

a certain elderly lady of quality, who in the course of a week grew to perfect an adept, as to *bumbag* the noble lord out of no less a sum than 1400 guineas at his own game!

HARTFORD, December 29.

Last Monday morning the paper mill in East-Hartford, belong to Dr. Butler and the Editors of the Connecticut Courant, took fire, and with all its apparatus, 500 reams writing paper, about 100 reams of printing, and a large quantity of stock, were reduced to ashes.—The loss is estimated at upwards of 7000.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

Extract of a letter from London, October 16.

“Dr. James Graham, the celebrated oculist and aurist, who performed with such applause and admiration in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, was lately sent off from Whitehaven to Edinburgh, in the custody of two constables. This unfortunate gentleman had, for some days past, discovered such marks of insanity as made it advisable to secure him.”

Yesterday failed for Bombay, the *America*, Indianman, Jacob Sarly, Esq; commander.—A trade which has evidently for its object the prosperity of these states, is entitled to the good wishes of our fellow-citizens, and the spirited adventurers to our particular applause. May the laudable enterprise be crowned with success! —Not only our interest as a commercial people in some degree depends on this voyage, but even our reputation with respect to ship building. The *America*, one of the most complete vessels ever constructed in our docks, the skill of her officers and the hardy spirit of her honest tars, will convince the Chinese and other eastern nations, that the youngest quarter of the world is already capable of emulating the other three; and as success may be rationally inferred from such happy beginnings, will most probably surpass them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

A letter from Eberdorf, in Germany, dated August 28, concludes thus:—“Provisions are so scarce, that the emperor has ordered all his deer and wild boar to be shot and sold. All the places of public amusement of note are shut up, and every thing wears a melancholy aspect.”

The Swedes were formerly as good soldiers as any in Europe, and their generals brave and experienced. Gustavus Adolphus fought against the emperor of Germany many years, and, like Marlborough, never lost a battle, though he always had to contend against much superior armies. Charles XII. made and deposed the kings of Poland at pleasure, and proved too powerful for the Austrian forces; he turned his arms against the Russians, and with an army of about 14,000 men defeated Peter, who had 100,000. That emperor remarked, however, prophetically, that the boy would soon teach them to beat him in turn. Upon the death of Charles, peace was made with the Danes, and since that period the Swedes have not engaged in any wars with their neighbours, till the present time. The Discalarians, who work at the copper and silver mines, are as hardy and courageous a people as any in the world, and generally consist of about 50,000; and from those people the kings of Sweden form a large body of troops, which prove of the utmost service in the field. They are all disciplined, and fit for action on any emergency.

From a late English news-paper.

The Paris Magazine of the month of May, contains a letter from the count de Cherilly, a patriotic nobleman, who resides much in the country, and is esteemed, after Mr. Duhamel, one of the first experimental farmers in France, concerning the successful cultivation of the new discovered vegetable, called by way of contrariety the Root of Famine, from its prodigious increase. As the qualities and use of this extraordinary vegetable are but lately known to this kingdom, we shall give our readers the substance of the count's letter, which may prompt some among our country gentlemen to encourage its growth. “I sowed,” says the count, “about seven bushels of the seed in a piece of land, containing 11000 cubic feet, being two French acres, in the beginning of November. In March the growth was advanced, and I believe that as the product was abundant, I might increase my stock by planting a number of slips, which could well be spared. I accordingly had them cut off, and set in a light sandy loam, at the distance of about 18 or 20 inches asunder. In the following month they increased to such a degree that I computed every single slip to have propagated fourteen fold. In June the crops were perfectly ripe and full grown; and I ordered a certain quantity mixed with mowed grass to be given to my cows, which they exceedingly relished, and produced from twenty to thirty pints of our measure each, every milking. The milk and the butter were both excellent, and entirely free from any rank or disagreeable taste.—My labouring horses and mules became so slick and well coated from this diet, mixed with their ordinary food, that they scarce could be distinguished from the best of my coach and riding cattle. About one pound of this root is sufficient to mix with beans, oats, barley or hay, at each feed, which may be given morning and evening.” It does not yet appear that any sheep have been fed with this root, but there can be no doubt that a cultivation of it would be attended with the best consequences.

Annapolis, January 15.

Extract of a letter dated London, November 13.

