

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 27.

THE losses of this empire sustained by the late bloody and expensive war, scarce half a century, supposing in at peace so long, would hardly be able to reimburse. But our troubles are not yet at an end—though released from the war with Austria and Russia, the Ottoman Government, from the revolt of numerous Pachas, is likely to be plunged into the greatest embarrassments, if not in complete ruin.—The principal of these revolters is Her Timur Khan, who, after mustering the Province he commanded, is now rapidly marching towards Bagdat, at the head of an immense army. Several Egyptian Beys have also wrenched the command from those who governed under the Grand Seignior; and the son of the late Pacha of Annappa, who was put to death by order of the Porte, and his head sent to Constantinople, is devastating the whole country of Cuban and Caucasus. These disasters have occasioned the Divan to assemble for several days past in order to devise measures to withstand, and to oppose the alarming inroads of the revolters.

WARSAW, March 20.

The sitting of the Diet, which is just begun, is rendered auspicious by the unanimity with which the Dietines have approved and accepted the constitution of May 3, 1791. The Marshal of the Crown, in a very elegant speech, congratulated the Assembly and the Nation upon the harmony which subsisted in the realm, in which he said the finger of Providence was so visible, that he could do no less than propose the 3d of May next, to be celebrated in the most solemn manner as a day of thanksgiving, and that on that day the 1st stone of a church should be laid to be consecrated to Divine Providence. To render the ceremony the more august, M. Malachouky proposed, that the Deputies sent by the Dietines to present thanks for the new constitution be received that day. Prince Sapieha, Marshal of Lithuania supported the proposals of his colleague in a speech more energetic, if possible, than that of the Marshal of the Crown, in which he expatiated at large upon the establishment of the new constitution without trouble or bloodshed; and after acknowledging the obligations that the nation is under to the King (next to the supreme Being) he thanked his Majesty particularly on the part of his province, and assured him that Lithuania would yield to no part of the realm in attachment, fidelity and gratitude.

COPENHAGEN, March 17.

By the late accounts from St. Croix, in the West-Indies, we learn that the abundant rains which have fallen in that island, gave the planters hopes of a plentiful crop of sugar, which is already calculated at 17,000 hogheads. The importation during the five last years from Saint-Croix, into this kingdom, amounted to 57,720 hogheads, viz. 16,587 in 1787, 16,876 in 1782, 7252 in 1789, 9962 in 1790, 5043 in 1791. The annual consumption of that article in Denmark, and the provinces belonging to it, is about 16,000 hogheads.

PARIS, April 10.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 2.

The Minister at War read a letter from Marshal Luckner, complaining of the detachments that had been made from his army, and the various articles that were wanting to enable him to act, in case of a war, with the necessary vigour and promptitude.

The minister then stated the measures taken, and the orders he had given, previous to the arrival of the General's letter, to remove the causes of complaint.

April 11. The Assembly decreed, that no public creditor shall be entitled to claim any payment, without first proving, that he has paid his patriotic contributions.

April 16. The President informed the assembly, that M. Duranthon, minister at the head of the law department, and keeper of the state seal, desired to be heard, and leave being

granted, he made the following speech.

"None have more ardently wished for the revolution than myself; and none have served the cause with more sincerity and attachment. Devoid to solitude, I only emerged from it when liberty, attacking despotism, called all her sons to support the conflict, and accelerate the triumph—my whole life has been consecrated to the propagating and pursuing of the principles of equality, to which I shall ever remain unalterably attached. I shall be first, gentlemen, to impeach myself to you, and to all France, should I ever deviate from these principles, or forget that it is my duty carefully to watch that no infringement or attack be made on the constitution of the kingdom. I should not have hesitated to refuse the perilous post with which I am intrusted, if I could have cherished the hope that another citizen might have been chosen in my stead, equally devoted to the new order of things. I hope, therefore, I shall be excused for being more alarmed at the incivism of a man of learning, than at the want of talents in a virtuous citizen. However deficient I may be in learning and capacity, I shall never be wanting in zeal and attention; and if I should not retire worthy of your regret, at least I shall not withdraw with the indignation of an upright man."

The assembly ordered the minister's speech to be printed, and afterwards distributed throughout the kingdom.

