

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Paul Jones, having obtained leave to come to France on his private affairs, took leave of the Empress at Peterburg on the 7th of July; when her Majesty conferred on him the order of St. Anne, as a mark of her approbation of his conduct last campaign. He retains his rank and pay of Admiral in that service, and has only obtained a short leave.

The Russian flotilla in the Archipelago has obtained some advantages over the Turks, and has taken one of their islands.

By a letter from Count Voinovich, dated the 5th of July last, we are informed that a Russian Squadron of nine sail, commanded by Admiral Lorenzi, met, at a small distance from the island of Tine, with a Turkish Squadron of three sail of the line, four frigates, five xebecs, and two half-gallies.

The Turks bore down on the Russians, who waited for them; and so well did they receive them that they were put to flight, notwithstanding their great superiority; and the Russians were in pursuit of them when this letter was written.

There is no truth in the report of the Emperor having concluded a separate peace. He has found the war expensive and unsuccessful, and accordingly so like his other schemes that he is determined to pursue it.

The Guardian transport was to sail this morning from Portsmouth, on her voyage to Port-Jackson; she has 25 convicts on board, mostly carpenters and blacksmiths, and a lading of beds, cloathing, and other articles, of which Commodore Phillips had not a sufficient supply. Eight superintendants of convicts embarked with them; and a skilful botanist, provided with glass frames, and every thing necessary for the preservation of rare plants, for the royal garden at Kew.

This day the mails arrived from Holland and Flanders. No engagement of any consequence has recently happened between the belligerent powers.

They write from Paris, of the 5th instant, that the General Assembly at the Hotel de Ville have taken up seriously, since the projected attack on the King's person, the business of the insurrection, which they have resolved to quell at any rate.

The wretchedness and poverty of the French peasantry had been heretofore remarked by almost every traveller who gives a description of France. And the principal causes assigned were, the oppressive taxes, which fell principally on the poorer orders, with the contribution paid to a numerous clergy. Now the nobility must contribute an equal quota in proportion to their land, with the commons, which will, in time, reduce the taxes on the latter, and a new modus being struck out for tithes, the farmer will be necessarily exonerated from a great part of his burdens, and a substantial yeomanry spring up, almost as yet unknown in that country. Thus it will not only be a revolution, from whence freedom will display its banners through the land, but there will be a change in the manners of the people, and competence and smiling plenty succeed poverty, hardship, and we may say, ineffectual labour and toil.

A short time since as Mrs. Maxwell, of Harley street, Cavendish square, was sitting alone by the drawing room fire, in expectation of some company she had engaged, the poker fell on her apron, and set fire to it. Alarmed at the accident, she flew towards the staircase, screaming for assistance; being met by the butler, he endeavored to extinguish the flames, which by this time had communicated to every part of her dress; his efforts, however, were of no avail, for though he finally extinguished the flames, after sustaining considerable injury himself, the unfortunate lady was so much burnt, that she expired yesterday morning.

OF ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.

IT too frequently happens that young children are left alone in rooms with a fire in the chimney corners—many a child has lost its life by this want of caution.—Children should be restrained from a propensity which they are very apt to discover of playing with fire—and it would contribute very much to their preservation, if all who wear gowns, had them made of some woolen fabric in winter.

It should be impressed on the mind of every person, that the most certain and speedy method of preventing fatal consequences from the cloaths of women or children suddenly catching fire, is to stifle the flame instantaneously by rolling or huddling the cloaths all together—when that cannot be done by reason of the fire's having enveloped the subject, any covering that can be suddenly wrapped round, or thrown over them, will be the next best resource.

A young lady standing with her back towards a stove, caught her gown on fire, which immediately blazed above her head—a person in the room wrapped the sides of the gown over the blaze, which extinguished it without any injury.

A gentleman going into his parlor, where a child had been incautiously left alone, found its clothes in a blaze—he instantly threw the child on the carpet, which fortunately happened not to be nailed down, and throwing the corner of it

over the child, the flame was smothered, which no other method would have effected in season to have saved its life.

