

for their dignity of sentiment, and patriotic worth:

"May a pure and sincere affection for our country, strengthen those ties of friendship, which bind us to you, and you with one another! fleeting is this short, terrestrial and laborious life; and with it vanishes that inequality of rank, which Providence has placed between you and us."

March 10. On Tuesday a most brilliant illumination was set up at Kew by the command of her Majesty. It was a most superb picture, representing a figure of Esculapius presenting a medallion of the King to Britain, by the desire of Providence, who was seated on the clouds, accompanied by boys representing the arts and sciences, &c. the work of Rebecca.

Among the various demonstrations of joy on Tuesday evening, nothing more forcibly spoke the loyalty of the subject than the illumination of the King's bench prison, where each long mourning captive wiped the tear of anguish, and parted with his last penny to speak his gratitude to Heaven for the restoration of the King; a butt of porter was given among the prisoners, and loyal toasts were cheerfully quaffed, and in the evening several well executed transparencies made a pleasing appearance.

St. Paul's Cathedral is certainly to be illuminated the evening the King attends it: It will be done by contract, and will cost 2000 guineas.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March 3.

"An attempt has been made here to burn the Russian fleet by an incendiary, one Capt. O'Brien, from Ostend, whose ship lying amongst them, fast in the ice, it had been planned to set on fire,—that a general conflagration might ensue.—Providentially it has been discovered in time: for, if it had succeeded, half the town would have been blown up by the large quantity of gun powder on board the Russian men of war. He had been bribed by a Swedish emissary, and was to have received a reward of 4000l. sterling. O'Brien is arrested, and is to take his trial; but the villain who planned this horrid plot is unfortunately escaped."

Yesterday upwards of 250 volumes of East India transactions, in manuscript, were brought from the India house to Westminster-hall, preparative to the commencement of the trial of Mr. Hastings. Each of these books contains from 1500 to 3000 pages.

The slave trade, and the test act, are again to be agitated in the course of this session.

The Herald of yesterday, though it loudly proclaims the preceding day, that the King was incapable of holding the scepter, and still as bad as he was in the height of his disorder, has thought proper to discontinue that REBELLIOUS theme, and give the lie to its own assertions.

MARCH 11. That best and most difficult of all titles, a Patriot Minister, may now be fairly given to Mr. Pitt. Who ever so ably, or so nobly flood forward to rescue a country from desperation?

MARCH 12. We are desired to mention, by way of caution, that the judges have given it as their opinion, it is TREASON to assert either orally or in print, that the King's mind is deranged, or that he is not in a capacity to act as Sovereign of the British empire.

The Herald was burned on Tuesday at New-Lloyd's and Will's Coffee houses at the Change, for the treasonable matter it contained on Saturday last; and the apology on Tuesday needs no further comment, and they ought to be burned by Jack Ketch, they speak for themselves. We could have told the public, before they announced it, that the Printer, fearing the just resentment of government, intended to visit Ireland, and Saturday's paper was his finale.

March 16. Admiral Sir Charles Douglass fell down dead, in a fit of apoplexy, as he was entering the assembly-room at Edinburgh, a few days since. The purpose of his journey to Scotland, was to take leave of his friends previous to his departure for Halifax station in America; to which the Lords of the admiralty had appointed him.

The preparations in Prussia proceed with great alacrity. The Empress is unwilling to step forward and give a positive answer to the demands of the Polish Diet, until she is become mistress of Bender, and the emperor is in possession of Belgrade. Every advice seems to assure us, that she is playing a very deep game.

The Russians are sending large sums of money to Constantinople, which they have found by past experience to be the most certain way of securing a favorable peace with the Turkish ministry.

The Spanish, Prussian, and other foreign ambassadors, who had the honor of an audience with His Majesty, on Wednesday last, speak in the most confirmed manner of his Majesty's happy recovery. He took up the subject matter of their last audiences with the clearest recollection, and discussed foreign affairs with such precision and familiarity as if he had not had the interruption from illness.

On Tuesday se'nnight about midnight, or the next morning about one o'clock, the ship London, of London, Capt. Alexander Curling, a lieutenant in his Majesty's navy, from Charleston,

with rice, tobacco, indigo, and some specie, was totally lost on the westernmost rocks of Scilly, and immediately went to pieces. The Capt. thirteen hands, with Mrs. Riely, a widow, a passenger, and a native of Ramsgate, all perished, Joseph Turtle, carpenter, only saved.

The celebrated Marquis de Conflans, died suddenly on Tuesday the 26th ult. while he was washing his hands.

Some short time prior to the Emperor's declaration against the Turks, the flower of his army, to the amount of 40,000 men, were reviewed by His Imperial Majesty, and General Laudan, near Vienna.

After the line had been passed with the usual forms, &c. the troops were divided for a sham fight; one half commanded by the Emperor, the other by Gen. Laudan. The armies had but just separated, before the old veteran Laudan, with the eyes of Argus, discovered, and secured the advantage of some high ground from which he had a perfect view of the Emperor's movements: The general instantly gave the command of this advantageous spot to an able officer; while he, with a detachment of his army, filed off, and took post under cover of a woody hill.

The firing had not continued an hour before the Emperor, who lay detached from his main body, was surrounded by Laudan's party, when the old General, riding up to the Emperor, with much gallantry said, "he could not believe, but that his Majesty had designed him the honor of taking him prisoner;" upon which the Emperor replied with much good humour—"That the circumstance had fully proved that he was but a young soldier; but he had some consolation left, in knowing that he was not the only crowned head, who had bowed to the superior abilities of the first General in the world."