DUBLIN, April 18.

The French have deliberated long on the call of the public for war; but that they will go into the country of their enemies if war should be determined, is certain. They expect to conquer with their swords, and to win the nations by their opinions. Polyglot editions of the French constitution, are now printing to a great extent in Paris, and these are to be circulated wherever the French armies go. A volley of them, the Parisians say, will be more dangerous to despotism, than the fire of all the artillery in Europe.

Monday se'nnight, at a numerous meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Carnickfergus, at the parish church, a sum of money was unanimously voted for the repair of the dissenting meeting house, and for that of the Roman Catholic chapel.—A pleasing prospect of increasing liberality, and consequently rising prosperity.

TRALEE, (Ire.) March 30.

The following most extraordinary circumstance happened a few days ago:—On the 24th and 25th inst. the lake of Farrentooren, near Killorglin, one mile in circumference, totally disappeared, a cavern having opened and swallowed it in. This body of water has not yet disembogued in that neighbourhood, or any place that we have heard of. The lake was very remarkable for the quantity and goodness of trout, not even one of which remained, having all been precipitated into the earth with their element.

EDINBURGH, April 12.

Scotland in general, and Edinburgh in particular, was never in such a flourishing state as it has been for these two years last past. If it was not for the high price of provisions, which will, and has raised the mechanics wages, it would bid fair for outstripping the East-India people in the muslin trade; many new articles of manufacture have also been begun at Edinburgh; pin-making, buckle and button manufactories are erecting there by different people. Silk florentine, and silk napkin manufactories, have also been lately erected at Edinburgh. Mills for spinning cotton by water have been erected at Perth and Kirkaldy. At Aberdeen, Banff, and Leven, mills for spinning flax or linen yarn by water have also been erected. At Lanart, a mill for weaving has been erected, and is now filling with looms. The export of English and Scotch goods from Clyde to America, has increased every year since the end of the war.

LONDON, April 24.

In the charge given by Sir Nash Grose, to the Grand Jury, at the Gloucester assizes, his lordship dwelt

with peculiar force on three commitments for manslaughter, which appeared in the calendar. The frequency of this crime, he said, was to be ascribed in a great measure, to the encouragement of late years given to boxing. It was sometimes productive of the deeper guilt of murder; and always the source of gambling, idleness, and profligacy; but the greatest mischief was, its tendency to render the minds of the common people barbarous and revengeful: it imparted to them a degree of hardness and insensibility, that unfit them for those duties which ought to reign in the character of a people professing Christianity. His lordship therefore recommended to the magistracies a due exertion of their authority, to remove an evil pregnant with consequences so inconvenient and so fatal.

The following is a copy of the decree passed by the National Assembly, in consequence of the landing of 217 rebel negroes from St. Domingo upon the island of Jamaica:

"The National Assembly, considering that the nation desire to support with the English that peace, good harmony, and fraternity, which ought to unite free people, and looking upon the landing 217 negro slaves in the port of English Bay, by Capt. Colmin, of the Emanuel, to be against his orders, and an infringement of the rights of nations, decree—

1st. "That the king be desired to give the necessary orders for arresting the said Capt. Colmin, and prosecuting him according to law.

2d. "That the King be also desired to take the speediest method to settle the indemnity due to the English nation, and to assure them that the French nation disapprove of the conduct of Capt. Colmin."

We are concerned to find from the country prints, that Cock-Fighting is still encouraged among people who call themselves gentlemen. This remnant of barbarity accounts for the ferocious conduct of the lower order of people, when roused to disturb the peace of the public. Warwickshire is famous for savage sports of this nature.

A number of the French Priests and Monks who consider the new constitution of the clergy as sacrilege, have taken refuge in Russia, where the Empress orders them to be received with peculiar favor.

The account of the engagement between the French and English frigates in the East-Indies, was received in such a manner as to shew that the French Ministry wish nothing less than a quarrel with this country, and do not even desire to justify the conduct of their own officers, if they shall appear to be in the wrong.

The niece of Voltaire is reported to manage very ill the village of Ferney, which he left to her. She exacts exorbitant rents, which distress the honest poor, and afford the adventurous an opportunity of cheating her. Lately, upon a report that she was dead, half the fuel in Ferney was consumed in bonfires.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) April 21.

