

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

EAST-INDIES.

THE following information, said to be brought by an Imperial Indiaman arrived at Ostend, is of a more recent date than the dispatches bro't by the Swallow packet.

Tellicherry is not in the possession of Tipoo Sultan. That this old and inveterate enemy to the peace and prosperity of the company, and Hindostan in general, has invested that fortress, will not admit of a doubt; and at the sailing of the above ship from that quarter of the globe, his numerous army was so disposed as completely to prevent the possibility of any provisions or succours being thrown into that garrison. Previous to this investment, in the month of March last, he entered the districts of the King of Cote, who as well as the Sovereign of Cartenaddue, and Prince of Charika, fled with their families, or retinues, at his approach: The latter was, however, unfortunately discovered in his place of concealment, by a detachment from Tipoo Sultan's army, and, by his express orders, immediately put to death, and his remains were afterwards treated with the most shocking and disgraceful indignities.

The account of the French garrison being about to evacuate Pondicherry, has no foundation whatever in truth.

NETHERLANDS.

The States General of the United Netherlands have at length settled the terms of a Federal Union.

ART. I. All the Provinces agree to unite and confederate, under the denomination and title of "The United Belgic States."

ART. II. They agree to form and concenter among themselves a Sovereign Power, limited to their mutual defence—the right of making war and peace—raising and paying a national army—making and repairing fortifications—forming and concluding alliances offensive and defensive with foreign powers—sending and receiving ambassadors, residents, agents, &c. the whole of which, without distinction, shall be done by and under the sole authority of the power thus united, without any reference to the respective Provinces; each of which, however, will have its due influence, through the medium of its Representatives, in the deliberations that shall take place relative to the different objects included in this Treaty.

ART. III. For the exercise of this Sovereign Power, there shall be a Congress of Deputies from each Province, under the name of the "Sovereign Congress of the United Belgic States."

ART. IV. The Provinces shall always profess the Roman Catholic and Apostolic religion, and inviolably maintain the Unity of the Church; and the Congress shall, therefore, be bound to follow and maintain connexion with the Holy See.

ART. V. The Congress alone shall have the power of coining money, in the name of the United Belgic States, and to fix its standard and value.

ART. VI. The Provinces of the Union shall make provision for the expences attending the exercise of sovereign power in the same proportion as under their last Sovereign.

ART. VII. Each province shall preserve all its rights of sovereignty, its laws, liberty, and independence, in all cases except those in which they have mutually agreed to cede them to the Sovereign Congress.

ART. VIII. In case any difference shall arise respecting the general contribution towards the expences of the State, or any other object whatever, either between the Congress and one of the Provinces, or between one Province and another the Congress shall endeavor to settle them amicably; but should the endeavors of Congress fail, then each Province shall, at the requisition of either party, nominate a person to settle the matter in dispute; and both parties shall be bound to abide by the decision or award that shall be made by the persons thus nominated.

ART. IX. The United States pledge and bind themselves mutually to assist each other, and to make a common cause, as often as any one of them shall be attacked.

ART. X. One Province shall not be at liberty to contract any alliance or engagement with another Province, without the consent of Congress. The Province of Flanders, however, shall be at liberty to re-unite with West-Flanders, on condition that each shall have its Representative in Congress, with a right to vote freely, and without controul.

ART. XI. The Union shall be permanent and irrevocable.

ART. XII. Civil and military powers shall never be trusted to one and the same person—No Member of Congress shall be employed in any military service, nor shall any officer in the army be capable of being elected a Member of Congress.

All persons in the service of, or receiving a pension, under any name whatever, from any foreign power, shall be incapable of sitting in Congress; as shall likewise all persons who, after the ratification of this treaty of union, shall ac-

cept of any title of honor, or any military or other order of knighthood, from any foreign power.

The Members who signed those articles were those from Brabant, Hainault, Flemish Guelderland, Namur, Flanders, Tournay, West-Flanders, Tournaisis and Mechlin.

