question being put, the committee determined that it was not in order.

Mr. Tucker then proposed to add the amendment immediately after the preamble of the report, after the word "opinion." The question of order was full agitated on this variation, and the committee rose without a decision, and are to sit again on this subject to-morrow. Adjourned.

BOSTON, *March* 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ship Columbia, to his friend in this town, dated Nootka Sound, 23d July, 1789.

"ON the 22d September last we arrived here on this long wished for north west coast of America, where we met our consort the sloop Washington, after being absent from her six months—the crew of which were then well, but had been extremely ill of the scurvy (of which disease we lost two of our people.) We had the misfortune of losing our astronomer (Mr. Nutting) overboard while in the Atlantic Ocean. This side of the continent affords but little news; the most material at present is, that the Spaniards have taken possession of this Sound and erected a fort of 10 guns—they have also here two ships and are determined to take all English ships that may arrive here—They have already captured three, viz. a snow commanded by captain Collenet, a sloop commanded by captain Hudson, and a schooner by captain Funter, all belonging to one company. We hourly expect an American snow, captain Metcalf, from Canton, whom the Spanish commodore has promised not to molest. To-morrow we expect to proceed to the northward in company with the sloop, as far as Cook's river, from thence to Canton."

NEWPORT (R. I.) *March* 9.

A tax is soon to be laid on scolding wives; as it is lately discovered that the enumerable bachelors every where to be found, remain so, more through fear of being scolded to death, than from any mercenary consideration. The shrews and vixens are to be rated as follow: Scolding every morning, 20l. per annum—twice a day, 30l.—three times, 40l.—every other day, 16l.—once a week, if not on Sundays, 5l.—on Sundays, 10l.—scolding a husband into a consumption, the jaundice, or any lingering disorder, 100l.—scolding a husband to death, 500l.—scolding herself into a fit of hysterics, 000.—N. B. This calculation is made for a woman who brings 5000l. to her fortune, so that the penalties must be increased or decreased according as the fortune exceeds or fails short of the above.

NEW-YORK, *March* 16.

A vessel has arrived at Newbury-Port from France, by which the following intelligence is come to hand:

"The king of France has made his escape from Paris, and, it is said, with a view to join the army on the frontiers.—You may easily imagine what will be the effects of such a step—no doubt, civil war, famine, and all their direful concomitants. Had we nothing to oppose but the army, we might soon bring these abject mercenaries into non-existence; but the disdainful high clergy and the enranged aristocracy are composed of so many dangerous men, that by their duplicity and machinations it is possible they may turn the scale in favour of the former government: besides, we are surrounded with powerful princes, who we cannot expect will long continue idle spectators. The French Washington, the young hero who fought several battles in the course of your glorious revolution, has been chosen generalissimo of all the militia of the kingdom by the universal voice of the militia at large. Each province strove which should be foremost in confiding its liberties in the hands of the truly noble and illustrious the marquis de la Fayette. How fortunate were you to have the federal government established without the loss of a single man; this shews the characteristic wisdom of those enlightened men who were the promoters of that happy event. Since the English language and American liberty are come in fashion, the libraries of our literati are crowded with books on politics, constitutions, &c. but I must sincerely confess that one of your home productions seems to have the preference from the perspicuity of the ideas and the force of the style. Publius has gained a deserved applause, and is ranked among those whose works will reach posterity. Many of the best families within my reach are preparing to cross the Atlantic next spring, and should the troubles continue much longer the emigrations must become of consequence to your rising empire."

Extract of a letter from London, 1st January, 1790.

"Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Grenville, are now actually employed in preparing the plan of a commercial treaty with your states, which I doubt not will shortly be fully matured and put into a train of negotiation."

Extract of a letter from Providence (R. I.) dated March 7, 1790.

"Alas for poor Rhode-Island! doomed still to experience the evils attendant on anarchy and misrule.

"The delegates of this place are just returned from South-Kingston, the convention having risen last evening at 10 o'clock, without accomplishing the important business of their appointment. The convention stands adjourned to the 24th of May, then to meet at Newport—which favourite measure was carried by a majority of one.—Every objection raised against the general government was clearly obviated; but anti-federalism, obstinacy and ignorance, were triumphant. A committee was early appointed to draught and report a bill of rights, and amendments to the constitution: The former, I am told, is nearly a copy of the Virginia bill—the latter are said to have been collected chiefly from amendments proposed by other states. Where any thing new has been introduced, stupidity is the characteristic feature. The old game, of handing these to the people, is once more to be played; and yet no mode is pointed out whereby their sentiments are to be collected. An adjournment till after our election is intended to serve the purposes of party, and obtain a re-election of the members that have proved of similar character.

