Prussia, as well as Britain and Holland, with the powers of Ruilia and Austria somewhat humbled .-None of them will, therefore, be serious in their mewith the Turks, who ere increasing in confidence and military knowledge every day by the skill of the European officers in their service, many of whom are Frenchmen; and it is very fingular that his most christian majesty has not yet seriously attempted to recal them.

A gentleman has opened an academy near Ludgatehill, not to teach the classics, but the comb; and, instead of stuffing the inside of his pupil's beads with the Belles lettres, the flowers of Parnassus and other useless lumber—they are taught the more important science of puffing up the out fide of the bead, by the help of braids, tetes, curls, custions, and a little bumble flour from the mill!—In short this bead preceptor has opened a "bairdressing academy," where grown graduates receive lessons in the above liberal science, at the trisling rate of one gui-

nea and a half per month. After this may we not expect an advertisement from one of the sable gentlemen of the brush, announcing that he has opened a sweeping seminary, by which pupils will be taught an infallible mode of raifing themselves in the world?"

Sept. 27. The emperor is recovered, from an illness as honourable as voluntary hardships and hazards could make it. Like lord Heathfield at Gibraltar, his exercises and refreshments did not differ from the rest of

The last letters from Holland bring accounts of some renewal of disturbances there. Many of the discontented families are going out of the country; and a conspiracy has been discovered among the old patriotic party, to bring in an armed force, and disturb the present arrangements; and it is said, that between 20 and 30 persons of some consequence are now imprisoned on that account.

Mr. Wilkinson, the iron-founder, has received an order to cast pipes 40 miles in length, for supplying the whole city of Paris with water, upon a plan something fimilar to that of our New River Company.

Oct. 2. Yesterday morning advices were received from Hamburgh, that the regency of that city had received public notice from the court of Denmark to provide, with all possible expedition, its quota of 2000 seamen to man the Danish ships of war now fitting out at Copenhagen, and just ready for sea. It is now, according to these accounts, pait all denial, that Denmark will finally join all her forces to aid the Ruthans, and that an important rupture with Sweden is at no great distance. The regency of Hamburgh is preparing to comply with the demand of the Danish government, which will be very foon fulfilled.

Off. 4. Some months ago, so sanguine were the Vienna politicians of success against the Turks, that they had even settled how Constantinople was to be watched and lighted, which they agreed should be in the manner of London and Paris-and these reveries were even published in some of the German gazettes. But Constantinople is still likely to remain in the

## GREATNESS OF MIND IN HIS MAJESTY.

His majesty, who with a magnanimity that does him the greatest honour, hesitated not a moment to receive his excellency Mr. Adams, as minister plenipotentiary from the United States, treating him at all times, whenever he presented himself at court, with becomeing attention. His speech on the occasion, shewing as it does the political greatness of his mind, is worthy of public notice:

"I wish you, Sir," (the king said to Mr. Adams at his first audience) "to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do by the duty which I owed to my people. will be very frank with you, Sir; I was the last to consent to the separation; but the separation being made, and having been inevitable, I have always said, as I now fay, that I will be the last to disturb the independence of the United States, or in any way infringe their rights."

For a king thus to receive and address one, who had been his subject, in a diplomatic character, commissioned by those who had been in his allegiance, and now atting as sovereigns independent of him, is no common event. The low-minded prince, and what is equally ridiculous, the high-minded subject, like the women of Genoa, who considered themselves as queens of Carfica, would have boggled at it. They would have thought the reception of a minister in these circumstances beneath the royal dignity, and considered every audience he afterwards might demand, nay, his very presence at court, as an insult. His majesty, however, was better instructed in the principles of sound policy, and, therefore, conducting himself with manliness, on that trying occasion, gave his subjects an useful lesson. He taught them to submit to inevitable necessity, not only without repining, but with grace.

The following is the empress of Russia's letter written by herself and conveyed by a special courier to admiral Greig, (the brave Caledonian) after the action with the Swedish squadron in July last:-

"To the worthy and brave, &c. &c. We should be wanting in that gratitude and politeness, which should ever distinguish sovereigns, did not we with the utmost speed convey to you (and our other brave and gallant officers and seamen of our fleet, who have proved themselves worthy of their country) our approbation of your exemplary conduct, and the obligations which we owe you for your intripid consaule of ourselves, and the whole Russian empire, may, and its vicinity.

under God, be attributed the very fignal victory you have gained; and we have not the smallest doubt, but that every part of our dominions where this event shall be transmitted, will behold it in its proper point of view. It is with grief we read the record of those poltroons, who, unable to catch fire from the spirited exertions of their fellow-warriors, have so figualised themselves in the annals of treasonable cowards; and to whose cowardice the Swedes have to boast that any ship of their fleet escaped when so encountered; and the more particularly that their high admiral escaped, when twice so nearly within their power to have cap-

"As we take upon ourselves the sole power to reward the meritorious, we shall take signal care for the very exemplary punishment of the guilty.

