

cause of such expensive undertakings, at a time when economy is so very necessary for the French, of all the powers of Europe.

Although the Gazette bears a pacific appearance, the fitting out the ships here goes on with great spirit and activity; nor is there the least abatement of business in any department at this port.

The decree of the 19th of June obliged the French Nobility to strip themselves of their titles, and efface their arms, and to return to the rank of citizens. A Nobleman enveloped the arms on the pannels of his carriage in a cloud, and wrote under it, *It will only pass over*: The Commissaries of the district of Bonne Nouvelle, went with the National Guard to his house, when a painter, whom they had taken with them effaced the whole, and in the place of the motto, wrote,— *It has passed over*.

Last week a person of Exeter drowned in a pail of water several puppies, which were kept at the bottom of the pail for an hour, by a mop being placed upon them; and they were then buried in a dung-hill. A child about two days afterwards dug them up; and they all appeared alive, having been revived by the heat of the dung-hill. Mr. Tissot a French surgeon, records in his writings, that a person who had laid under water six hours, had been restored to life by similar means.

SPAIN.—As a proof that the most despotic and the most ignorant countries cannot stop the progressive force of freedom, it is the custom to tie pasquinades, and other articles of information, to the tails and necks of dogs, who are immediately set a running, and thus carry satire into the very Palace. What adds to the joke is, that these dogs cannot be prosecuted.

In addition to this folly, which had never happened, had the government been a sensible one—the inquiry had the folly to name all the prints, pamphlets, and other publications which were forbidden. This of course served as an advertisement, to make people ten times more curious than they were before; and that spirit, and true understanding which the Press alone can give, are rising fast over the dreary ruins of despotism.

The following are the particulars of the attempt to assassinate COUNT FLORIDA BLANCA, the Spanish Minister.

The Count in his way to his official apartments in the Palace, about ten o'clock in the morning, was attacked by a wretch, who made a stroke at him behind, with a dagger. The force of this stroke was fortunately parried by the Count turning suddenly round. This movement, with the resistance the dagger encountered from his cloaths, contributed to save him. The villain, however, not satisfied with one stroke, aimed a second at the Count, though surrounded with centinels and his own servants; but, before he had effected his last purpose, one of the Count's servants seized the monster by the hair, and brought him to the ground. The Minister's wounds were immediately examined, and found to be slight and without danger. He was afterwards let blood, and had some repose, and is now pronounced to be out of danger. The assassin being laid flat, and having lost the arm with which he committed the daring act, drew out his other hand from his pocket, and gave himself two blows, which are not mortal. The account given of the man is, that he had been formerly a surgeon at Buenos Ayres from whence returning poor, he had formed many impracticable schemes, which he had submitted to the Minister, who had uniformly rejected them, as visionary and absurd. These disappointments had affected his intellects. His vengeance was not, it seems, levelled against the Count in particular, but against all the Ministers; and the Count, happening to come first in his way, became the object of it. The least vestige of conspiracy has not been traced; and, from the assassin's known character before, he is pronounced a maniac. It is not certainly known whether he is a Frenchman or a Spaniard. Some say his name is Paul Perret, others Paul Perez.

EXTRACT.

Study furnishes us with a thousand ways to dispel that uneasiness which makes us unhappy. A mind that is employed easily forgets many things which would make a stronger impression upon it, if it was idle. The grievances of the body are also relieved by study; for the application of the mind to certain objects which please it, hinder it from perceiving the necessities of the body. Even old-age, after a life spent in study, does not discover its infirmities by the disagreeable symptoms which reduce us, as it were, to childhood. It comes on without being perceived. We stoop under it insensibly; but, though at last we drop into the grave, we do not fall into it all at once. Thus did Newton, Boerhaave, and Beaufobre pass their old age, and thus the illustrious Fontenelle. The greatest men among the ancients improved their understanding to the last. Sophocles composed tragedies till he was exceed-

ing old; and it is said that he was not less than an hundred when he wrote his Oedipus. His children, finding that the application he gave to his plays made him neglect his family affairs, commenced a suit of lunacy against him; but Sophocles made no other defence than the reciting the tragedy of Oedipus, which he had just finished, before proper judges of the drama; and, having then asked them whether they thought the play was the composition of a man that had lost his reason, he was acquitted of the charge.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.

A few days ago passed through this town, the Honorable General GATES and Lady, on their way to take possession of their new and elegant seat on the banks of the East River, in the vicinity of the City of New-York, where, we doubt not, they will experience "the mind's bright Sunshine, and the Soul's repose."—The General, previous to his leaving Virginia exhibited an example of benevolence and generosity, which heightened the lustre of his Character—highly distinguished as a brave Patriot-soldier, and friend to the rights of Mankind—He summoned his numerous family of slaves about him, and, amidst their tears of affection and gratitude, gave them their freedom—in a manner so judicious, as not only to secure them the inestimable blessing of liberty, but to prevent the ill consequences of a too precipitate and indiscriminate emancipation.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.

