he would clarify only three quills in a wing, viz. the second, third and fourth—for all besides are not fit for use.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont) October* 19.

In the course of the last winter, a large body of snow, sliding from the roof of a large house in Cavendish, belonging to Mr. Baldwin, fell upon and covered a goose which was under it about four feet deep. The owner of the goose, thinking it killed, took no care to get it out, but to their great surprise, on the fourteenth day after the accident, the goose was heard to make a noise under the snow, when it was dug out alive.—It appeared that the warmth of the goose's body had thawed the snow to about the circumference of half a bushel, in which she could move about, the inside of which was encrusted with a hard ice: with her breath she had also thawed a small hole, through which the sound was heard which caused her being taken out. This is a matter of fact, and can be proved by a number of people.

ALBANY, *November* 4.

The following important information has been handed to us by a gentleman on whose veracity we can depend—

The legislature of Vermont have resolved to pay to the state of New-York, *thirty thousand* dollars, agreeably to the first proposition contained in the declaration of the commissioners of this state, appointed to declare the consent of the legislature thereof, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction of the state of New-York be erected into a new state, of the 7th of October last; in consequence whereof, all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont, under grants of the late colony of New-York, or from the state of New-York (except where such grants were intended as confirmations of those from New-Hampshire) cease and determine. The legislature have also resolved, that a convention be called for taking into consideration the constitution of the United States—the members to be elected in December, and the convention to meet the first week in January—The legislature have adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in January, for the purpose (we suppose) of choosing senators, and affixing the time and manner of electing representatives to congress.

AMERICAN OATMEAL.

Nov. 8. Ephraim Hudson, Esq; of Cherry-valley, in the county of Montgomery, in this state, has lately erected a mill for the hulling of oats, which will hull and prepare for grinding 300 bushels a-day; and Mr. Hudson informs us, he is able to make oatmeal equal to the best imported from Europe.

NEW-YORK, *November* 11.

By the brig Pallas, captain Towne, arrived at Boston, which left cadiz the 10th of September, we learn that the Spanish fleet had returned into port four days previous to that date, and that the expectations of war were lessened.

The ship Charlotte, is arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, in 33 days from Biddiford, in England—by her we learn, that the English fleet had returned into port before she sailed.

Nov. 15. Monsieur Volney, the great traveller, and whose voyage to the Holy Land, and other parts of Asia, has given the world so much pleasure in its perusal, is now a member of the national assembly of France. Remarkable was his sentiment when in giving his opinion on the great question of granting a complete liberty to the press in France, under their renovated government, he observed as follows——"As in ships, said he, inhabited by a great number of people, where there is a constant and fatal tendency to putrefaction, it becomes absolutely necessary, in order to preserve health, to fumigate, scrape, sprinkle with vinegar, and convey a constant supply of fresh air, by every means possible, into the interior parts, between and below the decks; in like manner every government, even in the most free, there is a similar strong tendency of those in office towards despotism and tyranny.—The liberty of the press is, in this case, the great ventilator, the salutary vinegar, the busy scraping iron, and the searching fumigation—It is this that will, in future, preserve OUR political health in particular; and I will be bold to say, that in any kingdom, even the most extensive, where the people can read and write, and there is a press absolutely and sacredly free—there the monster of tyranny cannot enter—the poisonous serpent will not be able to breathe—she must either sicken and die, or depart into those realms and regions whose atmosphere is more congenial to her own nature."

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, October 19.

"This place seems to be hardly recovering from the many disadvantages it has long lain under, notwithstanding the various supposed encouragements with which we have been favoured. Where the soil of a country is not a source of wealth within itself, independent of other circumstances, scarcely any thing but villages and diminutive sea-ports can be the consequence. To remedy, in some degree, the evils nature has rivetted upon the face of the country, a number of gentlemen have some time since established an agricultural society at Halifax, which, it is expected, will be productive of the most salutary effects to the whole province.