"We beg therefore, that you would yourself accept our heartiest acknowledgment; and we trouble you to communicate the same to our other worthy and animated officers and feamen. It is our pleasure that the delinquents mentioned in your official letters, be immediately brought to Cronstadt, to wait our further. displeasure.

"We fincerely wish you and all with you health, and the most signal assistance of the Almighty God, whose aid we have invoked, and of whose assistance we cannot doubt in a cause so just.

"Your services will perpetually live in our remembrance; and the annals of our country must convey your names to posterity with reverence and with love. "So saying we recommend you to God's keeping

"Done at Petersburgh the 23d of July, in the year of Grace, 1788. CATHARINE." " (Signed)

OA. 6. The reports of a decifive engagement between the emperor's army and the Turks, as yet are so destitute of any thing like proof, that no credit can be given them. Our best authenticated accounts by the last mails, have not induced us to alter our opinon respecting the progress of the war. The season is almost over, and unless the next or the following mails bring some accounts of a decisive engagement, or an important post gained, we cannot but be of opinion, that after an immense expence of men and money, the im. perialists have not made any progress on the Ottoman territories. The important fortresses still remain impregnable—and the grand vizier gives daily proofs of his skill, bravery and generalship, which were not expected from him by his enemies.

The imperial Joseph gained little honour by the conquest of Dubicza:-about 1400 Turks laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war to 25,000 of the imperialists, who are said to be the best disciplined troops in Europe.

The first damper which may be expected to cool the courage of the imperial belligerents, is the expence at tending their present designs on the Turkish empirean expence beyond all belief-and which it will be impossible long to defray.

## October 1.

A letter from Mr. O'Hara, now on his way to Ireland from a four months commercial tour to Italy and France, dated at Havre-de-Grace the 23d of September, mentions the universal joy with which the news was received, that the king had acceded to the 'wishes of his people, in restoring their parliaments. Tournellas, and presidial courts to their ancient functions, throughout every province in the realm. At Rouen, the capital of Normandy, the hotel de ville, or Guildhall, was superbly illuminated with lights of various colours in the form of a rainbow, over the centre of whose arch were the crowns of France and Navarre, with fleur de lis of the brightest phosphorus, and underneath, the words tandem restituit votis. At length the Gallic constitution is restored.

At nine in the evening, all the members of the late parliament, and subordinate jurisdictions of the province, then in the country, assembled at the townhouse, where an elegant ball and supper were given by the corporation to above 700 persons, citizens and country gentlemen, who flocked from the remotest corners of the province. At 10 the company were agreeably surprised at the entrance of the governor, king's lieutenant, and other state officers, who joined in congratulating the brave and loyal Normans on the happy change of their affairs. The whole entertainment was magnificent and judicious, and the company so elevated, that no one thought of withdrawing till break of day. The hotels of several noblemen were illuminated with emblematical lights, and in the centre the words auspice Neckar, a just and grateful compliment to the present minister, who has always been an able counsellor to his prince, and a zealous friend to the peo-

## A L B A N Y, November 28.

A few days ago, a curious and uncommon bird was killed at Saratoga, and sent as a rarity to this city. The distance from the tip of one wing to the other, when both were extended, was o feet and two inches; the mouth was large enough to contain with ease the head of a boy of ten years of age, and the throat fo capacious as to admit the foot and leg of a man, boot and all. Doubts were entertained at first what it was, but it is now decided to be the large pelican of the sea coasts; as, upon examination, we are told (by Dr. Mitchell) that it agrees to the character of the Pelicanus Aquillus of Linnæus, and the Onocratalus of Brif-

Lately was killed, by Mr. Robert Haswell, of the Norman's-Kill (6 miles west of this city) a mad welf. duct in your engagement with our enemy the fleet of It had twice entered the barn-yard of Mr. Haswel, the Swedish king. To the constant exertion of your and bit a valuable mare of his, which is since dead, abilities, and your zeal for the glory of the common and committed much other mischief in that settlement

The following melancholy paragraph is extracted from the Savannab-la-Mar Gazette, received on Tuesday night by captain Ghifbolm.

