

EXTINCTION OF TITLES.

PRINCE, Duke and Marquis, Count and Abbe, Are TITLES lately grown so shabby, The people will no more respect e'm, E'en Noblemen themselves reject e'm— For by the magic of a found, The world has been in fetters bound, To keep all future evil from us, Our safety lies in TIM and THOMAS. Hail happy age—long since foretold, That turns all baser coin to gold: Hail deep humility of spirit, That forms a common flock of merit; Alligns the same exalted station To him who saves, or sinks, a nation.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 4.

INTELLIGENCE received by the GRANTHAM PACKET, which arrived here on Thursday in 49 days from FALMOUTH.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, JUNE 27.

A DEPUTATION from the inhabitants of Avignon informed the assembly that they had emancipated themselves from the tyranny and superstition they had so long groaned under, and came to throw themselves into the arms of France and be incorporated with its citizens.—The address was received with great pleasure. The conduct of M. de Mirabeau was then the subject of deliberation—he was charged by the deputies of the City of Perpignan with a design to set the city by the ears. M. de Mirabeau made his appearance at the bar; and used his utmost endeavours to invalidate the charges against him: His defence, tho it disproved some of the allegations, did not appear on the whole to be complete—A decision was deferred.

JUNE 29.

The Assembly took the situation of the island of Tobago into consideration, and ordered relief to the sufferers by the late fire.

A short decree was passed on motion of Mr. Target, postponing the nomination of a commander in chief of the National Guard at Versailles, till the decree for the organization of the National Guards is passed.

Several of the members delivered up their patents of nobility, and the insignia of their respective orders and ranks.

LONDON, July 10.

The Marquis de la Fayette has lately performed an act, which has deservedly acquired him much popularity. He made a motion in the Assembly, that the command of the national troops was too great a trust to be entirely vested in one person.—The motion was adopted by the Senate. The Marquis, therefore, so far from being appointed Grand Prevot, is not near so great a man as before. He now commands only a part of the national forces.

The Queen of Spain's party, which is much the strongest, are determined, as is generally understood, on a war. The King's party see the necessity of arming, but wish to protract giving any answer to England.

The signal for war it is supposed will be given by the King of Prussia, and intelligence of his having commenced hostilities against Austria, is every hour expected.

The Prince lost between eight and ten thousand pounds at Ascott Races, the greatest part of which was betted against Mr. Fox's Sea gull. The Prince is said to have been so irritated against some of the jockeys for unfair play, as to have declared, he will never make another bett on Ascott Race Ground.

The British fleet was in port 7 July; on which day the Dutch Squadron of 10 sail, 8 of the line, arrived at St. Hellens under the command of Mon. le Chevalier de Kingbergen.

The Ferret Sloop of War arrived at Falmouth from Gibraltar on the 20 June 15w 35 Pendants flying in harbor of Cadiz—of that number 18 Ships were of the line.

Dispatches have again been received from Lieut. Riou of the Guardian, which put it beyond doubt that he had reached the Cape.

Warsaw June 12: The second of this month the City of Lissa was destroyed by fire. The whole, excepting 12 houses was swept away by the flames.

The Swedes are pushing the war against the Russians with great ardor—and have been generally successful.

The demolition of the Bastile cost 200,000 livres: The materials sold have produced hardly 36,000.

Agreeable to orders from the National Assembly, the Nunneries in France have been visited and inspected—and the result is that the most humiliating remains of bigotry ignorance and superstition are found to exist in those receptacles.

A strong democratic spirit has discovered itself in some late resolutions passed by the Diet of Hungary—They have annihilated all distinction between their upper and lower house of assembly.

Frequent skirmishes take place between the Austrians and Patriots in the low countries—in which great numbers are killed on both sides: The posts of the Patriots according to a late survey ordered by the Congress of the states are said to be in excellent order.

The seventeenth June—nothing decisive respecting Spain had transpired: Mr. Fitzherbert was then negotiating at the Court of Madrid.

A severe action has taken place between the Austrians and Turks; which terminated in the defeat of the latter. The Austrians were commanded by General Spleny: The Turks rallied several times but were finally driven off the field—the Austrians lost 28 officers.

