Prince John, the African prince, is arrived here from Sierra Leona. His business to this country appears chiefly to be respecting the slave trade. He has met with a very cordial reception in this city, and particularly among the gentlemen who wish for the abolition of the slave trade.

Yesterday accompanied by Mr. Clarkson and other gentlemen, he dined with Samuel Frederick Milford, Esquire. To-day he dines with Thomas Hill, Esquire.

His visit here engrosses a great part of our present conversation—He has displayed great disgust against his former traffic in human flesh. Yesterday a gentleman, in conversation, observing him pull out his watch, begged to know how much he gave for it in Guinea? He replied, "Oh! I give—I give—what I never give more." What might that be, prince John? "Oh I give a fine boy."

*Sept.* 20. The body of the late ambassador from the court of France, was put on board a vessel on Saturday morning to be transported to the vault of his family at Bueseville, near la Hogue, in Normandy. His brother, the count de la Luzerne, late first minister of the navy, with his son, attended the body to the ship. Few ministers, few men, were ever more justly beloved than the late marquis.

The acceptation of the new constitution by the king of France, must certainly be regarded as in some measure definitive, and depriving others of a pretext for interference. The alternative was either that he should accept upon the terms there granted him, or abdicate the throne.

The act of oblivion, just now passed in France, was certainly dictated by a wise and good policy. It will tend to soften the animosity of parties, and reconcile the minds of those who are yet averse to the revolution.

*Sept.* 21. In the course of a fortnight dispatches of a very important nature may be expected from India, in as much as they will announce either the capture of Seringapatam, or that lord Cornwallis has been prevented from approaching it by the setting in of the rains, and the swelling of the Cavery. Sould the latter be the case, the conquest of the Mysore will cost the company another campaign.

The last letters from Bourdeaux advise, that the claret vintage of this year will be very inconsiderable, especially in the capital growths; however, they say that the little wine that will be made will be of a quality superior to that of many years past, and that the high-country and other coarse wines promise to be in tolerable abundance.

Other letters from the same place mention the enormous price that all West-India commodities are at there, on account of the troubles in the French islands; and that several of their West-India merchants are become traders to the East-Indies and China, there being above a dozen vessels actually on the Asiatic trade belonging to that port.

The French national assembly may be expected to give place in a few days to the first legislature. One hundred and fifty of the new representatives were arrived in Paris about ten days ago, and the number required to constitute a legislative assembly is three hundred and seventy-three.

The great majority of the new members are men of the same description and of the same sentiments with those who form the majority in the national assembly. They will therefore be governed by the same maxims, and pursue the same course, with but few of the difficulties to embarrass them which opposed their predecessors at every step.

The meeting of the parliament is fixed for an early day in November.

The Spanish edicts respecting foreigners, have undergone repeated modifications—and are now reduced to a simple oath of submission to the king and the laws during the residence of the person taking it in Spain.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated September 29.*

"There are no fewer than three loans going forward in this country at present; one for Russia, at five per cent. for twelve years; one for America, at five per cent. for ten years; and one for Sweden, at five per cent. the prices of all which keep very high. A loan is also attempting for the emperor, at four per cent. but the low interest makes it imagined that it will not succeed.

"The high price of the English funds has induced many Dutch stockholders to sell their property and invest their money in the funds of this country, where they get five per cent. interest and buy in something under par; the profit of this business is the greater from the present high course of exchange in favour of England."

*Sept.* 26. Hostilities between the Moors and Spaniards have already begun by an attack made by the former on Ceuta, which has turned out successfully for the Spanish arms.

The Moors cannonaded the place, and damaged some of the works; but the besieged made a *sortie* and spiked up the cannon of the enemy.

Two frigates and 14 bomb-ketches arrived on the 23d of August in the bay of Tangiers, and bombarded that port from five o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The wind then changed, and obliged the Spaniards to retire under Cape-Spartel till the first favourable change.

Admiral Barcelo is soon to proceed with a squadron of ships of the line, xebecks and smaller vessels, to protect the Spanish navigation on the coast of Africa.

The Moorish ambassador has left the Spanish court; but being accused by his sovereign of partiality for that nation, and afraid of going home, he still continues in Spain, the government having given orders for a small daily pension to be paid to him for his subsistence.

COUNTER DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO:

MULEY ALCIR, emperor of Morocco, &c.

