

LONDON, July 15.

YESTERDAY Lieut. Gen. Sir Rober Boyd paid his respects to all the members of the cabinet who are in town. He is, it is said, appointed to succeed Lord Heathfield, as governor of Gibraltar.

The several packets to the West-Indies, New-York, Halifax, and Lisbon, which have been detained for government dispatches at Falmouth, are intended to sail from thence to-morrow, if the wind be fair.

The formidable preparations throughout the several ports of this kingdom, as well as those thro' Spain, and even those of our neighbours of France indicate, in powerful terms, almost the certainty of an approaching war, and seem to threaten, in the language of hostile indignation, a general rupture; yet notwithstanding all these extraordinary exertions, there are extant at this moment, circular letters of a late date, from the Comte de Florida Blanca, to the principals of the several trading houses in the several sea port towns of Spain, assuring them, that all intentions of war are laid aside; advising them to continue their traffic with Great Britain as usual, and insuring to them the security and safety of their property.

Yesterday morning Mr. Shaw, the messenger, arrived at the duke of Leed's office, with dispatches from earl Gower, at Paris.

Mr. Shaw reports, that on the road between Calais and Paris he saw several people who were pointed out to him, as being in wait to apprehend the person of the late duke of Orleans, whom it was further reported at Calais had received notice of this conspiracy against him, and it is believed he would in consequence return to London.

The duke of Orleans it is true did go to Brighton—but from Brighton, on Friday last, he sailed for Dieppe.

A Chelsea pensioner in Scotland, on his Majesty's birth-day, after getting himself completely drunk, out of his abundant zeal, actually set fire to his own house, by way of bonfire, which was soon reduced to ashes.

Sir Gerrard Vanneck's unsuccessful attempt of the county of Suffolk, stands among the most expensive of electioneering contests. It is computed that 30,000l. will not repay him.

In England, says a Frenchman, humanity is extended to the animals which are destined to the slaughter-house. Famished dogs are not permitted to anticipate their tortures. Yet, the Negroes of the English colonies are still more unfortunate than those of the French. But these Negroes possess the same virtues.

During the late American war, a Negro, belonging to Colonel Langdon, followed his master in a painful march:—Seeing the Colonel almost overcome with fatigue, he said, *Master, you suffer great deal, but you fight for liberty; me too suffer, with patience, if me have liberty to defend!*—The Colonel gave him this precious gift on the spot; and he has not since had a more zealous defender, a more disinterested friend, or a more faithful servant.

There is no example of a Negro having returned ingratitude for the gift of liberty. They are not, however, ignorant that you only restore that of which you had no right to deprive them. Who can see without being affected, the honest James (the Negro whose anecdote is every where known) approach the beneficent Quaker who had just given him his liberty, and hear him say: "Give me thy hand, generous man, that I may place it on my heart, that this may be the first act of that liberty which you restore to me.

In former times it was counted a hardship to be elected member of Parliament, and the Members were allowed wages, four shillings a day for members of counties, and two shillings for others.—The case, somehow or other, is strangely altered now.

It surely is a desirable thing to be a member of Parliament, more to be "desired than gold, yea than much fine gold." One candidate, for a county not far from Surry—and yet not Surry itself, has one hundred coaches in pay, at four pounds pr. day—and between one thing and another, this gentleman is supposed to spend three thousand pounds a day.

At another election, for a borough, a voter was imported from France, whither he had retired some years for the benefit of certain benefits, which he could not receive in this country—in a word, he was an outlaw—and the expedition with which he returned after the poll, was therefore none of the slowest.

Statement of the property of the clergy, translated from an authenticated French paper.

IT is anxiously demanded, what can be the amount of the property of the clergy.

A complete solution of the question may be had in Morery's dictionary, published in the year 1759. See tome 3d page 713—Art. France.

Archbishopricks and bishopricks possess more than 40,000 parishes. There are 1356 abbeys—12400 priories—246 commanderies of Malta—152,000 chapels, each with a chaplain; to which

must be added, nunneries, amounting to 1057—convents of different religious orders, to 14,777.

The clergy possess altogether 9000 castles, with jurisdictions, besides 252,000 farms—17000 acres in vineyards—and 3000 ditto, for which they are entitled to a third or a quarter of the produce.

The total revenue of all these properties amounts to 312,000,000 of livres.

This computation is taken from the records of the assembly of the clergy, held in Paris in the year 1655; but since the parishes, possessions, and annual income have increased in proportion with the conquests of Lewis the XIVth, and the causes hereafter mentioned.

