

LONDON, March 2.

JOSEPH II.

THE late Emperor was the eldest son of Maria Theresa of Austria, eldest daughter and heiress of the Emperor Charles VII: and of Francis Duke of Lauraine, and Bar. Francis was, through the interest of his Consort, head of the house of Austria, elected Emperor after the death of Charles VII, Duke of Bavaria; who was chosen Emperor through the interest of France, on Demise of Charles VI.

Joseph, the eldest son of Francis and Maria Theresa, was born on the 13th of March, 1741, and crowned King of the Romans, 3d April, 1764. On the death of his father, the Emperor Francis, he succeeded to the Empire in consequence of his previous election as a king of the Romans. In 1780, he succeeded to the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, and in general to the whole Austrian monarchy, on the death of his mother, who had possessed those dominions in her own right. He was twice married, and had one daughter, who died before she was twelve years old.

He has left many brothers and sisters; his surviving brothers are Peter Leopold, now King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. who by his Queen, daughter to the late King of Spain has fifteen children living.

Another brother is Archduke Maximilian, Elector and Archbishop of Cologne, who, as a clergyman, is of course, unmarried.

The third surviving brother is Archduke Ferdinand, Governor of the Milanese, who married the only daughter and heiress apparent to the Duke of Modena, by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

This Prince and his Consort were in England between three and four years ago.

The surviving sisters of the Emperor are the present Dutchess of Saxe Tefchen, Princess of Parma, the Queen of the two Sicilies, the Queen of France, and one unmarried.

Archduke Francis, eldest son to the present King of Hungary, late only Grand Duke of Tuscany, was the only one of his father's children who had married, and by the death of the Arch Dutchess Elizabeth, his consort, he is left a young widower.

This young Princess, who died a few hours before the Emperor, and soon after having been delivered of her first child, was niece to the present Duke of Wirtemberg, and sister to the Princess Consort of the Grand Duke of Russia.

On Thursday died, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Halifax, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Toulon, a short time ago, was launched the Commerce de Marseilles, a fine ship of 120 guns, presented to Louis the sixteenth, by the Merchants of Marseilles.

Her guns are all on three decks, none on the poop or forecastle; and she is so constructed that her compleat broadside of sixty guns, can be brought at the same time, to bear on a single object; an advantage deserving the consideration of those in whom, with us, the department of constructing men of war lies.

There has lately been discovered, in the neighbourhood of Hexham, a curious cave, in a rock, eleven feet by eight within, and the roof supported by a stone pillar: Farther in the rock is another apartment, nearly of equal dimensions. There is great reason to believe this to be the recess of the unfortunate Margaver, Queen of Henry VIth, after the battle of Hexham, in 1462.

Philosophical readers might be amused by the following circumstance. A medical gentleman at Brentford, in digging a well some time ago, went near 300 feet without finding any water; at last, however, some trace of a spring was discovered, and on boring some yards farther, it ascended with great force, and flowed to the very top of the well. It is worthy of being further remarked, that this water possesses a superior degree of purity and softness, to any in the neighbourhood.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 25.

"Last Monday Mr. Didelot made a second experiment of his liquid for resisting and extinguishing fire. A wooden hut had been erected in Luxemburg gardens, and filled with inflammable materials. He first set fire to some casks smeared over with pitch, and when the flame blazed up with much violence, he instantly put it out by a single squirt of his astonishing liquid. Then, muffled himself up in a cloak impregnated with the same liquid, he passed without injury through the burning hut, and extinguished the fire by means of a portable engine filled with anti-incendiary liquid. Some say it is a preparation of allum-water. It produces, however, the desired effect. Monsieur, the King's brother, was among the spectators.

