

the side of justice:—it was so in the year 1688 in England—it is so in the year 1789 in France.

The late engagement in the North Sea, lasted from 2 o'clock P. M. until night.

The principal loss on board the Russian fleet was Brigadier Mulofchky who was killed. On board his ship 15 other persons lost their lives and 62 were wounded from three cannon bursting; his ship was on fire no less than four times during the action.

In case an Imperial standard should be raised, which would of course ensure protection to all who repair to it—the Comte d'Artois, the Condes, and all the great personages who are now in a state of proscription, would immediately hasten thither, and the Emperor would find himself surrounded with all the blood royal, and many of the first characters in France.

As we cannot suppose that the French Nobility are serious in yielding up their honors, or that the Clergy are in earnest in giving up their revenues, but firmly believing that they go with the current they cannot stem, and encourage the present enthusiasm for liberty in order to hurry it on to destruction, we have no doubt but that the greater part of the Nobility and Clergy, who now compose the National Assembly, would seek the protecting wings of the Imperial Eagle, leaving Messieurs le Tiers Etat to deliberate on refined systems of Government which they cannot comprehend, and M. le Comte de la Fayette to try what great feats can be performed by the Militia of Paris and Versailles.

M. Neckar's illness has terminated in a Tertian fever, and he is obliged to keep his room. He has already had four attacks, and his physicians expect three more. One of them observed the other day to him, that he only wanted a little repose and he would soon be well. The Minister looking at him stedfastly replied,—“ You must find some other remedy for the disease, or I never shall be cured.”

The King of France has issued an ordinance, declaring an amnesty in favor of all soldiers, officers, hussars, and dragoons who have deserted their standards without permission since the 1st of June. He allows them the liberty of rejoining their corps, and assures them of an oblivion of all that is past, and their re-establishment in the rank they held at the time of deserting.”

The amnesty extends to the 1st of October next. Three of the Swiss Cantons have declared those of their troops traitors, who deserted their colours under Marshall Broglio. Some of them found their way back into Switzerland, but had been refused to be received into any of the Cantons.

The reform in the Count d'Artois' household is completed. It is intended even to suppress his Council. The young Princes, his children are expected at Paris every day. Most people seem to wish his Highness likewise to return, for the absence of so many of the blood royal as well as the principal nobility, gives very serious cause of alarm.

It has been said that the apprehension of danger to the person of Louis XVI. alone prevents the Count d'Artois from commencing hostilities. We repeat it, that the Count and his party, for the present, endeavour to accomplish their purpose by indirect methods. The King, by lulling the Patriots into a false security, may more effectually promote the views of their enemies.

The duties laid on the importation of several kinds of goods into the ports of America, are considerably less than into those of the ports of Europe—Thus we find, that Madeira wine is to be charged 25 cents pr. gallon, and as each cent is the hundredth part of a dollar (equal to a half penny, and two twenty fifths each) the duty is therefore but 1/4. 3s. 6d. pr. ton, though in Ireland it is 35l. and still more in England. Other wines are to pay but 15 cents, or at 8l. 10s. 3d. a ton, which is considerably lower than port, claret, and other wines pay in those countries. Yarn is to be charged 90 cents for a hundred weight, which is not a halfpenny a pound. The elegantly finished sort of shoes but 5d. 2 5ths a pair, and others 3d. and a small fraction. Earthen ware, pottery, &c. but 10 pr. cent, yet in the treaty between France and England (as also with respect to similar kinds of goods brought over to Ireland from the sister country in crates) the rate is 25. Teas, sugars, spirits, &c. are to pay but a trivial charge in comparison of the duties as rated for them in those countries, with a preference, however, given to those goods imported in their own vessels.—Some materials of manufacture are totally exempted. A trade therefore beyond the Atlantic will be a very desirable circumstance, though rather in manufactured goods than the unwrought materials of industry.

A very curious experiment has been lately tried, that of proving how far an entire copper vessel would answer the purpose of sailing. Mr. Williams, a joint proprietor of the great copper mines, was the projector, and a very numerous party attended the experiment—Lord Mount Edgcombe, Sir Borlase Warren, &c. It was launched at Deptford, and promises to answer every purpose for which it was designed.

THE ORIGIN OF LAWS.—AN EXTRACT.

THRICE happy age, the youthful Poet cries,  
Ere laws arose, ere tyrants bade them rise;  
When all were blest to share a common store,  
And none were proud of wealth, for none were poor;  
No wars, no tumults vex'd each still domain,  
No thirst of empire, no desire of gain;  
No proud great man, nor one who would be great,  
Drove modest Merit from its proper state;  
Nor into distant climes would Avarice roam,  
To fetch delights for Luxury at home:  
Bound by no ties but those by nature made,  
Virtue was law, and gifts prevented trade.

