bours and twenty minutes of the time (twenty-two hours) and performed the undertaking, extraordinary as it appears, with three miles over, and some minutes to ipare.

LONDON, September 10.

The following instance of courage and stratagem merits notice, and is worthy to be recorded, though practised against us by an enemy.

One of the cruisers, being a-head of the fleet employed in carrying the Bombay detachment round to Tillicherry, saw, at day break one morning, a number of boats a-head, to which she immediately gave chase, conjecturing, very justly, that they were enemies. On perceiving that they were pursued, an armed patimer that had them under convoy shortened fail, and made several seeming manœuvres as if she intended to come along side, and be examined by the cruiser; -by the time she came within hail, the breeze had died away, and all her convoy of boats were rowing fast in for the shore. Her commander being ordered on board, procrastinated compliance as long as possible; at length, however, being threatened with a shot, and perceiving that his boats were all out of danger he took to his oars, and presently passed the cruiser, which now commenced a brisk fire on the patimer; the latter, however, difregarded it, resolutely continued her course, and finally escaped.

The aggrandisements which must accrue to the India company by the capture of Seringapatam cannot be otherwise than immense: for, independent of the revenues of the tyrant, and the quantity of specie in that capital, its being the great emporium for the trade of the Carnatic will render it of inestimable

value.

Sept. 14. This morning the Cumberland of 74 guns, captain Macbride, was paid off in Hamoaze. The crew with pendants and flags, on landing, placed the boatswain, Mr. Alexander, in a phaeton, and drew it through the towns of Dock and Plymouth, in the latter town, they stopped at all the inns and public houses, and drank their noble captain's health, the health of their officers, the boattwain and the crew. Flags were hoisted in various parts of the town, in compliment to captain Macbride. The Devonshire band of music played several popular tunes before the phaeton, and the concourse of people assembled on the occasion was immense.

The happy tars evinced their regard for their officers, after a four year's service, by presenting the first and second lieutenants, Mr. Clements and Mr. Somerville, with very handsome swords, elegantly mounted; and the boatswain with a plate to the amount of 501. on which was engraved the following motto:

To Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, beatswain of his majesty's ship Cumberland, of 74 guns,

> This is a present for you, From the Cumberlana's jovial crew.

The ship's company were orderly, conducted themselves in a style and manner which reflected the highest honour upon them; and they took leave of captain Macbride and the officers of the ship very affectionately; gave them nine cheers, and received from their captain and officers every encomium on their good behaviour during their being on board the Cumber-

Sept. 15. The emperor of Germany and the empress of Russia, beginning to feel the havock made in their finances, are both foliciting loans, the former at four

per cent, the latter at five per cent.

The debt of the empress is immense, as besides what she owes to foreign nations, there is hardly a merchant of any eminence in her own dominions to whom the is not a debtor; her resources, however, are great, and her mind seems to be equal to all her contingen-

The above loans, with the American loan, have drawn from this country within these three weeks, dition of our commerce, and the great influx of wealth stocks have scarcely fallen one half per cent.

and Vienna are on the point of concluding an alliance be acknowledged by all the powers, from whom afoffensive and defensive, by which they engage to gua- sistance is required; and that, in consequence, they rantee one another's dominions: to this alliance it is will not refuse employing, in conjunction with their

wife accede.

tion of gold and filver from South-America, upon an monarchial government, fuitable to the rights of foveaverage, is five millions annually. Of this above a reigns, and the welfare of the French nation.-Then million is brought every year into England, in return and in this case, their said majesties the emperor and for the manufactures sent to Spain and Portugal, in- the king of Prussia, are determined to act speedily, missioners who met at Rock Landing, in Georgia, for dependent of raw materials, wine, fruit, salt, &c. ob- with mutual concord, and with necessary forces, to the purpose of running the line agreeable to the treaty tained from these countries. Thus it happens, from obtain the proposed end in common. the superior industry of the British manufactures, and Mean while they will give to their troops necessary the spirit of enterprise among the merchants, that the orders that they may be ready for putting themselves able to effect the business this season. The difficulties mines of Mexico, Peru, and Brasil, produce more in a state for activity. solid advantages to this country, than they do to the Pilnitz, the 27th of August, 1791. Spaniards and Portuguese.

