.

"Montego-Bay, May 16, 1786.

"The custom-house officers here do not relax in their rigour towards the Americans, notwithstanding the island is strongly threatened with an approaching famine. The drought is so great that the owners of a pond of stagnated water in the parish of St. Anne's, has planted a chain of negro sentinels round it, and extorts silver or gold for every gallon that is taken away by the inhabitants. Even

a goose must quench her thirst at some expense to the owner—Vegetation looks famished and ready to expire for want of rain—all nature seems to mourn; and one would think (from the deep cracks and horrid chasms) that the earth wants a cooling draught—These spits and rents, render it dangerous for a man or beast to travel; and through them, it is feared that the earth will shortly vomit up vapours and combustibles, that are confined in her bowels—the naturalist and sagacious Creoles of this place inform me that earthquakes and hurricanes are always preceded by a severe drought.—The Jews in and about Kingston, impressed with a sense of the common danger, are endeavouring to avert the impending evil, by fasting and praying two or three days in a week, while the joyous profession of christianity intoxicated with luxury and dissipation, invigorate themselves with ale and rhenish and tacitly bid defiance to the "Wars, of elements and the crush of worlds."

Extract of another letter from the same place.

"Montego-Bay, June 3d.

"I long to embark—I am quite sick of every thing in Jamaica—all its curiosities (natural or artificial) are medicines for the spleen or more. I feel too much mortified at seeing the property of Americans triumphantly exposed daily to the highest bidder—It swells the self-importance of these islanders, and changes their opinion of our people into supreme contempt. The loss of property in itself is a trifling misfortune that I could bear without repining; but to appear here in the servile condition of an American degraded, and stripped of his property, does violence to my feelings, and to see the dignity of the United States trampled low in the dirt arouses my indignation. I am really ashamed to avow myself an inhabitant of a country that views these things unconcerned, and tamely submits to such insults—A man would derive more honour from having been born among the aboriginals of the Cape of Good-Hope. Will the iniquities and barefaced confiscation of American property be for ever unnoticed by the American government? Is not the condemnation of 50 sail of vessels with their cargoes, in this island only, sufficient to excite them to acts of retaliation? or do they coward like wait in hopes that Great-Britain will relax from the severities of her navigation act? Oh fie! degenerate Americans! you have no reason to expect it as long as your ports from one end of the continent to the other are open to their ships, and your citizens courting their trade. At this moment, from this port only, are advertised the following ships and vessels (British) for America, viz.

Ship Mary, Wilcox, New-York.

—Grand Valley, Peel, Amboy.

—Fanny, Bain, North-Carolina.

—Sophia Balis, M'Carty, Virginia.

—Fortitude, Warden, ditto.

—Lady Tyler, Ruthven, Carolina or Virginia.

The flags of all these ships will fly unmolested in American ports, they will be the carriers of provisions and the other valuable productions of that country to the West-India islands, while our own ships must be hauled up, or what is worse, wrested from us by the rapacious, perjured English custom-house officers. With great reason I think do they ridicule "the important states of America."

NEW-YORK, August 9.

We beg leave to lay before our readers the following extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 8, 1786, the authenticity of which may be relied on.

"With respect to the Barbary states, very little is to be feared from them; two line of battle ships, with four frigates, are ordered to the Straits mouth, and to cruise along the coast, so that if they keep a tolerable look out, no captures can be made: this is favourable to the American flag navigating to Portugal. We have lately made two insurances from hence, one to Baltimore, and the other to Philadelphia, against all risks, at three per cent."

A letter from Elfiner says, that a fleet of ships of war, most of them carrying from 60 to 70 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 90 gun ships to be built, as soon as possible, upon the same construction as the English ships of war of the same rate.

