

As in delay to boot, takes away the worth of it in cash, because they do not want to produce it in return. It is a most notorious fact, that the balance of the European trade has always been against this country for the reasons first given, viz. we consume more of their manufactures than they want of our produce; which is one great cause of the scarcity of cash so much complained of at this day.

Every nation, community, company, family, and individual, ought to attend to the general rule for regulating trade, viz. to purchase according to their wants and abilities—the reasons are obvious, for if they purchase more than they want it is a waste of their money; and if more than they can pay for, they are in debt; the truth is, we had better save the old coat, than to run in debt for a new one; and a man is more creditable with a patch on his back, than with a wig.

In 1767, at a moderate computation, there was sent from this continent to Britain, for the inland article of tea, 85,000 sterling in cash, and how fragile a part of the British trade that was, every one the least acquainted with trade will easily see.

Are these things so? Then it becomes us to make the best use we can of our own materials. I have before observed, that this country is of all others the best calculated for independence; and I still suppose it to be a real fact, that our country will furnish us materials to answer almost every purpose in life;—and from our present situation and circumstances, we ought to improve them; I mean that every honest holder should make their own clothing, which will save him the expense of purchasing, and will find a more decent employ for his females, than gadding abroad every day to spend three or four hours of time to attend to a fish of tea; and a more laudable employ for the males to attend to raising wool and flax, than to spend their time in drinking, gaming, snapping, coquetizing and feasting, practised by too many at this day in our land.

This doctrine is to replace with good consequences if carefully attended to, that which is to be enjoyed by none except the hollow headed and the wanton spend-thrift.

It is objected by some that we have not wool enough for our woollen clothing in the country.—I confess I have a very different opinion; for the New-England states, it is well known, abound in a good breed of sheep, more than sufficient for their own purposes; and New-York, Jersey and Pennsylvania, have nearly enough of theirs, and with a little more attention to that branch of business, would have in a short time, a great superfluity, and the southern states use little or none in their drapery; so that at this day there is nearly wool enough raised in the country to clothe its inhabitants.

To conclude—the necessity of manufacturing for ourselves, will appear from several considerations, viz. 1st. We have practised the contrary till we are loaded with debts. 2d. It will be the only way to extricate ourselves from the debt which is contracted. 3d. It will in future enable us to become creditors instead of being debtors. 4th and lastly, it will furnish ample and very laudable employment for all our inhabitants of both sexes through this vast continent, and if perfected in, will, in a great measure, shut the door to a great number of vices which are now justified merely for want of such employment.

The great utility of such a measure to this country, is so plain at the first look, that it needs but little said by way of exhortation to enforce it. It is sufficient at this time to tell you that your circumstances require a saving in your expenses; and that this is the way to salvation, and that I have no doubt but that you are willing to be saved yourselves, and from the same temper are willing your money should participate in salvation also.

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TANGIERS, June 22.

Some time ago the Emperor left the capital, marching from province to province at the head of his troops, to punish the partisans of his two sons: he is dressed by fire and sword, without mercy; he has already fortified an entire village to his vengeance, by setting it on fire, and burning the women, children, and everything in it; such as had the good fortune to escape the flames, were instantly put to the sword. But in spite of the terror which his army every where carried, he met with a party near Mequiniz who offered him battle, and he left several of his men before he won the day. Prayers are put up in all the mosques for success to his Moorish Majesty, at the same time that curses are uttered against his two sons. It is his Majesty's desire that his third son be declared his successor.

[Further particulars respecting the late engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets.]

PETERSBURGH, (Russia) August 7.

In the late engagements with the Swedish fleet, we took from the enemy the Prince Gustave, of 50 guns bearing the flag of the Vice-Admiral, who defended himself with the greatest bravery more than an hour against our Admiral, but was at length obliged to strike. We were victorious with this ship, the Count de Wasselstein, Vice Admiral to the King of Sweden, who led the van, and 15 officers with all her crew.

Admiral Greig writes that he never saw a fight better sustained on both sides than the above. Our loss consisted of 219 killed, and than the above. Our loss of the enemy was more considerable, as the number found on board the ship we took, amounts to 300 killed and wounded.

After the battle, four ships of the enemy took advantage of the night and a calm to ground one of our ships, and carried her off after vigorous resistance.

The Admiral gives a general eulogy on the conduct of his own command.

Third attack between the Russian and Turkish Fleets.