Causes of Increase.

1. The value of coin which was then 28 livres, 13 sols, is now 56 livres a mark.

2. The above declaration did not comprehend the forests, mills, press houses, ovens, tile kilns, iron works, archbishops and bishops palaces, gardens and houses for the use of nuns, monks and curates—therefore their value must be added.

3. The revenues of several congregations, such as missionaries, seminaries, metropolitan and collegiate chapters, nearly equal to a fifth of the aforesaid income.

4. The provinces and principalities, either conquered, or annexed to the kingdom, since the year 1655, are as follows: Alsace, Franche Comte, Rouffillon, Trois Eveches, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, Cambresis, Lorraine, Burrois, Orange, Monaco, Foix, Corsica, where there are five bishopricks. The church's revenues in these provinces and principalities amount to one half of the sum stated in the above mentioned declaration.

From these observations and causes of increase it may be ascertained that the annual income of the clergy is four times greater than it was, or was said to be, in the declaration made in the year 1655, viz. 1,248,000,000 of livres, equal to 1,250,000,000 guineas in principal.

WHAT A PRIZE!

TORBAY, July 9.

Sailed this morning, the Southampton and Minerva frigates, in quest of two Spanish frigates cruising off Scilly, one of which fired upon the expedition cutter, lately come into Falmouth.

The above vessels are the primest sailers in the British navy, and in the event of their coming up with the Dons, a reasonable reparation of the injury offered to our flag, may be expected.

The Spaniards for several months past have been pouring troops into all their West-India islands.

A large fleet of Spanish ships has been seen lately steering their course for Hispaniola.

The Spanish fleet is reported to be well manned, and in much greater force than was at first suspected.

Four Hanoverian regiments are destined for Gibraltar, to join and assist in the defence of that garrison. Of course every thing wears each day a greater semblance of hostility.

The Congress, for a general pacification on the continent, is confidently said to be suddenly broken up; and the Minister of the King of Prussia has returned to his court *re infecta*. Should this be true which we are warranted to believe, the treaty about Nootka Sound will of course go to the ground, and a general war be inevitable.

It is likewise said, that in consequence of affairs taking this turn, six regiments of Hessians and Hanoverians are taken up for the service of Great-Britain.

On Tuesday last, at Aix la Chapelle, of a paralytic stroke, died the gallant veteran of the Rock, Lord Heathfield.

As long as valor can excite the tribute of virtue—as long as courage and conduct continue the objects of veteran praise, and youthful emulation, so long shall the fame of Elliot shine in undiminished splendor.

BOSTON, September 11.

A FINE DAY'S WORK.

We mention the following authentick particulars, as well to shew the spirit of enterprize of our countrymen, as the fertility of the soil. Mr. Willard of Charlestown, No. 4, a short time since built a barn, 40 feet by 28, raised it, covered it, and put into it nine hundred shocks of wheat, and all in one day. The shocks will produce at least one thousand bushels of wheat; and part of the timber of which the barn is constructed, was growing in the field on the above day.

THE PRESIDENT'S PORTRAIT,

Is finished by TRUMBULL—and a fine thing it is; designed and executed in his superiour style of excellence. It is a full length, in his uniform of blue and buff—boots and spurs—head uncovered,—most nobly relieved, in contrast with a luminous cloud and fine light sky—nearly a front position, with his right hand and arm thrown on the saddle of an elegant white horse, with inimitable ease—the beast in the action of biting the middle-joint of his near foreleg:—This position of the horse shows his neck to great advantage, while it leaves the PRESIDENT's head, as it ought to be, the most conspicuous object in the

picture. There are distant prospects of particular and interesting scenes, as accompaniments. The whole piece is designed to convey to posterity an idea of THE MAN, at that most interesting period, when he finished his career of military glory—the evacuation of New-York. It is therefore a warm, and highly animated business in every respect.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 25th July and received by the ship Manchester, Capt. Clay.

"War is still uncertain, although the utmost exertions are making in fitting out two grand fleets under the command of Howe, Barrington, Hood, &c."

Extract from another House, July 24.

"Nothing appears to be as yet absolutely determined on as to peace or war, but it is our opinion, and we think you may certainly reckon, that WAR will be the result of the present dispute with Spain."

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 18.

