

From the French National Gazette.

THE schemes of the Sciota company become more alarming. More efficacious means than those proposed by M. Maulu ought to be adopted if we would effectually rid France of this nuisance. If the gentlemen, who have opened the office under the direction of the Sciota company, are foreigners, the best treatment they ought to expect is to be ordered to depart the kingdom within eight days, as persons guilty of violating the laws of nations. If they are Frenchmen they ought to be brought to trial as subjects charged with the crime of treason against the nation.—No pretence whatever can justify a further sufferance. A company avowedly formed to depopulate this country, ought not to be allowed two days existence in France. [Notwithstanding the extreme jealousy of the Parisians in respect to the emigration of their countrymen to the United States, it is thought they might part with several thousands of them without considerable detriment. That the National Assembly view the matter in this light is evident from the late arrivals of French emigrants in the Potowmac.]

The following is translated from a late Paris Daily Gazette.

It is highly proper and laudable for the United States of North America to make agriculture and commerce the foundation of their power; and it is possible we may charge them unjustly when we say, we have reason to suspect that they have no objection to depopulating France, provided they could thereby advance their own population—a measure which would not be permitted even by nations actually in a state of hostility with each other. Is it then possible to suppose that the American States mean to make so ungrateful a return to France, for the succour she has afforded them?

An association, however, known by the name of the Sciota company, actually exists in Paris, who have opened an office in New-Street (Rue Neuve) No. 162. This company have already printed and published advertisements, the sole design of which is to persuade the French to emigrate to N. America. The offers they hold out are very tempting—a passage free of expence—a short and easy service after their arrival, and lands given them in return for such service. They have even the assurance to say, "That this is conferring a benefit upon France, considering her present situation, in disburthening her of a superfluous population, at once distressing and dangerous." It is not probable that the French government will consent to such emigrations. France has new lands to cultivate as well as the United States of America, and labor enough to employ all her citizens. How comes it, then, that such an office as that of the Sciota Association should be allowed in Paris, and the publication of their pamphlets permitted?

ASSOCIATION.

The following articles are said to have been signed at Berlin on the 9th of January last by the Ministers of the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia and their High Mightinesses the States General of the United (Dutch) Provinces.

WHEREAS the troubles of the Netherlands are of a nature to interest the high contracting parties, and which may possibly call for their interference, the following general articles have been provisionally agreed to, which they severally bind themselves to carry into execution.

Article I. "They will not take any part in those troubles, unless invited or compelled so to do by circumstances.

II. "Having an interest in the preservation of the privileges of the Netherlands, the high contracting parties shall invite his imperial Majesty to secure them, and see that the Prussian and Dutch frontiers be not hereafter disturbed or alarmed.

III. "Should the Netherlands become free and independent, then the high contracting parties will take into consideration the nature of the constitution, and deliberate whether they will recognize their independence.

IV. "No foreign power shall be suffered to accede and become a party in this treaty, without the consent of the present high contracting parties.

V. "Whatever may be the consequences which this treaty may produce the high contracting parties will stand by each other and make a common cause of it."

BELGIC PROVINCES.

The unblemished character, and pacific profers of Leopold II. have no impression on the Belgic states. In the Memoir which accompanied his sister, and the Duke of Saxe Teschen's letter to the states of Brabant, he unequivocally reprobated the Emperor's system, promissive the most unlimited redress of grievances, and offered to accept the sovereignty of the Netherlands under limitations and restrictions that would have rendered it nearly nominal.

These propositions were, by the states of Brabant, on the 6th, referred to the sovereign Congress of the Belgic Commonwealth, and rejected on the 9th by that body, without a division or debate.

DR. FRANKLIN'S WILL.

THE Selectmen having received from the executors of Dr. Franklin's will extracts therefrom, communicated the same to the town, at the adjourned town meeting.

The extracts are lengthy, and contain many of those judicious and elegant maxims and observations, for which the Doctor is so justly celebrated. They contain legacies to the town, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and his relations. To the town he has bequeathed 1100l. One hundred pounds of which is to the grammar schools—the interest of which is to be laid out in medals, to be given to such scholars as shall excel in certain acquirements. The other ten hundred pounds sterling, the select men of the town of Boston are to hold in trust, to be let out in sums not exceeding sixty pounds, nor less than fifteen pounds sterling, to young married artizans under the age of 25 years, who can procure sufficient recommendations for sobriety, and of having performed the duties required by their indentures, of at least two reputable citizens, who are willing to be sureties from them; at an interest of five per cent. per annum.—The interest and a tenth part of the principal to be paid annually. This sum being thus made an accumulating fund, the Doctor has provided for the appropriation of its product in 100 years, [when it will amount to 131,000l. sterling]—one hundred thousand pounds for public works, and the remaining 31,000l. to begin a second fund on the principles of the legacy now left; until another century expires, when it will accumulate to 4,000,000l.—one million of which the town is to dispose of; and the other three millions the state, the Doctor not wishing to extend his views any further. There are many other particulars, which, as we relate from memory, we cannot at present give correct to our readers. Nor can we attempt any part of it in the language of the deceased. As a correct copy will undoubtedly be published—the foregoing sketch may suffice.