Mistaken youth! each nation first was rude,  
Each man a cheerless son of solitude,  
To whom no joys of social life were known,  
Nor felt a care that was not all his own;  
Or in some languid clime his abject soul  
Bow'd to a little tyrant's stern controul;  
A slave, with slaves his monarch's throne he rais'd;  
And in rude song his ruder idol prais'd;  
The meaner cares of life were all he knew,  
Bounded his pleasures, and his wishes few;  
But when by slow degrees the Arts arose,  
Taught by some conquering friends, who came as foes;  
When Commerce, rising from the bed of seas,  
Ran round the land and pointed to the seas;  
When Emulation, born with jealous eye,  
And Avarice, lent their spurs to Industry;  
Then one by one the numerous laws were made,  
Those to controul, and these to succour trade;  
To curb the insolence of rude command,  
To snatch the victim from the Usurer's hand,  
To awe the bold, to yield the wrong'd redress,  
And feed the poor with Luxury's excess.

Like some vast flood, unbounded, fierce, and strong  
His nature leads un govern'd man along;  
Like mighty bulwarks made to stem that tide,  
The laws are form'd, and plac'd on every side;  
When e'er it breaks the bounds by these decreed,  
New statutes rise, and stronger laws succeed;  
More and more gentle grows the dying stream,  
More and more strong the rising bulwarks seem;  
Till, like a miner working sure and slow,  
Luxury creeps on, and ruins all below;  
The basis sinks, the ample piles decay,  
The stately fabric shakes and falls away;  
Primal Want and Ignorance come on,  
But Freedom, sovereign boon of life, is gone.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

PROVIDENCE, October 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman lately returned from the Muskingum, to his friend in this town, dated Morris County, (State of New-York,) Oct. 1.

Mr. MATTIS, a surveyor, with his party, were on the 9th of Aug. attacked by the Indians. His party consisted of a corporal, six soldiers, and five New-Englandmen, who were employed in surveying near the Great Kenhawa, about 100 miles down the river from Marietta. Two of the party rising earlier than the others, went to look after their pack-horses—the remainder, eleven in number, after having risen, were sitting on their blankets, when they received an unexpected fire from a party of Indians, not knowing there were any near them. Seven were shot dead on the spot—the remaining three, with Mr. Mattis, and the two who were looking for their horses, made their escape. The unfortunate persons killed were six soldiers, and a New-Englandman by the name of Patchen, from near Boston. Mr. Mattis and the others made their way down the river, where Col. MEIGS, with a party, were also surveying. They found them alarmed, as one of the chain-bearers had discovered two dogs ahead of them in the woods—they immediately discharged their guns, and reloaded, which proved a lucky circumstance, as the Indians, then lying in ambush for them to come on, supposing themselves discovered, went off, first drawing with wet powder, on the bark of a tree, the figure of an Indian tomahawking a man. Col. Meigs, and his party, immediately quitted their employ, and returned safe to Marietta. A party of Shawanese Indians afterwards took a New-Englandman, (Mr. Gardner) prisoner at Wolf Creek; he was employed in cutting timber for a mill now building at that place, eight miles from Marietta, but being an excellent woodman, he had the good fortune to make his escape, after travelling 60 or 70 miles with them.

“ These events have damped the inhabitants a little—but I am in hopes no further mischief will ensue from the savages. A description of that fine country, and the great advantages arising from settlements there, it is needless for me to give.—I he lands exceeded my expectation.

BOSTON, October 16.

At a time when our ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT intends a visit to this metropolis, a correspondent would urge the propriety of a general illumination, as a testimonial of the joy that will undoubtedly be felt upon the occasion, and would propose a public subscription for the purpose of supplying those persons with candles, whose circumstances will not permit of such an expence, as undoubtedly their feelings, upon this occasion will be equal to any of the first citizens of this Commonwealth.

SHIP NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Peterburgh (Russia) dated July 30.  
“ Last week a Swedish frigate, as she lay at anchor, was taken by a small cutter of 18 guns, the cutter making a warp fast to her ring bolt and hauling along side. Capt. Paul Jones, who was Admiral of the fleet, was taken up on suspicion of a contract with the Swedish fleet and lays in jail to be tried for his life. Capt. Peter Landar, of Salem, arrived the day before we did.”

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 21.

That THE PRESIDENT of the United States is justly entitled to the love and respect of his fellow citizens, no person has the effrontery explicitly to deny—because it would be contradicted by the feelings of every friend to the late glorious revolution: But in the view of certain characters—(thank Heaven their number is very small) it is a most unpardonable sin to express those sentiments of attachment and veneration, so publicly, as that the world may know, that America is wife enough to discover who are her best friends, or has gratitude enough to acknowledge her obligations to them.

