tion. The first clause of the report authorised consuls the courts of Petersburgh and Vienna agree to submit ports, the funds will continue to get up again, unich and vice confuls to receive fees similar to those esta- the differences that subsist between them and the reblished by law in the places for which they are ap- public of Poland, to the mediation of the two contract- rive to depress them. All was peace this morning in pointed; and where no such fees are established, they ing parties. were to be allowed dollars on the entry and clear- Art. VI. The Sublime Porte and his Prussian ma- quietly than any day for this fortnight past.—Pressing ance of every American vessel of 100 tuns and under, jesty will not consent to any peace with the courts of on the river and in town goes on briskly as ever." dollars on every such vessel of 100 and up- Petersburgh and Vienna, but under the mediation of wards. This claute, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimone, England and Holland. struck out. The other parts of the report, which al- Art. VII. After the conclusion of peace his Prussian lows them to receive tificates and other documents, also to own American main to the Porte; and he engages, besides, to provessels, &c. were agreed to. It was then voted that cure the guarantee of England, Prusia, Sweden and the bill be recommitted, and the committee instructed Poland, of all the territories of the Ottoman empire. to consider and report what further provision should be made for consuls and vice-consuls.

Mr. Benson had leave of absence for a sortnight. Adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

FRANKFORT, (Germany), April 23.

HE following is said to be the emperor's last will and testament, and which we are assured is authentic-" In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. As wills, and the legacies contained in them, generally occasion numerous difficulties, disputes and lawsuits, I have made mine in such a manner as to preclude all those inconveniencies. At my death, I recommend my foul to God; and as to my body, I care little about it; I require only the usual rites to be bestowed on it. I leave whatever money is found at my decease to my states; my domains and free lands to my successor, the archduke Leopold; and as for the masses and alms to be said and done for me after my death, I will endeavour to acquit myself of that duty while I am alive. "JOSEPH." (Signed)

The popular suspicion, which had been long entertained, that M. Calvet, the commandant of Fort St. John, was disinclined to the interests of the revolution, broke out on the morning of the 30th of April with the utmost violence. At ten o'clock the national guard assembled under arms in the Grand Place, and, with twenty-two pieces of cannon taken from the vefsels in the harbour, marched to the gate of the citadel to dislodge the garrison.

On being summoned to surrender, M. Calvet replied to the summons in a tone of the most supreme contempt

for the mob.

The armed citizens placed themselves in order of attack .- Another summons was then sent to the commandant, to which he perfidiously replied by a discharge of twelve pieces of cannon. Twenty-two perfons were killed by the fire.—The attack then commenced with the most inconceivable ardour. A breach was effected in about half an hour; and, on the entrance of a body of the national guards, the garrison, confisting of five thousand men, laid down their

The people now clamouroufly demanded the punishment of Calvet. Accordingly, this Launay of Marseilles speedily expiated his guilt. He was hanged in the first breach made in the walls of the fortress. - His head was carried on a pike, throughout the whole day, in the streets of Marseilles.

Four hundred and seventeen persons lost their lives in this affair.

TREATY of ALLIANCE between PRUSSIA and the OT-TOMAN PORTE, figned at Constantinople the fixteenth day of the moon Gemadi Allavel, (the thirty first of January,) 1790.

I'I being the mutual interest of the Sublime Porte and his Prussian majesty to increase and consolidate the frie dship that has long substitted between them-their majeities, Selim III. emperor of the Ottomans, and Frederick William IV. king of Prussia, have authorised the undersigned ministers plenipotentiary to stipulate

and fign the following articles, viz. Article I. It being indispensably necessary for the interests of the high contracting parties to establish and cement a solid and durable alliance, which is deranged by the conquests of enemies on this side of the Danube-his Prussian majesty promises and engages to declare WAR in the spring 1790, against the Austrian and Russian courts, to compel them to consent to a moderate and equitable peace with the Sublime Porte. The Sublime Porte promises and engages to employ all its forces to obtain, at the peace, the restitution of Ga!licia, Lindomitia, and all the territory which the court, of Vienna has wrested from the republic of Poland.