VIENNA, (Germany) August 2.

Accounts received by the Prince Galizian, from the Russian army, mention a third engagement between the Russian and Turkish fleets in the Denziger, on the 12th of July last, in which the Turks lost a Frigate, a large gun boat, and a galley. The Captain Pacha was forced to quit the mouth of the Denziger, and on the following night the Prince of Nassau, began the bombardment of Oczakow, with such success as to fire fire to the town in various places. Prince Potemkin had likewise invested it by land; but as his heavy artillery was not then arrived, he had not been able to begin a regular siege.

LONDON, August 16.

It was yesterday reported that an army of 50,000 Prussians had marched to the support of the Swedes. We do not give any credit to it.

August 16. Before Admiral Greig took his departure from Cronstadt with the Russian fleet, he received from the Emperor of Germany a present of ten thousand roubles, with an estate in Livonia, of 4,500 roubles a year. It is thought he was proceeding on some expedition and not merely on a cruise, as he had taken on board 6000 troops. These must have considerably increased the carnage in the action with the Swedes.

August 20. The late success of the Czarina's arms in the Black Sea, and the advantages lately gained by the Emperor's troops on the Frontiers, have inclined the two Imperial Courts to offer terms of peace to the United forces of both empires will fall on the Swedes & Prussians. The disposition of the latter to espouse the cause of Sweden, and to thwart his Imperial Majesty on some occasions has inclined the Courts of Peterburgh and Vienna to exact the whole of their force against those powers.

If Denmark joins Russia, the Swedes will directly fall upon the castle of Groenburgh and Elsinore, both illy provided for any defence. Then the Danes would lose the revenue from entering the sound, which is their principal finance for supporting government.

August 22.

Extract of a letter from Lemberg, August 22.

"We just now hear that the important fortress of Choczim surrendered on the 16th, the garrison having obtained their conditions, and are gone to Jassy, and Bender. The Austrians will leave a proper garrison in that place, and proceed to besiege the other fortresses; which if they succeed against, will open them a free communication with the Russians and allies at Oczakow."

There is positive advice from Copenhagen that the King of Denmark has refused, and unequivocally declared, he will assist the Empress of Russia. Count Bernstoff, the Danish minister, has acquainted all the foreign ministers at Copenhagen, "That the King of Denmark thinks himself obliged to furnish Russia with the succors stipulated by the treaty of alliance between the two powers."

After this explicit declaration, there can be no longer any doubts pretended respecting Denmark.

But this mail contains another piece of news not less important. That is, "That the King of Sweden has required of the King of Prussia, a support of thirty thousand men, by virtue of a treaty of alliance between them."

It is added in the accounts brought by the mail, that there is no doubt of this requisition being immediately complied with.

Besides the powers of the North both of Spain and Naples are arming. The Spanish fleet is out, and the Neapolitan fleet is getting ready as fast as possible.

French Commotions.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 6.

"You may have heard that the Parliament of Pau was dissolved; but perhaps you are yet to learn, that this same Parliament is restored to existence—restored to its own power, independently of the mandate of a King, or of a Kings minions."

"The Duke de Guiche—and would that he had been employed in a more honourable office! The Duke de Guiche, sir, was the man who impudently came to tell the people of Bern that they had no longer any Parliament. On this, highly to their praise, the noblest took fire. They insisted on seeing the Duke—and on their being permitted this honour, they presented to him a memorial, fraught with the purest sentiments of liberty, and couched in language which would not have disgraced Rome, while Rome was in her glory."

"Sir, said they to him, before your very eyes you have the remains of the cradle in which our Great Henry was nursed and reared. Do not then suppose that we will suffer it to be violated. This the Bearme considers as a sacred engine; and so they will continue to consider it while a drop of that blood remains in their veins, by which their ancestors established the Bourbons upon a mighty throne."

"Sir, we are not rebels. All we require is, an adherence to the solemn compact formed with us by a sovereign, whom, hardly as we are used, we cannot still help loving."

"But, while thus we open to you our hearts, imagine not, Sir, that our people are intimidated. No, the Bearme know they are born to be free; and not a man is there among them who will not perish rather than become a slave. As a proof of his royalty, and affection, he will produce to his sovereign the last letter in his pocket! He will tell him—as one of our best monarchs have observed of the Bearme in general—that he is poor, but that he is honest; and that by gentle measures he may be affected to do any thing—by harsh ones he will do nothing. He will add, that all he requires is, the re-establishment of the Constitution of his own country."

of the province upon its ancient footing; and the face of Majesty itself, he will deprecate the measure sending troops to rob him of his life, when all struggles for, is the restoration of his liberty."

