alone decide their differences—that crisis has at length come, and how wide the calamity of war may spread, no one can torcice. Whether this country may be obliged to take an active part in the disputes, a thort time will deter ine; it is hard!y potfible, however, avoid an armament at least as a measure for precau-

board of admiralty is summoned to meet at the admiralty office this atternoon, on business of importance, at which several officers on the half pay lift

are ordered to attend.

It will not be very surprising if the meeting of the board should be for the purpose of issuing press-warrants; that we may at least be in a state of readiness should our continental alliances make it necessary that we should interfere in the war, which by this time, may be considered as commenced between France and

In Poland they have just adopted a salutary regulation, not to allow their dead in future to be buried with n the walls of towns, or in churches, where the sm.ll proceeding from the bodies might either be oftensive or injurious to health, but to have their burying places enclosed at a distance from towns, and in the open air, where no bad effects can possibly arise to the living.

Monino, governor of the council of the Indies, and brother to count de Florida Blanca, is disgraced. He was ordered, on the 21st of March, to quit Madrid instantly, and to repair to a small town cailed Enniel,

the point of leaving Madrid.

The subject which engrosses the chief attention of the Jacobines at present is, to do away with ability all the popularity of La Fayette-both parties (for the and to arm them against one another, by holding out Jacobines are divided) are exerting their best endeavours to succeed in an undertaking worthy of their general character-Petion's gentry tell every body that the last dispatches of the king of the French leaves no La Fayette is a traitor, and jointly with the Lameth's, &c. has it in contemplation to run away with the gotiation, the redress of these different grievances, and king, &c. &c. saying that he must be a traitor, be- amounts to a declaration of war, it decrees that there cause he is Bouille's cousin, and that the executive sent exists a case of urgency. him to Metz for a sinister purpose. The anti-Petions, headed by the Desmoulins, the Roberspierre's, &c. swear to the national guards that La Fayette was vile enough to become reconciled to the duke of O---'s and Petion; that the thirst after command had extinguished irreconcileable hatred, &c. so that, on both sides, La Fayette is equally blamed, and the two parties aim at the same end by different means.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated April 19.

We learn, that M. de la Tour du Pin Gouvernet is among the number of those whom the fickleness of the French diplomatic corps is going to remove from his post, and he has accordingly delivered his letters of recal as minuter from France to our government .-He has discharged most of his domestics, but will most likely not return to his own country, but, like many other French ministers, wait in a foreign climate the return of tranquillity in France.

" Our government has resolved to furnish the frontiers with additional troops, and accordingly orders are given for the troops in the interior parts to approach

the frontiers successively.

Lord Auckland is expected from London foon .-General Bischosswerder is returned from his mission to Vienna, and is gone to make his report to the king of Prussia, his matter. A few weeks will now probably develope the effects of the arrangements said to sublist between the courts of Vienna and Berlin upon the fame footing as before the death of the late emperor; arrangements which may not only relate to France, bit alto to Poland, as it is a fact that the empress of Rullia has not explained herself in favour of the new constitution of that kingdom, and may probably throw some obitacles in the way of its consolidation."

TUMULT at TURIN.

April 26. The Paris express of yesterday has brought us some account of the last tumult at Turin.

It appears, that on the 18th of March a dispute happened between two or three students of the university, and as many artisans of the city, in which the latter thought themselves ill used, and promised to take their revenge on the 25 h. On the day the expectation of a battle drew together an immense crowd from the neighbouring country; the guards were doubled, the cavalry were called out, and the students were forbidden to lave the city.

By these means the expected contest was prevented; but the artisans, elated by their triumph, upon their return to town, followed by an immense crowd, tore the medals from such students as they met, and placed them in their hats, or at the end of their sticks. Further excesses were dreaded, and about half a dozen of their number were apprehended, whom the archbishop of justice released, that no circumitances of irritation

might be offered to the main body.

while the whole garrison was under arms, a tumultuous body went to the gate of a college, stormed it with is to take. flones, and broke all the windows. A party of the guards went to the spot, and fired several vollies, some of the young king. shots of which wounded leveral persons, whom curiofity, rather than any defire of mischief, had brought look out for a consort for the young king, when seven- fell here I ever saw-They were generally pretty together. The indignation of the populace increased; teen years old, and to accelerate the marriage. She gularly round or oval-some, tis said, weighed cannon were pointed upon all the principal streets; must be of royal or princely blood. Mention is made ounce each, and measured five inches in eireumic martial law was published, and a strong chevaux de frize was placed round the arfenal.

That night passed without further disturbance; but on the next day, Sunday, the apprehensions had not ceafed; and on Monday, when the express came away,

the gates were only half opened.

Prussians, who are on their march for the country of Norell, Helmanston, Rusbuck, Herlin, Nibelius Se. Liege: other letters state the number at 8000, and benius, Lindenstadt, Everius, Ehrenheim, Bilcow they tay they are actually arrived.