Under the auspices of the federal government, what a happy change has taken place in our country! Before the adoption of the Federal Constitution "every head was sick, and every heart faint"—and it may be very safely asserted, that our commerce, agriculture and manufactures owe their present encouraging aspect entirely to a confidence in government: PEACE and SECURITY spring from this as from their proper source; in peace, the arts flourish, and the security of laws draws into circulation the portable property of every individual in a community; it is therefore to contradict our senses to say that we derive no national advantages from the general government—and he is an enemy to the best interest of his country who attempts to depreciate its blessings, or lessen the confidence of the people in its administration.

REPRESENTATION is the safeguard of freedom: It is a discovery of modern legislation, and like other results of dear bought experience, and long investigation, is proportionably to be valued; but like every other important privilege, is liable to be abused.—It is abused; or rather the people abuse themselves, when a fickleness of mind induces them to change old and faithful servants for new ones, who must necessarily have a character to form. It is abused, when by the arts of unprincipled men, the idea of rotation in office is made a stalking horse, under cover of which, persons, who have no right to the public confidence, receive the suffrages of the people.

The freedom of election is a shadow without a substance, unless the people feel themselves at perfect liberty to chuse their best men—and in directing their choice, there is no guide so infallible as experience—experience of the worth, probity, and abilities of those who have already served them. This I conceive to be one of the most invaluable privileges of a free citizen; a privilege, that the principle of rotation, as contended for by some demagogues and seekers for places, absolutely destroys; and it is certainly the height of bad policy to introduce new men into office, where experience is one of the first and most essential requisites.

Extract of a letter from Boston, Sept. 12.

Electioneering runs nigh here: I hardly think there will be an alteration in Suffolk, Essex, or Middlesex: In the other districts, change is more probable.

Extract of another letter of same date.

Our newspapers keep it up as to electioneering: The great Law Reformer has attacked the *Union*, with a second edition of *raw head and bloody bones*: He is I think on a wrong scent: Success in a political enterprise, affords the only prospect to a reformer: This has not attended some former attempts of this thunderer against the BAR-CALL.

I trust we shall not be given up to delusion: But if the views of some folks succeed, and our rulers should be of their stamp, we shall be in a deplorable situation.

Mr. AMES retains the confidence of his former electors—and I think will be re-chosen, maugre all the misrepresentation of the anti-federal junto.

The Hon. PELEG COFFIN, of Nantucket, is a candidate for the district, now represented by Col. Leonard: He is a good man, and a merchant, and is well acquainted with the Fisheries, and commercial interests of the United States.

The copiousness of the English language is a subject of frequent observation; but in no instance has it ever been more fully exemplified than in the answers of The President of the United States, to the numerous addresses which have been presented to him from all parts of the Union. These addresses have necessarily been uniform in some predominant features, for one sentiment of attachment to the father of the great American family glows in the bosom of every member of it: The manner of expressing that sentiment has varied in almost every instance: Different political bodies, and corporations, sects and professions, have clothed their professions of respect in a rich variety of language—all speaking the feelings of the heart. These have been answered in a series of replies, which at once astonish and delight—and to the last, we find an appositeness which satisfies—a novelty, which surprises; and a benevolence which kindles a congenial flame in every ingenious mind.

The Pennsylvania Packet of 16th inst. contains the following list of Candidates for Federal Representatives:

- Thomas Fitzsimons, Jasper Yates,
 - Thomas Hartley, William Bradford,
 - F. A. Muhlenberg, William Finley,
 - Edward Tilghman, James Roofs, of Washington.
- William Maclay, —Senator.

The anniversary Commencement of Yale College, in New-Haven, was held the 8th instant; the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on nineteen gentlemen, and twenty-four candidates commenced Bachelors of Arts.

Several honorary degrees were conferred—among others the degree of Doctor of Laws, on the Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, and the Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Esq's; the Rev. JAMES COGSWELL, of Windham, was created Doctor in Divinity.

The President of the United States was expected to arrive at Mount Vernon on Saturday last.

Accounts from various parts of Europe concur in sentiment that there will be no war between England and Spain.

MARRIED]—On Wednesday evening last, at Flushing, Long-Island, by the Rev. Mr. Hammel—Miss SALLY ASPINWALL, daughter of the late John Aspinwall, Esq. to Col. RICHARD PLATT, of this city.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12 1/4 a 12/6.
INDENTS 7/1. a 7/2.
STATE SECURITIES 8/.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.—NEW-YORK.

Brig Betley, Mefnard, London, 49 days.
Hope, Hawley, Cape-Francois,
Peter, Brooks, St. Sebastian, 70