LONDON, April 10.

THE Prince de Conti having returned to Paris will induce several others of the French fugitive Princes to follow his example. The absence of many of the French Nobility from their own country, is one cause of the great scarcity of ready money.

In the last letter from the King of Prussia to the Bishop of Liege, his Majesty says, that if the Prince does not accede to his propositions, he shall withdraw his forces from Liege, which he is well assured will produce a civil war.

The new King of Hungary brings with him to Germany, what was much wanted in the last months of his brother's reign, a great supply of money. It is said that his Majesty, whilst Grand Duke of Tuscany, was able to lay by annually so considerable a sum of money, that he found himself, on the day of his brother's death, possessed of a capital of eighty millions of florins.

The states of Flanders and Hannau, have both declared themselves strongly in favor of returning to the allegiance of the new King of Hungary, on the terms proposed by his Majesty. Every prudent citizen would wish to do the same, for it is impossible now to mistake the motives and actions of the clergy of Brabant, whose sole view is to aggrandize themselves at the sacrifice of the country at large.

Very few of the fugitive Noblesse of France, resident in this country, can procure remittances from home, and the situations of several are in consequence distressful in the extreme! The Duke of Luxembourg is to be reckoned among the unfortunate, as though he was left without a resource, he has found a friend from whom he experiences an ample support. He had conciliated the friendship of the Duke of Marlborough by his politeness shewn to the latter when in Paris, and his Grace has, in return, given him permission to draw on his Banker without restriction. This instance of munificence does honour to the country.

Among the foremost of the late Emperor's good qualities, was that of attending to applications when from the meanest of his subjects; and it is to the honor of his memory that in no instance where redress of grievance was demanded in justice or equity, it was ever refused. His first business every day was to read over and investigate all petitions and memorials, and to give orders accordingly.

April 16.

By recent accounts from China, we learn that every part of that vast empire is defaced and torn by civil dissensions, which rage with the most ungovernable fury; the same accounts also describe, in the most pathetic terms a mortality occasioned by famine through most of the provinces, particularly in that of Canton, where the miseries of the people are indescribable.

Such were the calamities occasioned by famine in the province of Canton, that contrary to the jealous spirit of the people, the English then at that port were invited into the town, and permitted to explore the adjacent country, that they might behold, and report to the British settlements, the distresses which reigned there; but unfortunately for their own preservation, the settlements were compelled to deny them that relief which at any other time humanity would afford and dictate.

The inhabitants living on the river, who are prodigiously numerous, felt much less the effects of this famine, than those in the country, the former having a supply of fish, of which necessity obliged them to refuse the participation with their unhappy countrymen.

So sacred is the liberty of the Press considered by the French National Assembly, that they will overlook even libels upon themselves and their proceedings, rather than attempt to check the freedom of writing and of printing.

Declaration of the Sovereign Congress of the United Provinces of Flanders.

Dated Brussels, April 7.

The said Congress being informed that a report is spread abroad, that regulations are about to take place with foreign powers, contrary to the rights and liberties of the Republic and United Provinces, positively declare that no engagement whatsoever has been entered into with any foreign power, neither do they mean to enter into any which can in the least affect the liberty, independence, or commerce of the Republic in general, nor any particular province. The Congress exhort, therefore, every individual, to be cautious of giving credit to every insinuation of the kind, which can proceed only from evil-minded people, with a view to check the ardour of patriotism among the people—to foment divisions, and to check the confidence of the nation placed in their representatives.

Given in Congress, April 6th, 1790.
(Signed) Baron de Haverskerke, Pres.
H. C. N. Vandernoot,
P. S. Vaneupen, Sec.

Doctor Blair, of Edinburgh, has received eight hundred pounds for the copy of a third volume of sermons.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

As the derivation of the term *Merry Andrew* is not generally known, it may not be amiss to mention, that it arose from one *Andrew Borde*, a droll physician, who used to attend market towns, and harrangue the populace in a facetious manner. He was in great repute, and much followed in the year 1574.

BURLINGTON, June 1.

A correspondent begs leave to suggest to the farmers of New Jersey, the great advantages that would flow from shearing their early lambs. The custom is generally adopted in England, and furnishes a valuable material in the important manufacture of woolen hats. The usual time for shearing lambs is about five or six weeks after that of sheep shearing; this will allow sufficient time for the fleeces of the lambs to grow before winter; and instead of injuring, rather promotes the growth of the wool. Many judicious farmers in this country have tried the experiment with success, and found the averaged quantity of wool obtained by these means, to be a pound and a quarter from each lamb.

BOSTON, JUNE 5.