The address of the citizens of Bern to the Duke de Guiche, their new appointed Governor, and the resolutions acceded to by the provinces of Dauphiny, Bern and Britanny, are productions which do honour to human nature, and place the French nation in a point of view very different from what we have been accustomed to look upon them in times past. It is not in morals to command success; but that certainly they deserve it, and we cannot forbear hoping and wishing that their noble sense, rising and spreading among them, may pervade until they command that complex success which is their just desert.

August 15. The following is an authentic account of the French King's treatment of the Deputies sent to him from Britanny.

The first 12 deputies from Britanny were imprisoned, and the second set ordered to remain at St. Denis, and not on any account to approach Paris. But on the 29th of July, the principal minister thought proper to send for and admit them to an audience: and the next day contrary to all expectation, they were admitted to the presence of the King, who receiving their memorial said, "Although your deputation is unparliamentary, I will receive your memorial. I will examine it by my council, and you will hear my answer."

The next day Aug. 1, they received the King's answer, as follows:

"I have read your memorial that you delivered me. I had already read that which preceded it, and you need not have recalled them to my memory."

"I shall always receive any representations which are made to me in the forms prescribed."

"The assembly which deputed 12 gentlemen were not authorized, nor having asked permission for that purpose; those deputies have themselves convoked a more irregular assembly at Paris. I have thought it proper to punish them; the means to merit my clemency is not to continue in Britanny by illegal assemblies, the cause of my discontent."

"The commissions which you have been charged with, to request the re-establishment of Britanny may not proceed the conduct they must observe; they must not solicit for a mark of my confidence, while I am obliged to give them title of my animadversion."

"But these personal punishments, which the good order and maintenance of my authority require, do not in any manner alter my affection for my province of Britanny."

"Your states will be assembled in the month of October; it is from them that I shall know the views of the province. I will attend to their representations; and will have that regard for them which they may merit; your privileges shall be preserved."

"In showing me fidelity and submission, all my hope for my goodnels, and the greatest consolation that my subjects will have in their goverment against me, being not so soon of your and feverity."

"My intention is, that you return to-morrow to your functions."

CHARLESTON (S.C.) September 4.

A gentleman lately arrived from Ottend, gives an account of a festival held there on account of an old Lady having arrived at the age of 100 years. She had been of material service to the Imperial Crown, in the evidence of an occurrence remembered only by herself, in consequence of which the Emperor sent a present of three peace pipes, and being informed that a company of 7000 men had rolled over her head, ordered a pillory to be held on the occasion.—The good folks of Ottend, always glad of an opportunity to display their patriotism, exhibiting their best apparel, and all the paraphernalia of the Church, which came the old lady met superbly ornamented; supported by the magistrates, who attended her to the Altar of the Cathedral, where a mass was performed and a Te Deum sung by the choir; the old lady then ascended a throne raised for the purpose, where she took a solemn oath that the remaining part of her life should be dedicated to acts of piety and devotion, and that she never would consent to receive the address of man! This extraordinary piece of folly, denied being ended, the company concluded the day with the greatest rejoicing.

A very different turn of thinking had another old woman at Abbot's Bromley (England) who went to Church with a lute young man aged 18, her age, she being the fourth husband, and it is now 60 years since she was married to her first husband. A great concourse of people attended the matrimonial ceremony, but crowding too precipitately into the Church they burst the old lady down; she however recovered herself, and with her stick chastised the intruders. A witness couple being brought to the Church door, when the fourth was carried into the Church, and before Captain Cleaves failed, was ready for a cruise against the enemies of Sweden.—The Swedes had taken several Russian frigates in the Baltic.

The accounts from the Swedish army in Finland were, that altho' inferior in number to the Russians, they were making head against them and had got the better in several skirmishes. The capital of all the Russians was supposed to be its immediate object; and the capture of Peterburg was an idea familiar to those who respected the Swedish valour, which widely led on by Charles XII. made Europe tremble and was now guided by the present hand of Gustavus III.

The ports of Gottenburg is now open to all nations at peace with Sweden; no other duties are demanded of foreigners than that of natives.

