use of the chief justice of his district, within thirty days after such settlement, on the penalty of paying twenty per cent. on the money in his hands; and every county clerk may retain at the rate of three per cent. for his trouble in receiving and paying the said fees according to this act.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the peace for the several counties, at the time of laying their county assessment for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and every year thereafter, shall ascertain the amount of the money collected in their county from the tax herein before imposed, by a certificate from the clerk of their county, and thereupon the said justices, after deducting the sum so paid by their county, shall lay such sum on their county as will make up the deficiency of the sum payable by their county as aforesaid, towards the annual allowance to the chief justice of their district, and the aforesaid commission for collection; and if there shall be any surplus of the money paid into the treasury by the clerk of any county beyond what will pay the quota of such county, the said surplus shall be applied to the use of the said county.

This act to commence on the first day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety, and continue in force three years, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 6.

WE learn from Schalholt, in Iceland, that on the tenth of July last, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt there, which overthrew many houses and tore up many high mountains. The earth opened in different places, and formed chasms six feet wide and of a very great depth. From the 10th to the 15th, some shocks, more or less violent, were felt almost every five minutes, and the affrighted inhabitants remained many days under tents.

PARIS, *November* 10.

The Benedictines are the monks who have written from Franche Comte, to beg the national assembly would accept of their possessions, before the mob drove them from their convents.—"We are assailed (say they) in our houses, by the country people, who load us with insult—we give up to the nation all we possess—we beg the national assembly to pronounce on our existence, and submit entirely to its discretion, as to the pensions it may allow us." The principal convents that make this offer are those of St. Val, of St. Vincent de Besancon, and the abbey of Luxeuil.

The order that has written to enter into the world from Marseilles, on the same conditions, is the barefooted Carmes: it rates itself worth 70,000l. The same order at Lyons has also offered up its wealth, to the amount of about 20,000l. This is one of the severest disciplinarian bodies in France.

LONDON, *November* 3.

The affairs of the Austrian Netherlands are certainly at present very alarming. The people seem determined to oppose the emperor, and very daring steps have already been taken on the popular side. The emperor, however, is not disposed to abate of his dignity, or to suffer these symptoms of presumptuous liberty to prevail.—General Dalton is an amiable man, but he is a resolute officer, and will, to the utmost, resist the violence of the people. By advices on which we implicity rely, we are induced to think that the patriots, are taking very rash measures, and are only preparing for themselves repentance, as the emperor is already very powerful, and is backed by foreign powers, who will vehemently and forcibly assist him in crushing the seeds of rebellion.

It is not to be supposed that the unruly populace of France, who have been so long wantoning in uncontroled authority, will tamely submit to the wholesome but ignominious restraints of martial law. The loose principles of anarchy and riot have now almost settled into habit, and martial law is a medicine applied to a disease, perhaps incurable, and certainly repugnant to the desires of the patients, who indeed appear wholly unwilling to be restored to a sound and pristine state.

Whether the enaction of martial law will have any power of reducing the people of France to order and obedience is very doubtful, for this will entirely depend upon the sentiments of the soldiery, who seem disposed to take part with the people, and not inclined to any measure that may tend to depress their spirit.

There scarce ever was a period in the history of this country in which there were so many foreigners, some of whom are of the first distinction, in the metropolis. We may naturally suppose that every livery company, whose circumstances will permit, will be ambitious of appearing in public procession at the ensuing lord mayor's day; that the spectators who have not been accustomed to the scene, may have an opportunity of admiring the splendour and magnificence of the city of London, in its different trading corporations, especially as such appearances may have a beneficial influence on our commerce.

In consequence of the edict of the king of Spain to permit the importation of Asiatic goods, in European ships, into the port of Manilla, the English East-India company have entered into a contract with the Phillipine company to supply them with Bengal and Madras goods to a considerable amount, to be paid for in Spanish dollars. The trade was formerly confined to the Asiatic nations, and according to expectation will turn out very advantageous to our East-India company.

Nov. 6. Nothing can be imagined more contradictory than the advices from Austrian Brabant.

In one account an engagement is said to have happened near Roogstralen, between the patriots and the Imperial forces, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. The Leyden Gazette states differently, "that the patriots, being ignorant of the first principles of the military art, were easily defeated and dispersed."

A third account relates, that an engagement had taken place near Ghent, in which the patriots were defeated with the loss of 1000 men killed on the spot. A fourth mentions this transaction in a loose manner, saying that some disturbances had also occurred near Ghent!