“The king has been for some time greatly indisposed; his physicians say the disorder is an anasarca. It has totally deprived him of his senses, and he is confined in a freight waistcoat. There is some talk of appointing a regency, but it puzzles all the politicians and lawyers to determine by whom the ap-

pointment is to be made, as the king's imbecility renders him incapable of assenting to any act of parliament, and without such assent no statute can be enacted.”

We are informed that the following is a state of the polls for the city of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Montgomery counties, viz.

	Districts.	Representatives.	City of Annapolis.	Anne-Arundel county.	Baltimore county.	Montgomery county.
1st	Michael J. Stone	93	107	141	278	
	George Dent	115	357	603	84	
2d	William Paca	—	—	—	—	
	Joshua Seney	206	493	755	363	
	Nathaniel Ramsay	—	—	—	6	
3d	Benjamin Contee	96	117	141	316	
	John F. Mercer	164	363	620	42	
4th	William Smith	105	118	141	310	
	Samuel Sterett	139	323	673	51	
5th	George Gale	119	118	146	316	
	John Done	72	333	600	—	
	William V. Murray	17	11	—	42	
6th	Abraham Faw	120	342	596	2	
	Daniel Carroll	112	120	158	373	

ELECTORS.

George Plater	201	463	725	322
John Rogers	214	464	745	320
Alexander C. Hanson	123	116	146	319
Dr. Philip Thomas	83	112	148	317
Robert Smith	93	112	152	310
Jeremiah T. Chase	179	372	613	5
John A. Thomas	2	—	—	—
Charles Ridgely of Wm.	85	345	663	41
Thomas Johnson	101	336	—	—
Moses Rawlings	16	1	—	6
William Thomas, jun.	8	—	—	40
Lawrence Oneale	13	10	590	59
William Richardson	99	117	142	314
William Tilghman	133	113	142	321
Dr. William Matthew	94	116	132	310
John Seney	108	346	602	44
James Shaw	92	345	607	38
Henry Waggaman	65	339	594	—
John Done	1	—	—	—

A correct return from all the counties will be inserted in our next.

On Tuesday arrived here the ship Sally, capt. Kennedy, from Havre-de-Grace, and the brig General Williams, capt. —, from Cape Francois. The ship Maryland, capt. Rose, is arrived in Patowmack, from London, by whom we have received prints to the 14th of November.

LONDON, November 11.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Sept. 9.

“The report of the reinforcements sent by the Porte to the captain pacha having already entered the Black Sea is a mistake. The wind being favourable the ships of war and transports had weighed anchor and sailed, but the northerly winds, which have blown ever since, obliged them to retire. This delay makes the court uneasy, lest they should not arrive time enough for the grand admiral, who is continually representing the want he is in of them, as well as of provisions. However, these reinforcements, as to their force, are a mere nothing, the largest ship carrying only 50 guns, and so old that the crew are obliged to pump night and day, and another vessel of 18 guns is in the same condition. In general the Porte seems no ways satisfied with the captain pacha's conduct and operations, and his reiterated demands for reinforcements amaze them. Knowing with what a strong force he sailed, they cannot comprehend how he can be so weak, particularly if it is true, that he has only lost two large ships and some small ones and sloops. On the other hand, the success he is constantly soliciting for the garrison of Oczakow, shew that place must have experienced some loss during the siege. Three thousand troops destined to reinforce the garrison, are cantoned in the environs of Bujuckdere, and as they know neither order nor discipline, they greatly disturb that neighbourhood, in which are the country houses of some foreign ministers, who endeavour all they can to protect their houses and servants from the insults and rapine of this rabble.

“The Asiatic troops who come from the army begin to file off here in numerous platoons. The retreat of these troops seems premature, and contrary to their usual custom. They complain bitterly of their commanders, both on account of their ill treatment, the scantiness of their provisions, and the inactivity in which they passed most of the campaign between Nissa and Widin. The Porte, to remove the inconvenience which their desertion must produce in the army, has sent orders to all the governors of the European provinces to raise 100,000 men immediately, and to arm and send them to the banks of the Danube as soon as possible. This shews that the Porte not only means to pursue the war with ardour, but even designs to make a winter campaign against the house of Austria, having nothing to fear from the Russians. The sentiments of our ministers on this subject were and still are divided; some think a winter campaign will infallibly hinder the Ottoman troops from pursuing the summer one with vigour; others maintain it is necessary, as it will greatly harass the Austrian army, whom the Turks want to crush; but we foresee that the project of levying these recruits hastily will meet many difficulties; and we learn already that all the men able to bear arms fly on all sides, to hide themselves in the woods, &c.”