We hear from Gloucester, that on Thursday last nearly thirty young ladies, inspired with love of independence, assembled at the house of Capt. Philmont Hoek, for the praiseworthy purpose of a Federal Spinning Match, when to their honour, their spirited exertion produced 59 skeins of excellent yarn—practically declaring, they neither laboured in vain or spent their strength for naught. The day thus industriously concluded, finished the harmony of their federalism; in the evening, to crown the pleasure of the day, with additional company, they regaled with an agreeable dance, and, at a modern hour, parted in love and friendship, with hearts convulsed as they met, leaving others to admire their female patriotism, and to go and do likewise.

In Scotland, the farmers hit as well as the women of their families; but it is to be wished they were watching their sheep or cattle, or while they are sitting by their fire in the winter. Why cannot our American farmers and their fous adopt this frugal practice? Time is the most precious thing in the world. Its very frugality should be revered.

BOSTON, October 25.

Capt. SPARROW HOWES, who arrived here on Saturday last, has favoured us with a Trinidad newspaper of August 22, from which we have extracted the following very particular account of the late hurricane in the West Indies, (than has yet come to hand.)

It is with grief that we see ourselves obliged to retrace the memorable catastrophe. We were unable to give an exact description to the present disaster of which our colony has been the deplorable victim. Since the 11th, the atmosphere became very low and foggy, which was a sinister prognostic. In the evening of the 13th, the impetuosity of the winds, the calms which were frequently succeeded by light winds, and the extra ordinary heat we experienced gave much uneasiness to all observers, which soon unluckily were justified.

The 14th, in the morning the winds at N. N. E. blew very violent, attended by a few showers of rain. These particulars had defended about 2 lines, and at 11 o'clock a great many more with great rapidity. All the remarks which forest hurricanes manifested themselves at this time; the greyish clouds collected in a large body to the northward; the horizon became foggy in all quarters; whirlwinds were observed to run with great havoc on the coast and to form a kind of water-spout. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the wind, almost north, became suddenly furious, that we doubted no longer of the misfortune that would befall this colony; every person thought of nothing else but to save their lives and properties from the terrible scourge that was threatening them. The drooping and American vessels at anchor in our Road, got under way. These unfortunate navigators were upon the melancholy necessity of exposing themselves to the mercy of the waves and winds, to avoid the loss of their vessels, which otherwise without doubt, would have gone on shore.

Half an hour after four in the evening, a French ship loaded with cotton which had arrived in the morning from Guadaloupe, tied all the could to get under way but all her endeavours were in vain—the wrecked at Magdalen Wharf. The American schooner Lucretia met with the same fate; she ran ashore at the entrance of the river, lost the masts; (the cotton had been saved and no person lost their lives by these two shipwrecks.) Some minutes after six o'clock, the hurricane ceased to diminish, and allowed us a short time to leave our houses to discover its calamitous effects; but we were soon obliged to shut them up again.—The wind resumed all its fury, and continued with desolation till seven o'clock and sixteen minutes in the evening. The barometer was then in its middle term. A few minutes afterwards the wind abated and varied for a short time, to N. W. and S. W.—the barometer rose again by that time about 4 lines, and remained so about an hour. At 40 minutes past seven the wind ran to the southward, and broke out with such violence, that every person was afraid it would continue in that quarter for some time, which inevitably would have been the total ruin of our town, and the destruction of the island.—Fortunately it did not continue its violence longer than 32 or 35 minutes: At three quarters past eight o'clock, the barometer began to rise again till the next morning, when it stood in its middle term.

The death at day-break, desirous to know our losses, we judged, by the damages which the houses of St. Peter had sustained, by the tiles that had fallen into the streets of the town, and the sorrowful aspect and devastation of the neighbouring plantations, that the different quarters of the island, from a Pointe de Trecher, to Sainte Marie, more exposed to the north wind, would have suffered considerably. But how far were we from a just idea of the situation of these quarters, and their misfortunes? What has been our sorrow when we learned that the traces of the late hurricane were at least as terrible as the hurricane in 1786. The inhabitants themselves terms to describe the horror of this unfortunate moment. How dare we undertake to give a just idea thereof? Estates entirely destroyed, and upon which it is vain to trace the vestiges of the buildings and plantations; many miserable creatures try'd to save their lives by retreating from one house to another, and notwithstanding could not avoid death. The lamentable cries of terror, grief and despair, could hardly be distinguished among the continual roaring of the winds and noise occasioned by the tumbling of the buildings.—The fathers of families surrounded by their children and servants, contending with the danger they were in, by having to go out to be crushed to pieces; to be buried under the ruins, others mortally wounded by the beams and tiles, and children dying all dangers to their fathers—a girl was killed in performing this act of filial affection: women killed or dangerous-

