

E U R O P E.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 9.

THE report of the reinforcements sent by the Porte to the Captain Pacha having already entered the Black Sea is a mistake. The wind being favourable, the ships of war and transports had weighed anchor and sailed, but the northerly winds, which have blown ever since, obliged them to retire. This delay makes the court uneasy, lest they should not arrive time enough for the grand admiral, who is continually representing the want he is in of them as well as of provisions. However, these reinforcements as to their force, are a mere nothing, the largest ship carrying only 50 guns, and is so old, that the crew are obliged to pump night and day, and another vessel of 18 guns is in the same condition. In general the Porte seems no ways satisfied with the Captain Pacha's conduct and operations, and his reiterated demands for reinforcement amazes them. Knowing with what strong force he sailed, they cannot comprehend how he can be so weak, particularly if it is true, that he only left two large ships, and some small ones and sloops. On the other hand, the succours he is constantly soliciting for the garrison of Oczakow, shew that place must have experienced some loss during the siege. Three thousand troops destined to reinforce the garrison are cantoned in the environs of Bugjuckers, and as they know neither order nor discipline they greatly disturb that neighbourhood, in which are the country houses of some foreign ministers, who endeavour all they can to protect their houses and servants from the insults and rapine of the rabble.

BRUNN, October 28.

By letters from Berlin we learn, that matters are nearly settled between Russia and Sweden. It only rests upon this point, "Whether Sweden will or will not consent to reimburse the expences required by Russia, which the latter estimates at ten millions of florins." In the first case it is added, the court of Berlin will lend that sum to Sweden on condition of having Swedish Pomerania in pledge until it is repaid.

LONDON, November 12—18.

In the present assembly of the Polish diet, there has appeared only one Nobleman whose voice is for war. He is the Nuncio of Braclaw, and his proposition was, that they should melt their church bells into cannon. His motion was received with universal disapprobation, and if it had not been withdrawn, would have been negatived in the usual way of that assembly, by the death of the mover.

Lord Malmesbury is said to be at present busily employed in negotiating between Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. On the 18th of October last his Lordship arrived at Liege from the Hague; it was thought he was going to Paris, but after having stayed two days at Liege, he set out for Aix-la-Chapelle, on his way to Frankfort, where an Envoy from Berlin was to meet him. The business on which they were to treat, must necessarily be of great importance, seeing it could not be entrusted to a person of less rank than that of Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and who, for the purpose of transacting it, was commanded by his Sovereign to quit for some time the country to which he was first sent.

They write from Paris that Prince Henry of Prussia is arrived in that city from Berlin, on business of the first importance.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The lords having been summoned, assembled in considerable numbers, and when the lord chancellor had seated himself on the wool sack, the President of the council (lord Camden) rose and informed the house, that the physicians who attended his majesty in his present indisposition, had undergone examination before the privy council, and that he would now lay before the house the report made by

these gentlemen on the subject—That his majesty was at present incapable of managing the reins of government.

His lordship then moved, that this account of his majesty's state of health be referred to the consideration of a committee, which was agreed to.

Whenever a regency is settled, another point will come before parliament, viz. the guardianship of the King's person—Three guardians will be appointed, namely, the Queen, the lord chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On the first idea of a joint regency, the Queen was asked, whether her name might be inserted in it, to which she gave for answer, that she wished to decline taking any part in public affairs.

A M E R I C A.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.

THURSDAY last arrived here, after a very fatiguing and long march from Connecticut, a detachment of troops under the command of Lieutenant Pratt.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

Extract of a letter from Rhode-Island Jan. 6,

"Our general assembly finished their session last Saturday. They have done nothing respecting the new government, but remain as they were, independent of god, man, and the devil. Happy people!"

The following vessels lay at Port Penn, on Friday last, at eleven o'clock, viz.

The ship Rising Sun; the Spanish ship St. Francisco; a schooner from Virginia, with wheat; two sloops, captains Burrows and Reed, outward bound; no other vessels in sight.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York to his friend in this city, dated January 13.

"I find our Senators and Representative, and the general conduct of the cause in Pennsylvania, extremely agreeable here. The city election for Electors seemed to create delight. While several states shew a jealousy of Pennsylvania, all seem to esteem and rely on her wisdom and strength, and to expect much from the influence of her example.

"Jersey has given us six Federalists as Electors, and Connecticut has given us Federalists as Representatives and electors. That state is much to be relied on.

"By accounts just received, there is reason to believe five of the Massachusetts return will be complete, and Federal; the other three must be tried over again."

BALTIMORE, January 27.

A letter from Paris, dated the 27th of October last, advises, that on the

25th of that month died suddenly, the MARQUIS CHATELOUX, a major-general in his Most Christian Majesty's army, author of a valuable Journal of the Campaigns of the last War in America; a nobleman of great eminence in the republic of letters, a renowned warrior, and a most accomplished gentleman.

A few days ago a new brig, commanded by captain Lewis, from Salem bound to this port, was cast away on Hog-Island, near cape Charles, where she was entirely lost, with a valuable cargo, and 2000 dollars in specie. The people were saved.

RICHMOND, February 5.

Yesterday ten of the electors for this state met at the Capitol, for the purpose of electing a President and Vice-President; when upon examining the ballots, they stood as follows:

President.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, 10.

Vice-President.

JOHN ADAMS, 5.

GEORGE CLINTON, 3.

JOHN HANCOCK, 1.

JOHN JAY, 1.

We are just informed, that the Indians have agreed to Sevier's proposals for an exchange of prisoners. A truce has taken place, and it is expected a general pacification will follow.

Arrived in Hampton Road, the Isabella, captain Curry, from Greenock, who brings information of the premature exit of that favorite Scotch Bard *Robert Burns*;—whose genius, brightened by the emanation of a simple nature only, affords a convincing proof of the benignity of the Supreme Being, from whose munificent hand both spiritual and temporal gifts are indiscriminately expanded.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 5.

We are informed that a man was executed at the gallows in Richmond, on Friday last, for having cruelly inflicted a punishment on a hired slave, that caused his death.—This it is hoped, will be a warning to those who exercise an undue authority over their slaves, and that in future they will be cautious how they treat them—for by an act of the last Assembly, that power which they formerly possessed, of taking the life of a slave, was done away,—it having been found by the peaceable working of events, that life is equally as valuable to a negro slave, as it is to a white person—and though society may not so materially feel the loss of the former, yet it is discovered that the God of Nature hath endowed them with a degree of tenderness, compassion, and humanity, sufficient to entitle them to the privileges of fellow creatures. This opinion was founded on the principle, that all men are by nature equally free and independent, and entitled to the enjoyment of