

"A deserter from the Murdoos says, that China Murdoo has lost his son, and that another of the family is shot through the neck; a number of their people have been also killed and wounded. The artillery have had 15 men wounded, but no officer hurt. Some horses, and a quantity of grain, were found in the place.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.

WE learn that the Russian fleet has again taken possession of the island of Zea, after defeating the Algerine squadron, and that the commander of our fleet in the Archipelago has lost his head, by order of his Highness, for not opposing the ravages of the privateers there.

VIENNA, Nov. 19.

A courier has this moment arrived with the news that General Fabry has taken Cladova, and consequently the whole district of Krasna, comprising 150 towns and villages. What renders this conquest of more importance is, that it will hasten the fall of Orsova, which receives most of its provisions from that quarter.

An officer from Prince Potemkin's army has brought intelligence of the surrender of Bender on the 15th instant, the garrison of which fortresses, with as many of the inhabitants as were disposed to follow, were to be escorted to Ismail.

LONDON, Dec. 31

By the Austrian accounts, it is said, that the value of the stores taken from the Turks last campaign, amounts to twenty two millions of florins. The vessels dispatched from England to America for wheat, may be expected to return in the middle of March; but should they be delayed even a month after that, which is very unlikely, their arrival then would destroy the combination, the effects of which must have at that time, and till the harvest, been severely felt, had not government wisely opened the ports.

Extract of a Letter from an English Gentleman at Brussels, Dec. 15.

"At half after three o'clock, while I was at dinner, the town bells rang the alarm, the patriots flew to arms, seized the critical moment, overpowered all the posts in the lower town, mastered the Mint, &c. This work was over by six o'clock, but the worse was yet to come; neither reason nor argument could prevail on the Patriots to desist from attacking the grand place opposite the Maison de Ville, which they hazarded against a whole battallion, furnished with eight pieces of cannon, and every avenue guarded. At half after nine the assault began, and continued with unremitting fury till half after 12 o'clock, when the troops called for a parley; but it was too late, they were all captured. Thus the Patriots got possession of all the lower town, and Dalton asked a suspension of arms for a few hours; it was granted, for rest was necessary to the Patriots. At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, to the surprise of every body, Dalton evacuated the town in the most precipitate manner, and the troops went out of the Portede Namur, rather pell mell, than otherwise; and all this I saw, for I was about the whole time. He had 4500 effective men, and 18 pieces of brass cannon, besides howitzers. This famous hero was with the advanced guard, his hat flapped, and night-cap over his head, and by that time the rear of the army got out of the gate, he must have been three miles off. I am very sure there is not in history so disgraceful a retreat; for if Dalton had been possessed of skill, or courage, he might have demolished the town and Patriots together, which did not exceed 800 at the commencement; and who supplied the want of good arms and order by desperate courage. The whole country is now in the hands of the Patriots, and the Emperor may bid adieu to the Pays Bas. This Revolution is one of the most extraordinary in the annals of time; conducted with a regularity and humanity that does the natives great honor; not a Royalist has even suffered the smallest inconvenience, their houses are guarded with the utmost circumspection, and we are now perfectly quiet and tranquil."

No less than 120 vessels have already been dispatched to America for corn.—From Liverpool 54—Bristol 33.—The coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall 33.—

Letters by yesterday's Flanders mails brings us the confirmation of the Austrians having evacuated Machlin and Termonde. In the former place, the patriots found a train of artillery, with 60000 stand of small arms, so that they are abundantly provided with warlike stores. On hearing of the taking of Brussels, the Imperialists left Louvain. Some letters mentioned positively that General Dalton is taken prisoner, with the whole body of troops with which he was endeavoring to retreat to Luxemburgh from Brussels. On his march, he took many of the nobles out of their country seats, and sent them hostages to Luxemburgh. However, the patriots have been even with him; for they have seized Count Cobenzel, Gen. Lelien, and the Prince Starenberg, who were just arrived from Vienna to mediate a pacification of the present troubles, and will keep them as counter hostages.

Government have in contemplation a colony for the Pelaw islands.

At Constantinople such dreadful tumults are reported to prevail, as have obliged the Sulran Selim to abandon that city. Much blood has been shed on the occasion, and it is supposed the insurrection will end in the dethronement of the Emperor.

His Majesty's packet-boat the Sandwich, Capt. Dillon, which brought over the mail of Friday from New-York, has remittances to the merchants to the amount of upwards of 60,000l.—1000l. in Specie, and orders for great quantities of goods of all sorts.

