

The delinquents are threatened with the high indignation of their noble mightinesses, and declared liable to imprisonment in the first instance, corporal punishment, and even death, as voluntary disturbers of the public peace and tranquillity. The proclamation concludes with a promise of impunity to all such accomplices as will turn informers, and declares that all those who shall neglect to apprise government of such misdeeds as may come to their knowledge, guilty of misprision and punishable by the laws, as if they had been parties concerned."

March 14. High as party zeal at present runs, the empire flourishes, and is likely to continue to do so. In spite of opposition, the public finances have been put into a train that promises the most beneficial consequences. Instead of hearing of deficiencies in the exchequer; we have the pleasure of being assured of many thousands of surplus; to the production of this happy state of things, the suppression of smuggling—which was so vigorously opposed by the whig party—has contributed more than any other measure. Such, indeed, is the present aspect of national affairs, that the people have reason to look for nothing but prosperity. There is no light in which the two grand contending political parties can be viewed, which does not point to such exulting prospects. Ministry can effect nothing but what is good; because, though they are vigilant and active, they are too upright and virtuous ever to give countenance to any measures which a wife and candid man could suspect of being a bad one. And as to their opponents, they never can abuse power; because the nation never will commit it to their hands. Some of them can make a good speech; and so far as their speeches can afford pleasure, so far will they be looked upon as statesmen: look beyond this point, and you overlook the patriots.

A report yesterday morning strongly prevailed of the death of lord Mansfield, but upon inquiry, his lordship was found to be in good health, and gone from home in a chaise—this is the eighth time within three years that his lordship's death has been announced.

Letters from Lisbon, dated February 21, mention, that advices had been received from Goa, declaring that the disputes between the Portuguese and the Dutch were continually increasing, and that hostilities have been commenced on the coast of Malabar, in consequence of four Portuguese missionaries having been put to death by the Batavians, under pretence of their being spies.

March 16. The minister of France to remedy the inconvenience of heavy taxes on the produce of lands, has laid a duty on the consumption, which is paid without murmuring, as the tax is blended with the price of the commodity: and this division of a tax between the produce and the consumption is looked upon as an admirable stroke of policy, as equalizing the effects of a great disproportion in the produce of different harvests.

A correspondence of rather a rude sort has passed between Mr. Mayor, of Boston, and an English officer, who had the direction and care of some victuallers in that harbour; from which it appears that the Americans mean to exclude all British bottoms, unless some concessions are made to them by the commercial treaty which has been so long depending.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, January 26.

"A Russian minister at this court having received an express from Petersburg, repaired immediately to the Reis Effendi, and was for two hours in conference with that secretary of state. Every thing conspires to make us suppose that the business is of the utmost importance. The following is the general and most probable conjecture: it is certain, that several hordes of the Tartars on the confines of the Caspian Sea, have committed repeated hostilities against the princes of Georgia, ever since those two sovereigns have put themselves under the protection of Russia. The conference therefore had certainly for its object, the complaints of the empress against those nations subject to the Turkish empire."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, February 26.

"The Magdalene Triompha, lately arrived in the Tagus on account of the Oriental company of Portugal, brings letters as far as the 2d of October from Goa, on the Malabar coast (she had not been on the other side of the peninsula since June) where all was quiet when she sailed; the Portuguese governor of Goa having found means to make up the differences which subsisted with the rajah of Gicke, a neighbour of the Mahrattas, but a separate and powerful prince. The Magdalene was at Pondicherry in July, where the French are making complete repairs of their fortifications, and erecting new ones, extending their lines and circumvallations much beyond the former boundaries. The Gallic interest is reported to be increasing very fast in Asia, as well from the great territory of which they are now possessed, as from the connexions they have formed through means of some of the most powerful tribes, with whom they are endeavouring to make stronger connexions, particularly at Surat and Agra."

March 17. The bishop of Landaff has in his last work given the following just and spirited representation of our public circumstances. My notion of national improvements, security and happiness, tends not so much to the extending of our commerce, or the increasing the number of our manufactures, as to the increase of an hardy, and comparatively

speaking, innocent race of peasants, by making corn to grow on millions of acres of land, where none has ever grown before. Let us but once have as many Britons in the kingdom, as the well cultivated lands of Great-Britain are able to sustain, and we shall have little to regret in the loss of America; nothing to apprehend from the partitioning policy of all the continental despots in Europe. In thus fixing the basis of national strength, in the improved cultivation of our lands, I am far from insinuating that manufactures and agriculture cannot subsist in an eminent degree of perfection together; on the contrary I consider them as mutually subservient to each other; and am quite aware that in the present state of finance in this kingdom, our commerce ought to be cherished with singular indulgence, nor shall we sufficiently avail ourselves of the inestimable advantage of an intular situation, if we do not consider our glory and safety as connected with the number of our seamen, and every child in politics must know, that the number of our seamen will ever be proportioned to the extent of our foreign and domestic commerce.

