

DUBLIN, March 18.

YESTERDAY, his Excellency the Earl of Westmoreland, went in state to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills, viz. The great money bill, the mutiny bill, the hawkers and pedlars bill, the coffee bill, the bill for the advancement of trade, the malt bill, the sugar bill, the linen-trade bill, the French treaty bill, the stamp duty-bill, the tobacco-trade bill, the bill to amend the law relative to registering freeholders, and the bill relative to the guardianship of Roman Catholic children. His Excellency was accompanied in the state carriage by the Marquis of Waterford, and the Earl of Drogheda.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons made the following excellent speech yesterday at the bar of the House of Peers, on presenting the bills above mentioned.

"May it please your Excellency, Every year's experience since 1785 has shewn the wisdom of the principle which the Commons then established, of preventing the accumulation of the national debt. Under the influence of that principle, public credit has risen so high as to admit of an increase to the sinking fund by a considerable diminution in the interest of the public debt. Private credit too has felt its salutary effects, and the advanced state of both has given vigour to industry, and a steady aid to mercantile exertions.

"We now see our commerce extended to a degree unknown in any former time; our agriculture increased even beyond the most sanguine expectation, and our linen manufacture risen largely in its value. Such is the present prosperous situation of this country; and we behold it with more satisfaction, because it has not arisen from temporary or accidental circumstances, but has proceeded in a steady and regular course, from a wise system uniformly adhered to, from a confidence of the nation in a continuance of that system, from the security given to private property against the violence of outrage, and above all, from that content and peaceable submission to the laws without which no kingdom, however blessed in constitution, climate, soil, or situation, can be rich, powerful, or happy."

LONDON, March 28.

FRENCH COMMERCE.

The Committee of Agriculture and commerce in France have proposed to the National Assembly the following Decree relative to the privileges of the East India Company, which was ordered to be printed.

The National Assembly, considering that the liberty of the sea is the universal tie of nations; that shackles on commerce tend to check genius, and throw a damp upon industry; that the system of monopoly, while it gives strength to a small part of the body politic, leaves the greatest part torpid and inert; decree as follows;

I. The exclusive privileges of commerce to India and China, granted to a company by the Arrêts of Council of the 14th of April 1785, and the 27th of September 1786, are hereby revoked.

II. From henceforth every Citizen of France shall have free liberty to trade to India, China, and all other places, contained in the exclusive privileges of the company, without the necessity of any passport or permission, provided always the Ordinances and Edicts of the Admiralty be attended to.

III. All vessels employed in trading to India, China, and other countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall, by a pass, certify their return at Port L'Orient.

IV. All commodities of the growth of India and China shall be liable to a tax of five per cent. ad valorem; and those of the growth of the Isles of France and Bourbon, to a tax of four per cent.

V. The India Company shall be exempted from such tax on all commodities and merchandise lying in the Company's warehouse at L'Orient; and also on those merchandizes imported from India on the account of the Company.

PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, March 3.

"The King our Sovereign, after having in vain remonstrated with the French Councils without success, has made a resolution to take upon himself the preserving the free and independent navigation of the Mediterranean seas for the year 1790 at least, and has for this purpose ordered, besides the ships from Malaga and Barcelona, four men of war to be equip'd immediately at Carthagena, which is to compose a third detached Squadron of observation, for protecting the sea coast, traders, &c. The deranged state of the French government has a wonderful effect in the cabinet of this country."

ANECDOTE.

In instructing the Dauphin to read, the declaration of the rights of man has lately been employed. A few days ago the King asked him, whether he recollected anything he had gone over? "Yes, (said he,) father, I understand, by what I have read, that men are equal, and that every Frenchman is a man as well as myself."

This is very true, said the King.—"Then (replied the Dauphin,) how is it that I hear the contrary asserted by such and such people," naming several of the dignified clergy, dukes, counts, &c. "I prithee, father, order that in future they may be taught to read in the declaration of the rights of man."

HALIFAX, April 22.

Yesterday the House of Assembly met according to their adjournment. His Majesty's Council sent down the appropriation bill with sundry amendments. The House conceiving they had no right to amend a money bill, threw it under the table, and proceeded to form a new bill, with sundry alterations—which being also sent up for the concurrence of the Council, was soon sent down with amendments. The House then chose a committee to confer with a committee of the Council on the subject, from which conference it appeared that the Council were determined to abide by their amendments of the bill; and the House appearing equally determined to abide by their bill without any alteration—the bill; was again sent up to the Council for their concurrence. After some time had elapsed, his excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and sent a message to the House requiring their attendance. The House accordingly attended, and the speaker read and presented to his excellency the 7th articles of impeachment against the Justices of his Majesty's Supreme Court, which the House had framed out of 10 of the articles of charge that were originally brought before them.

His Excellency then gave his assent to all the bills which had been agreed to by both Houses, except the bill for limiting the duration of the assembly to 7 years. The reason assigned by his Excellency for refusing his assent to the latter bill was its being contrary to his instructions. After which his Excellency was pleased to prorogue the general Assembly to the 15th of July next—Previous to the House being called up to the Council chamber they had made choice of Isaac Wilkins & Elisha Lawrence Esq's, to go to England, and also prepared instructions for them.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, Feb. 1790.

"The posts we consider as the key to the fur trade—from which trade Great-Britain derives her principal revenue in this province, though it is not always equally productive.—This object is greatly coveted by the people of the States; but whenever it shall fall into their hands, they will be very much disappointed—for a spirit of rivalry will lead adventurers into such schemes if competition, and out bidding of each other, as will eventually ruin the trade—and as to any advantage it would be to their government, I can conceive of none.—Our merchants under the strictest regulations that our government can impose, are often sufferers by their speculations in this business. With respect to relinquishing the posts I see no symptom of it."

PRICE CURRENT.—NEW-YORK.

MAY 26.—DOLLARS at 8s.

Table listing various commodities and their prices in New York, including spirits, sugar, flour, and other goods.

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 cannot 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 1785, 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 acquisitions.

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 gain 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. BUEL, 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 conveyance 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.

Advertisement for Continental 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.

Advertisement for 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 Muslins, JACKONET, HANKERCHIEFS, CHINTZES, GINGHAMS, &c.

Advertisement for 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.

Advertisement for 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.

A large impression of this paper having been struck off from the commencement of the second vol. April 14.—Those who incline to become subscribers from that period, may be furnished with the numbers complete.