ARYLAND CHAZELL

THURSDAY, MARCHIE, 1789.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15. feraglio announced the favourable news received from the grand vizier. who, on the 21st of September, attacked the Austrian camp in a valley about two leagues from Caraniebes, and after an oblimate thuggle, forced the enemy to a precipitate retreat, and purfued them

for three hours, with great flaughter, and took feveral pieces of artillery, with arms, accourrements and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned. The grand vizier had fixed his head quarters at Mehadia. This intelligence was no fooner divulged, than the courtiers and clergy proclaimed the fultan gazi, or victorious; and on the 10th instant, a proclamation to this effect was read in all the mosques of this capital: A religious ceremony answerable to general thanksgivings in Christendom, which is to take place all over the Ottoman empire.

Oa. 22. Letters just arrived from Akiska advise, that the Turks have obtained an important advantage over the joint force of the Russians and Georgians, in the neighbourhood of Tifflis, in which they have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

LONDON, November 10.

On the death of Duc de Penthievre, the duke of Orleans succeeds to all the estate, which, with his other rentals, will amount to 310,000l. sterling a year! The most prodigious property of any subject in Eu-

Dec. 10. The names of places, as well as of perwhich the landlady faid was given her by a failor, and had been carried in his pocket several years: The Jew betraying much anxiety to purchase it, so enhanced its value in the possessor's opinion, that her husband applied to an eminent jeweller in the city, and fold it for such a considerable sum, that retiring from business soon after, and purchasing ground near Holywellmount, he built a small row of houses, to which he has given the name of Pearl-place, in commemoration of the incident that gave rise to the undertaking. The tar, the instrument of this good fortune, died in his last voyage to the Eaft-Indies.

health given is, almost without exception, for the recovery of our most gracious and afflicted sovereign. The custom of drinking to the health and prosperity of our superiors, or of our equals, is to be traced to very remote antiquity. This practice was in vogue among the Grecians, so early as Theseus, in those times which are distinguished in history by the splendid appellation of the heroic ages; that is many ages before the Chris-

tian æra. Asconius, in explaining the meaning of drinking after the manner of the Greeks, says, that it was their custom, in their libations, first to name their friends in terms of esteem and affection, and wishes for their profperity Every time they venerated the gods, or wished health to their friends, it was in neat wine; nay, it was indispensable in this religious ceremony, for such it was counted, to drink wine, not only undiluted with water, but without any other of the mixtures then used, as saffron, honey, &c.

The Roman gallants used to take off as many glasses to their mistresses as there were letters in their names according to Martial, who fays,

"Let fix full cups to Nævia's health go round, "And fair Tustina's be with seven crown'd." There is now in the neighbourhood of Harrow on the Hill, a curiofity not unworthy the notice of the public; a jackdaw which has taken a fancy to affociate with a pack of hounds belonging to a gentleman of Wembley. He made his appearance there about three weeks ago, and has constantly attended the pack ever lince, both at the kennel and when they go out, Hying after them from tree to tree, and coming down among nem when they are at fault. It is observed that his former companions, whether jackdaws or crows, perfeette him as a renegado, which has obliged him more

han once to return to the kennel before the hounds. Those who are inclined to believe the doctrine of the transmigration, may suppose it probable that the loui of this jackdaw nor long ago belonged to lone Nima oad imitation of the true of Hark forward? Supposing entlemen, whoever he t unhappily meta-

favourite diversion, and with some advantages above his former brethren of the chace, being able to fly over 5 bar gates, and to clear the widest and deepest ditches with greater ease and safety than they can any of them pretend to.

The dogs treat him with great civility, and he is permitted to breakfast and dine with them constantly. So great, indeed, is their civility to him, that while he is with them in the kennel, he will now and then peck at a dog which lies too near to him, as if he was streightened for room, on which the dog will get up

and go a little further off.

Extraordinary case of colonel Townsend, as related by Doctors Cheyne and Baynard, his physicians at Bath.—The colonel was under their care, being leverely afflicted with nephritick complaints. While he was in this condition, he sent for the two doctors, and told them, it was to be witness to a very extraordinary power he possessed; namely, that of dying, and yet tensible that he had the faculty of re-animating his body. It is needless to tay what construction two ingenious men put upon so strange an idea, and consequently both wished to decline seeing him carry it into execution. But the colonel, perfectly fensible, cool, and without any appearance of diforder, except weaknels, infifted on their feeing him perform death, and which they did in all appearance fee; for after they had felt his pulse, which was weak and low, he composed himself upon his back, and lay some time in a still posture, while Dr. Cheyne held his hand, and Dr. Baynard held his upon his heart, and Mr. Skrew, his apothecary, held a mirror to his mouth. His pulse funk and cealed, as to any perceptible motion, as did sons, are often derived from circumstances curious in his heart, nor was there the least appearance of moisture their origin; among these, the following is perhaps upon the glass. These gentlemen had reasoned upon not the least fingular:—A few months since, a Jew this extraordinary appearance for half an hour, agreed that dealt in diamonds, going accidentally into a public that the colonel had brought them to see him die, that house at Wapping, happened to want change for a gui- he was actually dead, and were about to leave the nea, which occasioning the landlady to pull out the room, when they perceived some motion about the contents of her pocket in search of a fix-pence to make body, and upon examination, felt a returning pulse; up the sum, a large pearl was noticed by the Jew, his heart beat again, he spoke in a low feeble voice, and they all went away satisfied that death had been wonderfully imitated, but unable to account for it. This is the substance of Dr. Cheyne's own account, a man of great skill as a physician, and one whose life and manners were exemplary as a Christian.