A letter from Nashville, on Cumberland river, to a gentleman in Newbern, dated May 28, says, "The inhabitants of the Western Country who live remote from this settlement, have lately been much alarmed by the Indians. Many white men have been killed within the last four weeks by the savages. All the murders so far as I can learn, have been committed by the Cherokees, and most of them, I believe, by that rascally tribe the Chickemagoes. Since the late war there have been several instances of a careless traveller or hunter being killed by the Indians, but those instances were single and detached. Of late, the murders are frequent, and three or four persons have been killed in company: Such are the consequences of the late treaty of peace with the Indians. Are we to believe that peace was made for the purpose of bringing about a general war? Strange stories are circulated concerning the treaty. It is said that the commissioners encouraged the Indians to take back the land which they had formerly sold. It is also said that they have given

up the very path that leads to this country, with hopes of preventing people from coming out to settle on the waters of Cumberland river. Also that after the commissioners had flattered the Indians with the hope of large presents, some of the Chickemagoes were sent home, greatly exasperated, without a single watch coat. We do not think the commissioners intended to make war, but they have occasioned it, and every body here expects that congress or such commissioners as they may appoint, will contrive to put the fire out which they have kindled, and leave us at least in as good a state as they found us. As to the plan of preventing this country from being settled, it cannot succeed.—We have the most fertile soil on the face of the earth, the water is good, and the climate healthy; and this country was certainly intended by Heaven to give subsistence to a great body of people, and neither the devil, nor all his emissaries will be able to prevent it. We have fairly bought our land from the state, or obtained it by military service, and we will not readily part with it. We are already too strong in this settlement to apprehend any thing dangerous from the Indians, and people are daily coming to settle among us: and if congress or the state to which we belong, do not find means to quiet the Chickemagoes, we shall do it ourselves; but we had rather the sovereign should draw the sword when it is drawn.—In the mean time we shall try to exercise patience."

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

Extract of a letter from an eminent house in Gibraltar to their friends in this city, dated May 28, 1786.

"The Mr. Lamb who was mentioned in our last had arrived at Algiers, was, we are told, admitted to an audience of the dey; but the Algerines being rather, at present, haughty and insolent, chiefly owing to the amazing tribute or present lately made them by the Spaniards, made such demands from Mr. Lamb, that he could not bring them to any reasonable terms; and therefore was obliged, as we understand, to leave their city at a few hours warning. We wish sincerely matters were made up; as, until they are, it will be very unsafe for any defenceless American vessel to appear in these seas. With regard to our opposite neighbour, the emperor of Morocco, we have reason to believe that he might be prevailed on to enter into a treaty with your states on tolerable terms: indeed his cruisers are trifling, compared with those of the dey of Algiers."

Extract of a letter from Alicant, dated May 13, 1786.

"John Lamb, Esq; envoy from Congress to Algiers, has been here; but, three or four days ago, on his return from thence, where he had remained about three weeks, and he had succeeded so far as to have got an audience or two with the dey, but to little purpose; more money must be had than is yet allowed by congress to effectuate a peace; and you may depend that the Algerines will cruise against us, at least this summer, in spite of any measures that can now be taken."

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated May 10, 1786.

"Mr. Lamb, who had gone to Algiers, is, I find, returned to Alicant, having been able to do nothing. Upwards of 12,000l. sterling was demanded for the ransom of twenty-two Americans who are there. Mr. Barclay and colonel Franks are actually here, on their way to Morocco; where, by the influence of his catholic majesty, which, I understand, will be exerted in behalf of America, I hope their negotiations may prove more successful."

ANNAPOLIS, August 17.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

TO you who feel yourselves interested in the prosperity of the state I take the liberty of making this address. Let me call to your minds that the day is near at hand, when an opportunity must offer of giving a fatal turn to the administration of a government, from the good conduct and energy of which you expect to derive the blessings of protection and liberty. Much depends on the senate to ensure your happiness as a portion of the people at large. Is it hazardous to declare, that the most striking proofs of political wisdom and honour have appeared in that branch of the legislature, or can it be deemed an unbecoming reflection on the house of delegates, to assert, that unless the dignity of the senate is supported by the characters of its members, and the principle of its institution preserved and exerted with a manly firmness, we shall sink into the contemptible shadow of government; at the moment you become indifferent to the choice of an elector is not your peace subjected to the event of chance, or to the fatal influence of intrigue. Will the mere dead letter of the constitution prove your security without activity and resolution to enforce its genuine spirit; untrue to your own cause can you expect to enjoy the sweets of that invaluable charter under which you claim the right of being a community of freemen. Among many others there are three questions of most serious moment which may be discussed at our next general assembly. 1. The emission of a paper money. 2. The levying a general tax on the state to discharge those claims, which are renewed and secured by the treaty to the merchants of Great-Britain against those citizens who have made payments into the treasury in continental money under the tender law. And 3. The appointment of an

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