At no time since the fatal 23d of Aug. 1791, have the affairs of Hispaniola been in a more distracted state than they are at the present moment. The innumerable factions, into which the people are divided, weaken every effort for the general good, and all is confusion and dismay.

In answer to a late application, made by the Colonial Assembly to M. Blanchelande, to head a body of men in an enterprize against the common enemy, he tells them, in a strain of the keenest irony, that he is astonished at their request, and asks what new disorders have arisen, as their reports to the parent state have uniformly spoken of peace and tranquility; and adds, that this is the first time he had heard they possessed a militia, with an intention to combat.

The situation of the town of Cape-Francois is, by the last advices from that quarter, reported to be so perilous, that in the dark nights the centinels are sometimes stabbed at their posts; so great is the temerity of the revolters, encouraged without doubt by the discord and disunion which reign among the inhabitants.

It is said that, amongst the people of colour, in the neighborhood of Port-au-Prince, are a number of white officers, who, being of the aristocratic party, became obnoxious to the resentment of their fellow citizens, and, unable to escape from the island, thought proper to take refuge among the insurgents.

MAY 12.

A negro man named Ferror, supposed to be a native of St. Kitt's, and who declares himself to be free, was apprehended in this town a day or two since, and committed to the work house, where he is now closely confined. This fellow is lately from Hispaniola, and performed a very active part in the late dreadful outrages in the vicinity of St. Marc.

The Spanish court is said to disapprove very highly of the conduct of the Spanish Governor of St. Domingo, towards the French who applied for protection. A severe reprimand and fresh orders have been sent to him.

We are sorry to understand that the jealousy of the Spanish merchants hath, at length, driven Mr. Philip Alwood from the Havannah, and that he has embarked for Cadiz. He had a fair prospect of accumulating a very handsome fortune by factorage in the Guinea trade, the envy of his rivals put a final stop to his progress.

Of all the objects under the Sun no one is so hateful in the sight of a Spaniard as the French flag. Greatly as they are in want of Negroes at the Havannah, they will not suffer one slave vessel, bearing that flag to enter the Port. Two very large ships, full of negroes, lay off the mouth of the Moro, a week or two since, for two days, and, though they fired several guns, and exhibited many other signals of distress, were compelled to depart, without having obtained permission to land even one man.

BOSTON, JUNE 16.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

At the semiannual meeting of the Humane Society of this Commonwealth, on Tuesday, the 12th inst.—a Letter from the President of the National Assembly of France, was communicated by M. DE LE TOMBE, in which the respect shewn by this Society to M. JULIEN, JEAN DU RUTOUR in presenting him with a golden Medal, for his successful exertion to save the lives of Daniel Peirce, and three other men, who were shipwrecked near Nantucket Shoals, was gratefully acknowledged. To this Letter a committee was appointed to write an answer, which will pass through the hands of the Hon. Consul to the President.

PARIS, 24th November, 1791.

THE National Assembly, to whom I have imparted the letter which you directed to me, has given deserved applause to the behavior of M. DU RUTOUR, and has desired me to testify to him its satisfaction thereupon, and to forward to him the honourable Medal, which has been decreed for him by the HUMANE SOCIETY of Massachusetts.

The National Assembly at the same time directed me to write to you, and to express how sensible it was to the earnest care taken by that Society to reward in so flattering a manner a French citizen. The happy revolution which has been effected in this empire, will draw more closely those ties which had already united the American and French nations: Thus linked together, in spite of the distance which separates them, they will have but one and the same spirit, and will be in no competition but in those virtues, which the love of liberty and patriotism inspire. The whole world will be solicitous to pay a just homage to the benevolent citizens, who impelled by the generous ardor of rendering themselves useful to their fellow men, have formed an association under the sublime title of the HUMANE SOCIETY of MASSACHUSETTS—instituted to relieve the unfortunate, and to reward those who imitate its noble intention.

The Representatives of the French nation do solemnly undertake, in the name of their constituents, the same engagement, and the whole nation, free hereafter from the yoke which restrained its native benevolence, will form one philanthropic society, which will keep up, with that of Massachusetts, a happy intercourse of virtues