

Foreign Intelligence.

BERLIN, August 30.

WE have received accounts by the way of Warsaw, that the Russians had attempted to take Oczakow by storm, but were repulsed with great loss—that two of their generals fell in the action, one of which is Shuwalow, who is greatly lamented.

The same accounts also mention, that the bombardment of Choczim had recommenced on the 15th—that the succors which the Turks expected had actually arrived, and that the garrison in a vigorous sally, had gained some advantages over the combined forces of the Austrian and Russians. Choczim, in the mean time, is now fully provided with all sorts of provisions.

LONDON, August 9.

The present attack made by Sweden upon Russia is in conformity to a treaty of defensive alliance entered into by the former power with the Turks so far back as 1793. This treaty consists of nine articles, all of them providing for their mutual assistance in case either power should be attacked by the Russians. Other states were also invited to accede to it, so that Russia could not be ignorant of its contents.

A compact, it is said, has been entered into by the Kings of Great-Britain and Prussia, and the Prince of Orange, to prevent Denmark taking a part against Sweden; and from the declaration which is sent off from Lord Carmarthen, and will be signified at Elsinieur, however hostile the intentions of that court might have been, their measures will probably be overtaken.

It is reported on the continent, that 12,000 Hessians, 4000 Brunswickers, and the Prussian troops in Westphalia, are to form an army under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, and that the design is to make a diversion in favour of the Swedes.

SEPTEMBER 3.

By a private letter received by the mail which arrived on Sunday from Elsinieur, we are informed that the Swedish cruisers in the Baltic had taken a Russian frigate, with 30 sail of merchantmen under her convoy richly laden.

The Hamburgh Gazette, which arrived by the Dutch mail on Sunday, contains an article, dated Copenhagen, August 16, which says, that a few days previous a council of state was held there, which continued sitting from 9 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon; at the breaking up of which it was said, the council had come to the resolution of affording the court of Petersburg the stipulated succours of six ships of the line and four frigates, and twelve thousand land forces.

In an article in the Hamburgh Gazette, dated St. Petersburg, August 8, there is an account of a further engagement between the Russians and the Turks on the 14th of July, near Beodiffi, which proved eminently successful on the part of the Russians.—The fleet of the Empress consisted of two ships of the line of 66 guns each, four of 50, eight of 40, and twenty-four smaller vessels, under the command of vice-admiral Wainowich.—The Captain Pacha commanded fifteen ships of the line, three bombs and a number of frigates on the part of the Turks.—The engagement lasted five hours, and after a severe cannonading and throwing of shells by the Turkish squadron, the Turks were beaten and obliged to quit the scene of action.—According to the Russian account, they lost only five men, and had but two wounded; and they took a chebecque from the Turks.

It is reported, that Paul Jones died on the Black Sea, of a putrid fever.



Domestic Intelligence.

PETERSBURG, November 13.

Extract from the Journal of the House of Delegates of the commonwealth of Virginia.

Thursday the 30th of October, 1788.

WHEREAS the Convention of Delegates of the people of this Commonwealth did ratify a Constitution or form of government for the United States, referred to them for their consideration, and did also declare, that sundry amendments to exceptionable parts of the same, ought to be adopted: And whereas the subject matter of the amendments agreed to by the said Convention, involves all the great, essential, and unalienable rights, liberties, and privileges of freemen, many of which, if not cancelled, are rendered insecure, under the said Constitution, until the same shall be altered and amended:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That for quieting the minds of the good citizens of this Commonwealth, and securing their dearest rights and liberties, and preventing those disorders, which must arise under a government not founded in the confidence of the people, application be made to the Congress of the United States, so soon as they shall assemble under the said Constitution, to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the same, according to the mode therein directed.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That a Committee ought to be appointed to draw up and report to this House a proper instrument of writing, expressing the sense of the General Assembly, and pointing out the reasons which induce them to urge

their application thus early for the calling the aforesaid Convention of the States.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That the said Committee ought to be instructed to prepare the draft of a letter in answer to one received from his Excellency George Clinton, Esq; President of the Convention of New-York, and a circular letter on the aforesaid subject, to the other States in the Union, expressive of the wish of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, that they may join in an application to the new Congress, to appoint a Convention of the States, so soon as the Congress shall assemble under the new Constitution,

And the said resolutions being severally again read, a motion was made, and the question being put to amend the same, by striking out from the word "whereas" in the first line, to the end, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following words:

"WHEREAS the Delegates appointed to represent the good people of this Commonwealth in the late Convention, held in the month of June last, did by their act of the 25th of the same month, assent to, and ratify the Constitution recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the Federal Convention, for the government of the United States, declaring themselves (with a solemn appeal to the searcher of hearts for the purity of their intentions) under the conviction 'that whatsoever imperfections might exist in the Constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the Union into danger by a delay, with a hope of obtaining amendments, previous to the ratification:' And whereas in pursuance of the said declaration, the said Convention, did, by their subsequent act of the 27th of June aforesaid, agree to such amendments to the said Constitution of Government for the United States, as were by them deemed necessary to be recommended to the consideration of the Congress, which shall first assemble under the said Constitution, to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed in the fifth article thereof; at the same time enjoining it upon their representatives in Congress, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable and legal methods, to obtain a ratification of the foregoing alterations and provisions, in the manner provided by the fifth article of the said Constitution; and in all congressional laws to be passed in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of those amendments, as far as the said Constitution would admit:

Resolved, therefore, That it is the opinion of this Committee, That an application ought to be made, in the name, and on the behalf of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, to the Congress of the United States, so soon as they shall assemble under the said