of Russia, the manner in which it was attempted to distinguish between the king and the nation, and the affurances given by the empreis of her disposition in their favour, and of the interest which she takes in the

preservation of their tranquillity.

Although, in this language, the king recognises principles often divulged by the court of Ruttia in other countries, his majesty cannot reconcile such friendly sentiments on the part of the empress, with an could induce his majesty to insist on the departure of infinuation that tends directly to draw a distinction one, w between him and his people, and firmly refolved never to admit such a principle, he cannot believe that a declaration of that nature was ordered to be made to him by the court of Russia. The king is rather willing to impute it to their minister only, residing at his court; Razoumouffsky's departure, and by the attention that but, furprifed, as well as hurt, at the language it contains, which is at once irregular and hostile to the tranquillity of his kingdom, he cannot, after this moment, acknowledge the count de Razoumouffsky as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at his court, referving himself, until his arrival in Finland, to answer the empress of Russia on the other articles of the declaration by his minister at Petersburgh. Mean while his majesty finds himself obliged to require the departure of count de Razoumouffsky, by announcing to that minister that he can no longer treat with him, as having, in his written memorial, offended both the principles of the Swedish government, and failed in the respect due to the person of the

The attention wherewith the king has honoured this minister ever since he knew him, strongly marks the regret felt by his majetty in commanding his departure; and nothing less than the powerful reasons, of his dignity being perionally offended, and the peace of his dominions rendered liable to be disturbed by those principles, it was not scrupled to avow, could have influenced his majesty to wish the removal of a person who has such claims upon his regard, that in fignifying his intention to the count de Razoumouffiky, (whom he no longer acknowledges a public minister,) his majesty allows him a week to make the necessary preparations. The king has also given orders for ships and every other accommodation that can render his passage to St. Petersburgh convenient, that being the only mark of attention that the present circumstances leave it in his power to shew the count de Razoumouff-

Copy of a CIRCULAR NOTE delivered by the COURT of SWEDEN to all the FOREIGN MINISTERS, dated STOCKHOLM, June

23, 1788. While the king, anxious to preserve a good understanding with all his neighbours, neglected nothing in the cultivation of the same with the court of Russia; he has been astonished to observe the little effect which his sentiments have produced on the minister of that power; whose language, for some months past, in his public conduct, still appears to bear the marks of that system of dissention which his predecessors transmitted to him and which they have perpetually laboured to extend. The king was always willing to deceive himself on this point, and wished he could doubt the existence of the efforts made by the Russian envoy, to induce the Swedish nation to return to those error swhich led it aftray during the times of anarchy, and to diffeminate anew, in the heart of the state, that ancient spirit of discord, which Heaven, and his majesty's paternal care, have happily extinguished; till at length count Razoumouffiky, by his note of the 18th of June, has extinguished all those doubts, the king was still defirous of preserving on this subject. Amidit the declarations of the empress's friendship for the king, with which the note is filled, this minuter has not hesitated to appeal to others besides the king. He addressed himself to all the members of administration, as well as the nation itself, to assure them of the sentiments of his sovereign, and how much she has their tranquillity at heart. This, Sweden, however, dcrives solely from its proper union; and the king could not but see, with the greatest surprise, a declaration expressed in such terms, discerning therein but too much of the policy and language used by that minister's predecessors; who, not content with sowing dissentions amongst his majesty's subjects, wanted to set up other authorities in opposition to the legitimate power, and to undermine the fundamental laws of the kingdom, by calling in aid of their affertions, witnesses which the form of government cannot recognise. It was in vain that his majesty sought to reconcile the assurances of the friendship of the empress of Russia on the one side, with the appeal to the subjects of Sweden on the other. Every minister being charged to declare the fentiment of his masters, ought not, nor can announce them to any other than the fovereign, by whom his credentials have been accepted. All other authority is unknown to him, and every other witness superfluous. Such is the law, such is the constant practice in all the courts of Europe, and this rule has never ceased to be observed, unless when by captious infinuations the only aim has been (as heretofore in Sweden) to embroil matters, to confound every thing, and again to fet up those barriers which form the distinction between the nation and their fovereign. Thus hurt in a way most nearly affecting his dignity, and no longer hearing from count Razoumouffsky the language of a minister, hitherto charged to convey the friendly sentiments of the empress; but, at the same time, unable to conceive, that expressions so contrary to the fundamental laws of Sweden, and which, by dividing the king and the state, would render every subject culpable, were preferibed to him, the king chooses rather to attribute them to the private sentiments of the Russian minister, of which he has given sufficient indication, than to the orders of his court. In the mean time, after

due to the king, his majesty can no longer consider the count Razoumouffiky in the quality of a minister, and finds himself obliged to require his departure from Sweden, confiding to his amballador at the court of Russia, the answer to the other points which have been just communicated.

