FOXCROFT, the Golden Bee-Hive, acquaints his friends e has commenced business at ed by John Perry, and Co. at n-Hill street, facing the Stadt-

eral ASSORTMENT of 300D8.

STINGOF Black Silk & Love Hand.

w opening,

Table Ciothes. Bed-Ticks. Bed-Bunts, Checks, & and yard wide, Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens. Ink Powder. Snuff,

Ladies fashonable Beaver. and Gentlemen's Fine Hats, Coarle ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons, Imperial ditto.

Tapes, Bindings, Thread. Edging and Bobbing, Laures and Gentlemen's Cotton, Sik & Worft. ed Hole,

Silk and Cotton Patent ditto, Ladies Gloves. Gentlemen's Beaver dit

Bell Philade phia & common Stuff Shoes, fronmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

prices, goodness of quality, deavours to pleate, will, he on of a generous public. O,—a few

DLD cheap.

January 7, 1791. given, that I intend to peof Cæcil and Kent county s, for a commission to prove the following tracts of land, TLET, WORSELL MANOR, oft part, and SEDGEFIELD, ATH'S RANGE, the second aty, agreeably to an act of and provided. 6 w CHARLES HEA'TH.

BLISHED, SOLD, ING-OFFICE,

Shillings,

LAND,

d at R SESSION, red and Ninety.

e Dollars. of the LAWS n sheep-And also a few at publication, price two All kinds of PRINTING

, expeditious, and correct e, and on the most reason. ice.

aims against the estate of ate of the city of Annam in legally proved, and to make payment, to A YATES, Executor.

nted by Frediuel Green.

(XLVIth YEAR.)

LAVE CHAEL

MARCH 17

as was reported) is to be increased.

with Mr. Fitzherbert, the Britannic ambaffador, all which remained to be regulated, to efface the traces of the late differences; and they have verbally agreed to disarm on both sides. They have already began to difarm at Cadiz, where only twelve vessels and some few frigates will remain armed, and two ships of the line will set off for the South Sea.

ment which has taken place with respect to M, de la now the object of suspicion with many; and suspicion, rity of the clergy on their side. in certain situations, is nearly equivalent to hatred!---

ed, when accompanied by only two of his guards-decorps.—The latter were fortunately armed with pistols, eleven days on his journey. by the discharge of which two of the assailants were wounded, after a short contest, these, with two others, were taken; the rest saved themselves by flight.

when the disgust is general, such an act of outrage is, and soreness. perhaps, less dangerous in its effect, than in its ex-

may depend on their love."

condescended to ask the names of those who brought

It is certainly true that a courier arrived from Rome this morning, and has brought the pope's formal adhesion. Thus to-morrow we may hope to see the people of the church finish the year by loyally taking their civic oaths.

Westminster-Hall, court of Exchequer. THE KING VERSUS TIMS ON. A case of considerable importance to merchants and

importers was tried on Friday last. The question sin the words of the lord chief baron] so lay within a nutthell," viz. Whether after a ship arrives in port, and has reported her cargo at the custom house, the separate articles of goods may be confidered to be legally imported, and whether until they are landed upon the legal quays, the confignee is liable to pay the wiftoms

Mr. Timson, in March last, imported in the Isabella, from Bourdeaux, a large quantity of brandy, The guagers on board the ship took an account of it. Mr. Lorrimer, and Mr. Hallet the two officers, swore that a particular case of brandy, when put into the lighter in order to be landed, contained 120 gallons-Mr. Taylor, the landing guager, proved that at the time of landing, that particular calk at the quays, it contained only 31 gallons of brandy, with intent to

Mr. Rous, for the defendant, called two witness, who proved that the calk was injured in the lighter, and had actually lost the quantity of brandy by leakage. He contended, with great ability, that goods and merchandile were not legally imported until the actual

landing on the quays. The chief baron divided the question into a matter of law. The fact, he observed, was plain. The law ne apprehended, must be determined by another juris-

jury stired for two hours, and having taken se fact and the law under their serious consideration, e into court with a verdict for the defendant.