This mass of contradiction, in a day or two, we shall be enabled to explain: but, in the mean time, we are more inclined to give credit to the successes of the patriots, as the Austrians are not more versed in the art of exaggerating their victories than they are in the art of concealing their defeats!

The patriots have been too long and too diligently employed in their preparations, and are led by men of too much ability, to suffer us to believe that their schemes should be thus crushed in the outset.

It will require much caution on the part of the Imperialists to avoid giving offence to the Dutch, and thereby provoking an interference which must, for the present, give a decisive turn to the contest.

The city of Liege is at present precariously tranquil, and waiting with anxiety for the result of the deputation which has been sent to deprecate the interference of the Prussian arms.

The meeting of the provincial states of Dauphiny is a blow which, unless powerfully counteracted, may in its consequences terminate the authority, and even the existence, of the national assembly of France: the important provinces of Brittany, Languedoc and Anjou, have already caught the flame, and unless the assembly has influence sufficient to enforce its last decree, we may form the most awful anticipations of the distractions which are to ensue.

The Swedish fleet, under the duke of Sudermania, sailed from Carlscrone the 14th ult. and on the 16th were seen off Bornholm, six miles N. E.

The Russian fleet on the 11th was about seven miles west from Revel.

Next mail will probably bring an account of an action.

All the Spanish garrisons have been augmented, and the frontiers are putting in a state.

The Tarlton, captain Gilbody, arrived at Liverpool, was struck with lightning on her passage home. This unfortunate circumstance happened on the 4th of August, at which time she was three days sail from Grenada. The chief mate, boatswain and another man, being on the weather arm of the fore-top sail-yard, the two latter were killed by the electric fluid, and fell down on the deck; the chief mate, who happened to be between the two that suffered, received no other hurt than a painful pressure on the top of his head, and the loss of one shoe and buckle, though he experienced much pain in the calves of both legs about two hours afterwards. The people on the lee arm of the yard received no hurt; the second mate and another man on the main-top-sail-yard were both killed, and were found dead in the attitude of handing the sail; one man thrown from the same yard to the deck, had his thigh broke, of which he afterwards died; another man got from the yard into the round top, lost his reason, and fell through to the interior part of the futtock shrouds, from whence he was, with the assistance of a rope, lowered down on the deck by the chief mate, at the extreme hazard of his life, the lightning having taken out all the inside of the mast, from four feet above deck to the top, leaving only two sides standing. This man afterwards recovered. The captain was struck down on the deck, but immediately recovered. The hull of the ship was no way damaged.

Nov. 10. Cherbourg, at present, is in great commotion, and not a day passes without some express from the national assembly with orders how to act.——The works, notwithstanding, are carried on with the same indefatigable industry; and the inspecting boats lately made a strict survey of the road, to learn if any sand had gathered since the making of the wall, when they found it all as sound as before the works were begun.

An order is passed for all nobles and persons of landed property to appear at Paris, within a limited time, on pain of confiscation of all their property for the use of the nation.

Letters from Quimper, in Brittany, dated October 26th, say, that all the cities of that province are sending detachments of national militia to Tregnier and Lannion, to prevent the effects of the bishop's incendiary mandate, and to act, if necessary, against him and his adherents. The letters add, that the number of troops then on their march was computed at between twenty and thirty thousand.

On the first of this month the districts of Paris sent deputies to the Hotel de Ville, to inquire into the state of the provision of the city. The members of the community appointed to preside over this department returned for answer, that abundance was every day increasing; that, before the fifteenth instant, Paris would have a supply in hand of more than 40,000 sacks of flour; that the magazines already began to fill; and that the subsistence of the capital was completely secured for the winter.

Nov. 14. The Russians are now masters of the mouth and of both sides the Dniester, and when the accounts came away were going to turn the blockade of Bender into a regular siege. This town it is thought cannot hold out long, as all communication with it, both by land and by the Black Sea, is now entirely cut off.

The messenger who brought this news to Vienna carried with him some links of chains, in which the grand vizier intended to have bound the Austrian troops, whom he hoped to have made prisoners of war. A great many waggons were loaded with these shocking chains, which fell into the hands of the prince de Cobourg after his victory at Martinestie on the 22d of September.

One of these chains weighed two quintals and a half, and was 14 feet long, and was calculated to bind five prisoners.