Extract of a letter from Plimpton, March 4.

"This week a man of Plymouth sold his wife to a master of a ship for two guineas. The captain took her on board with him; but after keeping her a few nights, he seemed to be tired of his bargain, and desired that she would return to her husband, which she accordingly did. On her return the husband used her ill, upon which the woman returned to the captain, taking with her two of her children. The captain, however, received her very coolly; said he could not take her to sea with him on any account, and left her in his cabin; upon which the woman, after delivering two silver spoons, and a small box with a few guineas therein, to her children, whom she sent upon deck, took a loaded pistol, and attempted to fire it into her ear. The ball lodged into her neck. She lay weltering in her blood all night, and in the morning the captain conducted her ashore to Plymouth, to her mother's where she now remains, and is likely to recover."

The Swallow packet is refitting in order to take lord Cornwallis and suite to Bengal; this is the same packet that carried out and brought home lord Macartney, she is about 390 tons burthen, and a remarkable swift sailer. His lordship will quit England about the latter end of April.

Lord Howe has constructed a draught of a third rate ship of war, to carry eighty guns, which he has communicated to the navy board, to be sent by them to the different king's yards, to have a new set of eighty gun ships built. They are to carry their guns upon two decks, which will make them the most useful, as well as most formidable ships in our navy, and is supposed will be the greatest improvement that possibly could have been made. Their metal is to be equal to the first rates, and their guns a 1 upon a new construction.

A letter from Algiers, dated November 30, says "On the 7th of October last there arrived here a Spanish brigantine from Alicante. The compte d'Espilly, and the superior of the hospital of Tunis were on board. On the 8th the compte obtained an audience of the dey, and was very graciously received; but after the letter from the king of Spain was read, the dey was much enraged. His catholic majesty informs him, that he did not intend to make the usual presents of ammunition, ships, &c. but would give the amount in money. To this the dey would grant no answer to M. d'Espilly. He even said, he would rather begin the war anew, than subscribe to such conditions. Next morning, however, having considered the danger of another war, he sent for the compte d'Espilly, and after some threatening language declared finally, that he accepted the conditions which the king of Spain had offered. On this, pacification was again agreed on."

March 18. Nothing could be more precise than the instructions given by his majesty to the board of officers on the review of the fortifications, which was directly submitted to them by the king, viz. Whether a system of naval defence alone—A system of land defence, from troops alone, or—A system of naval and land defence combined—could be relied on for the protection of these places; or—where fortifications were necessary? On those instructions the board were directed to give their opinions, part of which have been submitted to parliamentary investigation.

With respect to the present treaty of commerce with the court of Versailles, there is one general maxim which ought to be invariably attended to, by the English negotiators, and which is, that in almost all treaties for the improvement of trade, that party has the advantage who possesses the greatest capital, credit, industry and invention; and what is necessary to these, the readiest and most extensive markets. It should by no means be our object to stand debating and bargaining about trifles; our principle object should be, in the present juncture, whatever treaties we wish to make, to make them with expedition; lest our rivals in trade should get before us; and conclude treaties with one another to exclude us from their ports.

The moderate people in Holland, who are of no party, express their sorrow to find that the disputes between the states and their sovereign, have a tendency to end in mutual infractions on the constitution. The affair of the magistracy of Groeningen has excited considerable alarms.

The late Mrs. Wright was one of the most extraordinary characters of the age, as an artist, and was a profound politician; in an early period of life she gave strong indications of a singular talent for taking likenesses in wax, and did not fail to take heads of some of the leading Americans, at the commencement of the American contest, in which her family became much injured. At rather an advanced age she found herself greatly distressed by the ravages of the civil broils occasioned by the councils and instruments which the minister of England employed, and the old lady, both distressed and enraged, quitted her native country with a determination of serving it in Britain. She added to the most famous Americans, the heads of the English most distinguished at that time for opposition to lord North's measures; and as her reputation drew a very great variety of people of all ranks to see the marvellous productions of her ingenuity. She soon found out the avenues to get information of almost every design which was agitated or intended to be executed in America, and was the object of the most entire confidence of Dr. Franklin and others, with whom she corresponded, and gave information during the whole war; as soon as a general was appointed to go out to mount the tragicomical stage in America, from the commanders in chief to the brigadier, she instantly found some access to a part of the family, and discovered the number of troops to be employed, and the ends of their expatriotic destination. The late lord Chatham paid her several visits, and was pleased with the simplicity of her manners, and very deep understanding. She took his likeness, which appears in the Abbey of Westminster; and though she had been in France, and much caressed by the political geniusses of that kingdom; yet at the end of the war she was so singularly attached to England, that she was constantly employed to enforce forgiveness among her country people, whom she advised for the future to look to England in preference to France for trade and alliance.