Art. II. The two contracting parties ratify the articles of the treaty of commerce concluded in the year of Higerae, 4175, and declare its stipulations to be of equal force as if they had been verbatim inserted in the present. The Sublime Porte guarantees the free navigation of Prussian ships in the Mediterranean, and engages to secure the Prussian flag from the insult of Tu-

nis, Algiers and Tripoli. Art. III. The Sublime Porte having resolved not to make peace without the restitution of the fortresses, provinces, and above all, the Crimea, which its enemies have gained, his Prussian majesty promises and engages not to discontinue war till the Sublime Porte shall have attained this object: And the Sublime Porte the consent of Prussia Sweden and Poland.

two Imperial courts.

confuls of the United States, was taken into confidera- the king of Prussia may make, shall not be restored until continue to be falle re-

dollars for copies of cer- majesty engages to guarantee all the possessions that re-

Art. VIII. The present treaty shall be exchanged and ratified at Constantinople, within five months at ricans.

(Signed) MUHAMMED RASCHID, L. S.] ASKOR, [L. S.] YON DIETZ.

following important advice from our consul at the court thirty of the mulattoes were hung and gibbetted-and of Spain, viz. that an alliance, offensive and defensive, the insurrection somewhat quelled, before captain has just been solemnly ratified between the king of Tucker left the place. Spain and Sardinia, the empress of Russia, and the 'On captain Tucker's arrival at St. Eustatia, he say states of Venice, in order to resist by force the present the ordinance of France published in the Gazette of politics of the British and Prussian cabinets.

The insurance from London to the West-Indies is the French ports. now done at 151. per cent.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, May 2.

admiral in the Russian service, landed from a packet- cordingly. When a plot was discovered that turned boat at this place. Being dreffed in the Russian uni- all their mirth. The mulattoes had combined together form, his person was not recognized till after his bag- to murder every white person on the island, but by gage was sent to the custom-house for examination, good fortune it was discovered by a mulatto girl. I when the outside directions of one or two parcels caused have just come from the shore, and oh! my God! the discovery. The populace, having gained informa- such a scene I never saw. Many hung up and stabled tion of his arrival, surrounded the inn where he was; in fif y different places, others shot down dead in the and were not sparing in denouncing their resolution of streets the same as wild beasts, then stabbed and tram. exercising vengeance upon him, if they laid hold of pled upon. All this I have seen not ten minutes since; him; in consequence of which he privately escaped every man under arms; no sooner a mulatto is dif out of town the same day."

The dissolution of parliament depends wholly on the any trial. event of a Spanish war. If hostilities are found neces- The mulattoes have confessed that they were to me fary, a new parliament will be immediately called: as in two bodies at the north and fouth part of the town, no minister would choose to enter into a war with a then rush in and kill every white inhabitant, and bum parliament near its expiration: If things blow over, the shipping. parliament may probably sit some time longer.

navy, made by a correspondent, and, we sincerely hope ner.' founded in truth, makes the number of the former 264, of the latter 145,—a majority of 119 in favour of Old

England.

The 24th being the earliest day on which it is calculated that the messenger from Spain, with his catholic majelty's answer to the remonstrances of the British ministry, can arrive, nothing certain relative to our present dispute with the Spaniards can be pronounced. Even the best informed members of the cabinet scarce form a conjecture on the subject. And as it is possible that from accident, or unavoidable delays, the arrival of the messenger may be two or three days later, we must wait with patience till he comes, when we shall take the first opportunity of laying the result of his message before our readers.

Monday last two transports sailed from Plymouth for Quebec, with four companies of artillery, and a quantity of ordnance stores on board, which went without a convoy;—a proof, perhaps, that ministry do

not expect a war foon.

The confidence of the public respecting peace and war, begins now to increase in favour of the former. Fifty guineas are at present given to receive one hundred, if we have a war with Spain. But though our tranquillity on the side of the Spaniards may be re-established, it does not seem perfectly secure in other parts. All the accounts brought over by the last mails from Germany, are filled with the military preparations making in that quarter; and should a war break out, between Prussia and Austria, it will be hardly possible for England to go free.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, May 8.

"The face of things here has taken a very sudden change, and bears all the appearance of war. The workmen are busily employed in our dock-yards in getting a fleet ready for sea, and the same bustle pervades the military departments. These unexpected appearances are in consequence of some recent dispatches from the court of London, with whom the report is, we are shortly to unite in a war against Spain.

Another revolution, favourable to the liberties of human nature, has taken place in Germany. The inhabitants of the country of Malmedy and Stavelot have not only driven away their prince Abbe and all his counsellors, but the elector of Cologne's troops, sent to keep the peace; all of whom have been obliged to take the route to Cologne.

