frigates going from Petersburgh to Archangel, laden with ordinance, anchors, &c. both which ftruck to the Swedes; but the meather being bad, and three Russian ships of the line heaving in fight, one got clear, the other was carried into Marstrand, and, before captain Cleves failed, was ready for a cruise against the enemics of Sweden. The Swedes had taken several Rusfigh frientes in the Baltic.

The accounts from the Swedish army in Finland were, that, although inferior in humber to the Russians, it was making head against them, and had got the better in several skirmishes: The capital of all the Rusfias, was supposed to be its immediate object; and the capture of Petersburgh was an idea familiar to those who reflected, that the Swedish valour which wildly led on by Charles XII. made Europe tremble, was now guided by the prudent hand of Gustavus III.

MIDDLETOWN, October 27. Last Friday evening se'nnight a meteor was seen pussing through the atmosphere from N. E. to S. W. The late president Clap's opinion of these meteors was this: "They are solid bodies, half a mile in diameter, revolving round the earth in long elipses, their least distance being about 20 or 30 miles: by their friction upon the atmosphere they make a constant rumbling noise, and collect electrical fire, and when they come nearest the earth or a little after, being then overcharged, they make an explosion as loud as a large cannon."

NEW-YORK, October 28.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh. "Our university is in as high repute as ever. The medical professorships are filled by gentlemen of the first abilities. An acquisition has been lately had in Mr. David Hume, appointed to a law professorship. He is a nephew to the late historian and philosopher, and inherits his uncle's abilities as well as his fortune. A letter written by him at a very early period of the war under the signature of Lucius, was highly applauded. In it he attacked Sir William Howe, and with the criticism of a veteran officer, and the eloquent language of a Junius, animadverted on the operations of the campaigns 1776 and 1777, in the unfortunate American war.

er Principal Robertson has published a new edition of his history of Scotland. Suggestions have been thrown out that the Principal may resume his American history, and continue it to the termination of the late civil war, for my own part I have no expectations

of the kind.

"Sir John Dalrymple has given the world another volume of his memoirs. The whigs will never forgive one of their number, for Sir John is so both by descent and profession, for proving that Sydney, Hamden and many other flaming patriots, were hirelings and penfioners of France."

PHILADELPHIA, November 1. Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London, who lately travelled through France, dated August 27, received by the brig Two Brothers, captain Craig.

ce The politics of Europe have now got into as pretty a ferment as the British ministry could wish. The Turks have been rather successful against both the empires, until the late action in the Black Sea, in which our Paul Jones distinguished himself, and is since created a knight of the order of St. Anne. To balance this success of the Russian marine, the Swedes have begun a war for the recovery of their former possessions at the same time, with aching hearts, the inesticacy of in Finland. Some wise folks say, that the court of the instalment act, held out to us as our sure support : London have set the Swedes in motion, and have negotiated that subsidy supplied them by Turkey, of three millions of thallers \*; others fay this bufiness is done by France; others, that France, England, and Prussia have entered into a compact for mediating a peace. The emperor has made a miserable campaign of it; he has shewn a great deficiency in military abilities, and is said to be heartily sick of the war. There is no doubt in my mind, but that a general peace will be negotiated this winter, as two many powers will be involved, to be willing to decide any thing by the

"The English papers tell you ten thousand lies respecting the internal commotions in France. No person has been killed in the riots that have happened in the provinces. The marquis de la Fayette is not bastiled, but only deprived of his military command for the present. Colonel Armand, who served in the American army, is in the bastile, with the rest of the depu- or more honest and approved men, (who shall be ties from Britagne. But the kingdom is certainly verging fast towards a constitution. The king has declared that no new tax can be laid without the states general, which will be called next May. They will at first perhaps only have a negative on laws, but will foon obtain the power of original legislation.

"The king indeed has done two imprudent thingsdissolved the parliaments, and established the cour pleniere. But the parliaments demanded the exercise of more than their customary powers; and the king infifted on governing according to the usages of his fathers. The patriots have seen too much the example of liberty in America, to submit to this; they reason strongly on political freedom; and they will obtain it in a degree. The different provinces, originally difcordant in their constitutions and habits, are united in this question to a degree beyond what I could have

"The Americans have surprised the world more in adopting the new government than in any of their former atchievements. The true Britons are severely mortified; the mercantile interest are well enough pleased; and the patriots in France as well as Holland fincerely rejoice with us. The American character is much higher now than it was two years ago."