The intelligence of the death of the king of Sweden when almost every other power is arming, and an produced, as might be expected, the most lively effect universal convulsion seems approaching, that we can upon the French princes. M. de Conde was very On Saturday the 7th instant, this island was visited much affected; the grief of M. de Artois was so great by the greatest flood of rain remembered by the older that for some time he was unable to suppress his tears. inhabitants; the fore part of the day was squall This prince and his brother Montieur are at present with smart showers, but from five to eleven ocloc examining the state of the French cantonements. P. M. the incessant and assonishing heavy fall, which The marquis de Broglio had traced the plan of a camp run in large torrents into the sea, bringing in the between Luxembourg and Treves; but it is probable various courses from the high lands vast quantities of that the declaration of war will put a stop to this en- earth, sand, and stones, which broke down som

Decree of the national assembly declaring war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia.

Friday, April 20. The national assembly deliberateing on the formal proposition of the king, considering that the court of Vienna, in contempt of treaties, has continued to grant an open protection to French rebels; that it has excited and formed a concert with several powers of Europe against the independence and securiof the French nation.

That Francis I. king of Hungary and Bohemia, has, by his notes of the 18th of March and 7th of April last, refused to renounce this concert:

That notwithstanding the proposition made to him Letters from Madrid inform, that Don Francisco by the note of the 11th of March, 1792, to reduce, on both sides, to a peace establishment the troops on the frontiers, he has continued and increased the hostise preparations:

That he has formally infringed the sovereignty of in La Mancha. He is deprived of all his pensions. the French nation, by declaring that he would support Abbe d'Heral, agent for the French princes, is also on the pretensions of the German princes, possessionaries in France, to whom the French nation have continued

to offer indemnifications:

That he has attempted to divide the French citizens, support to the mal-contents in the concert of powers; considering, in fine, that the refusal of an answer to longer any hope to obtain, by means of amicable ne-

The national affembly declares, that the French nation, faithful to the principles confecrated by the constitution, not to undertake any war with the view of making conquests, and never to employ its force against the liberty of any people, only take up arms in defence of their liberty and their independence; that the war, into which they are compelled to enter, is not a war of nation against nation, but the just defence of a free people against the unjust oppression of a monarch: that the French will never contound their brothers with real enemies; that they will neglect nothing to fosten the rigours of war; to preserve their property, and to prevent it from sustaining any in ury, and to bring down upon the heads of those alone, who league themselves against liberty, all the evils inseparable from war.

That it adopts all those foreigners who, abjuring the cause of its enemies, shall join its standard and consecrate their efforts to the desence of freedom; that it will even favour, by all means in its power, their

establishment in France.

Deliberating on the formal propositions of the king, and after having decreed the case of urgency, decrees war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia.

The KING's ANSWER.

"I shall take the decree of the national assembly into deep consideration. It involves the most important interests of the nation."

Next day the minister of justice informed the assembly that the king had sanctioned the decree.

In the session of the 22d instant, several small sums having been offered to the assembly towards defraying the expences of the war, M. Jeury rose and moved, that each member should devote to the service of their country a third of the indemnification which they should receive in the months of May, June, and July, This sacrifice, he said would produce a sum of 406,770 livres; that is, 546 livres for each deputy. This M. Bazire objected to; but the assembly rose instantaneoully, and unanimoully supported the motion of M. Jeury, which was converted into a decree.

The KING of SWEDEN'S WILLS. made by the King in 1770.

Charles in the guardianship and regency, with the ex- ers and brought to this place, but, from sundry cir ceptions; all of which being mentioned in our will of cumstances in their favour, general Putnam though 1780, and in this act of 1st June, 1789, and pre- proper to release them-A short distance beyond the scribed to his royal highness:

1. Not to create, convocate, and nominate, any killed two and wounded one.

counsellors of the empire.

states of the empire, on account of the actual machi- their conduct on all occasions was uniform and steads

3. Not to change nor dismiss the persons which at- Such men deserve the notice of those at the head On the zoth, a fimilar outrage was threatened, and, tend our son, without special order given by our hand. our affairs. II. This article concerns the oath his royal highness

afresh of the reservation, that the young king, when ence; in some places the quantity was so great as wronged during his minority, may claim it afterwards damage grain, &c. but not totally deitroy it, whi again, and every thing done without his consent shall a few minutes continuance would have done. be deemed void.

Was Signed, Stockholm, June tst, 1789.

April 28. Letters from Givit make mention of 4000 And moreover figned by Wachmeister, Steepman Schroederheim Gresmochlen, Lidendaum.

ST. EUSTATIUS, April 13.

houses, choaked up others and overflowed several store and cellars, in which last many valuable goods were damaged and washed away.

In many places in the country where fields flourishing sugar canes stood, the eye is now shocked with large chaims. The destruction of pr perty, c various kinds must amount to a very confiderable sum One white man and four blacks perithed.

S A L E M, June 12.

Captain Thisle arrived at Beverly, on Saturday last from Bayonne in France, whence he sailed on the 27th of April. The evening before he sailed, the linguis ter of that port informed him, that an express had just come in from Paris, with intelligence of a declaration of war between France and Germany. The gentle man desired captain Thistle to call on him the next morning, when he would furnish him with such particulars respecting this event, as he should be able to obtain; but having a good land breeze earlier than he expected, he sailed without any further intelligence.

