preſs of Ruſſia acted wiſely when ſhe baniſhed impoſtors of all kinds from her dominions. Magnetiſm, we believe, was alſo baniſhed from France, after being detected and proved a groſs fraud on the underſtanding.

The tranſports, with proviſions, and 220 convicts bound to Botany-bay, ſailed from Ireland the 10th inſtant. They are to call at Madeira, and remain for the ſhips from England, with a ſtill larger freight.

Several of the French refugees intend to apply for bills of naturalization, with a view of eſtabliſhing themſelves in this country. One for the marquis of Choiſeul is now before the houſe of lords.

Stocks fell again on Monday ſome little matter. The preſent critical ſituation of affairs between England and Ruſſia is the avowed reaſon.

A continental war in Europe, joined to that already begun in the Eaſt-Indies, would be attended with a very heavy expence. It is no wonder therefore if the monied men begin to look about them.

A war with Ruſſia will involve all Germany.

Pruſſia will embark in it as a principal. Poland and Holland will come in as allies. Sweden moſt certainly will not remain neuter, while the emperor cannot deſert his old friend; and the other petty ſtates of Germany will each take different ſides, according to their different intereſts and inclinations.

The empreſs of Ruſſia, finding it difficult, or impracticable, to raiſe a loan in Holland, has now tranſferred her offers to Venice, where, as there are no political obſtructions, it may, perhaps, be obtained.

The Ruſſian rouble is now ſunk to twenty-eight pence half-penny, a circumſtance which greatly diſtreſſes many who have property at Peterſburgh, and cannot draw it home without a loſs of full forty per cent.

M. Brouillet, a member of the national aſſembly of France, has propoſed a ſcheme for the abolition of the barbarous cuſtom of duelling. He propoſes that the aſſembly ſhould iſſue a ſolemn declaration—

1. That honour, as well as virtue, being perſonal, no citizen can be deprived of it but by his own act, and that it can in no caſe depend on the caprice of another.

2. That every citizen convicted of having given an affront to another by words, geſtures or threats, will be proſecuted and puniſhed as a diſturber of the public peace.

3. That every perſon who ſhall ſtrike another ſhall be declared infamous.

4. That the laws againſt duelling ſhall continue in force, and be executed with the utmoſt rigour.

5. That thoſe are to be conſidered as diſgraced who, in contempt of the law, dare to give a challenge.

And, 6. That it cannot be diſhonourable to refuſe a challenge, as true honour conſiſts in ſubmiſſion to the laws.

March 25. The majority in favour of the bill for applying 500,000l. of unclaimed dividends to the public uſe, is much more in argument for the bill than we are uſed to conſider majorities in general. Only fifty-four could be found who would vote againſt it.

The ſquadron deſtined for the Baltic will conſiſt of eight line of battle ſhips, two forty-four gun frigates, and four cutters. Lord Hood will probably be appointed to its command.

The petition againſt the unclaimed dividends lying at the London tavern to be ſigned by the ſtockholders, fills very ſlowly.

The aggregate number of ſtockholders, as lately ſtated, amounts to one hundred and twenty-nine thouſand perſons.

The company of bookſellers of Dublin, have reſolved on giving a conſiderable bounty for an improvement in the manufacture of paper in that country.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 23.

The ſpeaker and ſeveral members attended in the houſe of lords, to hear the royal aſſent given by commiſſion to the indemnity bill, American intercourſe bill, mutiny bill, and ſeveral private bills.

Roman Catholic Bill.

Mr. Pitt gave notice, that he ſhould to-morrow move for the poſtponing of the commitment of this bill for a few days longer.

PORTSMOUTH, *March* 18.

The duke of Clarence is to command a diviſion in the fleet of obſervation, now equipping at this port; and his royal highneſs has already made choice of Mr. Keats, late commanding the Southampton, for his captain.

LIVERPOOL, *March* 17.

It is a little ſingular, that when general Wolf was carried off the field of battle, he ſhould be wrapped up in the plaid of Donald Macleod, the oldeſt ſoldier in the king's ſervice. It was a more honourable covering than the imperial purple.

A CAUTION.

There are counterfeit guineas in circulation, a very good imitation of the coin ſtruck in 1788; they weigh as much as a real guinea, are pale, and the rim of the ſhield on the tail is ſomewhat broader; the crown on the arms larger, the fleur-de-lis in the arms of France cloſer together, and the Iriſh harp not ſo well executed; the milling is not ſo rough, nor is the hair of the head of his majeſty ſo well curled. Theſe counterfeit guineas are ſuppoſed to be ſcarcely worth more than 10s.

PORTLAND, *May* 9.

A New Government.

We have heard from Falmouth, that, at a late meeting of that town, the inhabitants were all, except four, in favour of a ſeparation from the other part of the commonwealth.

At Standiſh, forty-ſix were for and ſixteen againſt the meaſure.

At Hallowell and Vaſſalborough they were all in favour of a ſeparation.

