

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Dec. 2.

"I have seen Mr. WHALEY, and two other gentlemen. They are going to Jerusalem, to decide a bet of 30,000l. which Mr. Whaley has laid with the Duke of Leinster, Lord DROGHEDA, and some others. They go from hence to Cyprus, thence to Jaffa, and from that to Jerusalem; and return to this place by Aleppo. They intend afterwards going to Constantinople, to take a trip up to the Black Sea, visit the Archipelago, land at Messina, view Etna, and the other parts of Sicily, and return to England through Italy, Switzerland, and France."

Mifs Pultney was certainly offered to Mr. Pitt, by her father. The terms were these: Mr. Pultney would forego his whole fortune, except five thousand pounds, pr. an. to the young couple, provided he was created Earl of Bath, with remainder to Mr. Pitt's children. By this marriage the Minister would have enjoyed a neat 25,000l. pr. annum.

Mifs Pultney, it is now said, is to be married to the Duke of Marlborough's eldest son.

Mr. Burke, in the High Court of Parliament, Westminster-Hall, on the 21st of April last, commenting upon the grievances, as stated by Mr. Hastings, in his petition, of having already been put to 30,000l. expense, observes as follows; "but with what confidence, with what frontless audacity is such a statement made, at a time, when I pledged myself to prove that he has received in one single solitary bribe not only the amount of this expense, but of all possible expence of this trial! I know too, that the prisoner has obtained testimonials, written first in English, turned afterwards into the Persian language, re-translated into English, and which certainly had obtained the signatures of many respectable names in India! But if all the natural influence of government were to be done away, if all the gratitude of individuals were to be obliterated, and all the deep-rooted fears of the inhabitants removed, before such offences can be established, then, from this period, delinquency is safe, and prosecution fruitless."

RAIN WATER CISTERNS.

Mr. Marshal, in his *Rural Economy of Yorkshire*, makes mention of an ingenious device employed by the inhabitants of the vale of Pickering, for making rain-water answer the purposes of domestic economy, viz. by making deep cisterns under ground. But this, we beg leave to observe, is not peculiar to this district, or to England. In Guscany, near Sienna, where all the spring-water has an unwholesome impregnation, it is the practice of all families to have these under-ground cisterns, where they preserve the rain water. We have been informed by an ingenious gentleman who resides in this country that the roof of every house catches as much rain-water as all the family wants, that they have two cisterns, one to catch the first shower, which washes the roof clean, and when this is done, they turn the water into a second cistern, where the purest water for drinking, &c. is preserved. This gentleman further informed us, that their cisterns were from 20 to 30 feet below the surface, and that the water in them was more pure, transparent, and spiritry, than the best spring-water he ever tasted. To many of our readers, this information may be acceptable.

[English papers received in the last vessel, as late as May 19, state in general, That

IN ENGLAND—

HASTING's trial engrosses the attention of the public—more especially as his friends and himself, by a petition to the Parliament, have endeavored to get Mr. BURKE impeached for having asserted something in the trial, irrelative to the charges exhibited against him.—In the Commons this petition has been debated three days, and a Committee appointed to search for precedents. The Ministry join Hastings—but it is supposed to be a fetch of the Delinquent, to put an end to the trial.

IN FRANCE—all eyes are directed to the States General, which assembled April 27, at Versailles—where every accommodation is provided for them—and where galleries are erected to accommodate 3000 persons—who are admitted by tickets—there are other galleries to accommodate the people.

IN RUSSIA—every preparation is making for carrying on the war with the utmost vigour.—This power has 200,000 men ready to take the field.

IN GERMANY—the like exertions are making with a large army. The Emperor's convalescence adding fresh vigour to them.

SWEDEN—arming with spirit against Russia: but listening with some attention to a proposal for peace, made by the King of Prussia.

PRUSSIA—on the watch—with a large army, ready for immediate action.

POLAND—guaranteed in her neutrality, by Russia and Prussia.

THE TURKS arming with vigour, determined that the crescent shall not be humbled to the cross; or that the whim of the European Potentates shall be law for the Sublime Porte.

On the whole it appears, that the "dogs of war" will again be let loose—and that the late cessation from havock, has only sharpened their appetite for blood.]

PARIS, (France) APRIL 23.