Extracts of a letter from Flanders, December 3. The troubles which have for some time past af d these unsortunate provinces are at ar ctive stares have at last returned to their of Namur was the first that detached itself from the those of his ministers." formal urrendered that ftrong fortress to the Auf-

The Belgic army, upon this, retired from the posts seized by the guard; on which, addressing himself to UR fears of a war with the Moors they had occupied upon the banks of the Meule, in his auditors, he cried with a loud voice—"Ah, furely are happily on the point of being two divisions, towards Brussels and Mons. The con- Frenchmen would not have suffered a citizen to be dispelled, as, owing to the reiter- gress, finding it in vain to resist any longer, withdrew, thus unjustly carried off from the midst of them !" ated advances of the emperor of and the states gave up the city of Brussels, upon being The exclamation produced its effect. The people Morocco, peace between him and summoned by marshal Bender. The remains of the concluded. Concessions will be arrived at Ghent on the 2d, in great confusion, and made on both fides, and the present from Spain, which the states of Ghent submitted yesterday. The whole was formerly but 200,000 piastres (and not 500,000, counter revolution has been effected with the loss of Dec: o. The court, which returned the 6th of this of the Brabant army, have been disbanded, and paid month from the Escurial to this capital, has finished one month's pay.—Thus all is now settled in the THE EMPEROR LEOPOLD.

have intended an immediate harvest, before even cur- anxiously expected. rency had made men suspicious of this paper. Thirty- Extrast of a letter from Constantinople, December 1.

According to the new constitution in France, the bishops and higher dignitaries have been stripped, without mercy, of their over grown livings; but the Amongst the strongest instances of the sluctuation of incomes of the inferior and officiating clergy have been popular opinion, may be reckoned the change of senti- raised. The former measure, without the latter, would have brought a load of odinm on the affembly Fayette. At one time the idol of the people, he is but by the latter they have secured an immense majo-

Saturday at eleven o'clock, Mr. Shaw, one of the Of this the marquis has experienced a recent instance. travelling messengers, arrived post at the duke of Leed's He was attacked on Tuesday last by eight men arm- office, White-Hall, from Madrid, with the exchanged ratification of the convention with Spain: he was only

It may be useful to many of our readers to know that one of the most simple and essicacious remedies for a fore throat, is a gargle made with a strong decoction The (ci-devant) marquis has escaped unhurt, but of carrots, which very soon removes all inflammation

Jan. 6. An evening paper says, the king of Sardinia has certainly intimated to the count d'Artois, that Dec. 30. The nosegay women of the environs of the he ought forthwith to return to France, and not by his Palace-Royal went to the king this morning, to pre- contumacy reduce himself and his family to ruin. sent a picture to him, in which there is a portrait of Much disquiet has been excited among the fugitives at his majesty, crowned by the people; at the top of the Turin by this intination; and the result is that his picture these words are engraved, "The vows of the majesty, in a conversation with the prince de Condé, people;" and at the bottom, the following motto, said, that they behaved disrespectfully to him, and ex-Those who are their people's fathers and protectors pected that they should quit his dominions. The burthen of their maintenance has, perhaps more than The address was full of expressions of loyalty and any other motive, occasioned this resolution; and there affection, both to the king and queen; and his majesty is no doubt but they will make their submissions and

> Prince Radzivil, of Poland, who died in November last, was the richest individual in Europe. His nephew, Dominia, succeeds to all his real estates, confilling of many entire towns and villages.

The SPANISH MINISTER. Count Florida Blanca, of whom the public have lately heard so much, is descended from a noble family in Spain, and was font as ambassador to Rome by the father of the present king of Spain. He was removed from thence by him to become minister for foreign

It has been generally understood, that he was ever extremely averse to hostile measures with England, thinking, like a wife and honest minister, how little is ever procured by the most successful war, but increase of taxes, and decrease of population and of commerce. He appears to be a man of great humanity, by his very carnell defire to fave the life of the man who attempted to affassinate him; and the Censo Espanol, or register of the inhabitants of Spain, published at Madrid in 4to. in 1787, by order of the king, thews him to be

extremely attentive to the interest of his country. This register is written with great exactness, and comprehends not only the number of persons in each district of Spain, but the age, sex, situation, occupation, &c. of them. By this book it appears that Spain, in 1787, contained ten millions and a half of inhabitants, and that its population had increased upwards of

A register on this plan appears to be a desideratum in this, as in all the other countries of Europe. Singular articles extracted from a letter, dated Vienna,

According to letters from Constantinople, the people of that capital, we know not by what means, have been informed of the French revolution.

They are no lunger fatisfied with their present government; they affemble in crowds, talk loud, and make companions which are necessarily to the disad-

vantage of absolute despotism. The governor has caused severe ordinances to be published against all who, by speaking or acting, shall disturb the public peace.