I make known to all vassals in general that from this day, I declare war by sea and land against the Christian Spaniards as enemies, who are hurtful to our holy law; my intention being in the mean time to get possession of the place of Medius, which they call Ceuta, which they have usurped from my dominions. I order all my faithful subjects to take up arms, and to exert their valorous efforts against our enemies. I grant to all those who undertake this enterprize, every thing they find in the place, except the artillery and warstores, which I reserve for my own service.

I command likewise, and order a Ramazan, to the end that our great prophet, who is revered in his vast and incomparable temple of Mecca, may accord his protection to all those who take up arms against the Christians, our enemies. Signed the year of the Rgyra, 1170, the third day of the moon of Ramzan, &c.

MULEY ALCIR.

*Anecdote of general Meadows.*—General Meadows, who is no doubt a gallant soldier, when at school, shew an indication of his partiality for a military life. He was advised at Eaton, by a friend, to turn his views to the church, as from the interest of his relations, he might have prospects of very considerable preferment in that line. I had rather, replied the youth, in a decided tone, be a drummer in the army than the archbishop of Canterbury.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica) June* 29.

As our readers in general, may remember that we have already slightly mentioned a recent discovery, made by a gentleman in one of the Port-Royal mountains, of a peculiar kind of stone, which undergoes the completest vitrification by the action of fire, without being assisted by any flux whatever; and which is supposed by many persons conversant in the history of China, who have seen the result of actual experiments made upon it, to be the true basis of the fine porcelain manufactured in that empire; we shall endeavour to gratify the curious by some further particulars respecting a discovery which may, possibly, in time, become a capital addition to the valuable exports of this country.

The Chinese are said, by father d'Entrecolles and other missionaries who have resided at the court of Pekin, to use only two ingredients in making their valuable and beautiful porcelain, or China ware; one of which is called by them *petuntse*, and the other *kaolin*. The stone which was lately discovered in Port Royal mountains is conjectured to be the real *petuntse*;—it is a soft brown stone, much like the paler kind of lime-stone so common in this island. It melts in a strong heat, without any preparation or addition whatever, and, the longer it is exposed to the fire, the firmer its parts cohere, acquiring so great a degree of hardness as to cut glass with wonderful facility.—The surface of the stone, after it is melted, exactly resembles the pure white glaze on the Chinese porcelain, and the texture of it, when broken, has the appearance of broken China.

The *kaolin* is a white dry earth, intermixed with *mica*, somewhat resembling chalk, but more friable. The *kaolin* was discovered some years ago in the mountainous country of the Cherokees, on the frontiers of South-Carolina and Georgia, and a quantity of it sent to England at the instance of that great promoter of useful knowledge, the late doctor John Fothergill, but, as it was found five hundred miles from the sea, and the land carriage was enormously expensive, it was no longer sought after.

The gentleman who discovered the valuable stone *petuntse*, in this island, has reason to believe that no such stone was ever found in Europe, although the most diligent search has been made after it, by men of science, in that quarter of the globe, for a number of years past—which may account for the inferiority of most of the European porcelains when compared with those manufactured in China, as the *petuntse* is undoubtedly the chief ingredient in the composition of Chinese porcelain.

PORTLAND, *(Mass.) November* 10.

Tuesday last arrived here the snow Eliza, captain Jackson, belonging to Portsmouth N. H. in thirty days from Cape François in Hispaniola.—Captain Jackson has brought back the cargo he carried out from Portsmouth, which was lumber.

By captain Jackson we learn, that the white inhabitants are in a most deplorable situation. The whites do not consist of more than 3000 strong, exclusive of Americans and others detained there by the embargo. The negroes consist of more than 30,000, and it was daily expected that they would attack the town.

Provisions of all kinds were very plenty and cheap. About 50 sail of American vessels were at the Cape when the Eliza sailed; and those whose cargoes were, in their nature, perishable, going to destruction.

Cape François and the country for 20 miles round, now exhibits a scene shocking to humanity! The negroes perpetrate the most unheard of and barbarous deeds: No one who is so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, escapes their cruelty.

About 300 sugar plantations are destroyed, which makes it almost impossible to procure that article.

Left there captain Perkins of Kennebunk, captain Knapp, Couch, and Balch of Newbury-Port, captain Burchmore and several others belonging to Salem, several others belonging to Cape-Ann, &c. in a disagreeable and ruinous situation. Cannot land their cargoes; and those landed previous to prohibition, they cannot sell.

