

10 to 15 per cent. from what it was formerly: Can credit on these terms be to our benefit? Is it not rather to our ruin? and shall we urge our present immense load of debt to Great Britain as a reason why we should accumulate more and more, sink deeper and deeper: It is not by interest, but the tyranny of habit alone, that we are kept in bondage—as France on the one side, and Holland on the other, presents many advantages as our encouragement to substitute an open trade with them in lieu of our present injurious traffic with England: The former is not inferior to Great Britain in any manufactures, except Hard Ware—her silks, cambrics, &c. are far superior and cheaper, though (much to our benefit) we cannot there obtain extensive credits—yet for what we may purchase she will receive in pay our ships, tobacco, oyl, naval stores, and other natural exports, while in her extensive coasting trade a large number of our vessels may find employ, and on condition we will not interfere with her carrying trade from thence to Europe, she will consent to open a free trade to her West-Indies.—We can obtain from Germany through Holland the best of cutlery and other hard ware, where our rice has for some years formed a better remittance than to any other part of Europe, and with whom owing to their large capitals—extensive possessions in that country—knowledge of the trade, and cheapness of navigation we can obtain many India articles of our consumption, on better terms than in our present direct intercourse; for spices we are altogether indebted to them—and many are the political motives which must operate with us to preserve a good understanding with that country.—It will be found not only advantageous but necessary to the extension of her commerce, that America should have her Consuls and other public agents in many of the great ports of Europe, to ascertain their relative commercial interests with this country—explore the benefits of a connection with them, to be bottomed on explicit contract or treaty, and not subject to the uncertain tenure of legislative decrees.

A M E R I C A N U S.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 5, 1789.

EUROPEAN CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE, in brief—(by arrivals at the Eastward)—states,

THAT a quadruple alliance has been entered into by Russia, Austria, France and Spain— That all hostilities between Sweden and Denmark are at an end—

That Russia is at length listening to terms of accommodation—and that Great Britain is to be the principal mediator among the belligerent powers—

That the Emperor of Germany has so far recovered as to dine in public—

That the Turkish army on the right bank of the Danube consists of 150,000 men—

That the Turks were completely routed in a late action with the Russians, in Moldavia, and lost two pachas with their artillery—

That the Austrian army amounts to 276,600 men, exclusive of artillery and volunteers—

That notwithstanding the rumours of peace, every appearance indicated a bloody campaign—

That several skirmishes had taken place, in which as usual, the Turks fell by thousands, while their enemies had only a few men wounded, and some horses killed or taken—

That England and Holland are endeavoring to mediate between the belligerent powers, &c.—

That the King of Great Britain is in such a state of health as to be incapable of attending to public business: He is afflicted with an extreme lassitude—that for the benefit of his health he is going to Hanover, the Queen herself, with her own hand, having written a letter to the King of Prussia upon that subject!—

That a duel has been fought between Colonel LENOX, and the Duke of York—the occasion of which was, that the Duke had said, that somebody said something, which Col. Lenox heard, and which Col. Lenox ought to have refuted—and because the Duke would not name the person who had thus spoken, they met—Col. Lenox fired, by which the Royal Duke had his *curl grazed*—but did not return the fire—all this is attested by two noblemen, RAWDON and WINCHELSEA—

That the King's dearly beloved son, Prince William Henry, is made Duke of Clarence, &c

That the friends to humanity, in the British House of Commons, were exerting themselves to effect the abolition of the slave trade—but were opposed by planters, their agents, merchants, tradesmen and manufacturers who were interested in the trade, and who were bringing in their petitions from all quarters.

On Monday arrived his Britannic Majesty's Packet, Duke of Cumberland, Capt. DEAKE, in 52 days from Falmouth and Halifax: By this arrival we have procured the following articles of

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE:

HAMBURGH, MAY 19.

WE learn from Petersburg, that the ice with which the Neva was covered, entirely disappeared on the 30th of last month; the river had been frozen one hundred and sixty four days.

The Armistice betwixt Sweden and Denmark, has been prolonged to the 24th of June.

VENICE, MAY 13.

The new Sultan has made no alteration in the counsels of the Turks: The Reis Effendi, has declared to the ambassadors of France and Spain, who are very pressing in their offers of mediation, "That he has orders not to listen to any propositions concerning peace, unless the preliminaries were on an entire restitution of all conquests; the renunciation of the supremacy of the Empress of Russia over the Tartars, and the independence of the Crimea."

VIENNA, MAY 13.

Our august Sovereign is again ill—the day before yesterday his Majesty was seized with a fever, which continued for twenty-four hours. He suffers greatly from an obstructed respiration.

They write from Croatia, that on the 12th of April, 1000 Turkish cavalry, attacked a post of the Bannat—five villages belonging to the Bosnians, which were under the imperial protection, experienced the fury of the enemy; all the men were immediately put to the sword—104 women and boys, 6000 horned cattle, 108 horses, and 507 goats were carried off, and three small towns all burnt to ashes.

The enemy, after this, retired to the village of Pograzi, where they sold the booty to the best bidders—a Turk purchased two women and four children for 600 florins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 8.

Our new Sultan, Selim III. has refused all subsidies for carrying on the war, and has given orders to open the treasury of the crown, and to employ its contents in conquering the infidels.

It is remarked here, that this is the first time a Sultan ever took such a resolution. This circumstance has not a little contributed to increase the affections of his new subjects.

A Russian cutter which sailed from hence 11 days since, returned the day before yesterday with a Swedish corvette, mounting 12 guns, which she took, after an obstinate fight, in which the Russians lost one officer and five seamen.

PARIS, MAY 18.