Captain Thistle informs, that this event had been daily expected during his May at Bayonne-that there. as well in every other part of France, they were diligently preparing for it, by training their militia, in which every lad almost that could lift a musket was enrolled—that the people were in high spirits, and

confident of success.

ALBANY, June 14.

In October last a discovery was made in the new town of Renssalaer, nearly opposite to this city, which indicated a medical spring. S me scint experiments were made at that time, which confirmed the opinion.

Within a few days some gentlemen of the faculty, in the presence of several respectable citizens, annalized this water, and have alcertained its possessing many valuable properties combining, as we are affured, most of the virtues of the waters of Saratoga, with other peculiarities which have not yet been fatisfactorily investigated. In our next we hope to furnish the public with the refult of the many experiments which have been made to ascertain the precise qualities of the waters thus fortunately discovered. Should the event prove as we have reason to expect, it will be a most fortunate circumstance to this city, and the country adjoining, as well as to invalids, who refort annually to Saratoga under many inconveniences, and at a great expence. A house to accommodate those who wish to visit this spring, and a temporary bath-house, we learn will be ready in a short time.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.

We are informed, from good authority, that on Saturday last, the 2d instant, a party of four Indians crossed the Ohio, near the mouth of Racoon creek, and stole some horses, with which they immediately made off-in the mean time a party of men went out in pursuit of them, and came to the place where the Indians had left their blankets, on going to the settlement-supposing the Indians would return, the party lay concealed, and after some time seen them approaching, they continued concealed until the Indiana came up, then fired, and killed one of them and wounded two, and returned home with the !calp of the one killed.

For the satisfaction of the public, capt. Jeffers has furnished us with the following intelligence:

Immediately on receiving information at Fort Frank lin, of the depredations committed by the Indians at Reed's station, I marched with the rangers under my command, in order, if possible, to intercept the party on their return-but the distance and difficulty of the march, and other unavoidable obstacles, prevented it Supplement of the first of June 1789, to the WILL and, from the appearance of the tracks, the enemy passed three days before. On the Shenango I fell in Article I. We confirm his royal highness the duke with two Munsees and a Cayuga, who I made prilon Sa't Licks I fell in with a party of Delawares, an

In justice to Messrs. Lord, Wentworth and Role 2. We forbid his royal highness to convocate the crantz, volunteers under me, I must observe, the and they obeyed every order with the greatest alacrity

PHILADELPHIA, June 15. III. This article is relative to the governor and tutor Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Land

ter, to his friend in this city, dated the 11th inft. IV. In this article the duke Charles is requested to " On the 7th instant, some of the largest hailston

"You, perhaps remember where New Holland fmall village in this county, lies, about four or five mi eastward of which, as a man was ploughing his plou

frack something that produced mexamination her found à small by estimation near haif a bushel. all trongly corered with ironopen, and to his allonishment. gold-there being several large and a number of fmall pieces, on dem, it was not easy, unles phow what nation the coin h asheard of being determined. shable story, yet, frem the ch Alp giving it a degree of crec Time 18. Letters from Engla declaration of war has given th all ranks of citizens; and bids ferences and enable the natio force against their common object The present circumstances render (it is said) the situation liarly critical at this time, at feared, might be forced into to his own opinion. "The ready felt a very confiderable whe still lower until the impe According to letters from B. housand nien have voluntar upon finding there was a defici 50,000 in the line of the arr it is said, are preparing to i bund necessary. It is ment that so dreadful has been th three handred thousand house and thut up by the order of th is very extraordinary this aw ned off nearly half a millio three days." Extract of a letter from G

" Since the establishment flice, for promoting domesti shie progreis has been made branches; and a great emula make use of American art fociety is now turning its filk. At the la't meeting of diffributed a quantity of t and it is expected that an a ha few years contribute t age-One member of the bustiels of flax-seed this y will be manufactured in the Extract of a letter from Ha

" War is declared again land is arming and pressing. June 20. Mr. Edward I manufacturer, hath lately i nious; method of manufac without the use of kettles .effected by means of a kin can manufacture pot-ash, More expeditious manner, doze, and in such manner pure, and white, in one p two, by the common met of this valuable improveme dollars, the most expensive As this invention promise tantage, Mr. Ryan has ar to secure the benefit of his

A Curio At the first discovery o America few or no cod-f ward of the banks of New About twenty-five or thir discovered off Sandy-Hoo York. It has been obser they have gradually become the fishing grounds cif the and eight fathoms water, miles farther eastward. forded an abundance hithe Within these few years the sbout the Capes of Delay satively small quantitieshave been caught last yea in lat. 38, on the coast hads it would feem that greffing fouthward, and caught along the whole the United States .- It is shat makarel are in the to the forhward than fo from hence, that the ban original habitation of abo pushing out colonies in tenance can possibly be for

KNOXVI A gentleman, lately f may be depended on, infe wed from general M.G Indians who were to atte McGillivray is firmly r Bowles went with a F Spanish fetrlements, and Prived, and taken him Bonies was fent to the to the career of Bowles i protection of genera