\* A Swedish thaller is equal to five shillings sterling. As our fellow citizens cannot be too well apprifed of the danger to which they are expected, by walking in

our streets in the night, a relation of the following circumstance may perhaps have a good effect:

On Monday night last, about 11 o'clock, in Third, between South and Lombard-streets, a gentleman was attacked by 8 or nine russians, who, to effect their villainous purposes, stabbed him in the back with a bayonet or sword, and cut him under the chin with pen-knife; they took from him his shoe-buckles, kneebuckles, and hat-and then dispersed each a different way.-We are happy to find that the wounds the gentleman received, are by no means dangerous.

Translation of a letter from the Swedish admiralty to Mr. Charles Hellstedt, Swedish consul in this city.

"In consequence of the present warlike naval preparations, I am to desire you will make known to all Swedish naval officers, who have obtained permission to be abroad, forthwith to repair to their native country, and take their respective stations; such permissions of absence being, by this notice given, annulled.

A. G. BREDENBERG. Nov. 3. A correspondent informs us, that he has the best authority for contradicting the article in our paper of the 17th of October last, respecting the appearance of a comet. A strict and judicious search has been made with telescopes for it, but none such has appeared. Some ignorant person must have mistaken the planet Venus, or the star Arcturus, for a comet.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) October 13.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, September 12. Dr. Clarke has discovered that eating two or three boiled herrings at bed time, and eating no other food that night, will effectually remove the gout, if not totally cure it. If an intollerable thirst ensues, chewing hay or straw will excite an exudation from the 'falival glans and afford relief."

Oct. 17. Friday afternoon captain Bosworth arrived here in twelve days from Boston. On Friday se'nnight he fell in with a gale of wind, to the northward of Cape Hatteras; the day after which saw some green chairs, apples, a great quantity of lumber, chests, &c.

floating on the water.

Oct. 21. On Thursday last, a small party of Indians came down to Argyle, about 25 miles from Savanna, made prisoners of some women and children, and attemped to take off a number of cattle. As foon as information was received in Savanna it spread a general alarm; the militia were called out, and marched about 18 miles, when it was found unnecessary to proceed any further, the Indians having gone off, leaving their prisoners, whom they detained but a very short time.

Cheraw Diftrict.

Oct. 16. We the subscribers, inhabitants of the diftrict of Cheraws, in the state of South-Carolina, taking into serious consideration our present deplorable and unhappy fituation, from the want of a circulating medium, which we find by woeful experience cannot be procured even by the most eminent planters for any merchantable produce; and beholding, with forrow, many instances of cruelty and oppression which are daily held up to our view, of worthy and respectable families being too often reduced from a state of ease and affluence to the verge of penury and distress by sheriff's sales:-and, as it has pleased the Almignty Father of the universe to with-hold from us, until the last crop, the means of extricating ourselves from our numerous creditors, by several years loss of our labour, and by other concomitant circumstances; beholding, WE DECLARE ourselves bound by every tie of civil society, of parental and filial love, to stand by, assist and support each other, in carrying into effect, according to their true intent and meaning the following re-

Resolved, That we will at all times, and in all places, pay due submission to the laws of our state; and that we will, whenever we shall be called upon, or shall find it necessary, exert ourselves, in aiding any and every officer of the state, in carrying the laws into execution, to their full intent and meaning; except only in such cases, where humanity itself would shrink back, in seeing the property of our neighbours and relations wrested from them, and conveyed to others, without any, or a very small diminution of their creditors de-

Resolved, 'That in order to do ourselves, our creditors and our debtors justice, we will deliver to any two deemed qualified to affeis the same, whenever demanded of us) good and sufficient property to answer just demands; and we will upon its being approved execute good and sufficient titles and conveyances for the fame to the demanding party.

Resolved, That we will, at the risk of every thing precious and dear to us, stand by, support and protect each other, in preventing to all intents and purposes, every sale which may now, or shall hereafter be advertised a sale for cash, when taken by execution, by any

theriff or constable in this district.

Resolved, And it is hereby earnestly recommended to every sheriff and constable, within this district, to take particular notice of, and pay due attention to, these our resolves; and that we will, to the extent of our power, and at the risk of every thing dear to us, support and protect, all and every such sheriff, who shall by any means be endangered by paying the attention herein requested.

Resolved, If any sheriff or constable, within this district, be found acting anywise contrary to the above resolves, he or they, so acting, shall be deemed an enemy to humanity, and shall be treated accordingly: and we are determined, let the consequences be what they may, to put a speedy and effectual stop to such proceedings, in all parts of this district.