"It is much to be lamented, that an exemption from foreign impost and tunnage was ever asked for or granted. The first indulgence afforded our anti-feds an opportunity to dispose of their fall produce and they must be made to feel, before they can be brought to a sense of duty."

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 19.

"From some late experiments we may conclude the cause of the variation of the magnetic needle to be at last ascertained on sure grounds. From these experiments it appears, that the action of the magnet on the needle is invariably diminished by heating and increased by cooling, and this seems fully sufficient to account for the general variation of the needle. According to innumerable observations and daily experience, the body of the earth contains almost every where ferruginous substances in various states and bulks. The needle must be attracted and its direction determined by these bodies from their common centre of action, whether on the east or west side of the meridian. Alterations in their power of attraction must of necessity take place by these vast ferruginous bodies being irregularly heated and cooled by the action of volcanoes, by earthquakes, and by the Aurora Borealis."

Extract of a letter from the same place, dated December 20.

"A wonderful discovery has been made by our royal philosophical society, no less than that ice, and not water, is the real element of Nature's making. In a state of nature (say they) there is no such thing as water at all; what assumes the appearances is nothing more than melted ice. Water therefore, is but ice kept in continual fusion and still returning to its former state when the heat is taken away. There are great disputes upon this matter, much ill-nature, and volumes are like to be written on the subject—in the opinions of such as are not philosophers, the dispute is of a very frivolous nature. It is like insisting that a man would always be asleep if nature had not ordered it so that he should sometimes be awake. Too refined an analyzation of the works of Nature is the very dotage of philosophy."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated February 18.

"Every inducement is held forth by the Louisiana Spaniards to prevail upon our western settlers to cross the Mississippi and become subjects of their government. To accomplish this desirable purpose even the severity of religion yields to state policy, and a protestant at Marietta may speak his sentiments in religious matters without fear of inquisitors, or ecclesiastical censures. This evidently shews that the court of Spain wishes to discourage the settlement of our western country as much as possible, as she dreads nothing more than an enterprising, active nation in the vicinity of her Mexican settlements."

By the British packet Antelope, in 22 days from Falmouth, we have received English newspapers to the 9th of January, from which we have selected the following European intelligence.

LONDON, *January* 9.

Our letters from Paris on Thursday bring us curious intelligence. The marquis de la Fayette received information of a new conspiracy being formed against the liberties of the people.

He made known to the king what he had discovered, but at the same time said, that he had not heard enough to justify him in any proceedings. He made further inquiries however, and learned that a Monsieur de Favras, a gentleman in the suite of Monsieur the king's brother, had been endeavouring to corrupt the national militia, that a number of high persons were concerned, and that the plan was to corrupt 30,000 of the Paris guard, with which they were to seize on the government of Paris; to kill the mayor, the marquis de la Fayette, and other distinguished patriots. Two officers engaged in the plot made this confession, and on Thursday last the Sieur de Favras, his wife, and two more persons were taken up, and the guards were in pursuit of several others.

Whatever truth there may be in this new plot, it had a most extraordinary effect in inflaming the public mind; and in a paper published on Friday, it was asserted, that Monsieur the king's brother was concerned, and that, in particular, a loan had been negotiated in his name, and money raised for the purpose of carrying into execution this new contrivance. This accusation induced Monsieur to go to the assembly of the representatives of the commons, at the Hotel de Ville, (which answers to our court of common council at Guildhall) on Saturday afternoon. He was received with ceremony by twelve members, and placed next to the mayor. A respectful silence succeeded to universal plaudits, and Monsieur addressed them in a speech to the following effect:

"The Sieur de Favras having been, on the evening of the preceeding Thursday, arrested under suspicion of a conspiracy against the chiefs of the Municipality, and against the peace and liberty of the public—there had appeared a paper, as audacious as calumniating, in which he had been implicated, as having had particular connections with the Sieur de Favras. Monsieur declared, that in quality of a citizen of Paris, he had thought it his duty to come into the midst of his fellow-citizens, to explain the relation in which he stood with this suspected individual, who had been for some time in his suite. He said, that having occasion for a sum of money, for the expences of his household, the Sieur de Favras had offered to procure a loan for him, of two millions, from the Dutch bankers—he had accepted the offer, and had signed obligations to this amount. This was the whole of the negotiation he had with the Sieur de Favras."