Mr. Fitzherbert had his first audience of the King of Spain the 12 June: The same day he dispatched a messenger to the Court of Great-Britain.

The King of Hungary has assembled an army of 150,000 men on the frontiers of Prussia.

Accounts from Leghorn mention that the white and red cockade has been assumed by the people of that city—the Churches broke open; great disorders prevailed, and many lives were lost; the tumult was appeased by the governors sending off to the court of Vienna a statement of the demands of the people.

The monster, alias the person who has been a terror to the females of the City of London for several months, by cutting and maiming women in the Streets, has been tried, and found guilty; the person turns out to be one Renwick Williams—several other indictments are yet pending against him—judgment is respited to December sessions.

A SURPRISING INSTANCE OF SLEEP WALKING. A person dreamt that he was catching birds. In the morning he found a whole nest of swallows in his bed. He had, in the night mounted a high ladder, and taken the birds under the eave of the house.

Extract of a letter from London, July 2.

"The greatest number of new members will be returned for the next parliament that ever was known: This is occasioned by the debates on the repeal of the Test Act. The established Clergy have made the most extraordinary exertions to displace the friends to the repeal of that act.—Our fleet is yet in port.

From the political Magazine for June 1790.

A pamphlet published in France, upon the present rupture, contains the following very reasonable proposition—"That neither Spain by the Pope's bull—nor England by the right of prior discovery, has obtained any sovereignty at Nootka Sound.

"The property of the district, says the writer, is in the inhabitants—and their permission to the English to settle, constitutes a claim, against which Spain has nothing to offer."

No exception being made from the Prince of the blood to the Abbe, in the Decree of the National Assembly which abolishes all Titles—the Duke of Orleans is now M. Bourbon, and the French Ambassador is no longer Count, but M. Luzerne.

It would be an immense saving of time, paper, ink, &c. to abolish titles, distinctions, forms, etiquette, levees, drawing rooms, balls, courts, parties, &c. &c. in Great Britain: These form the great volume of contents to all the newspaper publications, and from which scarcely one important idea is ever gleaned.

The late grand Visir Hassan Pacha is succeeded by the Gov. of Widin, who has already discovered a pacific disposition.

Mrs. Macauley Graham intends to write the life of Dr. FRANKLIN.

Copy of a letter sent by M. de St. Priest to M. Gherin chief genealogist of the Crown of France.

PARIS, June 4, 1790.

"The King has enjoined me, Sir, to inform you that His Majesty does not intend you shall receive any longer the genealogical titles usually remitted to you, by those who aspire to be presented to him: You will conform to his Majesty's order. (Signed) Sr. PRIEST.

This short note will make an epoch in the monarchy of France: His Majesty by this gives another proof of his approbation of the principles of the New Constitution.

BOSTON, August 28.

CORRESPONDENCIES.

There are almost innumerable candidates in this State for Federal Representatives.—But it is generally believed, that the people feel the necessity there is, in order that the work well begun should be well finished, and that the "top stone should be brought forth with shouting," of REELECTING those persons whose abilities have been matured by the experience of two years; and who alone can with efficacy finish the great work of establishing public faith and justice, and securing respect abroad, and happiness and prosperity at home. When these great objects are affected, fickleness will not be so likely to blast our rising prospects.

By Capt. SMITH, from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the demon of insurrection and riot had again infested that place, and had produced an affray, in which several persons had been killed; and which ended in the interference of the military, who made prisoners of several of the rioters, and secured them in prison. We also learn that in the absence on shore of the Captain of one of the French 74 guns lying there, the crew rose on the Lieutenant and obliged him to conduct the ship to sea; previous to which she fired on a frigate which lay in the harbour, and obliged her to run out of the port.

The military preparations making in Spain, evince, that the English will not find it so easy a task as they imagine to make the Spanish Monarch "concede." However desirous they may be of fingering the Caroluses of Spain, it is pretty certain that Charles the IVth will urge, what the Spanish artillery bear on their muzzles, "Ultima ratio Regum," rather than submit to any degrading terms of accommodation.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Slanders on private characters are justly and universally reprobated: How much more ought unfounded aspersions on public bodies, or characters, to meet with general detestation!

