

circumstances of the people of this state." These acts afford the clearest proof that the Convention of North Carolina was not actuated by the dishonest spirit of paper money. They are also in proof that she wishes to co-operate with the union, and hold herself in readiness to confederate whenever certain steps are taken, which may readily be taken without her assistance. If it shall be urged that she might now confederate without any danger, and that her efforts would be of use to other states, whose interest is nearly the same, the writer confesses that he is of the same opinion. He thinks that some alterations which equally affect the several parts of the union, will certainly be made, because the spirit of a nation is not to be resisted. But there are two or three alterations which respect the southern states, that they may have a greater security against illiberal or oppressive combinations; these alterations he suspects will not be made, because the most trifling seeming advantage is seldom relinquished; but he apprehends no danger from the consequence. The evils which North Carolina apprehends are of such a nature, the measures so iniquitous, and so abhorrent to the feelings of every southern man, that despotism itself would hardly attempt them, and all its arts and auxiliaries would never be able to put them in force. Be this as it may, in all abstract questions of this sort concerning the expediency of measures, people are apt to differ, and North Carolina in the present case has chanced to differ from her sister states: but notwithstanding, or rather in consequence, it should be remembered, that she has hitherto been second to few of the states in substantial attempts to serve the nation. Her late conduct is free from every charge of selfishness or dishonesty, and we are bound to believe that she is determined to support the federal union.

A REPUBLICAN.

September 16.



## Foreign Intelligence.

V I E N N A, (Germany) July 23.

Dispatches are received from our head-quarters, dated the 18th instant, with intelligence that the Turkish corps employed in escorting the new Hospodar of Moldavia to Jassy, has been entirely defeated by the combined corps commanded by the Generals d'Elmot and de Fabri.

We have also received fresh letters from Cherson, bearing date the 4th inst. by which the news of the defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Black Sea is confirmed, with this additional circumstance, that the day after the

action, Rear-Admiral Paul Jones went in pursuit of the vessels that had fled towards Varna, in the neighbourhood of which he came up with them, and took two more, on board one of which was the Captain Pacha, who is said to be desperately wounded.

By the same advices we learn, that the first inst. (three days after the victory) the fortress of Oczakow was invested on both sides at once; by sea, by Prince de Nassau Siegen, and by land, by Prince de Potemkin; in consequence of which the turks made a vigorous rally, but after an obstinate and bloody engagement, were forced to retreat, with the loss of 1000 men killed, and 800 prisoners.

L O N D O N, August 10.

The Earl of Chatham has already been named as likely to succeed to the very high and important station of Governor-General of Bengal.

Extract of a letter from Lemberg, August 4.

"We just now hear that the important fortress of Choczim surrendered on the 1st inst. 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."



B O S T O N, September 30.

The building for the manufacturing of Window Glass, and other Glass Ware, in this town, lately set up by a number of patriotic gentlemen, is of brick, in the form of a sugar-loaf, and we hear, will soon be completed. A large building, for the manufacturing Sail Cloth is also nearly completed.—Large sums of money have been sent abroad for these necessary articles, which it is hoped will now be saved.

The city now forming on the banks of the Ohio, is named Merietta, in honour of the Queen of France.

Joseph May, Esq. of Boston, has presented a Bell to the Ohio Company, for the first public building to be erected in the territory of the Company: and such building having been ordered by the agents, the directors are to take measures for transporting the bell from Boston to the city of Merietta.

Yesterday morning his Most Christian Majesty's Fleet, under the command of the Marquis de Sainville, took their departure from this port, with a fair wind.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

We learn that the Mulberry and German-town stocking-weavers have got into the way of making worsted stockings, not so thick as the milled kind, which last have been thought by some warmer than they would wish to wear until late in the season. Those who like either kind can be supplied. They continue to make a mixt hoie of cotton and worsted. This is a proper footing for Americans to stand on, and will enable us to defend ourselves against foreign foes and foreign luxuries. We shall soon to hear of corduroys, thicksets, &c. from the manufactories of Philadelphia and Beverly, that we may be equally well at bottom. A few specimens of cloth from Connecticut factory would be well received in Philadelphia, that we may convince the world of our progress in the important article of home manufactures, and that we have not made a great cry where there was little wool.

October 2.

A friend to home manufactures wishes, to see an advertisement for the sale of American corduroys, thicksets, velverets, &c.

Sheeting linen, says a correspondent, is a staple article, and from the firmness and strength of fabric of American linen, it is conceived that it would be found one of the most saleable modes of manufacturing that article. If the farmers, weavers and established manufacturers would make their coarse linens nine eights, and their finer linen five quarters wide, it would certainly.

In Scotland (says a correspondent) the farmers knit as well as the women of their families; but they do this, while they are watching their sheep or cattle, or while they are sitting by their evening fire in winter. Why cannot our American Farmers and their sons adopt this frugal practice? Time is the most precious thing in the world. Its very fragments should be saved.

W I L M I N G T O N,

NOVEMBER 5.

The honorable the legislature of this state, met at Fayette-Ville on Monday last. It is said, that the propriety of calling a *new convention*, will be among their earliest deliberations.

His Excellency Governor Johnston, and his Secretary, arrived at Fayette-Ville, on Saturday last.

We learn from Salisbury and Morgan districts, that petitions are in circulation, to be presented to the assembly for calling a new convention, which