Two children in this city, being together in a room last week—one of them in placing an apple on the hearth to roast, caught her gown on fire which was immediately in a blaze—this was extinguished in the above manner, by a person who providentially happened to go into the room: The fire had got to such a height, that cho in performing the benevolent act, they burnt their hands, the life of the child was undoubtedly saved by their presence of mind, in having recourse to this summary method.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New-York, Nov. 17, 1789.

ON TITLES.—AN EXTRACT.

THE title of Excellency is conferred by the British government, (where it originated) on persons of distinguished rank; yet, they are always considered as inferior. It is given to persons at the head of departments, but at the same time, such as are considered subordinate to the supreme executive authority of the nation. To render the application of the title proper therefore, and consistent with the original idea on which it was founded, it ought not to have been conferred on the first and highest executive authority of the States, before their late union; because the office and rank was supreme and un subordinate. But as the States have united in a general government, and by that have rendered the government of the States in some respects subordinate to the national government, the title of Excellency becomes again proper for the governors of the respective States; at the same time however, it renders it improper for the President of the United States.

IMPROMPTU ON TITLES.

"HIS name alone, strikes ev'ry Title dead" If that is true, what further need be said? And yet, consistent! patriotic! wife! Inferior Titles, GRATITUDE supplies. A Monster would, sans doute, from order spring, And LAF-DOG DRAGON, prove a dreadful thing.

BOSTON, November 7. MEDAL TO M. SCOTT.

We mentioned sometime since the brilliant and humane action of M. SCOTT, a Lieutenant of his Most Christian Majesty's Squadron, in leaping from the gallery of le Leopard man of war, and saving the life of a cabin boy who had fallen over. We have now the pleasure to inform, that on Saturday last, agreeably to a vote of the Trustees of the Humane Society of this Commonwealth, a committee of the Society, consisting of the Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq. Vice-President, the Hon. M. de Letombe, Consul of France, Dr. Aaron Dexter, and the Rev. Peter Thatcher, repaired to the house of the Consul of France, where were previously assembled the Right Hon. the Viscount de Ponteves, the Marquis de Galliffonere, and the other principal officers of the Squadron, together with all the officers of le Leopard—and where Mr. Russell, as Chairman of the Committee presented to M. SCOTT DE BALVERY, Lieutenant of le Leopard, a GOLD MEDAL, which he, in a very elegant address, requested M. Scott de Balvery to accept, as a token commemorative of his activity and humane intention exhibited in saving a young lad from drowning who had fallen from the deck of le Leopard: To which address M. Scott de Balvery returned the following answer:

GENTLEMEN, I AM much flattered in receiving from you the honorable testimony of the happy act you are so kind as to consecrate. The citizens of Massachusetts have distinguished themselves by so worthy an institution as that to which you belong; but it is not the first example of general virtue they have given the world: Those who have fought with so much courage and success for the rights of mankind, most certainly know better than others, how precious is human life.

After which the committee took their leave, and were conducted to their carriages by the Commander and other officers of the Squadron.

A Portrait of THE PRESIDENT has been taken by Mr. GULLIGER, the limner.

NOTE.

* The Medal represented—on one side, the stern and gallery of a ship of war, with a lad struggling in the water underneath, and a person in the act of leaping from the ship to rescue the drowning victim, with a motto, VITAM PEREUNT—On the reverse, MASS. HUM. SOC. DOM. SCOTT DE BALVERY, FRETIS IMPAVIDE JUVENEM ERIPUIT.—The Medal is a very handsome one, and was engraved by CALLENDER.

OUR ALLIES.

It must afford satisfaction to every friend to America, to observe the perfectly good intelligence which subsists between the citizens of the United States, and their gallant allies of the French nation.—And what must add to that satisfaction, are the polite attentions and respect which have been shewn to our beloved PRESIDENT by the Right Hon. the Viscount de PONTEVES GIEN, and the other officers of the Squadron of his Most Christian Majesty. Immediately on the arrival of the President, the noble Viscount and the officers (conducted by the Hon. Consul of France, agreeably to the ordinance of the King) waited on him at his residence, and paid him their respects.—And the President, in directing his Secretary to offer to the Viscount and other officers, his thanks for the obliging manner in which they have been pleased to honor his arrival in this metropolis, demonstrated how cordial to him, were the friendships and attentions of the allies of the Union. On the Monday after his arrival, the Viscount de Ponteves again waited on the President, who was pleased to express his intention of visiting the Squadron of his Most Christian Majesty; which he did on the following day. On his arrival on board the Illustre, the Viscount introduced him to all the officers, amounting to thirty, who had the honor of

fighting in the common cause, in America, during the late war—after which the Viscount presented to him the several ships officers of the Squadron. Having visited the Illustre and the Leopard, the President returned to town, accompanied by the Commander of the Squadron, much pleased with the elegance and beauty of the ships, and the order and urbanity of the French seamen.