The States of the Province of Limbourg having met the 31st of December last, sent to the General Assembly three of their Members—The Abbot of Rolduc, the Baron de Negri, and M. de Lafault de Sainte Marie.

But these three Members did not sign the articles of Union, as their principals had not authorized them so to do, although the States of Brabant, who had always been on a footing of friendship and alliance with those of Limbourg, had sent to the latter the resolution by which it was declared "that the Emperor had forfeited his Sovereignty."

With a view, therefore, to determine the States of Limbourg to accede to the union, it was resolved that a body of the patriotic troops should march into that province, and take possession of it.

It was hoped that these troops would pass the Meuse at Liege; and on that account a letter was written by the heads of the patriots to Burgomaster de Fabry, who received it on the 9th instant, at night.

But the Prussian General, de Schlieffen, without whose consent the Burgomasters, it seems, would not, or could not, comply with the wishes of the Patriots, refused to comply with them, because he presumed a similar requisition would be made by the court of Vienna; and if he was to comply with one, he could not with consistency refuse to grant a similar request, if it should be made by the Emperor.

Another circumstance occurred, which prevented the patriots from taking possession of the province of Limbourg. It was the defeat of a body of 800 Brabanters on the 13th inst. near Rochefort, where they left 300 dead on the field.

It is now determined, that as the patriotic force cannot pass the Meuse at Liege, they shall cross it at Vifet.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Mr. BROWN,

Several misrepresentations having appeared in the American papers, relative to the conduct of Admiral PAUL JONES, while in the service of Russia, and to the cause of his leaving that country, I request I may be permitted, through the medium of your paper, to lay before the Public the following translation of a letter from Count Segur, the minister plenipotentiary from France, in Russia, to Count Mounmorin, the minister for foreign affairs at the court of Versailles, together with an article that was inserted, in the French Gazette, in order that these documents may rectify any mistakes the Public may be under, relative to the conduct of that brave officer.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

SIR, St. Petersburg, 21 July, 1789.

THE enemies of REAR ADMIRAL PAUL JONES, having circulated reports without foundation, relative to the voyage that officer is on the point of undertaking, I could wish the article sent herewith, the authenticity of which I warrant, to be inserted in the Gazette of France, and in the other public papers which are under the control of your department. This article will undeceive those whom calumny has deluded, and will prove to the friends and countrymen of the admiral that he has supported here that reputation, which he acquired by his bravery and talents in the last war; that the Empress is desirous of keeping him in her service, and that if he quits this country at present, it is entirely of his own accord, and for particular reasons that cannot in the least effect his honor. The honourable marks of the satisfaction and goodness of the King which Mr. Jones possesses—his attachment to France, which he served so usefully in the common cause, the rights he has as a subject and admiral of the United States, to the protection of the King's ministers, and my personal friendship for this distinguished officer, with whom I served a campaign in America, are all motives, which appear to me sufficient to justify the interest I have taken in every thing that has concerned him during his stay in Russia.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed, LE COMTE DE SEGUR.

St. Petersburg, July 21, 1789.

REAR Admiral Paul Jones, being on the point of going to France, where particular business demands his presence, had the honor to take leave of the Empress the 7th of this month, and was permitted to kiss the hand of her Imperial Majesty. This officer, so celebrated for his brilliant actions during the American war, was called into the service of her Imperial Majesty in 1787; who intrusted him with the command of the ships of war stationed on the river Liman, during the campaign of 1788. For his conduct during that campaign, the Empress has decorated him with the Order of St. Anne; and her Imperial Majesty satisfied with his services, has only granted him permission to absent himself for a limited time, and continues him his pay and rank.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

A MAN of the name of J. Maquay, who lives on the estate of James S. Malone, of Castle Malone, in the county of Clane, Esq; has arrived at great perfection in the art of breeding ducks by an ingenious method, from a very inconsiderable number of old ones, which when they lay six or eight sets of eggs, he puts under a hen; she sits on them for a week or ten days; he then places the eggs on a horse dunghill, and takes care to turn them every twelve hours, till they are hatched, which is generally in a month; but he can force it a week sooner if he thinks necessary; he then puts fresh eggs to the hen, which is kept constantly sitting for two or three months. He then mostly takes them from her at the time before mentioned; but in rainy or cold weather, he lays the eggs before the fire, which answers the same purpose, by turning them every twelve hours and by those means he raises every year from ten or twelve Ducks, between five and six hundred young ones.