Resolved, That these resolutions continue in full force until the house of general affembly, now about to

be convened in Charleston, shall make known what further can be done favourable to our present deplora. ble fituation; to whose wildom we leave it, with our most hearty prayers, that it will please the Great Giver of all good to endow them with wildem to direct, and vigour to enforce, whatever shall be found most conducive to the welfare of this state in particular, and of the United States in general.

Since the above resolutions were agreed to, a per tion correspondent thereto, hath been set on foot praying for legislative interference, which is said to be more generally figned; and will be brought down by some of the members for that parish, who are shortly expected to arrive in town.

ALEXANDRIA, October 23.

FEDERAL ELECTIONEERING FOR VICE-PRESIDENT General Knox, the former distinguished commander of the artillery of the UNITED STATES, and the present able secretary at war, is universally known to be a man of a well organised head, and an honest heart. A correspondent informs us, that there is the strongest probability general Knox will have the wotes of some of the eastern and all the middle states, for vice-PRESIA DENT. The same correspondent adds, that it is most earnestly wished this gentleman may be favoured with the suffrages of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, if, upon a candid examination into his character and circumstances, he shall be found more unexceptionable than any other candidate. As RECOM-MENDATIONS of a very impressive nature, it is mentioned that general Knox is a citizen of the respectable commonwealth of Massachusetts, that he is subject to as few unreasonable prejudices as any man in the UNION, and that he possesses the entire considence of the AMERI-CAN CINCINNATUS. Our correspondent hopes that fuch of our Brothers of the Type, as shall be convinced of the TRUTH OF THESE ASSERTIONS, will not fail to give this paragraph a place in their papers.

BALTIMORE, November 7. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his

friend in this town, dated July 21, 1788.

"There is no public news but disagreeable; every day affords scenes of horror, and things unheard of in former times. Scarcely a day passes, but some patriot or other is killed or beaten unmercifully by the prince's friends. A receiver of the public taxes, during the last contest, who had acted according to the orders then given him by the magistrates, is now sentenced to be publicly whipped and branded, and afterwards confined for leven years in the work-house, to earn his support by hard labour. The reports concerning the assistance we are to expect from France are various, and little to be depended upon; the minister at the court of Brussels (Mr. Hop) has, however, informed their high mightinesies, that a large body of French troops were encamped to near to the frontiers of the republic, that it could march in within 36 hours. The widow of the late king of Prussia, who claims the crown, disapproves of every thing the present king has done in favour of the prince of Orange. She is influenced (it is faid) by prince Henry of Prussia, who resides at present at the court of Versailles .- A thouland fuch like reports are circulating every hour of the day.—The French ambassador, Monf. de St. Priest, has again called upon the states of Holland for satisfaction for an infult done him during the late troubles (which the states refuse, under pretences too childish to be mentioned) in a manner so firm and so positive, that it will puzzle the states how to answer it. The same ambassador left the Hague last week, pretending to go to Lotharinge to use the bath, for the recovery of his health; but it is generally supposed that he has moved from political reasons.—Our public prints are not worth reading; they are always full of speeches to the honour of the house of Orange; while all that is in favour of the patriots is prohibited. When a

Annapolis, November 13.

whipping, branding and imprisonment."

patriot in insulted in the streets, he can have no satis-

faction by law; but, when a patriot disputes with

an Orangeman, he feels the severity of the law, by

On Monday last the general assembly proceeded to the choice of a governor of the state, when the honourable Thomas Johnson, Esquire, was elected.

James Brice, John Davidson, William Hindman, Josias Carvil Hall and John Kilty, Esquires, were the day following chosen members of the honourable

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen in Fredericksturg to bis friend in this city, dated November 4, 1788. On the other side is a resolution, carried ayes 85, noes 39, which will shew that we repent of our folly in adopting a constitution without previous amendment-But, fince it is done, the affembly are proceeding to organize it agreeably to the constitution, at least as they understand it, that is, to have the electors, and the delegates chosen by the people, by districts, the elected to be residentees; this was nearly the ung-

nimous vote; but, by what rule the districts are to be measured, is yet in doubt-The delegates have at prefent adopted the rule by that of the militia-But, as they had but a majority of 6, and the senate are opposed to it, I expect the rule of tythes will be their guide—that is, to take in three fifths of the blacks, the which, I conceive to be right, as our delegation is... increased by that rule, and we are also to be taxed ac-

Whereas the convention of this state did, &c. 72. tify a constitution for the United States, and did alio declare that fundry amendments to cexceptionable parts of the same ought to be adopted: And whereas the subject matter of the amendments agreed to by the faid convention involves all the great unalignable and sential rights, liberties and privileges, of freemen, many

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