It is the glorious privilege of freemen to think what they please, and to publish their sentiments with freedom and decency on all subjects, with which their interest is connected; but it is an high insult to the majesty of the people, to traduce those characters that their free suffrages have elected to public stations.

While a free press is an object of sacred regard to an enlightened people, a press that teems with lies and slanders, either thro ignorance or design in the conductor of it, is to be execrated as a pestilent engine of mischief.

Sycophants are of various descriptions: There are sycophants of power, persons and opinions: Neither of them possess any fixed principles: Sycophants of power are the obsequious tools of ambition; sycophants of persons are the blind idolaters of individuals, whose smiles or frowns, or present sentiments, however variant or contradictory to former declarations, are the directory of their faith and practice; sycophants of opinion are those, who sacrifice their own sentiments on all occasions to what they conceive to be the popular ideas of the moment: All these cha-

raeters are destitute of honor, and therefore detestable; but it may be queried, whether the last, which comprehends the essentials of a demagogue is not the most injurious to society of the three: The views of the two first commonly terminate in personal considerations, and frequently without affecting society; the success of the latter depends on anarchy and confusion.

The Pennsylvania legislature is now in session.

The new Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was proclaimed in due form, in Philadelphia, on Thursday last.

The President of the United States was expected to arrive in that city the same day.

Yesterday No. 16789, was drawn a prize of £3000, in the New-York City Lottery.

We have been favored by a gentleman of this city with the *Craftsman* to the 10th of July—those papers contain no account of a Naval Engagement.

Anecdote of the late Dr. Franklin.—When the Doctor first heard of the French Revolution, it was in the company of several persons who came to visit him at Philadelphia, when he could no longer go abroad; every one was wondering at the circumstance, and asking whether it was not very singular. The Doctor having heard them for some time, with his usual patience, at last replied—"Why I see nothing singular in all this, but, on the contrary, what might naturally be expected; the French have served an apprenticeship to Liberty in this country; and now that they are out of their time, they have set up for themselves."

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

- Packet Grantham, Bull, Falmouth, 49 days.
Brig Polly, Smith, Tobago, 22
Laritta, Siffare, St. Domingo, 30
Junus, Brutus, Siniman, Cape-Francois
Sloop Friendship, Bird, Philadelphia
Sally, Soy, St. Eustatia, 16.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

- FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12/6.
INDENTS 7/8.
STATE SECURITIES 8/.

PRIZES

IN THE NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

Prizes of 100l. 6111 19,573 21,062 22,611 16,717 20,670
10,865 3669 14,070

Prizes of 50l. 1779 17,804 6309 16,761 21,675

Prizes of 20l. 644 5401 12,999 14,258 15,038 17842
18,002 19,398 19,577 961 4059 12,207 20,529 11 20 1869
2865 10,384 15,085 17,335 21,700

Prizes of 10l. 2174 5321 7928 9159 11,841 12,801 13,059
16,353 20,413 23,727 1343 12,792 15,844 21,750 21,320
22,379 23,580 24,964 27,16 3206 18,748 20,082 20,849 24,241

Prizes of 4l. drawn on Saturday 28 ult.

Table with columns for prize amounts and corresponding numbers. Includes entries for 398, 517, 282, 513, 621, 917, 468, 768, 468, 677, 552, 463, 691, 1375, 154, 727, 879, 813, 379, 6.8, 807, 610, 876, 570, 424, 938, 988, 163, 494, 183, 549, 690, 2593, 871, 805, 236, 648, 304, 441, 380, 508, 7, 25, 34, 66, 36, 285, 318, 158, 516, 882, 742, 812, 197, 545, 687, 856, 979, 130, 727, 1073, 413, 102, 146, 364, 352, 009, 484, 548, 060, 315, 377, 2770, 651, 774, 751, 455, 773, 160, 678, 622, 803.

Table with columns for prize amounts and corresponding numbers. Includes entries for 7, 25, 34, 66, 36, 285, 318, 158, 516, 882, 742, 812, 197, 545, 687, 856, 979, 130, 727, 1073, 413, 102, 146, 364, 352, 009, 484, 548, 060, 315, 377, 2770, 651, 774, 751, 455, 773, 160, 678, 622, 803.