The barge which conducted the President on board the ships, had the American flag at her bow and that of France on her stern—and one of the Majors of the Squadron had the honor to act as cockswain.

Both going and returning the President received a royal salute from all the ships, and a federal salute from the Castle.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 18.

Extract of a letter from Boston, to the Editor hereof, dated November 3.

THE President hath visited us—"All his steps were dignity and love"—It was glorious at once to embrace our Friend and Brother—Fellow Citizen—General—Supreme Magistrate—Political Father—Head of our Nation—and Representative of the Majesty of the United States—whose virtues are a blessing to the world.—Every pulse seemed to beat ardor for his welfare—every heart was animated—and most sincere were our efforts to pay him respect—and make him happy.—My confinement by severe indisposition, the day after his arrival, and during his residence here, deprived me of the pleasure of paying my personal respects to him—This was a great draw back upon my happiness on the glorious occasion.

The tour of THE PRESIDENT thro the Eastern States is an event, which has served to call forth the latent principles of virtue, gratitude, and patriotism, in an eminent degree:—The real friends to the revolution—the advocates for government, peace, and freedom, were fully convinced that the attachment of the people to the Constitution was solid and permanent—that their love and veneration for the President could receive no addition—Still the pen of slander has not been idle—and the tongue of calumny has not been silent—while jealousies and apprehensions have been excited respecting imaginary evils—It therefore seemed necessary that some great occasion should offer, to call forth the real sentiments of the Union, and afford that demonstrative evidence of what the people feel, which all the adversaries of our national honor "should not be able to gainsay or resist."

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated October 28.

This day, at 11 o'clock the President was conveyed in the Admiral's barge on board the Admirals' ship—the Major of the fleet steered; the midshipmen rowed; all dressed in red—when the President arrived he was received on board, in the same style they receive their Kings, viz: The Officers took off their shoes—and the crew all appeared with their legs naked.

By a vessel in 38 days from Havre de Grace in France—which arrived here on Sunday last, we learn, that all was peace and quietness in that kingdom.

The United States will undoubtedly rise to higher degrees of eminence in the scale of empire, than any of the nations that have gone before them—the most cursory view of the subject furnishes ample ground for such a belief.—What were all the nations of the earth in point of legislative knowledge, compared to the people of this confederated republic? History furnishes nothing, that should lead us to suppose that the doctrine of equal and just representation was ever known among them—a safeguard to freedom that can never fail so long as we justly prize it. How very few are the names of persons who were eminent for knowledge and virtue, that history has handed down to us—The present century has produced more men of superior abilities in the little Island of Britain, than flourished in the Roman empire for two thousand years.—And America has infinitely the advantage of the most refined, and enlightened of any of the ancient republics—whether the comparison is made with respect to the foundations of the governments, or the habits, genius and information of the people.—Rome was founded by freebooters, and the leading principle of the policy of that people in all the periods of their existence was conquest.—This was reduced to habit—her patricians found their account in encouraging the propensity—her victories were the victories of savages—and the conquerors of the world, were finally subdued by their acquisitions; for in proportion to their abilities, the Roman people, and every other nation since time began, were luxurious.

To what purpose then is the example of the ancients held up to the people of the United States?—They have more effectual barriers against luxury, in their local situation, in the principles of their government, in their superior light—and especially in the means of perpetuating knowledge, and the principles of humanity, their schools and universities. than the world hath ever been favored with in any former period.

ARRIVALS—YESTERDAY.

- Ship Zaanfion, Chelders, Amsterdam.
Ship Ann, Brown, Bristol, 35 days.
Brig Sufanna, Durry, Dublin, 42 days.
Brig Resolution, Jenkins, Cork, 56 days.
Schooner Hope, Brown, New-Providence, 15 days.