Yesterday sailed from this port, the ship *Columbia*, Capt. Robert Gray, on a circum-navigatory voyage to the North-West coast of America.—This is the second voyage the *Columbia* has made to the coast—Too much praise cannot be given to the gentlemen, owners of the ship, for their exertions in extending the commerce of America. The native of Owhyhee has returned to the place of his nativity.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 6.

Further accounts from England by the last arrivals inform: That the Austrians by a rapid movement have crossed the Meuse; the patriots were surprized in the night and fled, leaving their cannon and equipage. The arms of Leopold are every where replaced in the Pays de Limbourg. The army of the King of Sardinia, it is expected, will amount to 60000 men. In consequence of the convention between the Austrians and Prussians, the intercourse between the two countries, which had been interdicted, is renewed.

The demand of Spain on the court of France greatly embarrasses the latter. France however is arming, and it is said have twenty sail of the line equipped, and a majority of two in the minority is in favor of adhering to the family compact. The spirit of revolution is extending itself in the subordinate principalities of Germany. A fleet of Barbary Corsairs, consisting of four gallees and a large Xebecque were lately defeated by two Venetian gallees, two sunk, one burnt and the others drove off.

Accounts of the sailing of the Spanish fleet the 20th July, are published in the London papers: the English say they are out to exercise their men.

Capt. Gremardi arrived at Boston, Sunday week, in 39 days from Gibraltar, and informs, that the Spaniards have no idea of peace; they are still making every possible preparation for war; the Spanish fleet was out on a cruise.

The prospect of peace between Spain and England appears, according to some more recent accounts, to be overcast; but for the satisfaction of the lovers of tranquility it may be observed, that wars are generally begun in haste: Would mankind but give themselves time to deliberate, and fully investigate facts, they would seldom come to blows; at the present day, Negotiation, among enlightened nations, generally supercedes the sword: Whatever else may be the result of the present armaments, there is the greatest reason to suppose that peace will continue between Spain and England, as, notwithstanding the grumbling of John Bull, there really seems to be no point of dispute—the Spaniards claim an "exclusive right to the Port of Nootka," already in their possession; the English "claim a right to hold the establishment they may have formed, or should be desirous of forming in future, at the Bay of Nootka."

A London paper of the 19th of August received by the ship *Birmingham*, from Bristol, says, that the British fleet, consisting of thirty-one sail of the line, under the command of Lord Howe, had made the signal for sailing; as the wind was favorable, it was supposed they had cleared the channel at the date of the paper.

The Captain of the above ship positively asserts that the fleet had sailed.

A great commotion it is said has been excited in Rome by the French artists in that city, who assumed the national cockade; orders were issued to force it from them, a battle ensued and several were killed. A young woman, wife to one of the Frenchmen that fell, with dishevelled hair and distracted looks ran through the city, exclaiming murder! assassins! to arms! to arms! This operated like a charm, the people armed, and brought the Pope from Freati to the Capital, where they extorted from him a promise to comply with all their demands.

The fortifications of Belgrade are to be raised to the ground, that it may not in future, from its amazing strength as a frontier, be the scene of bloodshed.

The Congress of the Belgic states have published a circular letter, declarative of their determination to support their independence, notwithstanding the King of Prussia has deserted their cause.

A treaty having been concluded between Austria and Prussia, the King of Hungary will immediately be elected Emperor, and proceed to Frankfort for that purpose.

Articles of pacification have been proposed by the Empress to the Porte, in which she has lowered her tone and abated much of her former demands. The King of Prussia appears determined to compel Catharine to make peace, and for this purpose has demanded ships of England and Holland.

The Duke of Orleans and Viscount Mirabeau it is reported, are both arrested, they are impeached before the national assembly for the plot of surprizing the King and Queen at Versailles, and bringing them with indirect views to Paris.

The English accounts of affairs on the continent of Europe, especially those of France, wear rather a gloomy aspect, but experience has taught us that full faith and credence cannot be given to them; it will be well therefore to suspend making up a judgment.

Late accounts from France mention, that the court of Sardinia has ordered troops to assemble at Nice, with a train of artillery, and there are not more than two hundred effective men at Antibes, the key of France on that side.

A violent influenza is said to rage in Paris, occasioned by the dampness of the atmosphere at the time of the grand confederation. The King's disorder originated in this.

Two members of the national assembly (Messrs. Barave and Cazales) fought a duel on the 11th of August. The latter was wounded in the head but not dangerously.

In the year 1780, a series of observations was made, calculated to show that the interest of Great Britain was inseparably connected with a fair and equal commercial alliance with the United States.