Our correspondent at Versailles sent us the subsequent article, dated Feb. 27, received in London this morning: The King is shut up every morning to run over the numberless publications which appear; and no doubt he sees with pleasure, how the French support and respect him. They report him to have made the following speech: "All things considered, I think the Liberty of the Press produces more truths than lies; and must therefore, notwithstanding many evils, be protected to favor the good that results from it."

Her Majesty of France, who through the course of our Most Gracious Sovereign's late illness, has sympathized with his royal consort with a feeling which did honor even to the dignity of her high station, proposes to give a grand gala at court, the moment the official accounts arrive there of his recovery; all the foreign Ambassadors, with the principal of the French, and all the English nobility now residing in Paris, are invited.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.

WAR IN THE EAST INDIES.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated Sept. 28.

"Since writing the foregoing, I have to inform you, that hostilities are once more commenced between the English and Tippo Saib, (the late Hyder Ally's son) who, from the time the English first settled upon the coast, to this day, has been their most inveterate enemy, having always declared them the ravagers of the country. He is allowed to be the greatest military genius of the East, and commands the greatest army of any of the eastern Princes. During the late Carnatic war, the English had every thing to fear from so formidable an enemy. Hyder himself could command an army of 200,000 men, while his son at the head of a numerous army, over-ran the whole Carnatic, and burst like a torrent upon their enemies, taking some of the most capital places. The great pains which Hyder always took to train his son up to avenge his country's wrongs, does him honor. That Prince has always declared his predilection for the French. Since our arrival, a detachment has been sent to the northward, to reinforce the English in that quarter. A battle since has taken place, and two battalions of the Company's troops have been entirely cut off, the English have however, some advantage on their side, as they have taken two of Tippo Saib's forts.

It is to be hoped, says a correspondent, that the committee lately appointed to ascertain the debt of the United States, will not forget to report the debts of each State to its citizens. These, it is said, are equal to the whole debt of the United States.

In the year 1850, it will probably be as incredible, that the citizens of the United States (with their present immense resources for manufactures of all kinds) imported their cloathing from a country 3000 miles distant from them, as it now is, that some of the inhabitants of Maryland once imported flour for the use of their tables from the city of London. The books of an eminent merchant, of the last generation in Maryland show, that this was actually the case, and at a time too, when that State was considerably advanced in population and refinement. Europe has in her days of barbarism exhibited similar instances of folly. The Swedes once imported all their vegetables from Holland.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1789.

Mr. THATCHER presented a petition from the merchants of Portland, in the State of Massachusetts—the prayer of which was, that the proposed duty on molasses, should not be established by law.

The House then formed into a committee of the whole, on the impost bill.

China, earthen, stone ware, looking glasses and brushes, were added to the list of enumerated articles, at 7 1-2 per cent. ad valorem.

Salt petre was added to the articles exempted from impost.

Mr. PARKER introduced a proposition for a clause to be added to the bill, by which an impost of ten dollars should be assessed on every slave imported into the United States.

This occasioned a debate; in opposition, it was said, "that it is a most unequal and partial tax, and peculiarly oppressive to some of the southern States, and is so odious that it will not be submitted to without grievous complaints—it will be considered as a direct tax, which considering the present ideas of the people will be highly impolitic."

In support of the proposed impost it was urged, "That the predominant sentiment of the people is in favour of a tax prohibitory of the importation of slaves. Congress must justify this sentiment, otherwise, it will be considered that we mean tacitly to countenance the slave trade; on the principles of policy and humanity, a heavy duty ought to be imposed—this will conduce to the advantage of those very States that consider their interest so deeply involved in the question—their prosperity being intimately connected with an abolition of slavery—The business is disgraceful and pernicious in a political and moral view, and tends to diminish the relative strength and importance of those States where it most generally obtains."

Mr. PARKER withdrew his motion, in order to introduce a separate bill providing for this tax.

The article of Hemp it was proposed should be struck out of the list; but after some observations the question being taken, it was lost.

A petition of JOHN FITCH, relative to Steam Boats, was presented. *Adjourned.*

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

A message from the Senate was received, informing the House that they had appointed a committee to join with a committee on their part, for the purpose of determining upon the number of newspapers it will be proper for the members of both Houses to be furnished with at the public expence.

A petition from A. M'LEAN, of the city of New-York, Printer, was read, offering his services to Congress in the line of his profession, to perform any part of the printing business for the United States.

Petition of Mr. MORSE was committed.

Petition of the inhabitants of New-Jersey was referred to the committee of elections.

Petition of JOHN FITCH was referred to a special committee.

A memorial from the Distillers of Philadelphia, upon the subject of the proposed duties on foreign Rum and Molasses, was read.—It stated that the duty on Molasses was in their opinion too high, compared with the duty on foreign rum.

In Committee of the whole House, The Impost Bill was resumed, and having proceeded as far as the clause providing for a drawback on goods re-shipped, on which the Impost had been paid, the blank respecting the time allowed was filled with twelve, and the sum to be retained, from the Impost paid in such case, one per cent.

To counter-balance the loss of revenue which would arise from the drawback on Salt, the three following articles, exported to foreign States, were dutied at five cents each.

- Dried Fish, pr. quintal.
- Pickled Fish, pr. barrel.
- Salted Provisions, do.

Drawbacks were proposed on some particular articles, when

Mr. MADISON rose, and made some observations upon the ineligibility of adopting them, and pointed out so fully their pernicious consequences that the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, introduced a clause to be added to the Impost Bill, which provided for the allowance of a discount of pr. cent. on all the duties imposed on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported in American vessels belonging wholly to citizens, or a citizen of the United States.

Mr. WHITE opposed the addition of this clause, as it would encrease the weight of that discrimination between foreign shipping and American, which already bore sufficiently heavy on the Southern States. He conceived that they had already gone as far as a majority of that House would think proper.