Mr. SPELLERD, for many years Quarter-Master in the 16th, or (Queen's) Regiment of Light-Dragoons, known by the name of Burgoyne's, and who was captured with that General and Lord Cornwallis, in this country, has lately arrived in this town, from Gibraltar; and is an instance of the good effects that the exercise of walking has upon the health. This gentleman is considered as one of the first walkers in Europe—he has lately walked through every county in England and Ireland, through France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great part of the Barbary states, particularly from Tangiers to Meqinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab's country—he has also walked above 790 miles since his arrival in America.—What most remarkable is, that severe snow storms never deter him from setting upon a journey on foot, from which he seldom feels the smallest inconvenience.

STOCKBRIDGE, June 8.

"WE ARE ONE," was the motto adopted by our countrymen when they first leagued together to "break the yoke of the proud oppressors of mankind." This bright sentiment animated them to tread the path they had laid out, with firmness; the genius of liberty smiled on their endeavours to reach the expected bliss, and with open arms stood ready to embrace those whose professed principles reflected honor upon her cause. By Union we conquered, and by Union alone can the glory of the American empire be established.—Jealousy, however small at present her power and influence, seems engaged to promote distrust in the minds of some, and stimulates them to suggest that the general and state Governments are actuated by different interests. How wrong the suggestion! Are not the state governments necessary and important links of the general government? And will not the dissolution of the one involve in its issue the dissolution of the other? How absurd then the supposition that there is danger of the general government's assuming all power, and swallowing up the prerogatives and privileges of the state governments. But it is feared, or pretended to be feared by some, that if the general government exercise their CONSTITUTIONAL powers to promote the general weal, if they model the important national concerns to the best advantage, if they provide for the exigences of the country and the support of the government, in the way least burthensome to the people, (and this they are bound by the most sacred ties of justice, honor, and patriotism to accomplish)—if the general government do this, some pretend to fear that the freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the several states will be annihilated. What astonishing absurdity this! America is a free, sovereign, and independent nation. But, are the several states free and independent of the National Government? Are the different states which compose the Union, free and independent nations? If so, the general government is useless, and the sooner abolished the better. But the fact is the reverse. The States are dependent on the general government, and the general government depenent on the States. Can the head exist without the body, or the body without the head? The words Freedom, Sovereignty, and Independence, are often prostituted, and as of often echoed and re-echoed to the people's detriment. When once the baneful, the prejudicial idea shall predominate, that the states, separate, and of themselves, are free and independent, and the attempt is made by each to act in this capacity, farewell to the peace, happiness and prosperity of this country; the states will then indeed be free and independent of every thing but anarchy and civil discord. But let us hope better things. Should the States refuse to listen to the whispers of an unreasonable and groundless jealousy, and concur in aiding the General Government to promote and establish those general national plans on which the happiness of the people, and the welfare of the country depends, we may then with safety predict, that the glory of America will TRAVEL WITH THE SUN, AND EXPIRE WITH THE SKIES.

A MOTHER's ADDRESS TO HER DYING INFANT.

TENDER, softest Infant mild!
Perfect, sweetest, loveliest Child!
Transient lustre! beauteous Clay!
Smiling wonder of a day;
'Ere the last convulsive start
Rends thy unresisting heart,
'Ere the long enduring swoon
Weighs thy precious eye-lids down:
Ah! regard a Mother's moan,
Anguish sharper than thy own;
Fairest eye, whose dawning light
Late, with rapture fill'd my sight,
'Ere thy orbs extinguish'd be,
Bend their trembling beams on me.
Drooping Sweetness! verdant flower,
Blooming, withering in an hour!
'Ere thy gentle breast sustains
Latest, fiercest, mortal pains;
Here a suppliant, let me be
Partner in thy destiny.

