

Sec. XI. No donations shall be received but from citizens of the United States.

Sec. XII. The funds of each state meeting shall be loaned to the state, by permission of the legislature, and the interest only annually to be applied for the purposes of the Society; and if, in process of time, difficulties should occur in executing the intentions of the Society, the legislatures of the several states shall be requested to make such equitable dispositions as may be most correspondent with the original design of the institution.

Sec. XIII. The subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, members of this Society, may hold meetings at their pleasure, and form regulations for their police, conformably to the objects of the institution, and to the spirit of their government.

Sec. XIV. The Society shall have an Order; which shall be a Bald Eagle of gold, bearing on its breast the emblems hereafter described, suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the union of America and France:

The principal figure, Cincinnatus; three senators presenting him with a sword and other military ensigns—on a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough, and other instruments of husbandry.

Round the whole, *Omnia relinquunt servare rempublicam.*

On the reverse, Sun rising—a city with open gates, and vessels entering the port—Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed,

Virtutis primum.

Below, Hands joining, supporting a heart—with the motto—*Ego perpetua.*

Round the whole, *Societas Cincinnatiarum, instituta A. D. M. DCC. LXXXIII.*

Sec. XV. A silver medal, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the society; together with a diploma on parchment, whereon shall be impressed the figures of the order and medal, as above mentioned.

At the same meeting, the following LETTER was addressed, to the senior land and naval officers of his Most Christian Majesty, and others, members of the Society of CINCINNATI, in France.

GENTLEMEN, WE, the delegates of the Cincinnati, having judged it expedient to make several essential alterations and amendments in our institution, and having thought it our duty to communicate the reasons, upon which we have acted, in a circular address to the state societies, do now transmit for your information a transcript of that letter, together with a copy of the institution as altered and amended.

Conscious of having done what prudence and love of country dictated—we are persuaded you will be satisfied with the propriety of our conduct, when you are informed, our decisions were influenced by a conviction, that some things contained in our original system might eventually be productive of consequences, which we had not foreseen, as well as by the current sentiment, which appeared to prevail among our fellow-citizens. Under these circumstances, we viewed it as no proof of magnanimity to persist in any thing, which might possibly be erroneous, or to counteract the opinion of the community, however founded. Nor were we displeased to find the jealous eye of patriotism watching over those liberties, which had been established by our common exertions, especially as our countrymen appeared fully disposed to do justice to our intentions and to apprehend no evils, but such as might happen in process of time, after we, in whom they place so much confidence, should have quitted the stage of human action—and we flatter ourselves, we felt no less interested in guarding against disastrous contingencies, in averting present or future political evils, than the most zealous of our compatriots.

For us then it is enough, that our benevolent purposes of relieving the unfortunate should not be frustrated, that our friendships should be as immutable as they are sincere, and that you have received the tokens of them with such tender marks of sensibility. For you, gentlemen, let it be sufficient, that your merits and services are indelibly impressed upon the hearts of a whole nation, and that your names and actions can never be lost in oblivion.

Cherishing such sentiments, and reciprocating all your affections, we pray you will have the goodness to believe, that although nothing could have increased our friendship and veneration, yet by your alacrity in associating with us, you have taken the most effectual measure for riveting more strongly those indissoluble ties.

By order, Philadelphia. G. WASHINGTON, president.

PARIS, March 16.

AFRIGATE with 300 men, and two smaller vessels, are ready to sail for the coast of Angola, to retake the factories of which the Portuguese have thought proper to possess themselves.

M. Vicaux Bourg de Rosilly, captain of the Arethusa advice boat, sailed on the 4th of January from the Cape of Good Hope, where he left the Baily de Suffrein, with a squadron of five ships of the line, which were to depart from thence immediately, and are expected at Toulon the beginning of next month. M. de Rosilly seems apprehensive of the war continuing with inveteracy in India. Instead of announcing any pacific dispositions on the part of Tipoo Saib, he asserts, that the said prince is angry that the respective treaties of peace have been concluded in Europe without his participation.

March 20. By a letter from Lyons, in the Baronies of Dauphiny, we learn, that the snow having driven the wolves from their dens, they had appeared in great numbers in the open country; pressed with hunger, one of them went to the farm-house of a man named Pierre Triquette, where he fell upon a child of four years old, whom he devoured. The piercing cries of the mother, who was then alone with two other children a little older, brought to her assistance one Jean Louis Guille, formerly a soldier in the regiment of Medoc, who was going with his hatchet to cut wood;

he entered the house, and seeing the animal, he knocked him down with a single blow of his hatchet. He then ran to the assistance of the distracted mother, but the furious wolf springing up suddenly, fell upon him, and wounded him dangerously; notwithstanding which he killed him at last. The neighbours came in to dress his wounds, but every assistance proved in vain; that brave man died a victim to his humanity, he saved the lives of three persons, a mother and her two children, by sacrificing his own.