from Cadiz describe the situation of the people there, dian at Ludlow, in Shropshire.—His brothers of the books have the tendency—But they are dear and and in most other parts of Spain, as perfectly uneasy Sock and Buskin, willing to pay the last duties to their searce. All the lazy, and almost all the busy, neglect and dissatisfied. The recent rigorous measures taken deceased companion, agreed to follow the body to the them, because it is a task. Who would begin that to represe the progress of the French principles have grave; but as they were not all possessed of mourning, could not or would not finish the reading one? Every generally increased, and, in some instances created some of them borrowed of the town's people: - amongst body reads the Almanack -it is the poor man's litopic, and whenever they are discussed, the conduct shoe-maker; but as the procession moved past honest taught. of the national assembly is talked of with rapture and Crispin's house, a large deg (attracted no doubt by the admiration. From the general temper of the public well-known scent of his master's coat) absolutely seized every where besides, it is a treat which always creates mind, it should seem as if the people waited only for the poor player by the skirt, and would not suffer him an appetite, for curiosity is sauce to it. Add to all a favourable conjuncture of circumstances to imitate to proceed an inch further.—The funeral was obliged this, it is daily, or weekly, served—it is a kind of the conduct they admire. The government in Spain, to move on without him—and the solemnity of so tra- standing dish. A news-paper, therefore, is a valuanever very strong, is now from its apprehensions and gical an event was instantly changed to comedy—even ble utenfil of knowledge—it tells us facts at the minute embarrassments, less able than ever to conduct itself the clergyman forgot his gravity, and the whole caval- we are curious to know them—it tells us also the opiwith proper strength and caution, and every day cade became " merry mourners!"

evinces its folly by some absurd measure, designed to

prevent, but really fitted to execute public discontent. Sept. 22. The king of Sweden is not contented with taking the Bouilles, father and son into his ser- - No bad sign this. vice, but has caused his acceptance of them to be thus

notified in the Stockholm Gazette.

military skill, which the marquis de Bouille, formerly place at Pilnitz, between the emperor and the king of general of the army in the service of France, has long Prussia-The count d'Artois urged the granting some displayed; and out of respect to the attachment which relief to the French king in very strong terms, but the he has shewn to the king and queen of France and to decision of the convertation was this: "That if the their family, his majesty has taken the marquis into other powers of Europe could be engaged to assist in his fervice, and has granted him the rank of lieutenant- restoring the French monarchy to its former splendour. general with priority, according to the date of his the king of Prussia and the emperor would feel no ob. brevet as a French general. His son count Louis jection to co-operate with them, but that they could Joseph de Bouille, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the not think of making any such attempt on any other French cavalry, is appointed aid-de-camp to the king, terms." and appointments for both have been assigned in the extraordinary lift.

Thus intemperately and uninvited does the king of Sweden display his enmity to the new constitution of

To mark the ingratitude of such conduct, it is necessary to state, that during the time when the crown of France disbursed the earnings of the people, this monarch received from them an annual falary f. 200,000, to shew its indecency, it is enough to state, that he never has been invited, or authorised by any complaint from the French king, to utter an opinion concerning his fituation.

There is in this fort of peremptory violence, which is seldom consistent with justice, a degree of petulent resentment which is beneath a great man upon any occasion. He adopts a general whom the existing government of another country declared a traitor; and he shews disrespect to a people whom he dare not attack, knowing very well that they are attending too seriously to their own happiness to think of attacking

Extract of a letter from Strasburg, August 18.