The inhabitants of Portland are on Wedneſday next to conſider and decide upon the queſtion.

BENNINGTON, *May* 9.

The number of the Indians on the continent, like the extenſive circuit of a comet, leads the attentive mind to conceive almoſt an immeaſurable ſcope of country poſſeſſed by them. The beſt informed perſons ſuppoſe that there are more than three aboriginals, in America, to one white man.

This hypotheſis has been diſputed by ſome, who argue, that from the ſcattered ſtate in which they live, the country could not contain them: but when we conſider that it is but a few years ſince the Spaniards firſt invaded South-America, at which period, Montezuma was ſaid to have 30 kings at his back, each of whom could turn out 100,000 fighting men—and take into view the trifling extent of their territory, compared with the almoſt unlimited weſtern wilds, the mind is ſwallowed up in wonder, and loſt in uncertain conjecture.

No part of the world, it is ſaid, has been diſcovered to be fertile and advantageous for the reſidence of man, but man has been found to inhabit it. If this be true, the idea, perhaps, will not be deemed altogether chimerical, that the more weſtern parts of this continent, are at preſent poſſeſſed by nations,

Where other Montezuma's hold their reign,
And peaceful millions till the fertile plain:
Where arts, perhaps, to Europe's ſons unknown,
Preſent their charms—and wiſdom, all their own,
Guide them along, ſecure from foreign jars—
Internal diſcord, or deſtructive wars.

SALEM, *May* 10.

Captain Stone, on his paſſage lately from Port-au-Prince to Portland, fell in with a Spaniſh ſnow, on board which was a captain Boſwell and his crew, who belonged to R. Iſland, and had been taken from a brig which had been wrecked in a ſevere gale of wind: She was on the point of ſinking, when the Spaniard came to their relief.—Captain Boſwell and his men were received on board captain Stone's veſſel, and brought to Portland. The Spaniſh captain, at parting, ſupplied them amply with proviſions and water—Generous man! "Thou ſhalt hear of this again, hereafter."

BOSTON, *May* 16.

From a Briſtol paper of the 26th of March, brought by captain Wilder, we have extracted the following:

PARIS, *March* 20. A meſſenger extraordinary, ſent from the northern department, has brought to the national aſſembly intelligence of the moſt afflicting kind from Douay. The ſeizure of a boat full of corn gave riſe to a dreadful commotion; and to quell which the troops of the line being brought out, refuſed to obey their commander. The municipality being unwilling to declare the martial law, the fury of the inſurgents had full ſcope for its execution; and two of the national guards, who wiſhed to interfere in the riot, were ſuſpended at the fatal lantern poſt. The members of the department, terrified at theſe proceedings, would not ſtay any longer in the town, but ſet off to hold their ſittings at Liſle.

NEW-HAVEN, *May* 18.

At about half paſt ten o'clock, on Monday evening laſt, the ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this and the neighbouring towns. It was preceded by a rumbling ſound, like that occaſioned by the paſſing of a wheel-carriage. The tremor was violent, but continued only a few ſeconds. The evening was remarkably clear and ſerene.

NEW-YORK, *May* 21.

Laſt Monday evening, about half after 10 o'clock, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt in this city.

The ſhock was alſo felt, but more ſeverely, in the ſeveral adjacent towns—alſo in New-Haven [ſee New-Haven head] and at Danbury, in this ſtate, as per the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Danbury, dated May 17, 1791.

"Laſt evening, about half paſt 10 o'clock, we felt, in this town, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake; it was ſo ſevere, that my bed ſhook very conſiderably, and the doors of ſeveral houſes were thrown open by it."

A private letter from London, by the laſt packet, mentions, that two veſſels are actually fitting out in that country for a voyage to Baffin's bay, and even ſtill further north, with a view to aſcertain the truth of the theory lately ſuggeſted in America by Mr. Churchman, relative to the magnetic variation, which, with the latitude given (it is ſaid) may at any time determine the longitude. It is to be regretted that the finances of this country were in ſo deranged a ſtate upon his late application as not to have afforded the American mathematician an opportunity of beſtowing upon his country the whole honour of his diſcoveries. [*Daily Advertiſer.*]

A writer in a late Engliſh paper, who appears to be an advocate for the French revolutioniſts, complains, that, from the detached manner in which the reports of the national aſſembly are neceſſarily given in our papers, and from a careleſneſs in collecting them, many people, who think ſuperficially on the ſubject, ſee nothing but anarchy and confuſion in their proceedings, and are perpetually aſking, "What have the French done?"

With a view to anſwer the queſtion in part, he ſubmits the following to the public, as drawn up by a gentleman who had paid great attention to the progreſs of the revolution:

Branches of Reform already effected.

The abolition of arbitrary and partial impoſts.

The abolition of lettres de cachet, and all other means by which perſons were liable to ſevere and indefinite puniſhments without trial or equity.

The deſtruction of the Baſtile, and of all other places of cruel and inextricable confinement, in which perſons innocent or meritorious might languiſh out their lives in extreme ſuffering and deſpair, without their imputed crimes, their accuſers, their ſituation, their life or death, being known to the public, or to any intereſted in their relief.