Three regiments have received orders to march to the Netherlands, two of them are horse, namely, Cobourg's and Keiser's light dragoons.

Accounts were received at Vienna, from Jassy, in Moldavia, that the Austrians had again defeated the Turks near Brailow, taken 30 pieces of cannon from them and made themselves masters of that town.

Vaslow was taken without a shot.

Marshal Laudohn intends, before he puts his army into winter quarters, to penetrate further into Servia, in three different directions; one by Zwornick and Usilzai, another by Nyssa, and the third by Orsova.

Widdin is to be bombarded, and eighteen battalions of foot, and all the light horse, had been actually sent on that service.

The total loss of the Imperialists, from the day they crossed the Save, to the day they took Belgrade, amounted to no more than 289 sergeants and rank and file killed, and 732 wounded, and 11 officers killed, and 27 wounded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 4.

"The news we receive from Brabant announce another action near Ternout. Between two and three thousand patriots have perished. Count d'Anhalt Saxe, brother to the empress of Russia, is killed. (He was a volunteer in the Bender regiment, and once captain of hussars.) The troops refused to fire a second time. The prince of Ligne, and the count de la March, both officers in the French service, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trautmansdorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at the dowagers of Amberg's hotel, and as many at that of Malines, and at the capuchin's convent."

Nov. 17. The king and queen of France are watched with great minuteness, and their abode every day confirms the idea of a prison, which we have represented it to be. A few days since, his majesty signified his wish to visit one of his favourite chateaus, a few leagues from Paris, but even this small gratification was refused the royal prisoner. This fact will best bespeak the situation of the unfortunate monarch.

FRENCH MOB.

Paris is, every day, become more and more dangerous, particularly to those who are suspected, though without cause, of being unfriendly to the uncontrolable fury of the populace, till very lately distinguished by the appel ation of Cannaille.

Virtue, innocence and beauty, the protecting armour of the softer sex in all civilized countries, are there unavailable.

The following melancholy proof of this brutal ascendency happened a few days since.

Mrs. Trevor, accompanied by her mother, had taken lodgings in a quiet part of Paris, vainly hoping to remain there undisturbed. Neither her sex, nor the circumstance of her being an English lady of distinction, were sufficient to ensure her peace and tranquillity.—The suspicious, sanguinary mob converted her into Madame de Polignac, and instantly resolved that she should suffer death.

It was in vain that she declared her name, family and connexions, that she produced legal passports, shewed several letters written by various persons of rank in France and England. She was forcibly dragged out of her house, and hurried away to the intended place of execution, attended by her disconsolate mother. Her firmness was heroic and constant, and she prepared to meet her ignominious fate with the greatest fortitude.

Providence, however, sent the marquis de la Fayette, armed not only with authority and persuasion, but with documents irresistibly convincing, that she was not the person the mob supposed her to be, and consequently saved her life.

The feelings of the mother of Mrs. Trevor were, however, so strongly agitated on the peril of her daughter, that she has actually fallen a sacrifice to her terrors, having since died in consequence of the fright she received on that alarming occasion!!!

PRESENT STATE of FRENCH AFFAIRS.

National Assembly, Thursday, October 22.

A deputation of the free citizens of the French islands in America, known in those islands under the appellation of *Hommes de Couleur*, were admitted at the bar; on which one of the deputation addressed the assembly to the following effect.

"The free citizens and planters in the islands of of America, came to supplicate this august assembly, protectors of the rights of man, to hear their complaints and remonstrances;—they groaned under the tyrannical yoke of the Europeans, they were excluded from holding any public employments, and considered as strangers in their own country. Public report, however, had made known to them the operations of the national assembly, and its relief towards the oppressed—the cry of liberty had extended to their hemisphere, and the hope of enjoying it had re-animated their desponding courage. But this hope appeared a crime in the eyes of Europeans, who deprived the natives of the right of assembling together, and who wished to place themselves in their stead in the legislative body;—it belongs to the national assembly to reinstate the natives in the exercise of their rights.

"Instructed by the declaration of the rights of man and citizens, they had assembled, and demand a representation to establish their rights in spite of the tyranny of the Europeans, and to bear the code of laws just published in their favour, which associated with the colonists all the rights of freemen in France.

"Animated by the most ardent patriotism, and ready to spill their blood for France, they had met to contribute, as good citizens, to the re-establishment of the finances; and they offered, as their patriotic contribution, the quarter of their revenues, amounting to the