—Monsieur added, "that he was sure they did not expect to hear him attempt to justify himself from any participation in an enterprise so infamous as the conspiracy in question—that his public conduct, and his well known sentiments, would put him above all such suspicions—that after the second meeting of the Notables he had foreseen the revolution, and that, on every occasion, he had demonstrated himself to be a friend to the liberty of the people, and the public good. I have always thought (said Monsieur) that the authority of the king ought to be the basis of national liberty, as national liberty is the firmest support of the authority of the king."

This speech was delivered with elegance and simplicity—and, both in the style and manner, was correct and polished. It was received with the most lively acclamations.

The mayor answered his highness with that propriety and elevation of sentiment, which has characterised his eloquence through the whole of his memorable progress.—*As mayor* of Paris, he did not rise, but *spoke sitting, as Monsieur has done so.*

The flame of liberty has at length reached even Rome, where the populace, headed by many of the most ancient families, have already demanded a municipal and free government. His holiness the pope was at Frescati when our advices left Italy; but his return was fixed for Christmas eve, when a categorical answer to the popular requisitions was looked for.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 30.

THE articles proposed on Monday, to oblige all persons concerned in the management of public money, to give in their accounts, with a retrospect of ten years, to the new assemblies of administration, were decreed.

The following letter from Monsieur was read:

"Mr. PRESIDENT,

"The detention of M. Favras having been the occasion of calumnies, in which an inclination was shewn to involve me; and the committee of police for the city having the affair at this moment before them, I thought it became me to make a declaration to the community of Paris, that should leave in the minds of worthy citizens none of those doubts with which endeavours had been used to inspire them. I also think it my duty to inform the national assembly of this step, because the king's brother ought to preserve himself even from suspicion, and because the affair of M. de Favras is of too serious a nature not to engage the attention of the assembly sooner or later. As I cannot in person declare to the assembly my desire that all the details respecting this business should be publicly known, I shall be much obliged to you to read this letter in my name, and also the speech which I delivered the day before yesterday, as the faithful expression of my truest and most profound sentiments.

"I entreat you, Mr. President, to be persuaded of my affectionate regard.

(Signed) "LOUIS ZAVIER."

It may be proper to add here, that the committee, at the Hotel de Ville, have ordered Thomas de Mahi, marquis of Favras, and Victoria Edwidge Caroline, princess of Anhalt Chamborg, his wife, to be presented; and also offered a reward of 500 louis d'ors to any person who shall discover the author of a written handbill, signed Barauz, charging Monsieur with being an accomplice in the crime alleged against them.

LONDON.

It is reported, that the Turks have at last released M. de Bulgakow, the Russian minister, from the Seven Towers, and that he embarked on board la Badine French frigate, commanded by the Prince de Rohan, which arrived at Trieste the 3d ult. after a passage of 21 days, from the Dardanelles.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, December 20.

"The American vessels have arrived in such numbers lately, as to have wholly relieved us from the disasters that might have been otherwise expected. Most of the ships have returned home with wine and fruit—it being an established article of commerce between Portugal and America, that the Americans, for any cargoes they should bring over, shall receive one half in the produce of this country."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, January 1.

"The disputes I before informed you of still continue. The clergy and nobles want to monopolize all authority, and the Tiers Etat will allow them none. The former begin to wish the emperor had the country again, and indeed he cannot be said to have lost it, whilst he maintains the garrisons of Luxemburg and Antwerp; the latter, however, is likely soon to be in the hands of the people, but there is scarce a possibility of their getting possession of the former, although general Vander Mersch has marched a numerous army against it. Seven thousand of the Electoral troops of Cologne were to have marched to reinforce general Dalton's army, but they were stopped by the Prussian army in the Liege country."

The king of the two Sicilies has published an edict of restraint and diminished privilege on monastic life. Vows are prohibited before 25 years of age; and those vows already taken, prior to that age, are absolved.

Further accounts by the Packet state—That there is a prospect of peace between the emperor and the Turks; that the Imperial chamber has issued a severe decree against the people of Liege; that the fourth of January was appointed as a day of public rejoicing in the Brabantine territories, on account of the success of the pa-