

them to submit to inevitable necessity, not only without repining, but with grace.

*The following is the Empress of Russia's letter written by herself, and conveyed by a special courier to Admiral Greig (the brave Caledonian) after the action with the Swedish Squadron in July last.*

"To the worthy and brave, &c. &c."

"We should be wanting in that gratitude and politeness, which should ever distinguish Sovereigns, did not we with the utmost speed convey to you (and our other brave and gallant officers and seamen of our fleet, who have proved themselves worthy of their country) our approbation of your exemplary conduct; and the obligations which we owe you for your intrepid conduct in your engagement with our enemy the fleet of the Swedish King. To the constant exertion of your abilities, and your zeal for the common cause of ourselves, and the whole Russian empire, may, under God, be attributed the very signal victory you have gained; and we have not the smallest doubt, but that every part of our dominions where this event shall be transmitted, will behold it in its proper point of view. It is with grief we read the record of those poltroons, who, unable to catch fire from the spirited exertions of their fellow-warriors, have signalized themselves in the annals of treasonable cowards; and to whose cowardice the Swedes have to boast that any ship of their fleet escaped when so encountered; and the more particularly that their High Admiral escaped, when twice so nearly within their power to have captured.

"As we take upon ourselves the sole power to reward the meritorious, we shall take signal care for the very exemplary punishment of the guilty.

"We beg therefore, that you would yourself accept our heartiest acknowledgements; and we trouble you to communicate the same to our other worthy and animated officers and seamen. It is our pleasure that the delinquents mentioned in your official letters, be immediately brought to Cronstadt, to wait our further displeasure.

"We sincerely wish you and all with you health, and the most signal assistance of the Almighty God, whose aid we have invoked, and of whose assistance we cannot doubt in a cause so just.

"Your services will perpetually live in our remembrance; and the annals of our country must convey your names to posterity with reverence and with love.

"So saying, we recommend you to God's keeping every."

"Done at Petersburg, the 23d of July, in the year of Grace 1788. CATHARINE."

The King of Sweden does not seem likely to support the character of some of his great predecessors. He began his operations by land and sea with great alacrity and confidence; but, excepting his naval engagement, nothing seems to have been well conducted. He thought to take Russian Finland, and even Petersburg, by a *coup de main*; but his troops have done nothing: they have rather lost than gained any advantages, and are now feeling the want of necessaries, from an hasty and improvident invasion of an enemy's country. The King begins, they say, to repent; talks of being open to a reasonable peace; but as that cannot so soon be arranged, the letters by this mail say, that a truce of two months is in agitation; if that takes place, it will be too late to recommence hostilities without convening the States, and taking their opinion of the matter. This is the line of the constitution; but the officers ought to have proposed their difficulties, before they were brought on the enemy's land. The King of Sweden has, however, gained a great point for the Turks; he has certainly prevented the Russian fleet from sailing out of the Baltic to the Mediterranean this summer; for it must now be too late for that expedition to take place.

The Turks have been worsted in some skirmishes in Croatia, where the activity of the renowned Austrian General Laudohn now begins to turn the face of affairs.

October 6. Yesterday morning advices were received from Hamburg, that the Regency of that City had received public notice from the Court of Denmark to provide, with all possible expedition, its quota of two thousand seamen to man the Danish men of war now fitting out at Copenhagen, and just ready for sea. It is now, according to these accounts, past all denial, that Denmark will finally join all its forces to aid the Russians, and that an important rupture with Sweden is at no great distance. The Regency of Hamburg is preparing to com-

ply with the demand of the Danish Government, which will be very soon fulfilled.

The reports of a decisive engagement between the Emperor's army and the Turks, as yet are so destitute of any thing like proof, that no credit can be given them. Our best authenticated accounts by the last mails, have not induced us to alter our opinion respecting the progress of the war. The season is almost over, and unless the next, or the following mails bring some accounts of a decisive engagement, or an important post gained, we cannot but be of opinion, that after an immense expence of men and money, the Imperialists have not made any progress on the Ottoman territories. The important fortresses still remain impregnable—and the Grand Vizier gives daily proofs of his skill, bravery and generalship, which were not expected from him by his enemies.

The Imperial Joseph gained little honour by the conquest of Dubicza;—about 1400 Turks laid down their arms, and surrendered prisoners of war to 25000 of the Imperialists, who are said to be the best disciplined troops in Europe.

The first damper which may be expected to cool the courage of the Imperial belligerents, is the expence attending their present designs on the Turkish empire—an expence beyond all belief—and which it will be impossible long to defray.

In case the Emperor gets pretty near Constantinople, the Irish brigade mean to offer their services as volunteers at the siege of the—*Seraglio!*

B O S T O N, November 26.

Sketch of the business of the General Court.

Saturday, November 23, 1788.

A message was received from the Hon. Senate, on the subject of the election of Senators of the United States, in which it appeared, that they non-concurred the choice of Dr. Jarvis, and sent down for concurrence, the Hon. Azor Orne, Esq. The house then again proceeded to ballot for one Senator—when the Hon. Mr. Orne, was non-concurred, and Charles Jarvis, Esq. a third time elected by the house, and sent up.