"In our neighbourhood it has been of service already; the inhabitants frequently converse now about farming, and the best method of improving their practice. We have now upwards of forty thousand inhabitants in this province, which, by means of the improvements offered by this society, will soon be, for the most part, advantageously employed. The soil of Nova-Scotia (and I speak it from knowledge and experience) is, notwithstanding its natural barrenness in many parts, capable, by well directed industry, not only to supply its own inhabitants with bread, and every other other species of food in abundance, but also to furnish a large surplusage for exportation. It is really disgraceful, as well as ruinous, that when placed in so fertile a soil, we should be dependent upon foreigners for bread—some there are indeed amongst us, who seem to wish to continue us in that dependence, and keep us in a torpid inactive state, without any attempt to assist ourselves, when at the same time it is fully in our power. What is truly shameful is, that we actually import, at the price foreigners please to put upon it, the bread consumed in our fisheries; and hence one cause of the very high price of labour, which must ever bear a proportion to the price of victuals.—In the article of fish it is certain we are undersold in foreign markets, notwithstanding our superior advantages in carrying on the fisheries. The importation of live stock and fresh beef from your American states is really injurious to us—but this branch of trade is much on the decline, and if our farmers will but exert themselves the traffic will drop off itself."

REMARKABLE INSCRIPTION.

At a seat belonging to the family of the late lord Anson, near the town of Ipswich, in England, and by a public road, stands upon a pedestal the carved lion ship head former belonging to the Centurion, a man of war of 60 guns, in which his lordship circumnavigated the globe in the well known expedition of 1740. In his paw the lion (which was placed here soon after his lordship's return) holds a brass plate, on which are engraved, in large letters, the following lines:

"Stop, traveller, and your journal shew,
I think I've been as far as you,
In every clime, through each degree,
Anson and I have plough'd the sea,
Made journies equal to the sun's,
On distant oceans fought the Dons,
Torrid and frigid zones have pass'd,
And safe arriv'd on shore at last,
In ease and dignity appear,
HE in the house of lords—I here!"

From the prodigious number of Europeans, as well as not a few American vessels, that have long been in the habit of frequenting the northern polar seas for the sake of taking whales, and other fish, for the production of oil, those animals have of late years become comparatively scarce. The demand for oil, which is indispensable, has now put many of the adventurous owners of ships in the four eastern states upon sending their vessels to the southern extremity of the globe for this purpose, where, especially from the fiftieth to the sixtieth degrees of latitude, whales are from experience known to abound, besides (on the shores) seals, sea-lions, and other aquatic animals, that are capable of yielding this article in a proportionate abundance. Several vessels have sailed from the ports of the eastern states, since the beginning of August, on this voyage, most of which are expected to return the latter end of next summer, or the beginning of autumn.

We are informed that the works of the late celebrated Dr. Franklin are now in the press at London, to which is prefixed his life; the far greater part of which has been written by himself. Another copy of the same, it is said, is speedily to be put to press in Philadelphia, for the better accommodation of that numerous host of readers in America, who cannot otherwise than anxiously wish for a complete collection of the works of this great man, which have hitherto been in a loose and scattered condition; and there is reason to fear, many of them, especially manuscripts, entirely lost by the ravages of the late war.

A New-London paper of the 29th ult. mentions three wonderful productions in that neighbourhood, yea four, which are of extraordinary size, viz. a squash seed in the garden of Mr. Jonathan Southmayd that produced 200 squashes; a pumpkin, in the garden of Mr. Joel Atkins, weighing 140lb. One cabbage stock, in the garden of captain Timothy Star, jun. that bore three heads of good size; and an apple, belonging to the printer of the Middletown Gazette, that weighs 20 ounces.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of York, (Massachusetts) to his friend in Portland, dated October 23, 1790.

"On Friday last I regulated my clock by a meridian line that I supposed pretty right—and by observing the same again on Saturday noon, I found it had not sensibly varied; such observations as the clouds permitted were made, respecting the lunar eclipse on Friday evening as are enclosed. The penumbra, which always attends a lunar eclipse, renders it difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the beginning or end of these phœnomena with that exactness as the transit of Venus or Mercury on the solar disk, or even the eclipses of the sun. One or two of the almanacks of the current year, mention the solar eclipse of the sun of the 6th day of November next, as *invisible*, but I conjecture, that as the moon is at or near its perigee, and the apparent diameter of the moon consequently larger, that notwithstanding the great northerly latitude of the moon at the time of the conjunction, a small part of the sun's northern limb will by the moon be obscured to us in this high northern latitude perhaps *two* or *three digits*. The time must be between twelve and one, if visible, and the first appearance will be on N. W. limb, I have not calculated an eclipse these many years, nor do I think my other avocations will permit me to do it prior to the time; I wish you, if the weather be fair, to look out—half a digit will be visible to the naked eye; a piece of common window glass smoked over a candle on one side, will prevent the eye's being injured by looking at the naked blazing sun; or a glass that is commonly used by sailors with Hadly's Quadrant, may be preferable; the beginning and end of these appearances may in clear weather be determined within a few seconds of time; a *small dent* seems to be made at first in the solar disk, and keeps increasing until the middle of the transit, which is when the center of the dent or obscuration is in a perpendicular situation to the horizon, after which it decreases in the same manner it began."