The floop Deborah, Ingham, which arrived from New-London on Saturday laft, furnishes the most pain. ful intelligence that has for a long time been communicated to our readers: A short time previous to her arrival at Turks-Island, where she had occasion to touch, she fell in with and accompanied for three days the floop Sally, Parish, from Martinico. Mr. Parish informed that on the 12th of last month a dreadful hurricane had been felt at Martinico, Grenada and Saint Lucia.—At the first named island scarce a vessel which remained in harbour escaped destruction, and these that put to sea have not since been heard of; Grenada has sustained very considerable damage :- But St. Lu. cia exhibits a spectacle the most terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane a dreadful earth. quake happened which convulsed the whole island, and finally swallowed upwards of 900 of the inhabitants! -On such an occasion our feelings cannot be more powerfully excited by a sense of the sufferings of our fellow creatures than what is due to Providence for our own preservation—let it be remembered, that however the philosopher may account for these effects, by natu. ral causes, there is a supreme who wields the thunder and directs the storm, and whose displeasure it is our duty to deprecate by deeds of humility and virtue.

Dec. 5. On the 21st ult. the state of New-Jersey, in general assembly met, passed an act for carrying into effect the constitution on their part. Every misabitant who is qualified to vote for members of the state legif: lature, by this act, is authorised to nominate for that state's members of the house of representatives in the general government.

Monday next, agreeable to proclamation of his excellency the governor, the legislature of this state are to convene at the city hall of the city of Albany. Extract of a letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina, November 13.

The latter end of the summer and fall has been the most fatal season ever known in this place; upward of one hundred persons have died .- We have no other news except that it is expected our assembly will call a new convention."

## PHILADELPHIA, December 6. From the DUBLIN EVENING HERALD.

"A correspondent, who feels himself warm in the national spirit of his countrymen, withes to give them one piece of information, as a fort of clue to martial longs. They are proud of calling themselves the sons of Graunie Weul, but they are totally ignorant of the meaning of the epithet; it is shortly this: In the year 1593, Graume O. Maulli, or, as Leland translates it, Grace O'Malley, was the petty fovereign of a large tract of country in the county of Mayo, called the Oulds. Being mostly a sea coast, this extraordinary woman formed a marine of twelve ships of force, and struck terror, by the prowess of her arms, through many parts of Ireland. On the imaginary offence of the then lord Howth, having his doors thut during dinner time, when by some of her captains she sent him an embasiy, she besieged his refidence, and it is to this day well known by his descendants, that one of the conditions of the capitulation was, that the English peer should follow the Irish custom of never offending against the laws of hospitality, by shutting his doors at dinner time. Her character was formarked with bravery (being the admiral of her own fleet) that the Irish called her Cullagh a Thudder, or the formidable hag. She conceived a desire to visit queen Elizabeth, and Camden men tions, that her retinue consisted of four wolf dogs, and nine Irish head vassals of her soil.—She appeared at the British court richly dressed, but it was remarked by Roger Boyle (afterwards lord Orrery) that the queen looked with aftonishment at a woman about four feet fix inches high, who had struck so much terror into the minds of many of her Irish subjects. The haughty Irish amazon having occasion to blow her nose, discharged the contents on the chopped hay, which, instead of carpet, was distributed over all the floor of the palace. The queen thinking the act indelicate, sent Grace O'Malley a handkerchief, with an explanation of its use, when next inclined to blow her nose. Grace followed the direction of her interpreter, but threw away the handkerchief on making use of it. It was taken up by the queen's orders, and returned by the interpreter, when the intrepid heroine arose, and with indelicacy and indignation asked, if her majesty intended to affront her, in desiring her to pocket the discharge of her head? The queen admiring a spirit so congenial to her own, apologised, and closed the audience by loading her with pretents. The Irish heroine lived to the age of 89, the glory of her country; but little of her property remains in the family. The unfortunate man whole wife was tried some years ago in the court of king's bench, along with a counsellor, on the charge of having occasioned his death by administering opium, was the great-greatgrand-son of this celebrated woman, whose very name to this day strikes courage into the native Irish, and whom the wery English celebrate by calling themselves the fons of Graunie Weul."

On the 23d of August compte Bernstoff, minister of state to the king of Denmark, delivered to the Swedish ambassador, haron de Sprangporten, the following note, which discovers the intention of Denmark, fo far as regards the treaties with Rusia:

.. As her majesty, the empress of the Russians had been attacked on land and sea by the armies and seets of his Swedish majesty, she demands the succours stipulated by treaties of alliance and defence, concluded in the years 1756 and 1769, renewed and confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1773, first having exhibited to his Danish majesty the facts and proofs demon-

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