The abolition of unknown and unlimited penſions for non-ſervice, or the worſt injuries to individuals, and crimes the moſt dangerous againſt the community.

The extinction of venal hereditary offices of juſtice.

The ſurrender of local provincial privileges incompatible with a general ſyſtem of national conſtitution.

The eſtabliſhment of trial by jury in criminal caſes.

The eſtabliſhment of a repreſentation of the people, full, free, and equaliſed in a very high degree.

The encouragement to freedom of inquiry.

The ſuppreſſion of the ſummary, arbitrary and local, power of adminiſtering juſtice in confined limits, and not ſubject to the public eye, exerciſed by lords of manors.

The ſuppreſſion of the game laws.

The ſuppreſſion of other partial, arbitrary and oppreſſive, privileges over the perſons and the property of the people.

The abolition of firſt fruits and dues to the pope, as a badge of dependence on a foreign juriſdiction.

The ſuppreſſion of plurality of benefices.

The abolition of tithes, and the ſubſtitution of proviſion for the clergy, leſs diſcouraging to agricultural improvement, leſs injurious to the effects of their inſtructors, and more compatible with peace and good intelligence between them and their pariſhioners.

The removal of private patronage in the public office of religious inſtruction.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *May* 18.

The moſt memorable occurrence in the proceedings of the French ſenate in January, 1790, is the eloquent and applauded ſpeech of the Abbe Seyes, on the freedom of the preſs. We cannot reſiſt the temptation of citing a few of his remarks. "To fetter the exertion of genius," ſaid he, "by rigid laws, would not only be the groſſeſt violation of the rights of man, but the moſt flagrant injury to the body of ſociety. The thoughts of an elegant and judicious writer are, in ſome meaſure, the eſtate of the public. By means of the freedom of the preſs they are thrown into a common, and a continually increaſing fund for the general benefit of mankind."

After diſplaying, with all the energy of language, the immenſe advantages which civilized nations derived from the invention of printing, "Would any legiſlator," ſaid the Abbe, "promiſe to reſtrain the exerciſe of an art of ſuch undeſcribable utility? It is to printing we are indebted for the greater part of our private enjoyments; and by it we are enabled to communicate our ideas from one extremity of the globe to the other. Nor are its benefits leſs ſtriking in a political point of view. The preſs is the ſentinel and ſafe guard of public liberty; and it is aſſuredly the fault of any government not to derive from ſuch a ſource the moſt deſirable aſſiſtance. Are you forming the plan of any laudable undertaking? Grant but full ſcope to the freedom of the preſs; and this favourite meſſenger of wiſdom will ſoon convey to you every neceſſary information. The preſs has changed the fate of Europe: It will change the fate of the univerſe: It is a new faculty given to man for the beſt and moſt exalted purpoſes."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 21.

Accounts from Pittſburgh to 1ſt inſt. inform of ſome recent depredations of the Indians; the guard at the block houſe at Yellow Creek was attacked and two men killed—at the ſame time a guard of ſix men on Crooked Creek was attacked and one man killed—Theſe Indians appear to be ranging parties, having no object but robbery and murder; they are few in number—and although ſeveral ſcouts were ſent out, they were not fortunate enough to come up with any of them.

Advices by the Roebuck captain Bliſs, in 49 days from Briſtol inform—

That great diſcontents and riots prevail in Conſtantinople, which are increaſed by the meaſures taken to prevent them.

Monſ. de Broglio on the 2d March informed the national aſſembly that from accounts of what is paſſing on the frontiers of Alſace it appears that a ſerious counter-revolution is contemplated; great preparations were in conſequence ordered and made to counteract it. The antient ſtate-priſon of Vincennes being ordered to be repaired, a great mob aroſe and began to demoliſh the ſame—the military were called upon and ſixty-four perſons taken into cuſtody; diſorders in the mean time of a more alarming nature took place at the Thuilleries, which menaced the life of the king—in conſequence all the gates of the Thuilleries are now ſhut and no ſtranger on any account is ſuffered to enter—all was peace and tranquillity again.

In a violent ſtorm on the 31ſt December, a number of French and Spaniſh veſſels were wrecked on the breakers of Tunis and 1250 African paſſengers, who were on their return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, with almoſt all the crews periſhed. The Ruſſians have paſſed the Danube in the neighbourhood of Brailow—and defeated the Turkiſh detachments, in every rencounter. Peace between Ruſſia and the Porte is talked of; the empreſs cannot effect a loan which ſhe expected to negotiate in Amſterdam, Hamburgh and other places. A ſymptom of peace between Ruſſia and Great-Britain is that the merchants trading to Peterſburgh have received orders to forward their veſſels as uſual. A bill is brought forward in Parliament to appropriate 500,000l. of the unclaimed dividends in the bank to the uſe of government. A great riot happened in Dublin on the firſt of March—the police attend-