"On the 13th instant, at night, a terrible alarm was heard on the banks of the Rhine. About eleven o'clock at night the general beat to arms, and the alarm bell (Pocsin) announced that the enemy had passed the Rhine: several couriers were dispatched inflantly to Strasburg to demand assistance. M. Gesb deferred sending the troops required for at least two hours after the demand was made. Mean while the brave constitutional curate of Bischem (M. Gelin) put on his armour, took his musket and sabre, and put in his girdle a pair of pittols. In this garb he put himfelf at the head of the national guards of his parish, and deliverd' a brief harangue worthy of the ancient Romans: "My friends, the enemy have at length attacked us; we fly to defend our country; he who has the baseness to run away, merits death, for our greatest enemies are cowards and aristocrats."

"This intrepid curate at the head of this troop, composed of Lutherians, Anabaptists and Jews, after a march of three leagues arrived at Gaubshein, where the alarm had been given, it had been caused by the infurrection of some fanatics, who had almost stoned to death the constitutional curate of the parish. The author of this mitchief was a certain post-master, who was immediately seized, and sent prisoner to Strafburg. The communities of Beche and Schilik have rendered public honours to M. Gelin, who deserves to be their general, if he was not their curate."

RESULT OF THE CONFERENCE AT PILNITZ. The following paper is printed on the continent, with an address to the people, congratulating them on the near prospect of their being freed from their chains of flavery by it, which they call the DEATH WAR-RANT of the two fovereigns themselves.

CONVENTION between his MAJESTY the EMPE-

ROR, and his PRUSIAN MAJESTY.

His majesty the emperor, and his majesty the king near a million sterling; yet such is the flourishing con- of Prussia, having heard the wishes and representations of Monsieur (the French king's brother) and the count from all Europe, that notwithstanding the above sum, d'Artois, do jointly declare, that they look upon the with the expence of the late armament before us, the actual fituation of his majesty the king of France as an object of common concern to all the sovereigns of Eu-The report of the day is, that the courts of Berlin rope. They hope that this concern will, doubtless, faid that the courts of Russia and Stockholm, will like- said majesties, the most efficacious means, relative to their forces, in order to enable the king of France to By the registers of Cadiz and Lisbon, the importa- consolidate, in the most perfect liberty, the basis of a

Sept. 28. The following whimfical circumstance is Creek country in September last. Sept. 20. Letters received within these few days said to have recently occurred at the suneral of a come- The more men can be made to think, the better, popular discontents. French politics are the general the rest, the chief mourner obtained a black coat of a brary-but the lesson, though good, is too seldom

A gentleman who advertises for a wife, and the comforts of a small family, defires letters to be addressed to the Child-bed-linen warehouse in Tavistock-street

Sept. 30. The following article of intelligence, faid to be authentie, will serve in some decree to elucidare In consequence of the distinguisted qualities and the precise purposes of the meeting which lately took

BOSTON, November 19.

The honourable mention made of the American war. in the letter of the king of the French, to the national affembly, displays the goodness of that monarch's heare and ought to make suitable impressions on the minds of the free citizens of the United States.

The receipt of the intelligence of the ratification of the French constitution, by Louis XVI. spread satisfaction and joy, through all ranks of citizens in this metropolis. The bells were rung, and amidit the thankigiving of the day offered to Almighty God, in our temples, that pleasing event very largely partook. In the evening the house of the honourable consul of France, and several others, were beautifully illuminated.

Illustrious as M. de la Fayette has shewn himself. in the hero, and the champion of liberty; his benevo. lence and philanthropy add splendour to his character. Immediately on the delivery of the declaration of the king of the French, he moved for an act of amnelty and oblivion on all past political conduct-which was instantly decreed by the affembly. In consequence, we learn, the refugee princes, ci devant nobles, &c. are returning into France.

Now. 21. Saturday last arrived here from St. Martin's, the schooner Sally, Samuel Cobb, master, in fifteen days. Captain James Dodge, who came pafsenger in her, gives us the following intelligence:

On the 25th of October, between the hours of four and fix in the morning, came on a very severe hurricane, which drove every vessel on shore that lay in Great Bay, St. Martin's, the greatest part of which, it is supposed, were entirely lost. Amongst them were the following:

Ship Maria, Burnham, New-London; schooners Henry, Brown, Kennebeck; Donald, Denton, New-York; floop Cumberland, Dodge, jun. North-Carolina. One schooner and a sloop belonging to St. Martin's.