A dragoon in the army of M. de Rouvray, commander of the troops in Hispaniola, in the midst of action, perceived a negro carrying off a standard belonging to the whites, he pursues him full speed, cuts through the body of the negroes, who were flying, striking to the right and left, follows up his name, perceives him enter a house filled with negroes, he does not desist, pursues, arrives. Eight steps at the entrance of the house do not stop him, ascends the on horseback, sword in hand, and in the midst of the crowd singles out the negro he was pursuing, kills him on the spot, and returns to the camp with the standard.

BOSTON, *November* 18.

Mr. ADAMS,

Please to insert the following extraordinary narrative which doubtless will be entertaining to your readers.

ON Saturday last, past through the town of Middleborough, from Muskingum, which place they left the time last May, on their way to Broad-Bay; two families, consisting of two men, their wives and six children, three in each family—the oldest in each family is five years, the other three, and the other months old—the other family had one child years, one twenty months and one four months old. They carried their baggage on their backs, consisting of beds, bedding, &c.—They had four packs, which weighed from one hundred to one hundred and six pounds each; one of the women carried a child with her two youngest children bound on the pack which weighed one hundred and forty-six pounds, she had when she came to my house, the other child in her arms—her second child is very weakly, and can but just walk alone.—The woman which had the largest pack, was with child when she passed the Ohio river, and expected every moment to be cut in pieces by the savages, and trembling with fear, she travelled sixty miles, carrying the above pack on her back.

They sailed from their native country, about four years ago, and landed in Philadelphia, from thence went to the Ohio, from which place they were driven by the savages, and have left all behind them, save what they have upon their backs.—They travel about seven or eight miles in a day, and may be expected in Boston, in a few days.—Who can refrain from dropping the tear of compassion, or withhold their charity from them?

NORWICH, *November* 17.

By a gentleman from Brattlebourgh in the state of Vermont, we are informed of the following extraordinary instance of mortality, that happened a few weeks since in that town—Five grown persons, brothers and sisters, living in the same family, died in the course of six weeks, of the fever that has of late been so prevalent in New-York and elsewhere—two others, a brother and sister of the same family, lay at the point of death when our informant left that place!

——— "The primal curse
Of our first Father rests on all his race,
And "dust to dust" the charter of mankind!"

NEW-YORK, *November* 23.

The sloop Friendship, Fellow, belonging to Boston, has been seized, and the cargo sold at the Havanna, for having on board contraband goods. Two French ships, from the coast of Guinea, with near 800 slaves on board, have also been seized, condemned and sold, for having on board contraband goods. The crew of the Friendship were imprisoned for some days, but released after the sale of the property, the principal part of which was slaves, taken on board at St. Thomas's.

The British frigate, mentioned some time since by mistake to have arrived here, arrived at the Havanna, the 25th September, and remained there till the 5th of October, on which day she sailed for New-York: the frigate originally sailed for New-York, but owing to the great indisposition of the countess Effingham, went into the Havanna, where that lady was landed a few days for the benefit of her health.

PITTSBURGH, *November* 12.

Accounts from our army as late as the 15th of October, inform us, that they had built two forts, one 25 miles from Fort Washington, and the other about 50 miles further; that the army was proceeding on to the place fixed on for the next fort.—They had not been troubled with the Indians, except in stealing pack horses, of which they had taken a considerable number.

The road between Fort Washington and the first fort is travelled without any apprehension of danger by single horsemen.

A letter from lieutenant Jeffers, dated Fort Franklin, October 31st, to the printer, contains the following information:

"I am informed by several different persons, that six or seven Delaware Indians have descended the Allegany, and intend to strike a little above Fort Pitt, for the purpose of stealing horses, and to take a prisoner, in order to obtain information respecting our army. I wish you to make this public, that the people may be on their guard, for I have every reason to believe it true."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 25.

A gentleman just arrived from Fort Washington, through the wilderness, informs us, that early in October, Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader (a great Chickasaw chief) passed through Lexington, with 20 warriors of his nation, to join our army on the projected Indian expedition.

Extract from the register of the general assembly of French St. Domingo.

[Translation.]

October 10, 1791.

A petition has been presented to the assembly by captain Kullichy, master of the American brig Susanna, acquainting them that "not being able to find a