PORTSMOUTH April 25.

A gentleman of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, took the following method lately to preserve peach trees from being injured by worms caterpillars, &c. He cleared away the gum that issued out of the tree affected by the worm; strewed a little flour of brimstone round the root, and covered it with fine mould that it might not blow away, yet so that the sun might operate through and cause the brimstone to fumigate which destroyed the worms, one pound of brimstone is sufficient for near two hundred trees. The same kind of sulphur he also found to be destructive to caterpillars. In the latter case his plan was as follows: He split the end of a pole or stick, put therein a few brimstone matches, set them on fire, and held the pole under the nest. This destroys the caterpillars. A pole thus lightened will serve for three or four nests.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

A debating society has been lately established in Wilmington, Delaware. Plans of this kind have heretofore failed in some of the largest towns on the continent; we sincerely wish this laudable attempt may be successful. It has been said that the celebrated Burke, of the British House of Commons, laid the foundation of his political eminence at a debating society—under the auspices of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

THE EFFUSION OF A GENTLEMAN, JUST BEFORE HIS GOING TO PRISON, ON SEEING HIS CHILD ASLEEP.

SOFT Babe! sweet image of a harmless mind! How calm that sleep which innocence enjoys! The smiling cheek thou in thy slumber wear'st, Is Nature's language for a gentle heart; It says all's peace within. It is thy right; It is the blest privilege of thy tender age To wake, or sleep in peace; to know no fears, To dread no ill, to smile on friend and foe. — Could gazing catch that look or cordial peace, My ardent eye I'd fix to pluck it thence, And plant it in my breast.—In vain that thought: Heaven this bliss to sinful man denies: 'Tis Virtue's crown; and e'en an Angel's wealth. Sleep on, mild infant; sleep, and never know What thy fond Parent feels; now feels for thee, Though thou feel'st it nought. May kind Heaven grant Thou never wake again. How sweet to pass From Earth to Heaven on so soft a wing! Those looks would fix a smile on Death's cheek. — I must away; relentless Law compels; I'll take thee too; thou in a cell canst sleep, And play within the horrors of a goal. Thy father sleeps no more. What then? I'll watch Thy sleeping hours; and when thou smil'st, I'll smile; Smile e'en in misery; wipe my streaming eye, Then smile again.—Will law forbid me this? — Thy mother in her peaceful tomb is laid; Silent her griefs, which fretted life away; At sight of thee her tender heart would bleed; It bled for others' woes; for thine 'twould stream. Thou know'st, my God, by thy great pattern taught, I never turn'd my eye, nor shut my heart From any wretch that walk'd this earth in pain; When thy rich blessings on my head were pour'd Thou led'st my heart, since goodness comes from thee, To seek out misery in her bathful path, And did my utmost every wound to heal. — Some virtuous mind thou'lt touch: Then guide him to my cell! my chains he'll break, And light to me, and to this Babe, restore.

Bethlehem Stages.

THE great number of Misses, who from the banks of the Delaware Eastward, even to Boston, are now at the young ladies Academy at Bethlehem, renders some regular, convenient and cheap mode of conveyance between that town and New York necessary. To accommodate parents who have daughters at that flourishing Academy, and others who may wish to visit that pleasing romantic hill, the subscribers are now running stages, which will continue during the summer, between Elizabeth Town Point and Bethlehem. At each of these places a stage will start every Monday and Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, meet at Covenhoven's tavern the same evening, exchange passengers, and the next day return.

Fare of each passenger from Elizabeth Town Point to Bethlehem 3 dollars—way passengers 4d per mile—150lb. of baggage the same as a passenger. Packages and letters will be received and delivered at Mrs. Winant's, White hall, where seats may be taken—carriage of a letter 3d—14lb. of baggage allowed to each passenger.

To accommodate those who may wish to take Bethlehem in their route in journeying between the Eastern and Southern States, a stage will constantly run between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, starting at Bethlehem every Monday morning.

WILLIAM CRANE. FREDERICK BEUTEL.

May 19.

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.

Table with 3 columns: PRIZE of, Amount, and another amount. Rows include prizes of 3000, 1000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, and 4.

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 mannervery 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'Donalds 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.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY order of the honorable John Slofs 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 one 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 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. 1aw3m.

CONTINENTAL

AND STATE SECURITIES, BOUGHT AND SOLD, AT NO. 195. WATER-STREET.

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

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.

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. tf.

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 compleat.

THE MAIL DILIGENCE for Philadelphia leaves the Ferry-Steer at New-York, forty minutes after Seven every Morning, except Sunday. Dines at Branfwick; and reaches Trenton before dark.