HAGUE, April 5. The Prussian ambassador has by order of his master, delivered a letter from the king to their High Mightinesses, in which his majesty refers them to a letter delivered to them by his minister on the 21st of January, relative to the public insults offered to the stadtholder, and says, that it is with the greatest displeasure he perceives those insults still continued by the publication of the grossest libels almost daily. His majesty brings to the minds of their High Mightinesses, that the republic was founded by the courage, prudence, and even the blood of their stadtholders, and that whenever they have been so ill advised as to abolish the stadtholderate, the state has been torn by internal troubles; and thence his majesty infers, that no member who wishes well to the republic can have the most distant idea of abolishing the stadtholderate, or to confine its authority to such narrow limits as to render it a mere cypher. His majesty says, he is not ignorant that a jealousy for the public liberty has, at times, caused the abolition of that dignity; but without enquiring how far that fear was well founded at that time or not, he is convinced no such thing can happen now; and was the republic in any such danger, his majesty would be the first to interest himself for the republic; but the king assures them, that neither the present stadtholder nor his immediate successors wish to do any thing against the liberty of the republic, of which his majesty is ready to become guarantee at any time. This being the truth, the king advises their High Mightinesses as a friend, to put an end to the public insults offered to the prince of Orange; that they will endeavour to put a stop to every idea of dangerous innovation in their government, and re-establish a good understanding between the prince and his opponents.

LONDON, March 25.

We are credibly informed, that Richard Atkinson, and Benedict Arnold, Esquires, mean to offer themselves as candidates for the city at the ensuing election. The former is well known by the name of RUM Atkinson, the latter, by that of ONE Arnold.

The privy seal was offered on Monday last to the Earl of Sandwich, with all imaginable address and delicacy; but his lordship had the public virtue to refuse it.

The above post is reserved for that best of peace makers, earl Shelburne, who has reluctantly accepted it, on condition that it may not be declared till after the meeting of the new parliament, for reasons too obvious to mention.

April 5. An air balloon of four feet in diameter, filled with inflammable air, was sent off from Sandwich, in Kent, on Friday, February 27, about forty minutes after twelve o'clock, and was found the same day at three o'clock in the afternoon at Warneton, a town in French Flanders, on the river Lys, five miles from Menin, and between Lille and Ypres. The lineal distance between Lille and Sandwich is 85½ statute miles, from which we must deduct nine miles, which Warneton is short of Lille (in the direction nearly of the balloon's course) and there will remain 74½ statute miles, for the lineal distance between Warneton and Sandwich. The bearing of Warneton to Sandwich is about 5½ points of the meridian, or nearly S. E. by E.

At the close of the poll this day for Westminster, the numbers stood as follow:

For lord Hood	3262
Sir Cecil Wray	2920
Right hon. C. J. Fox	2868

After which Mr. Fox came forward and addressed the electors as follows:

Gentlemen, I have the satisfaction to find, on the close of the poll this day, that after every exertion of court influence and ministerial power, although their great strength depended on this day's success, that my opponents have only gained a majority of fifty-two.

You, Gentlemen, have been eye witnesses to the most shameful outrages committed on the bodies of the electors in my interest.—A lawless and armed banditti of watermen and sailors, not only trampled on your rights and privileges, but knocked down the persons of the electors of this truly great and respectable city—and what, Gentlemen, is still more astonishing, they have dared to carry his majesty's flag, and under that sacred standard fought against your liberties and the freedom of the subject. A conduct so scandalous, every loyal, as well as free man, must alike detest and execrate.

Gentlemen, A noble lord, one of my opponents committee, was called on and pressed to dismiss such a gang of armed and hired ruffians, but his answer was, *I cannot consent to discharge them, without the consent of the committee.*—Such an avowal could hardly have been expected, but it confirms from authority, that they were hired to oppose by violence, the free exercise of your votes. Dreading a defeat, it is no wonder they were drove to desperation.

Gentlemen, This is only one cause why I stand last on the poll. A body of upwards of 200 sergeants of the guards, coming together, obstructed for upwards of an hour, any of my voters from polling; and I need hardly inform you for whom those soldiers voted.

Another, and still more lamentable case is, my friends were afraid of appearing this day, owing to that numerous body of ruffians, who had before so wantonly and daringly attacked their persons and the freedom of election, not knowing I had the proper means for their protection.

I have no doubt, Gentlemen, but you have the power as well as the spirit to resist such illegal and shameful

measures; but I conjure you to let prudence and forbearance direct you.—The civil power is called in for your protection.—I want no other.—I want no protection or assistance from 200 sergeants of the guards, or 500 armed men dressed as sailors.—As our cause is a joint charge, our protection shall be mutual.—While your free and unbiassed votes protect me, my free unbiassed voice shall be the guardian of your rights and liberties.