Dec. 13. On Wednesday dispatches were received at the imperial ambassador's house in Portman-square from Germany. Among other advices by the conveyance, there is a most milerable account of the transactions of the Ottoman forces before they quitted the Bannat, where they put the unarmed inhabitants of some places to the sword; in others they burnt down In public meetings and private families, the first whole villages, turning out the poor cottagers, selling their fruit trees, and killing their cattle without mercy By this transaction the support of thousands is wholly destroyed, and the poor people, men, women and children, reduced to a state but little short of famine.

A philosophical correspondent has acquainted us with a method of hardening timber, which may be of importance, and in certain cases can be attended with no trouble equal to the benefits. The method recommended is simply to fink it in water, while green, for several years. This prevents the alkali, or that salt which furnishes the alkali in burning, from exhaling afterwards, and by those means the timber becomes almost as incorruptible as stone. It is evident that the exhaling of this falt, and the rotting of the wood, have some very great connexion with each other, fince the more found any piece of timber is, the more falt it proportionably yields, and the wood which is rotten is found on trial to contain no falt at all. The Venetians are famous for the foundness of their ships, which do not rot as those of other nations, but endure much longer than any others, and it is in the manner above mentioned that the timber is prepared.

PROVIDENCE, February 14.

The state of Vermont have appointed the honourable Jonathan Arnold, Esq; (who is now in this town on a visit) the honourable judge Robinson, and Isaac Tichinor, Eig; as agents on the part of Vermont, to repair to the place of the session of the new congress, and treat with that honourable body on fuch matters interesting to said state as may be proposed to them by the congreis.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) February 14.

The public curiofity have for some time past been much taken up with very extraordinary circumstances attending a young woman at New-Hackintack near this place. It is now three or four weeks fince the was attended, wherever the went, by an uncommon knocking against the floor where she happened to be, and at several other parts of the house the lives in, dill retains, as not to be able to relift the cry of the jo- for ewhat resembling the noise attending a shoemaker's vial pack. What may feen to strengthen this opinion hammering on the heel of a shoe. Much pains has been taken to discover the cause of it, and all to no purpole. For a few days pail, the knocking has increafed (as we are informed) attended with the moving of challs and things thrown from chilerens parts of a his power to purifye his room words the floor, in fuch manner as to raile the

apprehensions of the most curious and enlightened

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, November 15. "We learn from Copenhagen, that the crews of the king's ships, which have been cruising off the Swedish port of Carlscrone, are in a very bad condition; the ship Prince Henry Frederick only having lost 53 men by fickness, and has 240 fick on board.

"A commission of officers has been appointed to inquire into the taking of our boats of ammunition by the Swedes, soon after they had left the port."

Extract of a letter from London, December 1. "Advices from Germany not only confirm the march of the Prussians, but that they are taking meafures to garrison Bohemia and Moravia; however, if we may judge by letters from Warlaw, of the 15th, the flames of civil discord which were on the point of breaking out, seemed to be extinguished by the prudence of the king, who, in ceding to the party formed against Russia, has allayed the storm for the present."

Feb. 24. A correspondent, who has just received accounts from Albany, has informed us, that the senate and affembly have actually come to a perfect reconciliation on a late contested business; and that we shall certainly have our representation in the senate of the United States. It is reported that John Lawrence, Esq; will be held up.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated February 15. "There have been no great political points in agitation since the conference of the legislature on the bill for electing federal senators. That bill shared the unhappy fate of the former on the same subject. I am suspicious that some sederalists will censure the senate for not receding from their amendments; but the fenate will be justified by all impartial men. That respectable body required no more than an equal right in the election of senators. As an independent branch of the legislature, they had an undoubted right to it, since the proposition for choosing senators was transmitted to them in the form of a bill—a right they could not yield, without establishing a precedent, which might eventually destroy, or greatly diminish, that balance of power, which the constitution has wisely appointed to

each house." THE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT ADOPTED BY

ONEIDA NATION.

ARTICLE I.

TO fix the bounds and limits of the sovereignty of the Oneida nation-to let their vacant lands be properly surveyed, laid out into lots and numbered, and have an exact map made of the same.

ARTICLE II.

Two men shall be appointed by the grand council, that are well known to be men of principle and interest in the nation; they shall be invested with power to act and transact all business concerning the leasing and dividing the said land or lands into equal shares, to each person and family, and they shall be obliged to render a true and just account of all their proceedings, from time to time, to the national council.

ARTICLE III.

From the lines of property, a certain tract of woodland shall be reserved for the benefit of both parties, to wit, the farmers of the states, and the farmers of the proprietors of the Oneida nation, to prevent any difficulties that may arise on either side.

ARTICLE IV. A tract of land, of four miles in breadth, and extending from the line of property to the western boundary of the Oneida territory, secured by the treaty at

Fort Stanwix, shall be rented out for the sole benefit of the said nation; which said land shall stand for a township for ever.

ARTICLE V. The Oneida territory (except that which is fixed by treaty) to be rented out, must be equally divided into equal shares, to every man, woman and child, of the Oneida nation, without any exception. One tract of this said land to remain for ever as a national fund, without any part thereof being alienated; and the revenues arising from the same, are to defray all public charges that may or shall hereafter accrue. The administration of this said tract, to be ordered and directed by the chiefs, in council, who shall render a true and just account, twice in every year, to the grand assembly of the faid nation.

ARTICLE VI.

No man, woman or child, of the said Oneida nation, shall have it in his or her power, to sell one foot of land that shall fall to his or her lot or share, except for fuch land shall be void and of none effect. ARECLEVIL

or mines thall be discovered in any part territories, by any inhabitants lettling their lands, he or they shall immediately acquaint the chief of fall nation, and he that take notice of the

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