James F. Sebor, and Co.

Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,

WHERE they negotiate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE, &c. as usual. New-York, April 8, 1790.

To be SOLD,

For CERTIFICATES, Or exchanged for LAND,

TWENTY-Two acres of ground in the City of New-York, fronting Great George-Street, Bowry-Lane, and Greenwich-Lane. On the premises is a brick dwelling house containing ten rooms; a smaller brick house with four rooms; a house with a brick front with two rooms; In each house is a Kitchen, and under the whole four cellars; a never failing spring is near one of the kitchens; a frame stable and a coach-house with stables. From the dwelling house both the North and the East rivers are plain to the view. Additional improvements have been made this Spring, the ground has been laid out for pleasure as well as for utility; it is provided with variety of orchard and other fruit; part of the land has also been sown with timothy and clover. To be sold for certificates of the national debt, which will be received at the nominal value, Dollars at 8s. Or for good upland, even if covered with wood, provided it is situated on the following rivers, or on creeks as far as navigable, communicating with the same, viz. At the Potowmac above Alexandria, at James River above Richmond, in South-Carolina, about one hundred miles from the sea shore, on Santee Edisto or Ponpon river, or on Savannah river. If not sold at private sale before the 15th of May, it will then on the above terms be disposed of by Public Vendue at the merchants Coffee-House.—For further particulars enquire of Mr. POELLNITZ on the premises. New-York April 10, 1790.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Slois Hobart Esquire, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York. Notice is hereby given to Paul Deyrell, now of late of Long Island, Esquire, an absconding debtor, and to all others whom it may concern; that upon application and due proof, made to the said Justice, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, entitled "an act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the fourth day of April, 1786, by a creditor of the said Paul Deyrell, he the said Justice has directed all his the said Paul Deyrell's Estate, real and personal, within this State, to be seized; and that unless he shall discharge his debts within three months after the publication of this notice; all his Estate real and personal will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors. Dated at the city of New-York, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety. March 31. 1790.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE, No. 4, BURLING-SLIP,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS,

Among which are the following Articles: BOOK Muslins 8-4 6-4 5-4 HUMBHUMS, Jackonet do. Long Cloths, Hankerchiefs, of various kinds, Calfas, Chintzes, Seerfucker, Gingham, Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.

With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

New-York City Lottery.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for the purpose of raising Seven Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, agreeable to an ACT of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed 8th February, 1790.

S C H E M E.

1 PRIZE of	£.3000	£.3000
2	1000	2000
3	500	1500
12	200	2400
30	100	3000
50	50	2500
120	20	2400
180	10	1800
7950	4	31800

8346 Prizes, } 25000 Tickets, at 40s. each, £.50000
16654 Blanks, }
Subject to a deduction of Fifteen per Cent.

THE object of this LOTTERY being to raise a part of the sum advanced by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY HALL, for the accommodation of CONGRESS, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the city. The managers presume that their fellow Citizens will cheerfully concur in promoting the sale of Tickets, especially as the success of this Lottery will relieve them from a tax, which must otherwise be laid to reimburse the corporation.

The above SCHEME is calculated in a manner very beneficial to adventurers, there not being two blanks to a prize.

The Lottery is intended to commence drawing on the First MONDAY in AUGUST next, or sooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A list of the fortunate numbers will be published at the expiration of the drawing.

Tickets are to be sold by the subscribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.
New-York, 6th March, 1790.