He further informs, that great damage was done to the dwelling houses in St. Martin's, and that about ninety were blown down in Anguilla.

We learn also, that all the vessels at St. Eustatia, except three put out to sea, were destroyed.

NEW-YORK, December 6. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his

friend in this city. " Last week a small yawl about 14 feet keel, came into this harbour with the captain and crew of a French ship which foundered and sunk about 1100 miles to the eastward of this island .- They, in number fifteen, with the captain, took to this little boat, with one small sail, and in a most wonderful manner were preserved thirteen days, during which time they navigated at least 700 miles on the ocean, and were at last picked up by an English brig from Nova-Scotia to Grenada, and brought so near this island that they again took to their boat, and arriving here were treated with great humanity and tenderness."

The situation for the national manufactory lately incorporated by the general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, is not yet fixed upon; but it is conjectured, the falls of Passaick will be the spot, as there is, probably, no place on the continent more happily feated for mill-seats—a never failing stream of water, with a fall of 60 or 70 feet—no apprehensions from freshes, and within two or three miles of navigable water-Indeed boats, were a sinall sum expended in clearing out the river, might load and unload at the mills and factories-Add to this the beauty, population and healthiness of the country; which all conspire to render this the most eligible situation in Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

Accounts from the fouthward inform, that the comwith the Creeks, waited till the beginning of November for the Creek chiefs, when they despaired of being which prevented the chiefs from attending, are faid to be raised by the famous Bowles, who arrived in the

A news-paper is cheap, of small bulk, and goes mion of the world upon them. We keep company

with the absent; we quainted with Aranger pathy with mankindreceive the truths whi Men flick to their bus dreffed as a town meet us to our clofets, and all this pleasure, and m not cost any thing, to circulation through all Dec. 5. The famples tory in Conecticut, wh to the members of cong of the practicability of f that necessary article, u me best quality.

Extract of a letter from " I have just receive ward, that the town of by fire, on or about the the account is not true,

Dec. 7. Authentic in

The public have bee

among the Creek Indian

ragraphs extracted from Mr. Bowles arrived in 1 course of the year 1790 ing to some of the for Bowles, and Indians, h Support, to a certain deg England, during the co riched with presents, for It now appears, that at the Bahamas, sailed t ing on East-Florida, and of the Creek country i where he arrived in the I That at the time of his paring to execute the tre the United States, at They had chosen the c Landing on the first of

Bowles's appearance ho fents he brought with ! caused great agitations an mant part, and of course as Although it appears t the upper Creeks, and inc were for running the lin fions of Bowles, it is pre -But, he pretends, "h

mnning the boundary lin

The White-Bird king o

The basis of which shall of the treaty with the U of all their lands." He has spread reports, with goods, arms and am if the Creeks will permit and trading houses, at w plied with goods of all ever they have been, and

in the islands, ready to su

That he would write

government to conclude

lines being run, and he a commissioners, who were ing, expecting the Creek u" Usachees, October 2 neral Wm. A. Bowles, nation." In this letter, a Jeasserts, that Alexander Indians in the treaty ma heis willing to form a tre in behalf of the Creek i former treaty shall not be The Indians, distracted the United States to wai boundary shall be marked postor, they will attend without further difficulty. le appears that Mr. Me hered to the interests of the commending that the lin mobably depend on Bow

A considerable detachm ed States, and Mr. Ellic apectable commissioners were affembled punctuall de Oconce, the first of C c Creek chiefs until th when they despaired of

AFFECTING THE following anecdo of doctor Herr's voya the islands, lately publish mance of the evils which " In where neither force In the eighth letter, bargh. Among the partic mukable attachment to the One of them, being involumble hable to pay, acknowled anothing eff to fatisfy latter of which he might hatter took the poor f