These papers were published in "Parker's General Advertiser, and Morning Intelligencer." One of the principal arguments adduced in support of the general sentiment, was, That in case of a future war, without a commercial connection with America, Great Britain would find it extremely difficult, if not wholly impracticable, to man her navy: "The independence of the United States, it was said, making a difference against Great Britain in her naval strength, of upwards of eighty thousand seamen." Recent occurrences fully justify this opinion. Have they not been obliged to sweep their prisons? And pres from their own protections?—Have they not stripped American vessels of American seamen?—And after the rumor of a peace had lulled into security their own seamen, have not the myrmidons of the fleet been suddenly let loose again, and the pres become as hot as ever? And after all their commissioned fleet of 52 sail of the line, turns out to be but 31 only; and these not at sea one month after the Spanish fleet of 32 sail had taken its departure from Cadiz.

The average price of Wheat per bushel, the beginning of August, in London, and near it, was 69s. 6d.

In an advertisement which appeared in one of the London prints, for the sale of some articles at the custom-house of Dover, on the 10th of May last, appear two most extraordinary productions of French ingenuity in the looking-glass manufacture, viz. two plates, each 684 one fourth inches, by 384 one half inches, or 19 yards long by ten and two third yards broad, a size for single entire plates truly prodigious.

It is reported that great preparations are making in Kentucky for offensive operations against the Indians.

A gentleman from the Western country informs, that the account of Major DOUGHTY's being about to erect a fort or forts at the mouth of the Tennessee on the Ohio, is without foundation.

A spring has lately been discovered on the lake, in the town of Bridport, State of Vermont; the water of which on being analyzed produced large quantities of bitter purging salts, commonly denominated Epsom Salts.

Many improvements have recently taken place in the city of Albany, and its vicinity—new streets laid out—the old ones new paved—and the roads repaired—the inhabitants have all been supplied with leather buckets: In addition to these a laudable spirit of enterprise has discovered itself in the mercantile line; and by the success of a late adventure, the citizens are encouraged to attempt carrying on their foreign trade in a more direct way than formerly.

The enemies of the federal government look with concern on the re-election of so many of the old representatives. This circumstance evinces not only that the people are well satisfied with the proceedings of the past sessions of Congress, but that their attachment to the federal government itself increases. Why indeed should it not? A government which is the admiration of the whole world; which has given a new face to our affairs; has effected the resurrection of our national credit; restored our finances to system, and which has already raised the character of this country into high estimation, should be expected to acquire more than the bare approbation of the happy inhabitants who participate of its benign influence. It is with pleasure therefore we learn, that a great proportion of the gentlemen who represented the United States in the first congress under the new constitution, will act in a similar capacity in the second. Their tried abilities afford a good preface that the measures they adopt will contribute to the honor and prosperity of their country.

From the Journal of the Keeper of the goal in Philadelphia, it appears that during a period of ten years, viz. from 1780 to 1790, 4061 persons have been confined therein for debt.

The reflections that crowd on the philanthropic mind, in contemplating this account, are painful to the highest degree: Vice, misery and distress, in every form, are the wretched effects of this remnant of feudal and aristocratic tyranny. It is astonishing that amidst the numerous improvements which are daily taking place in legislation, the abolition of this barbarous custom has not been effected: "to prevent the supposed necessity of throwing the body of a fellow citizen into goal for debt, let a law be passed which shall place the risk of credit wholly upon the lender of money, or the seller of goods, unless real security be given for the debt, in which case nothing shall be demanded, or taken, but the said security: By means of such a law much extravagance would be prevented; labor would be increased; honor and character would be cultivated, and become estimable, for these would be the only means of obtaining credit without real security: It is certainly worth while to try the experiment."

How common is the word honor! How little understood! How often prostituted! It occurs no where more frequently than at a gaming table; where, at the same time, every thought, and every exertion is hostile to its sacred dictates: For what can be more dishonorable than to possess the property of another without a compensation. It may be safely asserted that it requires great practice to steel the bosom against that conscious injustice, of which every lucky novice in the art of gaming is susceptible; habit alone can blunt and obliterate the sense of honor which is congenial to our natures; and this principle is totally eradicated in time from the mind of a gambler.

Yesterday was the annual review and inspection of the Light Horse, Artillery and Infantry of the militia of the city and county of New-York, when about 2000 men appeared, under arms; the whole under the command of Gen. MALCOM.

The last purchase of Public Securities made by the Treasurer of the United States, was on Monday last—Final Settlements at 12/6 and Indents at 7/2.

Married at Philadelphia, Mr. James Smith, merchant, of this city, to Miss Hannah Caldwell, daughter of the, late Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth town New-Jersey.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

- Ship Ann and Susan, Cheevers, Bilbao, 49 days
- Brig Ann, Bell, Madeira
- Pearl, Folger, Cape-Francois
- Jeanie, Martin, Greenock, 44
- Providence, Wheeler, New-Providence, 14
- Ship Birmingham, Gunnell, Bristol, 36
- Schooner Dolphin, Brooks, Philadelphia, 5
- Sloop New-York Packet, Bird, do 2.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

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