The Rev. Mr. Davies, who died lately at Hereford, in the 105th year of his age, never used, for the last thirty or forty years of his life, any other exercise than that of slipping his feet one before the other, from room to room, and they never were after that time raised up, but to go down or up stairs. His breakfast was a hearty one of hot rolls and butter; his dinner was a substantial one of a variety of dishes, at least during

the carnival of every summer at Lord Batesman's seat at Shobden Court: at his supper he generally eat roast meat, and always drank moderately of wine. He had neither gout, stone, nor cholick; lived beloved by all who knew him, and died without possessing those disagreeable infirmities which generally attend age. He was (as most long livers are) very short, not exceeding five feet.

VIENNA.

On the 3d of March, arrived at the imperial Palace, in this city, Peter Leopold, our new Sovereign, from Florence. His imperial Majesty was received by the Great Chamberlain, and all the late Emperor's Ministers, whom there is the greatest reason to believe he will continue in office, at least for a time. After resting here a few days, the Emperor will go into Hungary, where he will be crowned with all possible expedition. The Foreign Ministers are to have audiences to-morrow; all the Royal Family now here dine this day at Court. The hereditary Prince does not accompany his father, but will be here in the course of the summer. The treaty with the Ottoman Porte is at a hand. Couriers continue passing to and from Petersburg as before.

MARCH 7

Mr. Schmidt, Secretary to Mr. Brambilla, has made a list of all those who have been sick and have died in the Austrian armies, from the 1st of June, 1788, to the 31st of May, 1789: according to which, out of 250,000 men, 172,386 have been sick, and 33,543 have died, which is 7 men out of 36, or rather better than a seventh part of the whole army, and above one fifth of the sick. The men killed in the engagements, skirmishes, sieges, &c. are not included in this account.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS.

SILENT I shed a tributary tear
O'er the cold ashes of a much-lov'd friend,
Whose simple urn, Seraphic Peace shall bear,
And at whose shrine the white rob'd virtue bend.
Ah! who so chaste, so innocent as thee!
Who could in duty's sphere so meekly move?
Or if as fair, from Vanity as free,
So firm in Friendship, and so fond in Love?
Alas! if I can thus her loss deplore,
That knew but half the virtues she possess'd,
What pang severe His laboring bosom tore,
Who saw her sink, expiring on his breast:
With falling tears, bedew'd her lovely face:
Imprinted kisses on her icy hand—
What time, what absence, can the scene efface,
What magic voice his rising sighs command?
Oft would the suffering angel faintly smile,
When from her bosom pain had forc'd a sigh;
And, would with patient Hope his fears beguile,
To check the tear that trembl'd in his eye.
Veil'd are those charms, in everlasting night!
And flown those comforts, he so late possess'd;
Her spotless soul has wing'd its gentle flight,
By Seraphs wafted to eternal rest.

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
10	200	2000
30	100	3000
50	50	2500
100	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.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Esq. Chief Justice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an absent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the said chief justice by a creditor of the said Lewis M'Donald, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th April, 1786; he, the said chief justice, has directed all the said Lewis M'Donald's estate, within this state, to be seized, and that unless he shall discharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the same will be sold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.
New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w.1y.)

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.

EDUCATION.

THE remote situation of Clinton Academy has prevented the merits of its institution from being ushered into public view, while other Seminaries, not more productive, have received the well deserved approbation of the public, from the just applause of the literati, who have condescended to examine them. It can not therefore, be amiss to acquaint the uninformed that—the building for this Academy was erected in 1784, by a number of private gentlemen in East Hampton, on Long-Island.

That it was done for the purpose of promoting good learning in the neighbourhood—and of extending the blessings of education so far as application for them should be made. In the year 1787, this Academy received a charter of incorporation, and in January 1788, it was placed on the honorable establishment of a branch of the university. A considerable number of young gentlemen have begun their classical studies here, and already completed them, in different colleges; a considerable number are now in college, and many more have finished a valuable education at this seminary. The departments for miscellaneous education have been more generally improved. In these, great numbers have received some benefit, and more than a few have advanced to brilliant acquirements.

These departments being, for the present, committed to the management of the Subscriber, he is determined to recommend them to the Public by that good order and proficiency of the Scholars, which undeniably declare the merits of the Institution. He considers Tuition as an essential part of his employment; but, to give the voluntary attention of his Pupils he deems still more important.