An attempt was made to arrest a Musiulman, bold enough to have faid to the people affembled round him: The " We shall always be more and more unhappy, if we lance, leave to the Sultan any power but the power of doing and submitted to the emperor Leopold. The province; good, and if we prefent our heads to his caprices, and

trian forces, under the command of general Bender. Swarms, having informed against him, the orator was her slaves to give shackels to the deluded Flemings!

compelled the guard to release the prisoner, con ucted our court is nearly, if not quite, Belgic army, confifting of about 8000 or 9000 men, him in triumph to his house, and fixed over his door the following inscription: THIS HOUSE IS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE.

This scene was acted on the 5th of November, and but very few men on either side. All that were lest when the above account came away the inscription still remained over the door of the patriotic Mussulman, without government having thought proper to institute Netherlands, and nothing is heard but Long Live any inquiry respecting the author. Extraordinary meetings of the Divan were daily held, and the refolu-Assignats—The countersciters of France seem to tion to be taken in such critical circumstances was

> "In a grand Divan held last night at the grand seignior's Mosque, it was debated and agreed, that in the present fituation of public affairs, peace is absolutely necessary in the deranged state of the Ottoman empire. Couriers have been accordingly ordered to be ready to set off for Vienna, Madrid, and London, those courts being most particularly engaged to bring about a pacification with the empress of Russia, who, being relieved on the fide of Finland, is now pouring her whole force into the heart of our European territories, and in a high tone threatens much. On the fide of Asia, we hear nothing but ditorder, occasioned by the mode of recruiting, which is more arbitary than ever from the necessity of the times."

Advice has been received in town from Madras, by means of the Victoria, a Genoese ship, which mentions, that Tippoo had continued before the lines of the Rajah of Travancore, from the 29th of December, 1789, when he stormed and was repulsed, till the beginning of May last, when he began to make such preparations and approaches, as indicated a renewal of the attack.

The Madras forces, to the number of 19,000 men, with a fine train of artillery, had then taken the field, for the purpose of entering Tippoo's country to the fouthward, while the Bombay army, with 10,000 Mahratta horse, were to attack the western frontiers, and the Bengal and Nizam troops were to make a diversion to the northward.

Tippoo, finding by what active affiftance the Rajah was to be supported, had already begun to make tome overtures for a peace, which, it was supposed, would not be attended to, till the advance of our army might induce him to conclude one upon terms very favourable to our ally.

KINGSTON, December 29. By the arrival of the Betsey yesterday evening from London, we learn, that there were fixty-four pendants flying at Spithead, of which fifty fail were of the line, and had in all fifty thousand seamen on board.

The fudden appearance of peace had occasioned great murmur in the kingdom, which it is feared would increase until the meeting of parliament, when it was hoped their expectations would be satisfied in respect to the advantages the nation might reap from the supposed concession on the part of Spain. Every corner of the streets in London, and out ports,

as well as all turn-pikes on the post-roads, had handbills posted up with the inscription-INO WAR! NO PITT!"

None of the thips of war were ordered to be paid off, nor was it expected they would until a full explanation was obtained, and ample security given for the performance of such compensation as Spain might offer to Great-Brie

The general voice, when the Betfey failed, feemed to pay very little regard to the tenor of the convention -the clamour fets forth, that Great-Britain has been amused for fix months past with such trisling promises as appear derogatory on the part of England to pay any regard to them, as in the end ministry may be duped.

Jan. 1. By the late arrivals we learn, that fo hurt are a number of people in and about London, in consequence of the convention with Spain, that bonfires have been made, and the minister burne in effigy.

Among other questions put into the mouth of John Bull, by the hirelings's of opposition, is this-If we don't go to war, pray why have we been at all this enormous expense? The reply to this is obvious. Don's form your judgment until you are mafter of both fides of the question. Hear what the minister has to fay. He has, fince the year 1782, conducted himself to your fullest satisfaction, and there can be no doubt of his justifying the line of conduct he has taken in the

NEW-YORK, March 3. The following important European articles are received via Charleston, S. C. ood, and if we present our heads to his caprices, and Paris, Dec. 7. You may be affired that some hose of his ministers.

dreadful blow is about to be struck in this distracted. The spies of government, with whom the city country! Germany has sent to the very gates of France,