The principal Instructions to the Deputies to the States General, are—A fixed Revenue for the King; Responsibility of the Ministers;—A state of the national debt;—A fund for the payment of part, and for a national security for the rest; A periodical Assembly of the States; The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS;—Personal freedom, and an assurance of property; Turnpikes for the repair of the highways; Habeas Corpus, and TRIAL BY JURY;—Abolition of custom duties, for goods brought from one province to another;—The receipt of taxes by means less burthensome and oppressive than by the Farmers-General;—Annihilation of those small offices by which the privilege and rank of Nobility are now obtained; and—An equal participation of all taxes.

APRIL 30.

HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY'S SPEECH to the STATES-GENERAL.

Verfailles, April 27, 1789.

"THE DAY, Gentlemen, for which my heart waited with emotion is at last arrived, and I see myself surrounded by the Representatives of a nation, over which I esteem it a glory to reign. A long interval has elapsed since an assembly of the States General has been held; and although convocations of this kind seemed in some measure to have fallen into disuse, I did not hesitate to re-establish a custom, which may impart additional vigour, and open new sources of happiness to the kingdom.

"The national debt, which was immense at my accession to the throne, has increased under my reign: an expensive, but honorable war has been the cause of it; and an augmentation of imposts was the natural consequence. A general alarm, with an ardent wish for innovations, pervaded the public mind, and an union of wise and moderate councils must avert the threatened danger. It is with confidence, gentlemen, I have convened you; and I see with pleasure that this confidence is justified by the disposition the two first orders have shewn, in renouncing their pecuniary exemptions. The hopes I have conceived of seeing all the Orders united in sentiment, and co-operating with me to the general welfare of the State, will not be disappointed. I have ordered some considerable retrenchments of expense, and shall persevere with solicitous attention every suggestion that shall be presented to me on that subject: But notwithstanding the resources which the strictest economy can introduce, I am afraid, gentlemen, I shall not be able to relieve my subjects as speedily as I could wish; the real situation of the finances will be laid before you, gentlemen; and when you have examined them, I am certain that you will propose the most efficacious means of establishing permanent order in them, and restoring the public credit. This grand and salutary work, which will insure happiness to the whole kingdom within, and promote its consequence abroad, will be the first object of our serious attention. The people's minds are in a state of perturbation, but an assembly of the Representatives will only listen to the voice of wisdom. You must be sensible, gentlemen, that on several recent occasions, prudence has not been strictly adhered to; but the predominant spirit of your deliberations will correspond with the true sentiments of a generous nation, the character of which has always been a firm attachment to her Monarchs; and I, on my part, will banish every other reflection. I am conscious of, and satisfied with, the authority and power which a just and upright King will be ever able to maintain over an enlightened and a loyal people. To promote their happiness will, as it ought to do, form the principal felicity of my life, and they have a right to expect the warmest zeal, the most tender interest for the public weal, and whatever, in short, may be hoped for from a Sovereign, who feels himself the first and truest friend of his subjects, and who considers his affection for them as his greatest glory.

"May unanimity, gentlemen, reign in this Assembly—and this epoch become memorable for laying the foundation of the happiness and prosperity of the kingdom! It is what my heart longs to see, and the most ardent of all my wishes—it is the reward I am entitled to, for the uprightness of my intentions, and my sincere attachment to my subjects.

"My keeper of the Seals will more diffusely explain my desires, and I have ordered the Director-General of the Finances to lay proper and exact accounts of them before you."

[The magnanimous policy conspicuous in the above Speech—the openness, candor, and paternal affection which breathes in every line of it, contrasted with the edicts of former Kings of the same nation, evince the liberality, enlightened policy, and superior wisdom of the present era—THE ERA OF FREEDOM—OF UNIVERSAL LIBERTY! In this Western world, the first broke the chains which held mankind in servitude—and having fixed her temple in our favoured country, she is spreading her salutary reign throughout the world. Europe bows to her sway:

Her fire e'en FRANCE presumes to feel,
And half unsheathes the Patriot steel,
Enough the power to dismay,
That dare to violate the Laws,
Which vindicate her sacred cause,
Or guard the People's rights, or reign the Sovereign's sway.