The observations referred to in the foregoing letter are the following:

"The clouds prevented a very accurate observation of the late lunar eclipse last evening.

"But at 6h. 21m. it was evident to the naked eye that the north-eastern limb of the moon had entered the earth's shadow. At 9h. 9m. 30s. apparent time, the same began to emerge, it being then quite clear, and at 10h. 17m. there appeared a full recovery of light on the S. W. limb."

PITTSBURGH, *October* 30.

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, to his friend in this town, dated Presque Isle, October 11, 1790.

"I yesterday completed the survey of the territory annexed to the state of Pennsylvania, after much difficulty and hardship. The land contained in this survey is generally good, and from its peculiar situation an important object to the state. The Indians did not appear to be well disposed towards the execution of our business, but after a treaty and receiving some small presents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on."

Nov. 6. No authentic accounts have yet been received from the troops out on the expedition, but there are a great many different reports through the country. As soon as we receive any account that may be depended on, we shall undoubtedly publish it for the information of our readers.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 13.

Extract of a letter from New-London, (Connecticut) November 3.

"We have nothing new to tell you that is either important or agreeable.—Our vessels are continually returning from the French West-Indies with little more than ballast, being in numerous instances disappointed of their cargoes of sugar and molasses, by the disturbances in the islands, and those heart burnings of the people, which are destructive to their agriculture. Many of our trading vessels are now lying in several of the ports of Hispaniola, waiting to be loaded, and at an expence which it is feared must be ruinous to their voyages. As to domestic news, we have nothing to tell you."

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of the state of Vermont, to his friend in Bennington, in that state, dated October 19.

"Business at present goes on slowly: probably it will last us three weeks longer: I have no doubt but the terms offered by New-York will be accepted of and a convention called this session."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June 27.

"Nothing material has occured since my last letter of the 19th of March past, I have continued to enjoy a good state of health, and have met with as much success as the circumstance of the time would permit. The misfortune of the planters in having four-fifths of their last crop of tobacco refused by the king, has affected every body, and caused a greater stagnation of business than has ever been known before; however, I am in hopes to make my voyage profitable. I am yet unable to say when I shall be at liberty to return; but expect to accomplish it next spring—at least no exertions on my part shall be wanting.

"I am just returned from the Natchez, an English settlement, subject to the Spaniards, about 300 miles from this place. The land is high, uneven, and well timbered; the soil very fertile, and the climate favourable to every thing but wheat which is mildewed by the damps that arise from the amazing quantity of contiguous low land, that is annually covered many feet with water, by the rising of the river, which is seldom less than forty feet. The west side of the *Mississippi* is subject to these inundations from its mouth, many hundred miles upwards; and westward over a large tract of country. The east side, on which Orleans is situated, is banked from about 10 leagues below the city up to Balton Rouge, which is a point of high land jutting on the river for a little distance, then retiring, approaches the river again in a circular direction, forming large tracts of valuable cyprus swamp. Here you find a fort and garrison, at which travellers stop to shew their passports to the commandant.

"Many of the planters are wealthy, live well, and drink good wine; they are the most hospitable, friendly people, I have ever met with, mostly Virginians. Their chief attention is directed to the culture of tobacco and corn, and the raising of cattle; it is not uncustomary for a planter to have 3 or 400 calves every year. They pay no taxes of any kind, and, independent of their having no share in government, are a very free people. Governor Guioso presides over the Natchez district, and although appointed by the court, yet he is inferior, and subject to have his conduct investigated by the governor of this place; his absence is supplied by a commandant, who is generally an officer of distinction. I have the honour of being acquainted with Guioso, and find him an amiable man.

"They have some good streams, supplied with a variety of fish, larger of their kind than yours. The cat-fish of the river weighs from 80 to 120lb. Their wells are remarkably deep—from 100 to 150 feet, yet the water is not as cool as that which flows from our common springs.

"They have plenty of peaches, figs, plumbs, blackberries, straw-berries, grapes, &c. a few apples, but no pears or cherries—their woods abound with deer