He will teach those who come only to be taught, and he will avail himself of every possible advantage to form the minds of those who are sent to be made Men, as well as Scholars. He is particularly sensible of the necessity of good discipline, and is determined, at all events, to establish and support it; but, is equally determined to renounce corporal punishments, as an expedient for this purpose, being fully convinced that the ingenious mind is best influenced by persuasive motives; and that the most refractory has some latent sense of honor and propriety, which being called forth and properly directed, will better regulate the conduct than any corporal punishment which a Governor can inflict.

Every branch of common education will be taught in these departments, with the addition of the French language; and the Pupils will be carried to such degrees of perfection, in what they are required to learn, as their time and genius will admit.

Particular attention is given to the religious improvement of the Scholars, by the Principal, the Rev. Mr. BUELL, who daily performs public prayers in the Academy, and gives every Saturday, a lecture in Theology.

The classical department, though lately vacated, by the removal of an eminent Instructor, will be seasonably supplied by a gentleman suitably qualified for the place; and those who apply for classical instruction, will be regularly attended to, at the usual rate of thirty-two shillings per quarter.

The price for full tuition, at public and private hours, in the English Academical department, is twenty-six shillings per quarter, exclusive of vacations. There are appointed two vacations in a year—each, three weeks, and they are to commence the first week in April, and the first week in September. For the common School, viz. six hours in a day,—only fourteen shillings. Each scholar who writes, pays threepence per quarter for his ink, and one shilling per quarter for the use of books with which the miscellaneous departments are completely furnished.

Good boarding, inclusive of washing, &c. may be had from eight to ten shillings per week; so that a scholar being properly clothed, and furnished with suitable utensils for his business; his whole expenses for a year, provided he is absent during the vacations, may be defrayed with twenty-two pounds; or from that to twenty-eight, accordingly as it is chosen that he should be taught or accommodated.

East Hampton, is well known to be a pleasant part of the Island, and remarkably healthy. The conveyances by water to and from New-York are regular and frequent; a constant intercourse is preserved with various parts of the continent, and the remoteness of its situation is more than counterbalanced by the tranquility of the place, and its conveniences for study. The late generous notice of the legislature of the state, in their valuable donation to the seminaries of learning, will undoubtedly add much to the usefulness of this Academy.

The Subscriber will devote his time, and utmost attention to the business of Education here, during the present season, being

With great respect,
To the Promoters of Education,
Their most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

By Permission }
of the Principal. }
East Hampton, May 5, 1790.

CONTINENTAL

AND
STATE SECURITIES,
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
AT NO. 196. WATER-STREET.

A generous price will be given for Military Rights of Land and Jersey Paper Money. May 4.

William Taylor,

Has for Sale, at his EAST-INDIA GOODS STORE,
No. 3. QUEEN-STREET,

A General Assortment of EAST-INDIA GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles:
BOOK Mullins 8-4 6-4 5-4 || HUMHUMS,
Jacketon do. || Long Cloths,
Hankerchiefs, of various kinds, || Calfas,
Chintzes, || Seerfuckers,
Ginghams, || Boglapores.

A Variety of handsome painted MUSLINS.
With many other Articles, which will be sold by the Piece or Package, low for cash.

A Morning School is opened,

by the Subscriber, for YOUNG LADIES, at Harmony Hall, adjoining the Baptists burying ground, in Gold Street. Hours of attendance are from 6 till 8.—For further particulars, please to enquire of the Public's Obedient Servant, GAD ELY.

N. B. The Young Ladies School which has been kept at No. 219 Queen-Street, is removed to the above place.
New-York, May 8, 1790.

Moses Rogers, and Co.

HAVE removed their STORE to the New Building, corner of Golden-Hill and Queen-Street, fronting Burling Slip.
New-York, May 5, 1790.

CASH, and a generous price given for Continental, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island securities, of every denomination, by
EBENEZER THAYER, jun. No. 59, Water-Street.
New-York, April 17, 1790.