—The wife and magnanimous monarch of France, listening to the voice of Liberty, sees that in restoring his subjects to the rank of freemen, his kingdom will be strengthened—his glory and happi-

ness promoted—and his authority and power continue the same.—How far the trial of HASTINGS, for his tyrannies in the East, will tend to extend the sway of Liberty to Asia—or what success the late effort to emancipate the sons of Africa from their chains, will meet with, time only can determine. The attempt is however auspicious—and augurs much good.] [Massachusetts Centinel.]

BOSTON, JULY 22, 1789.

Extracts from letters received from the late Dr. LETSOM, of London, to his friend in this town.

"I received with great pleasure thy letter, containing an extract of another from General WASHINGTON, in which that Hero, who effected, with little bloodshed, the greatest revolution in History, breathes the sentiments of true philanthropy."

"AT our ensuing anniversary, I shall permit Dr. HAWES to peruse, and communicate the contents to our members, which do you equal honor and at the same time reflect credit upon our institution.—It is the glorious principle of genuine christianity, to breathe universal charity.—In every clime, and under every revolution of human affairs, it dictates the same language—Humanity in the most enlarged sense."

"I have not the honor of knowing, or corresponding with Gen. WASHINGTON, but if any opportunity offers, might I presume upon communicating to him the cordial approbation his humane sentiments have impressed upon me? A warrior clothed with humanity and wisdom, is the symbol of Minerva, and few have united them. TURKISH had courage and some degree of humanity; but he it was that burnt the Palatinate, and had the Nero-like pleasure of seeing thirteen cities in flames. SCIPIO's humanity was stained with the destruction of Carthage—and Rome fell for want of a rival. ALEXANDER the Great, and the modern FREDERICK had their stains of cruelty. But your HERO, without the lister of CINCINNATUS, was obeyed, conquered, and retired, without the foul stain of blood; and now having no occasion for the Aegis of Minerva, he cherishes the influence of her wisdom.

London, March 7, 1789.

"AS I have very lately answered thy obliging letter, containing an extract from Gen. WASHINGTON'S, I have nothing particular to add, further than apologetic." "I shewed Dr. HAWES thy letter, who made an extract, and printed it for the use merely of the Directors of the Humane Society. It was received, certainly, with great respect, and did credit to the writer, but at the same time, it is not agreeable to me to print any thing without permission of the writer."

"OUR anniversary dinner was attended by about 500. In my address to those gentlemen, ex officio, being Treasurer, I introduced the extract from Gen. WASHINGTON'S letter as part of my speech, which was received with acclamation and plaudits.—Lord FIFE, the BISHOP of ST. DAVID'S, Lord STAMFORD, and Lord WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, were present.

London, March 31, 1789.

The following is an extract from Gen. WASHINGTON'S letter.

MOUNT VERNON, JUNE 22, 1788.

"YOUR respectable favor, covering a recent publication of the proceedings of the Humane Society, has, within a few days past, been put into my hands.

"I observe, with singular satisfaction, the cases in which your benevolent institution has been instrumental in recalling some of our fellow-creatures (as it were) from beyond the gates of eternity, and has given occasion for the hearts of parents and friends to leap for joy. The provision made for ship-wrecked mariners is also highly estimable in the view of every philanthropic mind, and greatly consolatory to that suffering part of the community. These things will draw upon you the blessings of those who were nigh to perish. These works of charity and good will towards men, reflect, in my estimation, great lustre upon the authors, and presage an era of still farther improvements.

"HOW PITIFUL, IN THE EYE OF REASON AND RELIGION, IS THAT FALSE AMBITION WHICH DESOLATES THE WORLD WITH FIRE AND SWORD FOR THE PURPOSES OF CONQUEST AND FAME, WHEN COMPARED TO THE Milder VIRTUES OF MAKING OUR NEIGHBOURS AND OUR FELLOW MEN AS HAPPY AS THEIR FRAIL CONDITIONS, AND PERISHABLE NATURES WILL PERMIT THEM TO BE."

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 24.

In the beginning of the late revolution we were repeatedly told, that our vacant lands would defray all the expences of the war. Congress are wisely about to realize that declaration by opening a land-office for the sale of their western territories. They will in a short time sink the domestic debt of the United States, and thereby prevent our entailing a heavy and ruinous interest upon our posterity. Pennsylvania has sunk nearly a million of pounds of her proportion of the national debt, by the sale of her back lands, and had the late funding system been delayed one year