

bled fury. The scene before being distressing, was now terrible in the extreme; the heavens appeared to be in one continued glare of lightning; the rain poured down as if from sluices; the wind raging as if it had been its last effort; and the earth trembled under its appalled inhabitants, from the shock of an earthquake.

About twelve o'clock the tempest abated, and the morning presented such a scene of devastation as was never remembered before. Not a single vessel could be perceived in the harbour of St. Pierre; large quantities of floating timber covered the whole bay, the worth of which was estimated at three or four thousand joes; very little of it was saved, as all the boats were either lost or damaged; vast quantities of it was washed over the walls from the sea, but was bruised or broken to pieces, from the violence of the waves.

The streets in the town were almost impassable from the quantity of tiles, timber, &c. that was blown from the roofs of houses.

The damage done in the country is incredible. All the north part of this island is nearly laid waste. The town of Trinity is almost level with the ground—that part of the island, from that town, round to the N. N. W. part, there is scarcely a house or tree standing. A house sixty feet square, and one story high was carried off its foundation to the distance of one hundred yards. Two white women were buried in the ruins, and a young lady endeavouring to make her escape, on perceiving the house was in motion, was carried by the strength of the wind against a stone wall by which melancholy accident she had both her legs broken.—The negro houses that stood about 200 rods from the house, were entirely swept off, and 30 or 40 negroes lost their lives; the rest of the plantations suffered much in like manner according to their numbers.

The young canes were twisted off close to the ground by the fury of the wind, and it is thought entirely ruined. The negro food is almost totally destroyed such as potatoes, yams, cassida, plaintains, &c. The planters say, that this hurricane exceeds the one that was in the year 1766. The loss of their negroes, canes, &c. are far more considerable than was ever known before.

The merchants and planters petitioned the commander in chief, that some measure might be taken to alleviate their sufferings. The next day he ordered all the ports in the island to be opened for American produce, except those articles heretofore prohibited, free from duty, only the island duty, which is one per cent. This had effect from the 20th of August last, and is to continue till the 1st of Jan. 1789.

Several estimates have been made of the losses sustained, and the lives that were lost by this dreadful hurricane, and it is generally agreed that there

were between six and seven hundred lives lost, black and white—and that the whole loss in town and country, is 10,000,000 livres.

## Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, August 2.

This day arrived the mails from Holland, by which the news of the signal victory gained by the Russians over the Turkish fleet, under the Captain Pacha, is fully confirmed by a letter from Prince Potemkin to the Count de Stakelberg, the Russian minister at Warsaw; in which he mentions, that the ships of the Admiral and Vice Admiral, together with four others, were burnt; that two vessels were captured; that they had taken between 3 and 4000 prisoners, and that the Prince Potemkin was on his march to Ocza-kow.

Particulars of the Engagement between the **TURKS & RUSSIANS**, at the Mouth of the Boristhenes, which empties itself into the Black Sea, a little before the new river Cherson.

“ ON the 29th of June, the Turkish fleet, consisting of — ships of the line, appeared off the entrance of the Boristhenes. The Turkish fortress, Ocza-kow, stands on the western side of the river; the Russian fortress Kinburn, lies nearly opposite to it on the eastern shore.

“ The Prince of Nassau, commander in chief of the Russian fleet, with Vice Admiral Paul Jones as his second, lay at anchor under the guns at Kinburn, waiting for the Turks, who seemed disposed to attack them. The sea ran very high, and the wind was strong on the Russian shore. The old Turkish Admiral, under these disadvantages, had the madness to enter the mouth of the river. The Russian commanders suffered him to take this step without molestation: but no sooner were the Turks compleatly embayed, than the Prince of Nassau and his colleague began to move.

“ The firing on both sides at the first onset was tremendous: but, for want both of skill and discipline the largest ships of the Turkish fleet presently run aground, particularly the ships of the Turkish Admiral and Vice Admiral.

“ The Russian Squadron now grappled with the Turks. The conflict was dreadful: the batteries on the shore, as well as the ships, all joining in the fight. The Turks defended themselves with astonishing resolution: but very few of their ships, could gain the Black Sea. Some ran for shelter under the guns of Ocza-kow. The capital ships, on board of which were the Turkish Admiral and Vice Admiral, and three other ships of the line, were blown up.—The

old Captain Pacha escaped in a small boat.—Many of these smaller vessels were driven on shore, and the whole fleet was entirely separated. The Russians got possession of the Admiral's flag, and have taken 4000 prisoners.

“ Paul Jones distinguished himself by wonderful activity and bravery:—and the Russian seamen behaved with uncommon spirit.”



## Domestic Intelligence.

NEWPORT, Sept. 11.

We learn from Nova-Scotia, that the highest suspicion prevails there, that the infamous traitor Benedict Arnold, set fire to his own house, having previously effected an insurance in London upon it to a much larger amount than the real value of his property.—In Arnold we behold a fatal example of an unbridled thirst after riches, this has been his ruling passion, and to this he would sacrifice his God, as he hath attempted to sacrifice his country. What crimes then will the wretch stop at?—None—until he is stopt by a gallows.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

Tuesday the general assembly of this commonwealth elected the hon. William M'Klay and Robert Morris, Esquires, representatives for this state in the federal senate. Every Pennsylvanian must feel a high satisfaction in this respectable representation of the landed and commercial interests of this state.

The hon. general assembly having fixed the 4th Wednesday in November, for the election of eight federal representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, in a general ticket, the friends of the new constitution will, it is hoped, be on their guard, lest the names of persons opposed to the same, or of doubtful sentiments, should be circulated in the counties and city.

*Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated August 6.*

“ On the 15th ult. our ports were opened for wheat and flour, until the 7th of Oct. A considerable quantity of wheat hath been imported here from your continent, which the holders expected would have been at liberty on the opening of the ports; but a restraint has been laid on it by government, under an apprehension of danger to the wheat of this country, from the Fly, which hath been so destructive on your continent, and which it hath been found might have been imported with your wheat. In consequence of this, the American wheat now here hath been strictly examined by order of government, and only five cargoes, all of which were imported from New-York, are yet permitted to be sold.—There are about fifteen other cargoes which were imported from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, which