The French Minister, it is said, has made a proposition to the Dutch to sell them the debt due them from the American Congress, for their service last war, which, it is said, has been accepted of. The Americans have given their consent to the transfer, by which means a very considerable sum of money will be raised at once for the service of the French King. Our Court had the first offer of purchasing the debt, but refused it.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 17.

The Assembly decreed, on the motion of the Military Committee, that all French troops, except militia and national guards, shall be levied by voluntary enlistment.

Carthusian appeared in the National Assembly to succeed M. de la Bastide as Deputy of Auvergne: It was the first, and will, in all probability, be the last time that such a monk honored a French Senate. He mounted the rostrum, and delivered a speech applauded by all the audience for his wisdom, patriotism, religion, and philosophy.

December 19.

This day, after a warm debate, the plan of Finance agreed on by M. Necker, the committee of ten, and the directors of the Caisse D'Escompte, was decreed by a great majority.

December 21.

The new division of the kingdom into departments, is in great forwardness; the committee of constitution having been materially assisted in their labors by the deputies from the several provinces.

Translation of a letter from General de Paoli, to the National Assembly.

"Mr. President: It is with transports of joy more easy to be imagined than expressed, that I entreat you to make known to the Assembly, over which you preside, the sentiment of my most profound respect, and most lively acknowledgement for the decree which you have passed in favor of my country and companions.

"In admitting Corsica to the perfect enjoyment of all the advantages which result from the happy constitution that you have established, you have at length found the most efficacious means of securing for ever the attachment and fidelity of its inhabitants: and in granting to my expatriated companions the power of returning and enjoying all the privileges of French subjects, while you manifest your justice and generosity, you attach to your new Constitution a number of individuals that will defend it to the last drop of their blood; and the beneficent Monarch, the restorer of the liberty of his people, who has sanctioned these decrees, will have no subjects more devoted to his glory.

"Permit me the honor to say, that I am, with the most profound respect, yours, &c.

DE PAOLI."

London, Dec. 11, 1789.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER.—No. III.

MR. FENNO,

BEFORE we can form a clear idea upon matters, we must first acquaint ourselves with the name, the nature and circumstances of the thing. Thus I was compelled to travel over large philosophical and historical grounds, to find the place of the wool hairy negro in the order of nature. Animated beings, therein considered, in strength of body, or in their intellectual strength, in either the one, or the other case, the weakest is ruled by the strongest. As plainly as I conceive, that the ox is born to plough my ground, as plainly also the philosopher will see, that nature has designated the wool hairy negro by innate inferiorities, in consequence of which, he is the slave of other nations. But when nations have attained a high degree of cultivation, and population, they feel the impropriety to have slaves, and if not compelled by circumstances, they will suffer none; this leads me to consider slaves, on political ground.

Where slaves are numerous, plots, insurrections, and war will be the consequence; for examples of these, the history of the slaves in Sparta, in ancient Rome, in Surinam, in the West-India islands, furnish sufficient proof. Slaves are a contradiction to the laws of a free government, and to those of a well regulated monarchy; this is exemplified by the proceedings of the English and French; these were for a while uniform, any negro was free the moment he stood on French or English ground; but the consequences arising from the acquisition of this new specie of citizens were soon perceived; the English to get rid of the evil, try now to colonize them in Africa, and the French have without ceremony sent them to the sugar islands; probably they were sold for the Kings account, what I know by experience gives ground for this opinion; in the year 1786, one of my negroes, a girl of about eleven years, a pet of my wife's, was in consequence of that law in France, taken up by the police in port L'Orient, and sent to the islands to be sold for the Kings benefit. The reason of these proceedings in both nations is, that when prompted by humanity to make out of wool hairy negroes citizens of the realm, they did not consider, that they had given up their power to prevent the intermarriage of the black citizens with their white women, &c. &c.—thus to mend what inconsiderately had been done, the English put themselves to trouble, and expence to colonize them, and the French, notwithstanding their urbanity, did a manifest piece of injustice.

In ancient times, the Portuguese and Spaniards, were as white as other Europeans, but they were conquered by Carthaginians, Mauritanians, and other African, swarthy, and black people; the intermarriage was enforced by conquest, hence the dark colour prevails among the two nations; their minds have not however been debased by the intermixture, because, the conquerors were high spirited, long haired taunties and blacks.

RUSTICUS.

FROM THE VIRGINIA INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

ODE,

For the BIRTH DAY of THE PRESIDENT.