That the lowest degradation of the human character may take place, independent of TITLES, is evident in the lately cited instance of the King of Ceylon—who, without that appendage to his political station, receives the adulations of his Courtiers in a stile of the lowest and most contemptible idolatry: On the other hand, in the Roman Republic the most pompous titles were conferred on their Magistrates, without producing the least humiliation of spirit among the people. From whence it appears that neither Freedom or Slavery are connected with Titles, any further than their adoption has a favorable, or inauspicious aspect upon the government.

Patriotism is the love of our country, its peace, its prosperity, and glory: It watches with eagle eye, the rights of the people: It is equally concerned for the dignity of the laws: It is peaceable, quiet, and patient—not meanly suspicious, nor weakly credulous: It gives its support to the ministers of justice, and the administrators of the government: It seeks for redress of grievances in the line of the constitution: It abhors treason, traitors, and anarchy; and rejects with abhorrence the machinations of crafty, selfish and unprincipled politicians; men whose object is SELF, to the sacrificing the public interest, safety, and honor. The voice of true patriots is calmness, and conciliation; they delight in works of charity and peace—their plan of conduct is always compatible with the laws of justice, truth, and decency.—They may suffer for righteousness sake, for a season; but time shall eventually unfold their real characters, set their merits in a just point of light; and the people who have been saved by their magnanimity, shall embalm their memory in the bosom of their grateful remembrance.

The people of America when under a royal government were reviled by their task masters as being peculiarly addicted to the practice of evading payment of the kings revenue—tho' this was doubtless a slander as particularly pointed at Americans, for the people of Britain pursue a system of smuggling even under the guns of their guarda costas.—Yet, as it is of so great importance that the fair trader should not be sacrificed; and that the revenue should not be diminished; and there are some persons of so perverse a disposition as to oppose the laws for opposition sake; it is of importance that every proper step should be taken to prevent the pernicious practice.—The association of the merchants in Philadelphia is justly considered as a salutary, and patriotic measure; it reflects the highest honor on their public spirit; and is worthy of imitation by all the great towns and cities on the continent. There was once a time when a glorious spirit of emulation pervaded the States in the defence of our country! Shall we be less virtuous, less emulative to secure the blessings of peace and of good government, the precious rewards of our labors, toils and dangers? This security must arise from furnishing THE MEANS to support the Constitution. The impost system is so universally preferred to all other modes of taxation, that it may be emphatically stiled the PEOPLE'S OWN PLAN; and to violate the revenue laws, will be to insult the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE.

It is an old observation—Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. The mind that is continually brooding o'er ills in futuro, realizes the misery it anticipates, in its present feeling, and lays up a stock on interest; but the influences of a bright hope of happiness in reserve, brightens present affliction, and braces up the mind for future contingencies. It would be well for the gloomy croakers against the new government, and its administration, to refresh their memories by recurring to their past predictions—As every event that has transpired, serves to shew how incompetent they have been, and still are to penetrate into futurity!

If the friends of the new Constitution, had discovered on all occasions, that bitter, and uncharitable spirit; that insolent, and haughty deportment; that vindictive, and revengeful temper, which have marked the conduct and designated the publications of the enemies to the system, America would have just cause to tremble. Men, who upon all occasions brand those who differ from them with the most opprobrious epithets; impute the vilest motives, to characters, honored by the public confidence; and stick at nothing to excite clamours, jealousies and confusion; would, if clothed with power, prove the most execrable tyrants that ever blatted the happiness of mankind.

THE PRESIDENT.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Boston, to the Editor, dated October 16.

“ We have a rumour, that Gen. WASHINGTON, our beloved President, intends a visit to this metropolis: And we all hope it is true. Our old men wish, ere they bow their grey hairs to the grave, to see the MAN who has bid their setting sun go down in peace. Those less aged, wish to testify their gratitude to the political saviour of their country, and to redouble those attentions to the Father, which they once paid to his ADOPTED SON\*—and our children wish, or their parents for them, to be able to list the name of the HERO, who has destroyed, under Heaven, the manacles prepared for them.—The gratulating song of every Being in this metropolis shall bid him welcome—thrice welcome!”

\* The Marquis de la FAYETTE.

Extract of a letter from Stratford, October 19.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States arrived here on the 17th inst. The independent company of matrosses, under the command of Lieutenant WETMORE, was paraded, and fired a federal salute on the occasion. They afterwards escorted the President on his journey as far as the ferry, who very politely noticed theirs and the citizens respectful attentions.

“ THE VICE PRESIDENT, who arrived here on the 15th, was also received with military honors.”

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Monday Sloop Union, Watson, Philadelphia.  
Three Friends, Sable, Turks-Island.  
Brig Nancy, Bernard, Cape-Francois.  
Sloop Dolphin, Burnett, Martinico.