Extract of a letter from London, Saturday evening 6 o'clock,

engages, in a fimilar manner, to conclude no peace gence had been received this morning at any of the try, from the present deranged state of its finance, with the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, without public offices), the stocks have got up two per cent. well as from the infancy of its government; has the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, without public offices), the stocks have got up two per cent. well as from the infancy of its government; has the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh, without public offices), the stocks have got up two per cent. fince yesterday. The three per cents were yesterday whereas it is the opinion of this legislature that done at 713 up to 70 and all the cents were yesterday whereas it is the opinion of this legislature Art. IV. This alliance, offensive and defensive, shall done at 713 up to 72, and this day they were done at Compensations, Salaries and Pensions, While continue in force between the Sublime Porte and the 74 and 741. The report circulated this day fe'nnight, have been granted by the congress of these whore shows mentioned potentates. Prussia, Sweden and that the prince William House Prince William Prince Prince William House Prince three above-mentioned potentates, Prussia, Sweden and that the prince William Henry East-Indiaman was States, are not only two High, but if continued in Poland, even after the conclusion of peace with the taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a possibly be found to exceed even the ABILITY of the Towns Ally trick like the conclusion of peace with the ABILITY of the Change Ally trick like the conclusion of peace with the ABILITY of the Change Ally trick like the conclusion of peace with the taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a possibly be found to exceed even the ABILITY of the conclusion of peace with the taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a possibly be found to exceed even the ABILITY of the conclusion of peace with the taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a possibly be found to exceed even the ABILITY of the conclusion of peace with the taken by the Spaniards, is proved to have been a possibly be found to exceed even the ABILITY of the conclusion of the Change-Ally trick, like the rumour of a man of war people to support;

Art. V. The conquests which the Sublime Porte and being captured, done for the purpose of finking the

BOSTON, June 28

Saturday last arrived captain John Tucker, in the brig Diamond, from Martinique, and St. Eustatius He left Martinique the 5th day of June, at which time a report prevailed, that news had just arrived from France, and that all the ports in the French West-Indies were ordered to be shut against the Ame.

On the 3d of June an insurrection took place at Martinique, amongst the mulattoes and other people of colour, they attacked the fort in the town of St. Pierre. and killed the captain of the guards, in consequence of which all the inhabitants were under arms. Count Damas with the foldiers were on their march from May 15. Government, it is said, have received the Port Royal to St. Pierre. About one hundred and

that island, which forbid the admission of our flag in

Extract of a letter from Martinique, June 3.

"This day according to the custom of the French. "On Friday last the noted PAUL JONES, lately an is a high holiday, and preparation was making ac. covered, than he is shot or hung immediately withor

June 4. This day as many as 70 mulattoes have been A comparative statement of the English and Spanish hung, and their bodies mangled in a shocking man-

> Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, June 4 to a gentleman in this town.

"I have only a moment to improve by captain Tucker, to give you a sketch of the occurences here yesterday. It was a great holiday, la feie & Dieu. The morning was delightful, the streets decorated in the gayest manner, the ladies shewing themselves at their doors. I had just been viewing the processor and enjoying the pleature of so pleasing an appearant, and was returning home, when a sudden alarm m through the streets, to arms! to arms!—the women, children, negroes, taking shelter in their houses-the firing of muskets, the whites chasing, killing and hang. ing the mulattoes. It has been discovered that of Sunday next (the next procession day) St. Pierre, and the shipping were to be devoted to the slames, and white inhabitants to be massacred, but as it general happens in these insurrections they were prematures the execution.

"The armed mulattoes who were officerd whites, had got their officers to be parties in their From some apprehensions of their captain falling of some of his actions, they immediately bayonetted and he fell dead on the ipot-Some whites under and at the procession, fired on the mulattoes, they the to the gates of the fort, which they guarded, int some shot on the whites, and fled—the whites puint, killed and took many—many faved themselves. It gret I cannot enter into particulars, but the relult yesterday was, two white men killed and one shot a one hung; of the party of the mulattoes, ten shot a hung-many whites wounded. This day many of prisoners probably will be executed. To give in idea of the ferocity and temper of the people-180 tleman, one of the noble, said something against intendant, the people would have hung him with any other cause had not the intendant begged his in This happened about half an hour since. It is negroes striving to free themselves, but free mulaum aspiring to be equal to the whites."

Friday last his excellency the governor was pleas at the desire of the two branches of the legislature, adjourn them to the second Wednesday in January The following refolutions were reported by the

mittee of both houses; but, being so near the closes the session, they were referred to the second Wedne day of the next session of the general court:

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June, 1790 WHEREAS the utmost attention to Economy the expenditures of the public revenue, is not only it Without any apparent cause (for no fresh intelliinstitution, but is indispensably requisite in this compared the had been received this morning at any of the