By the Rev. THOMAS THORNTON.

HAIL to the sun, whose circling ray,
Once more revolves the happy day
That gave our HERO birth;
Prepare the feast, in pairs advance,
To raise the song, or lead the dance.
To jollity and mirth.

CHORUS.

Blow the trumpet, found the flute,
Tune the viol, strike the lute,
And let ev'ry free-born soul
Chant his name from Pole to Pole.

Ambition fir'd the chiefs of old,
To fight for empire, or for gold,
How few for liberty:

But he was born, by Heav'n design'd,
To scourge th' oppressors of mankind,
And fet th' oppressed free.

Cæsar and Philip's frantic son,
With arms and chains, the world o'er run,
To gratify their pride:
Benevolence and valor join'd,
Display the greatness of his mind,
And all his actions guide.

NASSAU forsook his native land,
Great Britain's ruin to withstand,
And he the nation sav'd:

Great MARLBRO' led her conquering force,
Where nothing could retard his course,
And ev'ry danger brav'd.

WILLIAM's high deeds a crown obtain'd,
A Prince's title MARLBRO' gain'd;
But greater is HIS claim,
Thirteen United People's prayers,
Their Soldier's hearts, their Senate's cares,
Are offer'd all for HIM.

Propitious victory has spread
A grove of laurels round his head,
And Peace his conquest crown'd:
May no malignant spirit dare,
With baneful breath, God grant my prayer,
His Fame or Peace to wound.

But may kind Angels near him wait,
To bear him late, O very late,
From hence to realms above;
And may he be permitted there,
As with his arm he freed us here,
To speed us with his love.

CHORUS.

Blow the Trumpet, &c. &c.

RECITATIVE.

Had I my favorite PRIOR's happy vein,
I'd sing his triumphs in a noble strain;
NASSAU or MARLBRO' shou'd not brighter shine,
In bolder figures, or a smoother line;
Ensigns and Trophies shou'd adorn his bowers,
And Vernon's Mount rise high as Blenheim's towers.

CHORUS.

Blow the Trumpet, &c. &c.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Being in the gallery this day, the rapidity of certain movements, gave rise to the following, which please to publish, and oblige, S. FEB. 26.

THE TYPE-NOSTRUM.

THE maxim's held by all mankind,
That Quacks in ev'ry trade we find;
And yet how few are on their guard—
Pretenders seldom miss reward:
E'en Senates—form'd of learned sages—
Have been be-quack'd, in former ages.
All hail ye labor-hating crew,
Who keeping novelty in view,
Rankind bewilder and surprize,
I see with yours—not their own eyes.
Ye fight of nostrum, pill and powder,
The well of death was never louder.

But strum, hid in broken steel,
To benefit the common weal—
May justly make a stoic feel.
Yet B——— no mortal snout,
Can scent this sordid secret out—
And ev'n C——— to think,
That he can make such strokes in ink,
As shall defy all future cheats,
To enrich themselves by counterfeits.
Hence patents "ready and dry"—
Confirm the maxim in my eye;
While B——'s meer chance men stroke,
Prove wit and genius all a joke.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 27.

A CORRESPONDENT.

The assumption of the State debts appears to be attended with many difficulties, in the contemplation, but while it is very well known that ingenious men can very easily perplex and embarrass any business when under discussion—and although it is conceded that the present subject is attended with circumstances that require consideration; it is without doubt a measure that involves the justice, peace and stability of the government—and it is conceived that the great and desirable event of a settlement of accounts between the individual States and the United States, can be brought about in no other way.

One great advantage gained by the people of the United States in the late revolution, is the almost total abolition of dry taxes; for it is notorious that the laws for direct taxation operated most unequally, as the poor were the victims, while the wealthy could very easily evade paying any thing like their proportion; But in imposts, and especially excises, there is not such opportunities to evade; as the consumers must inevitably pay in proportion to the consumption. In this view, every person becomes interested in the punctual execution of the laws, for smuggling and evasions cause deficiencies, which take money out of the pockets of the poor.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, now resides in Broad-Way, in the house, that was lately improved by the Hon. Chargé de Affaires of his Most Christian Majesty, who has removed to Cherry-Street.

☞ "AFRICANUS" in our next.

☞ Wanted by the Editor of this paper, a House that will accommodate a large family, and the printing business—from the first of May next.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Friday. Ship Peacock, Pearson, St. Kitts, 18 days.
Ship Alexander, Woodard, St. Ubes.
Brig Federalist, Marth, St. Thomas.