THE GENIUS OF AMERICA.

Inscribed to his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; on his return to Mount-Vernon, December, 1793.

THINE all the favours, that war bestows,
All that peace can give, be thine;
Far expell'd thy country's foes,
Olives with thy laurels twine!
Now the work of death is o'er,
Pale-ey'd danger quits our shore;
Sheathe the sword, unbrace the drum;
See the great deliverer come;
Wake, my bards, your choral lay,
Hallow this auspicious day,
And hail, as FREEDOM'S joyful ardours burn,
In glory and in peace, my WASHINGTON'S return!

Thus from yonder steely cloud,
Streak'd with many a brightening ray,
Lifts her graceful voice aloud,
The GENIUS OF AMERICA.
Smiles adorn her native bloom,
Gracful plays her snow-white plume;
Waving gently o'er her head,
See the starry banner spread;
A golden sickle decks her side,
Her hand, a volume open'd wide,
While at her feet, her usefils quivers flung,
Her arrows all unbarb'd, her mighty bow unstrung.

Exalt, she cries, the plausive strain,
To all my heroes, great and free;
And chief of the illustrious train,
Immortal WASHINGTON! to thee.
You heard the trumpets hostile found;
You saw the meditated wound;
And as became the wife and brave,
Arose your country's rights to save;
Your bosoms throbb'd with new alarms;
Instant you sprang to glorious arms,
By danger undismay'd, unaw'd by death,
On FREEDOM'S sacred fauce, to hang the laurel wreath.

Fair FREEDOM smiles—the work is done—
The laurel wreath adorns her fane—
By me, she greets my WASHINGTON,
And pays this consecrated strain;
Nor thou refuse the hallow'd lay,
Thy COUNTRY'S GENIUS still shall pay;
For not alone th' enanguin'd field,
Rich harvests of renown shall yield,
But pleas'd, beside thy calm retreat,
The CIVIC VIRTUES fix their seat,
While thro' thy groves, and o'er thy crystal springs
CONTENTMENT still shall smile, and HONOUR wave
her wings.

There frequent shall the great and good,
Who made, like thee, mankind their care,
Who tyranny, like thee withstood,
Their happy spirits bid repair;
There sages, heroes, patriots old,
Shall frequent sacred converse hold,
Of arts, to grace the rescued land;
Of arms, and thy unconquer'd band;
There oft thy ravish'd eye shall see
The (a) victim of THERMOPYLÆ;
And there the (b) chiefs of MARATHON'S fam'd field,
Where FREEDOM'S dauntless sons, bade SLAVERY'S
millions yield.

There too, the (c) Decis awful forms
Shall glow, with former ardours fir'd,
For whom e'en death itself had charms,
When their lov'd ROMÆ their lives requir'd;
There the great (d) FABIVS pleas'd shall see,
His glories bloom again in thee;
There (e) CINCINNATUS joy to lead,
Thy step along the tranquil mead,
And all thy arduous labours pass'd,
Bid thee, rural pleasures taste;
Bid thy dread sword, a pruning hook appear,
And to a peaceful share, transform thy lightning spear.

Methinks e'en now I view his smiles,
(f) To see thy brave companions claim
The chief reward of all their toils,
Distinction, from his honour'd name,
And laid their warlike weapons by,
Again to rustic arts apply.
In contrast strong, there the stern shade
Of BRUTVS, lists the reeking blade:
The name of friend no more avails;
With unrelenting soul he hails
The bold assertors of his country's cause,
Lo! CÆSAR prostrate lies, who trampled on the laws.

(a) Leonidas, who fell defending the narrow pass of Thermopylæ, against the entrance of the Persians into Greece.
(b) Miltiades and the other commanders of the 10,000 Athenians who defeated the Persian army of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, near Marathon, a small town in Attica.
(c) Three of this noble Roman family are said to have devoted themselves to death for the safety of their country.
(d) The American General has been particularly compared to these two illustrious Romans—to the first, for his conduct of the war—to the second, for his retirement in peace to the calmness of a country life.
(f) Alluding to the institution of the order of Cincinnatus.