Nothing less than so direct an attack on the dignity of the king, on the part of count Razoumouffiky one, whom he has honoured with particular regard. But seeing himself reduced to such necessity with regret, his majesty, in consequence of his former good will, has endeavoured to loften the disagreeable nature of this event, by the care he takes in regard to count will be paid to the time, and to his accommodation in his voyage to St. Petersburgh.

His majesty wishing that the diplomatic body should be acquainted with the foregoing occurrences, the fenator count Oxenstierna has the honour of communi-

Signed,

cating the fame.

OXENSTIERNA.

## CURIOUS EGG.

Some time in the course of the last week, a premature hen's egg was found by a lad, in a barn belonging to Mr. Zenos Parsons, inn-holder in this town. has the appearance of two eggs in union with each other. The parts, each of which was nearly as large as a common egg, are eval and covered with a flexible tegument. The skin which unites them, is about half an inch in circumference, and a quarter of an inch long—has a passage through the middle of it, which ferves for a communication of the white to the yolk. The idea of its being a double egg might no doubt be admitted, could more than one yolk be discovered. One of the parts contains the yolk, with a part of the white, which seems to surround it i uch in the same manner as in common eggs; but there is not the least appearance of a yolk in the other. It is in fine a production rarely exhibited by nature, and we fancy is not unworthy a place in the arcanum of our justly celebrated university.

PROVIDENCE, September 20. Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marrietta (Muskingum) to his friend in this town, dated August 17.

"I am highly pleased with the fertility and fituation of this enchanting country.—The climate is exceedingly mild and healthy, though we have had much rain of late, which has rendered our temporary dwellings a little unco fortable.

After the attack on our guard some time since up the river, the stores were brought down, and deposited at Fort Harmer. Six Indians are confined at the fort, fome of which are known to have been of the party. Governor St. Clair sent out to demand satisfaction of the chiefs for this infult, and received a very favourable answer. --- Washington, an Indian, has since given the general some furtner intelligence that is favourable. He fays there can be no doubt but that the nations in general will attend the treaty—that they are inclined for peace, and to declared themselves, except the Tawawas, Chippawas and some renegadoes, that live with the Shawaneie-theie made objections, but were told by the others that they had long been wishing for a treaty to make a firm peace—it was now offered them, and if they did not accept it, they might never have another opportunity. After this they ac- for the maintenance of a minister. quiesced.—There is a great appearance of the treaty taking place in the course of a few weeks .- The Indians are coming in daily, and express their hearty wishes that the business may end in a happy and lasting peace, to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of all people."

By captain Sever, who arrived at Boston a few days since from Russia, we learn, that the Semiramis of the north—the empress of Russia, has forbidden, under the severest penalties, any foreigner or native in her dominions, discoursing or writing on the subjects of political affairs; from which circumstance it is difficult to obtain any information of the situation of affairs between the Russians and the Turks. Capt. Sever spoke the Swedish sleet, on their cruise; it consisted of 20 sail of the line, besides smaller vessels. But hostilities between the Swedes and Russians have not yet been declared.

For the encouragement of American literature and genius, it is resolved by the corporation of Providence college, that a particular part of the library room should be appropriated for the purpose of depositing the works of American authors.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29. Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 19.