April 12. When the detested East-India regulating bill was first brought forward, ministers affirmed that it was the most perfect and excellent system that could be thought of, for establishing peace, justice, and harmony in our Oriental possessions; several clauses were altered, and then it was positively the most perfect. The committee to which the bill was preferred, probably thinking otherwise, made several amendments, which had not the least effect upon the ministerial song, for still the most perfect was chaunted forth through the whole phalanx, from the supercilious placeman to the humble expectant; yet this most perfect system in one year has been found absurd, oppressive, and impolitic, and those who so loudly extolled it in every stage, are the very persons who unconcernedly point out its defects, and imperfections, and propose amendments that they have the assurance to assert will certainly answer the desirable purpose; but after such a proof, what little credit is due to their assertions! it is no wonder that credulity itself should no longer be a dupe to their fallacy.

According to the latest advices from Amsterdam, it is now fully apparent that the late war had shook the credit of Holland to its very centre. The East-India company at Amsterdam, notwithstanding the assistance afforded them by the states general, have not re-established themselves; as a proof of which, five ships, which had been fitting for several months, remain at Amsterdam without a single passenger on board. Their East-India company are but in little better plight. These and their internal disputes make Holland but an indifferent situation.

A letter from Tunis, February 29, says, "It is expected that we shall soon hear of a final accommodation between this regency and the republic of Venice. An English sloop was entrusted with the dispatches relative to the treaty, to carry them to the commander in chief of the Venetian Squadron, which is still at anchor at Malta. Four voyages have been made from Tunis to Malta on this subject with the propositions of the dey, and the answer of the chevalier Emo."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 4.

"Great preparations are making at the hotel of the count de Mercy, the imperial ambassador, for the accommodation of an illustrious visitor who is looked for to arrive some time next week. We expect this great personage to be the emperor, who is coming to visit the Low Countries, and in his way will pass a few days in this capital."

They write from Lisbon, of the 17th ult. that a galley of 16 guns and 40 men, which was cruising off Teneriffe, and bore the Moorish flag, was brought in there by the Portuguese frigate Santa Isabella, of 20 guns. As the vessel had taken several Portuguese ships, and was the first under the emperor of Morocco's colours, that had been found making depredations on the Portuguese trade, an account was sent to the Portuguese consul at Mogadore, to lay the matter before the emperor of Morocco, as there is no war between the two powers.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

We hear the articles of flour and Indian corn, are very scarce and dear in the Bermuda islands. The fact is, that unfortunate little country is almost in a state of starvation, owing to their present royal connexion, and subserviency to British laws. Parson Richardson, a worthy gentle-

man, and the persuasion in the assembly for bread per day (his pipe article of bread family.

Extract of a letter March 14, 1784, this city.

"We lately Mr. Lamb, and is said came to entering into a United States giers; His majesty to grant this favor with letters for with orders to aff to convey them to port money free thing has been utmost satisfaction destination.

"Mr. Barclay colonel Franks and it is reported, that they have already Florida Blanca, ception, and who many proofs of American sufferer particularly attack they will meet with time we learn the and many vessels cruise in latitude imagine, being After a long suspension an ambassador to the earl of Cornwallis in 1784 with the day's gazette, the Fernan Nunes, proceed immediately and abilities are grandees, and h Portugal, so that portan matters Don Francisco Blanca, is to succeed Don Simon Castano occupied."

PHIL

The time has David Ramsey, gate in congress Congress proceed the room of M taken; the ho elected.

Extract of a letter burg

"While your manners here, v tuary laws of f become united

"The jockey London or Edin cut as ridiculous

"Although to adorn their rage still remain Britain, in this the women rem

"An occurrence that has occasioned our mo raptured with the bourhood. His intrigue, had t humble rival. so acceptable help praising a handsome p tern of every herself. When surprised the g ture.

"Thus, wh diadems, the w contented with particularly fo lady at court the milk-maid It is fixed on green riband. covered, and tive."

Extract of a letter

"This day company for ney, who is li Another comp Mufkingham; not think our imagined."