In the afternoon, the Senate sent another message to the house, in which it appeared, that they had again non-concurred Dr. Jarvis, and sent down, the Hon. Tristram Dalton, which being read,

Dr. Jarvis rose, and requested the indulgence of the house a few moments—He hoped to be excused, if he could not do justice to his feelings on the occasion, on account of a severe inflammation in his breast, with which he had some time been affected—[*The Doctor spoke in a low voice—and was called on to raise it*]—But he declared it impossible—that he would with pleasure do it if he could—but if he could, he was convinced, that it was wholly out of his power, by any strength of language, or force of expression, to communicate an adequate idea of the deep emotions of gratitude which he felt for the uniform and manly support he had so often received from a large and respectable majority of the house—Their suffrages, he said, did him the highest honor—and the sensations they impressed on his mind, would only terminate with his life—This pleasure, he said, was heightened by the consciousness of their having been altogether unsolicited on his part—If this is not the case, said he, let a single instance be produced to the contrary.—It was now his duty, he said, to make his warmest acknowledgements to his friends on the occasion, and to request them no longer to protract a contest, which, perhaps, might not speedily be terminated.—In the present state of the country, just recovering from the distresses of a long and cruel war, and oppressed with the weight of those public exactions, which the necessity of the times has occasioned, every mark of economy, the Doctor said, became of consequence.—The expence of the present opposition to the wishes of the house, has already been considerable—and he wished it might not be augmented: Therefore he most cheerfully resigned his pretension—and hoped that some other person might be found, who would be reciprocally agreeable—For himself, he said, he was fully satisfied with the zeal, and constancy of attachment, which had been displayed in his favour—and he hoped, that it might be one day in his power to convince the house, by more than words, that he was not insensible of the honor they had done him.

Previous to the question for coming to the choice, at the present time, being put, a motion was made for referring it to the next session of the general court—the late period of the session—the absence of a number of the mem-

bers—and its being unimportant whether the Senators were chosen at this session, or the next, were the reasons assigned for referring: These were answered by gentlemen on the other side—and the question of reference was determined by yeas and nays—yeas 69—nays 79—so it passed in the negative—on which the house proceeded to ballot for a Senator—and on the first ballot, the committee reported, that the whole number of votes were 156—79 making a choice: That the Hon. Nathan Dane had 74—the Hon. Tristram Dalton 71—and that no one was chosen. In the second ballot, the whole number was 145—73 making a choice—the Hon. Nathan Dane, Esq. having 74 votes, was chosen by the house, and sent up to the Senate. The house then adjourned.

Monday, November 24.

A message from the Hon. Senate was received, non concurring the choice of Mr. Dane, and again sending down Mr. Dalton—on which, after another motion for referring it to the next session, was discussed, and lost, the house proceeded to the choice; and on the second ballot, the committee raised for that purpose reported, the whole number of votes to be 145—73 making a choice—that the Hon. Tristram Dalton, Esq. had 78, and was chosen a Senator to represent this Commonwealth in the Congress of the United States.

W O R C E S T E R, November 26.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit Spanish milled dollars of the year 1786—they are so well executed that it requires attention to distinguish them.—On being thrown on a table they found rather sharper than the good ones—they have not the least appearance of being counterfeit, except you rub them on a smooth board and then with a wet finger go over the place so rubbed, when they look a little brassy—on being cut with a knife, or engraver, they appear like silver, and will bear considerable hammering before they crack.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Dec. 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in this city, dated November 3, 1788.

"We have a change of Governors, our former one is called home on business so important, that he has taken his passage at this season of the year. Our late one has orders to garrison the island, in the strongest manner possible, not one place is omitted a fortification that is any ways necessary—but for what reason I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military stores lately arrived, and a greater supply expected, with a number of troops, and three guard-ships of 40 guns each."

Extract of a letter from Fort Harmar, Nov. 3.

"The treaty at last is in a fair way to commence, unexpectedly too, I believe, the Indians have been so very long in holding council among themselves, but are now coming in. We have the Governor, Commissioners and Captain Hutchins with us."

B A L T I M O R E, December 12.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent, dated Nov. 15, 1788.

"In passing through Virginia, on my return from Charleston, South-Carolina, I found all federal, and firmly attached to the constitution, until I came to Richmond, where the Assembly was then sitting.

"I attended the House of Delegates upwards of two days, heard a great deal of desultory talk, some declamation, some virulent invective, which did not appear to come from a benevolent heart, and a great quantity of whining cant, addressed to the passions of the weaker members, holding forth that they must enter into certain resolves to quiet the minds of the good people of Virginia.

"I had travelled three hundred miles thro' the state, and as far as I discovered, found every man's mind at ease and quiet, until I came to the Assembly: There it appeared plainly to me that they were using their utmost endeavours to disturb and disquiet the minds of the people, by asserting, without advancing one reason or argument, that their dearest and most valuable rights were in danger.

"In short, their speeches greatly resembled what I had often heard, with great indignation, in our celebrated state of Rhode-Island; and upon enquiry found, that many gentlemen of the present Virginia Assembly were as firmly attached to a paper-currency, *ex post facto* and tender laws, as my own countrymen.

"However, it was with pleasure that I received intelligence, which from my own observation I believe to be authentic, that the majority of the present Assembly are only a faction;