M. de Lamoignon, late keeper of the seals, died at his castle of Baviile, on the 16th inst.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The great question which now occupies the public mind in Paris, is, whether the Three Estates of which the assembly of the States General is composed shall sit in one room, form but one body, and carry its resolves by the majority of members present, without distinction of rank, as was the case in the parliament of Scotland.

Or whether they shall form three distinct bodies, voting in different houses, and each having a power, as in the parliament of England, to put a negative on the acts of the other.

The clergy seem to be animated with that spirit of concord which religion inspires, and which prompts them to mediate between the nobles and the commons, who appear determined to stand as far asunder as they can.

The commons sent a deputation on the 11th of May, to what we may call the house of lords, to invite the nobles to meet the clergy and commons in one common assembly, to try jointly the validity of the returns on elections of the different members of the three orders.

The Duke de Liancourt made a very elegant and able speech, the object of which was, to persuade the lords to accede to the requisition of the Commons; but on a division, he found himself in a very small minority.

The nobles resolved that the following answer should be sent to the commons: "That the nobles having already made a considerable progress in trying the returns of their members, that work could not then be carried on in common by Three Estates; and that the commons not having notified their powers, and shewn them to be according to law, could not yet be considered as lawfully assembled, and consequently could not communicate with the other two orders."

The second part of this answer had been recognized as well founded by the commons themselves, who have hitherto assumed the denomination only of "Citizens assembled by the King's command," and not the name of the Third Estate, met in general assembly.

The nobles having dispatched this answer to the commons, began to consider "whether the House could then legally proceed to business, though the representatives of the nobility of several districts had not yet arrived, and taken their seats."

To bring the question to a point, the following resolution was moved:

"That the returns of almost all the members present having been examined, and recognized as legal, the house was sufficiently formed to be able to proceed to make orders for its own internal government, until by the arrival of all its members, it should be complete, and authorized to proceed on the business of the nation."

This motion was very warmly debated; it was

carried, however, on a division, by a majority of 168.

Ayes 193  
Noes 25

On Saturday last a general meeting of the subscribers to the Association for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa, was held at the St. Alban's tavern, where an account of the proceedings of the committee during the past year and of the interesting intelligence which had been received in the course of it, particularly from the late Mr. LEDYARD, was submitted to their consideration. By this intelligence every doubt of the practicability of the object for which the society was instituted is removed; and as several persons have offered themselves as candidates to succeed the late Mr. Ledyard in the service of the Association, there is reason to suppose that the knowledge already obtained will soon be followed by more extensive discoveries.

JUNE 5. The slave traders, foreseeing that the British Parliament are determined to put an end to the commerce of the HUMAN SPECIES, have given orders to their Captains on the coast to purchase as many young women as possible. The reason is, that as the planters, after the abolition law takes place, must depend for slaves on their stock, and the negro men being in a proportion of three or four to one woman, females will be wanting to establish a proper system of population.

A letter from Ireland says, Mr. SHERIDAN, speaking in the King's Bench on Wednesday, in defence of a Printer of a morning paper, said,— "Though I admit all that solemn apathy can suggest against the licentiousness of the press, let us remember, that it is a public creditor, to which religion, morality, liberty, genius, and science are much indebted—let us not forget, that it preserved the constitution of our sister kingdom, and restored our own. If therefore, in its freedom, it sometimes goes astray: if in assuming the office of a Roman Censor it may sometimes trespass, let it be controlled, but let it be controlled as a favorite child, with caution, and with lenity, lest you injure its health, and break its spirit."

Extract from the Speech of M. NECKAR, spoken at the opening of the States General, 9th May.

"The time will probably come, gentlemen, in which you will associate in your deliberations the deputies of the colonies, and will cast a look of compassion on that unhappy race of men, who have been hitherto coolly considered only as the objects of a barbarous traffic—men similar to ourselves in the faculty of thought, and especially so in the sorrowful one of suffering. Men, nevertheless, whom deaf to their lamentations, we crowd, we heap in the holds of our vessels, in order to convey them to the bondage which awaits them in our islands.

"What nation can with more propriety than France endeavor to mitigate a system of slavery, supposed to be necessary, by substituting for the evils inseparable from the African trade, (evils which destroy the inhabitants of the new world and of the old) that fostering care which would tend to multiply in our colonies a people intended to assist us in their cultivation?

"A distinguished nation has already given the signal—a token of her discernment and compassion; humanity hath already found a defence even in personal interest and political calculation, and before long her glorious cause will find advocates at the tribunal of every nation. Ah! what transcendent satisfaction, what accumulation of honor is in reserve for these fittings of our General States, now they are revived in the midst of an enlightened age."

Extracts from the Instructions of some of the Bailiwicks in France, relating to the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Noblesse of Beauvois.—"That the States General take into consideration the situation of the negroes in our colonies."

Clergy of Melun and Moret.—"Seeing that in the eye of religion, difference of color causes none among her children, her ministers cannot forbear perpetually to exclaim against the slavery of negroes in the colonies."

Tiers etat of Chateau Kierry.—"The third estate, considering that France hath been at all times an asylum for Kings, and the protectress of oppressed nations: That slavery itself, on breathing the air of her happy climate, becomes free, cannot omit exclaiming against the public outrage upon humanity and upon the nation, occasioned by the commerce and slavery of the negroes, not desiring, however, to prevent the measures necessary to be taken to guard against detriment to the cultivation of the colonies."

Noblesse of Montes and Mudon.—"We also recommend to him to propose an examination into the means of destroying the slave trade, and preparing for the destruction of the slavery of the blacks; and we must be permitted to wish that France may have the honor of erasing the last vestiges of this degradation of human nature."

Clergy of the same.—"Disgusted humanity ought to hold out to the nation represented in the States General, an abuse by which every feeling mind is wounded. This abuse is the shameful right that man has assumed of buying his fellow man; of depriving him of liberty, subject-