Z.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

JUNE 16.——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5/3. 5/.	Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 6/.
Antigua Rum, 4/9. a 5/.	Do. 18. inch do. 18/
St. Croix, do. 4/6.	Butt white oak staves, 35/.
Country, do. 3/.	Pipe do. do. 9l.
Molasses, 2/3.	Hogshead do. do. 6l. 10/.
Brandy, 7/7.	Do. do. heading, 8l.
Geneva, 5/.	Irish barrel do. staves, 3l. 5/.
Do. in cases, 28/.	Hogshead red oak do. 5l. 5/.
Muscovado Sugar, 80/. a 72/.	Do. French do. 5l.
Loaf, do. 1/4.	Hogshead hoops, 4l.
Lump, do. 1/2½.	Whitewoak square timber per square foot, } 10d.
Pepper, 2/7 2/9.	Red wood, per ton, 18l.
Pimento, 1/4.	Fustick, 10l.
Coffee, 1/3. 1/4.	Beaver, per lb. 12/. a 16/.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3/. a 6/.	Otter per skin, 9/. 32/.
Do. French, 18/. 10/.	Grey fox, 4/7.
Rice, 23/. 24/.	Martin, 4/10.
Superfine Flour, 64/.	Racoon, 3/6 a 7/6.
Common do. 58/.	Muskrat, 10d. a 14d.
Rye do. 30/. a 28/.	Beaver hats, 64/.
Indian Meal, 18/. 20/.	Castor do. 48/.
Rye, 5/. pr. bush.	Chocolate, 14d.
Wheat, 11/. a 10/6.	Cocoa. 70/. a 80/.
Corn, (Southern) 4/.	Cotton, 2/6.
Do. (Northern,) 5/. a 4/9.	Tar, pr. bar. 11/.
Beef, first quality, 48/. 50/.	Pitch, 14/.
Pork, first quality, 80/.	Turpentine, 21/. a 20/.
Oats, 2/8.	Tobacco, James River, 4d. a 3½d.
Flax-seed, 5/.	Do. York, 4d. a 3½d.
Ship-bread per cwt. 21/. 24/.	Do. Rappahanock, 2d a 3½d.
Country refined bar-iron, } 28l. a 30l.	Do. Maryland, coloured, 8½d.
Do. bloomery, 25l. a 26l.	Do. Western-shore, 2d a 3½d.
Swedes do. 45l.	Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60/.
Russia do. 30l.	Do. bars, 68/.
Pig-iron, 8l 10/. a 9l.	Do. Shot, 68/.
German steel, 9d. per lb.	Red lead, 68/.
Nails American, by cask. per. lb. 4d. } 14d.	White do. dry, 95/.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12d.	White do. in oil, 5l. 12/.
Do. do. do. 8d. 9½d.	Salt-petre hams, 7½d.
Do. do. do. 10d.	Spermaceti candles, 3/.
Do. do. do. 12d.	Mould do. 11d. a 1/.
Do. do. do. 20d. } 7½d a 8½d.	Tallow dipt, 9½d.
Do. do. do, 24d.	Soap, 5d. a 8d.
Pot ash, per ton, 39l. a 40l.	Castile soap, 9d. a 10d.
Pearl ash, 48l a 50l.	English cheese, pr. lb. 15d.
Bees-wax per lb. 2/.	Country do. 5d. 6d.
Mackarel per barr. 26/. a 30/.	Butter, 8d.
Herrings, 18/. 16/.	Hyson tea, 9/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, } 10d.	Sequin do. 6/6.
Dominico, do. 9d.	Bohea do. 2/4.
Honduras, do. 7d.	Ginseng, 2/. a 2/6.
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton. 8l.	Starch Poland, 7d.
Do. chipped. 14l.	Snuff, 2/3.
2 inch white oak plank, per m. } 10l. 10/.	Allum salt, water measure, pr. bush. } 36/.
1 inch do. 5l.	Liverpool do. 2/.
2 inch white pine plank, 8l.	Madeira wine, pr. pipe, } 60l. a 90l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.	Port, 46l.
1 inch do. 3l. 10/.	Lisbon, pr. gal. 5/
2 inch pitch pine do. 10l.	Teneriff, 4/.
Do. 22 inch do. 1l. 8/.	Fyall, 3/3.
Cedar 2 inch do. 1l. 10/	Spermaceti do, 6l.
1½ inch do. 6l. 10/.	Shake-down hhds. 3/6
1 inch do. 4l.	Dutch gun-powder, pr. cwt. 6l.
Pitch pine scantling, 3l. 8/.	Nail rods, pr. ton, 34l. 3 8l.
Cyprus 2 feet shingles, 1l. 10/.	Lintseed oil, pr. gal. 4/.
	Whale do. pr. barrel, 50/. a 56/.

TO be Sold, an elegant dwelling house, in every circumstance fitted for a gentleman with a large family, situated in a very pleasant part of Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey.——The lot contains about four acres, on which is a very good garden, and a variety of the best fruit trees. The terms of payment can be made so easy as to suit the purchaser. Enquire of the Subscriber at No. 12, Wall-Street.
ELIAS BOUDINOT.
June 2, 1790.

James F. Sebor, and Co.
Have removed from No. 59, to No. 187, Water-Street, near the Fly-Market,
WHERE they negociate all kinds of PUBLICK SECURITIES—BILLS OF EXCHANGE. &c. as usual.
New-York, April 8, 1790. tf.

To be LET, *and possession given immediately*,
THE HOUSE No. 27, Front Street.——A part of the FURNITURE will be sold, on reasonable terms, to accommodate the Tenant, if required. Apply on the premises.
June 12, 1790.

The Mail Diligence,
FOR PHILADELPHIA,
LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.
Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

WANTED Immediately, a Man as an Ostler, one that is sober and can be well recommended, will meet with encouragement, and find steady employment, by applying to the Subscriber,
ARCHER GIFFORD.
N. B. None but a sober person, and one well recommended need apply.
Newark, May 29, 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.