Gentlemen, I neither doubt your spirit nor your perseverance, and I am sure that on Monday next your votes will exhibit the weakness of my opponents triumph, and the baleness of the proceedings that gave rise to it.—I thank you, gentlemen, again and again, and a thousand times over, for your kind support, nor will I hesitate to say, that long before the close of the election, a triumph as great, and as glorious, will take place on your parts, as that on the other side is to day mean and pitiful.

Yesterday there was a great rioting at Covent-Garden, owing to the parade of flags, trophies, &c. made by the partizans of the different candidates, who alternately destroyed the ensigns of the other. Malevolence has ascribed to both parties, the unjustifiable measure of hiring a mob for the purpose of hindering the friends of each other. This we by no means believe to be the fact. Certain however it is; much confusion ensued, but without any of those dreadful consequences so often and fatally experienced on similar occasions.

April 6. A letter from on board the Antelope packet boat, arrived with the mail from the Leeward islands at Falmouth, says, that they met with very bad weather, and expected to have been lost; that they saw a great number of pieces of wrecks of ships in different parts floating upon the surface of the water, and when they arrived off Scilly, the sea was covered with wrecks, &c.

April 9. Her grace of Devonshire, lady Duncannon, and one of the lady Wald-graves, towards the close of yesterday's poll, were engaged in canvassing Tavistock-street, and its environs. The success of this fair party is not to be questioned, as every milliner's shop they visited, immediately on their departure, hoisted out fox-skin muffs, in testimony of allegiance to the beautiful triumvir!

A balloon is at present constructing at Brussels, for an aerial voyage to London, which will be so formed, as to escape every accident or failure that has yet happened. It is to be filled with inflammable air, and to carry up four persons; the size is not so enormous as some others, but furnished with sails and a rudder of taffety. Every sort of provision is to be made, and stores laid in against accidents; also means prepared to remedy slight rents. The duke d'Artemberg is at the expense of it, under the direction of abbe Man, an English resident at Dixmuyd. The duke will mount in it, with the abbe, and two other philologists.

A subscription is going forward in this city, for a very large sum to be offered as a premium for any person that will cross the channel, to the continent, in an air balloon.

April 10. A letter from an English officer at Peterburgh has the following article: "We have lived very sumptuously here, and every mark of respect has been shewn us by the empress. We have been desired not to depart from hence till we have received some further favours from the empress for our entering into her service, so that I cannot inform you when we shall return to England; and indeed we are so happy here, that we are not very desirous of returning home."

BOSTON, May 17.

The ship Mary, captain Macey, is arrived at Newport, in 30 days from London.

Saturday arrived here the ship Mermaid, captain Park, from London, in seven weeks from the Downs.

The following letter was lately sent by a very learned country gentleman to a judge of probate, in a neighbouring county.

"Horrible Sir, I hear you are appointed judge of reprobates.—As I had a brother who died lately, and left two infants—I desire you would let me have a letter of condemnation, so that I may become their executioner."

NEW-HAVEN, May 20.

Thirty-five thousand mulberry trees have been transplanted this spring from Mr. Aispenwall's nurseries in this city. It is hoped that the cultivation of silk, which promises an increase of wealth to our country, will be pursued with spirit and perseverance. Doubtless many sources of riches are yet to be opened in this infant country, which are now unthought of.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

A writer in a late Boston paper says, "We have in the eastern parts of this state, between the rivers Kennebeck and St. Croix, a tract of land, one hundred and eighty miles square; this contains twenty millions of acres, of which three hundred thousand are private property; the residue, at one shilling an acre, would be worth nine hundred thousand pounds. Should this be sold for governmental securities, it would no doubt go at two shillings an acre—amounting to eighteen hundred thousand pounds in the whole, if there were governmental securities to that amount issued; but as our state debt does not exceed fourteen hundred thousand pounds, it would pay that at one shilling and five pence per acre, if it was properly managed. While the people are wearied with their taxes, they will surely be exceedingly pleased, to have a plan of this kind carried into execution."

May 27. The brig Lætitia, captain William Hall, coming to anchor in Tupalo inlet, the 20th of last month, was struck with lightning, her fore-top-gallant-mast was carried over, and some rigging carried away. The second mate and five of the men were struck.

The snow Neptune, Archibald Thomson, master, bound from Charleston to Jamaica, overfet on the 3d inst. about 4 leagues from the bar, and all on board perished.

Captain Little, in the sloop Sally, from Jamaica, spoke with a packet from England bound here, she had lost her foremast; also with captain William Thomson, of this port, who had been to the Havana, but was not admitted there.