"Tuesday evening a young lady of this city, who had taken up the dangerous custom of keeping pins in her mouth, fell asleep in her chair, with some of those diminutive weapons under her tongue. A friend coming in, and tapping her on the forehead, she started, and swallowed six middling pins. The pain produced furgeon was fent for, and her throat examined, but SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY fortunately all had gone down. A strong vomit be- POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, il g instantly procured and taken, the pins were soon Heats Two Miles each—Weight for Age, agreeably evacuated to the number swallowed, and the lady is to the Rules of the Annapolis Jockey Club.—On the perfectly restored, with only a remaining foreness in Day following, will be run for, over the same Course, the throat and stomach, for which proper remedies are a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TEN POUNDS, ordered. This accident, which might have proved fa- free as above,—Heats Two Miles each. The Horis tal, should be a warning to such unguarded temales as make too free with pins and needles, which too many are apt to thrust in their mouths, without considering, what has passed, after declarations as contrary to the that if the heads happen not to go downwards, and happiness of the kingdom, as to the laws, and respect continue in that position, there can be little chance of

getting them out of the stomach, and a lingering torture, attended by certain death, must be the inevitable conlequence."

ANNAPOLIS, October 9.

Allen Quynn and Gabriel Duvall, Eiquires, are elected delegates to reprefent this city in the enfuing general affembly.

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire, GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

## APROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it has been represented by Nathan Soper, of Prince-George's county, planter, that some time in the month of October lait, he had a to bacco house, full of tobacco and other property, confumed by fire in the night; that on the evening preceding this misfortune, a tobacco house belonging to Notley Young, Efq; full of tobacco, in which the laid Soper (being manager for Mr. Young) was interested. had likewife been destroyed by fire; that further, on the twenty-eighth day of August last he lost leven stacks of wheat and rye in the same manner, and at the same time he had a new tobacco house, containing quantity of packed tobacco and other valuable property, set on nre, which last he by a timely discovery prevented from being confumed: And whereas the faid Soper declares hunself firmly persuaded that these misfortunes have not been occasioned by accident, but that they have proceeded from some person or persons maliciously bent on effecting his ruin. I have therefore, with the advice of the council, thought fit to iffue this my proclamation, offering a reward of SIXTY DOLLARS for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforesaid outrages, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof.

GIVEN under the scal of the state of Maryland. this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eigh-

ty-cight. W. SMALLWOOD. By his Excellency's command, T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary. GOD SAVE THE STATE.

October 4, 1788. HE MEMBERS of the Socie-TY of the CINCINNATI, in the State of Maryland, are hereby informed, that the 17th Instant is appointed for a Meeting of the laid So+ ciety, at Annapolis; on which Day I have it in Charge, earnestly to request their punctual Attendance.

JOHN KILTY, Secretary.

Calvert county, September 5, 1788. HE vestry and parishioners of All Saints parish, intend to petition the general affembly, at their next session, for an act to assess the pews of the church

Signed, per order, Cal William SAMUEL MEAD, Register.

September 25, 1788. R. JOHN EVERSFIELD died in my debt, to the amount of 24,640 to crop tobacco, and due in the year 1782, and, at the sale of his personal estate, May 2, 1786, I bought articles to the amount of thirty-fix pounds ten shillings currency, and gave the estate credit for the money, not knowing but captain Fielder Bowie, who acted for the widow, would agree to it. Some time afterwards, captain Fielder Bowie asked me for my bond for the above sum. 1 agreed to his proposal, and gave him my bond, payable nine months after the above date; which was the time allotted those who had purchased at the sale to make payment. Afterwards we, who are the crcditors, and have not got executions against the aforesaid estate, thought it proper to petition the chancellor for a sale of the real estate, as the personal estate was not sufficient for to pay the debt; I likewise mentioned my claim on the back of the petition, making mention of the above sum received of the personal estate, which I gave my bond for. Captain Fielder Bowie told me sometime ago, he would give my bond to some of the creditors who had got executions against the abovementioned estate. This is therefore to give notice to all persons having claims against the aforesaid estate, not to receive my bond, for I will not pay it. As witness my hand, DANIEL MCLIESH.

WILL be RUN FOR, on the 22d of October, over a good course near Piscataway, 2 to be entered with Colonel Beanes, the Evening preceding the Day of their Running. Subscribers to pay One Shilling in the Pound Entrance, and Non-subseribers double. Judges will be appointed to deter mine all Disputes.

BERT that the the 24th claims a ditors w that the

A LIST Poit-CARA J. Tay John county;

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