ly; it is not to have the lead vigour of energy, when I cannot enforce its own laws. What may be the result of the new constitution is to be proved. I am obliged, and I suppose feel to sleep. Don't think I speak too hard—I wish my matter was otherwise, for the general good. I believe all you say of the gentleman commissioners, but were they selected from the best and wisest on earth, yet it is of no avail; if they are not authorized to reform to our just rights: it is to no purpose that we could meet, without that done; and as they tell me that the requisition I made to that effect is out of their jurisdiction, the negotiations of course rest here. Milford shall bear your talk, as shall D. M. G. and Co. I wish you, my good friend, every happiness, and may God preserve you five hundred years.

I remain with true regard

Your very humble servant,

ALEX. M'GILVERY."

George Winsfield, Esq.

WILMINGTON, N. C. August 27.

On Thursday last, Mr. John Leonard, nephew of Col. Jacob Leonard, of Brunswick County, was killed by a runaway negro fellow, named Tom, whom he was pursuing in order to break him. The fellow finding himself in danger, discharged the contents of his multi-tinted the body of Mr. Leonard; of which he expired in two hours.

Sept. 12. We are informed, that the negro fellow who shot Mr. Leonard, as mentioned in our paper of the 27th ult. was taken some time last week near Lockwood's Folly. He was immediately brought before the magistrates of the county, who finding him guilty of the heinous crime of murder, sentenced him to be hung and afterwards burnt, which was accordingly put in execution the next day.

Britain has in America a military force of 13 battalions—which is a much greater number than has either in the East or West Indies—and what is a little extraordinary, a great part of this force is stationed within the territories of the sovereign and Independent States of America.

PHILADELPHIA, (N. H.) October 18.

We hear from Concord, that on Tuesday last, (it being Sunday day with one of the company's) several young men went to the house of one of their officers, to give him a gun, as it is termed. For this purpose, they loaded their pieces very heavy; one of them, a Mr. Steele, put in a very extravagant charge, and upon being cautioned that the gun would burst, he replied, I will venture. Being arrived at the door, Steele discharged his piece, which immediately burst, the force of which whirled him round opposite to the muzzle of one of his companion's piece, which being discharged in confusion, the contents were lodged in the body, and wounded him in such a manner as to occasion his dissolution before the close of the day. May his fate serve as a warning to others, how they persevere in a practice which has often proved fatal to the lives of many.

From Havenshill, we learn, that on Wednesday last, a young man, was returning there from Newburyport, in a gundaloe, one of them (a young man) by some accident, fell overboard, and disappeared in so sudden a manner, as to render all efforts to save him ineffectual. His business to Newburyport, was to purchase cloth for a suit of clothes to celebrate his marriage in, which was shortly to have taken place.

On the same day, Capt. Halling, of this town, having occasion to go down the river, went into a small fish boat for that purpose; but the wind blowing very fresh, and the tide running very strong, the fish boat, and he was drowned. Upon discovering the fish boat up, search was immediately made for the body but without effect, until yesterday morning, when it was discovered lying upon the shore of Menald's Island. Capt. Halling was 76 years of age.

S. A. L. E. M., October 21.

Captain Cleaves arrived here yesterday, in 29 days from Gottenburg; and brings intelligence, that the name of war increases in the North of Europe—that DENMARK HAD DECLARED WAR AGAINST SWEDEN—that of the coast of Norway a pilot boat spoke with him, and informed him that they were prisoners, in Norway for the kind and late services; and had already sent several hundred seamen to Finland.

Capt. Cleaves informs, that accounts had been received as Gottenburg, of two engagements between the Russian and Swedish fleets; in the first of which, each side lost a ship of the line; in the second, the Swedes (which is the only particular he can give of it) lost another ship of the line.

Three Swedish frigates, cruising in the North Sea, about the middle of August, fell in with two Russian frigates going from Peterburg to Archangel, laden with ordnance, anchors, &c. both which struck the Swedes; but the weather being bad, and three Russian ships of the line sailing in sight, one got clear, the other was carried into Merland, and before Captain Cleaves failed, was ready for a cruise against the enemies of Sweden.—The Swedes had taken several Russian frigates in the Baltic.

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ly wounded in the last asylum they resorted to, others fainting away, and carried by their day into the country, the terrified mothers pressing their infants to their breasts, and seeming not afraid of death but for their fates; finally the most fortunate individuals in this dreadful moment, and the most worthy of envy; lay in the fields exposed to the violence of the wind and rain, and every moment on the point of losing their lives.—Such is the description, and still too feeble to form an idea of what fate the inhabitants of Trecher's, Belle Pointe, Da Grande-Ance, Manigot, and the other quarters exposed to the Northward, have found themselves on the 13th between 2 and 6 o'clock in the evening. There is hardly any person in this unfortunate part of the island whose possessions have not been destroyed, & almost all the Manufactury. It has been observed to the windward of the island, that at three quarters past five, the barometer descended 5 lines lower than in 1776, and that it came 25 far as 27 inches and 4 lines, which proves that this moment the wind was so impetuous the epoch before mentioned; if the wind had continued half an hour longer, with the same violence, the island must have been inevitably destroyed.

N. E. W. P. O. R. T. Oct. 16.

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Benedict, of Lebanon, to the Rev. Professor Bates, of Yale College, giving an account of a remarkable change in the complexion of an Indian.

"This Indian is about forty years of age, he calls himself by the name of Samuel Adams, and was born at Farmington, in the State of Connecticut; he is tall and well made, his hair is long, coarse, and of the pure Indian black, but grows out of a thin skin, white as a lily."

"He tells me he began to whiten about two years before I saw him, which was in July 1786—the white first appeared upon his breast, and gradually spread from thence. I carefully examined him, and found him to be entirely white, excepting the prominent parts of his face, viz. his forehead, nose, cheeks, neck, and about the eyes, which were of the pure Indian colour, and I think darker than common for that nation; the colours in his face did not form a shade by running into each other, but were both of them entire to the very line of contact, and exhibited a very grotesque appearance.—His arms were white, but his hands were red, and his fingers of the natural Indian colour; it was the same with his feet as with his hands, they were interspersed with the natural tawny, his toes are black but his legs and thighs are wholly white; what is more worthy of observation is, that the white is perfectly natural and very fair for an Englishman. I compared him with 14 or 15 persons that were at my house, of both sexes, and he was visibly the fairest; he told me that he had observed an unaccountable state of health both before and since it began to whiten.—He appears pleased with his transformation; but, alas! he is still Indian enough to disregard his promise, and to intoxicate himself with spirits. By information of others, who have seen him since these observations were made, the remaining black skin continues to disappear."

NORTHAMPTON, October 29.

The Hon. WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, and OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Esquires, are appointed to represent the State of Connecticut in the Senate of the United States.

Governor Clinton of New-York has issued a proclamation, requiring the Legislature of that State to meet in Albany on the 8th of December—"as events have taken place, since their first meeting, which render it necessary that they should be convened at an earlier day than that fixed by law for their annual meeting."

President Langdon has, by proclamation, required the meeting of the General Court of New-Hampshire, on Wednesday the 5th November.

Thursday, the 27th day of November next is appointed as a day of public thanksgiving, in the State of Connecticut.

Further term being allowed the Commissions appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Hampshire, to receive and examine the claims of the estate of JOSEPH A. DENNIS, Esq. late of Deerfield, deceased.—We hereby give notice, that we shall attend for that purpose at the late dwelling-house of the deceased, from two till six o'clock in the afternoon of the last Mondays in November and December next.

JONATHAN HULL, Comr.

JONATHAN BARDELL, Comr.

JOHN WILLIAMS, forefald.

Deerfield, October 16, 1788.

TAKEN up by the subscriber about the first of August last, two heifer CALVES, one a brown and white, the other a red, with some white about her. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

CORNELIUS DUNHAM, Conway, October 22, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, and also the late Company of WARREN and LYONS, either by Book or Note, are requested to make immediate payment, without further notice, to

ELISHA WARNER, Belchertown, October 22, 1788.

BROKE into the inclosure of the Subscriber the 29th of June last, a red skin brown Yearling Steer, no artificial mark. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS SANDERSON, Whately, October 16, 1788.

Just Published and now filling by the Printer hereof (Price Six-pence)

SERMON, preached