

future. The continuity of being is lacerated; the settled course of sentiment and action is stopped; and life stands suspended and motionless, till it is driven by external causes into a new channel. But the time of suspense is dreadful.

Our first recourse in this distressful solitude, is, perhaps, for want of habitual piety, to a gloomy acquiescence in necessity. Of two mortal beings, one must lose the other. But surely there is a higher and a better comfort to be drawn from the consideration of that Providence which watches over all; a belief that the living and the dead are equally in the hands of God, who will reunite those whom he has separated, or who sees that it is best not to re-unite them.

The King's compliments of congratulation to their Imperial Majesties, on the Emperor's election as King of the Romans, were sealed up before the cabinet council, at the Secretary of States' office, on Monday night, and the Earl of Elgin, appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Vienna, to deliver the same; with which his lordship set off immediately.

Earl Cornwallis, on account of the present complexion of affairs in India, continues Gov. General some time longer.

According to letters from Berlin, a great change has taken place in the ministry there, through the influence of Prince Henry, the King's uncle. Comte de Hertzberg, the prime minister, has resigned, and is replaced by the Comte de Bischoff-Warder: The Duke of Brunswick has also retired from taking any part in the Prussian affairs.

DECEMBER 2.

Upwards of thirteen thousand of Mr Burke's political work have been sold since its publication. The author has derived no other advantage from this admirable production, than the increased celebrity it has procured him, having given it to his bookseller before it appeared.

Extract of a letter from Ostend.

DECEMBER 4.

The town is now under the protection of the Society of St. Andrew. The revolution is now complete, both here and all over the country. The Patriot party is now quite annihilated, the officers fled, and privates gone to their respective homes. Colonel Rogard, a Patriot officer, was arrested this morning, in attempting to escape to England, and is now a prisoner. General Koehler, commander in chief, is expected here this evening, and will probably be taken. They have lost all their baggage, and every thing they possessed, in the late battle; so that we fear our countryman, second in command, will not add much money to his name.

JANUARY 2.

It is confidently reported, that the Lord Chancellor has not only signified his acquiescence to a bill of insolvency—but been graciously pleased to propose one himself, on such an extensive humane, and liberal scale, as will effectually clear the different prisons in the kingdom. After which, new laws and regulations are to take place respecting imprisonment for debt, more congenial to the liberty of the subjects, and agreeable to the true spirit and meaning of Magna Charta.

PARIS, Dec. 23.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Dec. 5

The King's letter upon the Civil Constitution of the Clergy.

THIS morning, Mr. Andre, the President, waited on the King to know if the decree on the constitution of the clergy had been accepted. The King sent the following answer in writing: which immediately caused the warmest debates, and is likely to be followed by the most alarming consequences.

"In accepting the decrees upon the civil constitution of the clergy, I announced to the National Assembly that I would take the most convenient measures to secure the execution of that decree. From that time, I have not ceased to think on the subject. The decree of the 27th of November being no more than a consequence of that of July, no doubt ought to be entertained of my intentions; but its execution appears to me to require the greatest attention. My respect for religion, and my desire to see the constitution established, without agitation, and without trouble, have made me redouble my activity in the measures I have taken, and I hope the National Assembly will agree with me, by employing the most lenient measures, and such as would be most secure from troubling the public tranquility; I hope to consolidate the basis of the constitution of the kingdom. I repeat it again to the Assembly, that they would place in me all the confidence I merit."

This letter caused a long debate, which concluded with a decree, that "the President should wait on the King to-morrow, to desire him to give an answer (signed by his Majesty, and countersigned by a Minister) to the decree of the 27th of November."

The following Statement may be traced in the latest accounts published from British papers.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

PRO.
The idea of a counter-revolution in France, seems to be abandoned. The patriots are prosecuting their object with the utmost perseverance. There is a perfect confidence between the King and the National Assembly; as far as words can be believed, both the King and Queen are on the best terms with that band of patriots. The example of France has reached even Constantinople, where symptoms of the French fever, in some recent disturbances, have appeared. The Emperor has his hands full of business; having settled in part the troubles in his own dominions, he will find enough to employ his attention, without troubling his neighbors. The higher orders of the clergy having been stripped of their overgrown wealth, and the inferior placed on terms of justice and equality—the majority of the Priesthood is warmly attached to the revolution. The municipalities of the provinces exhibit daily new proofs of their attachment to the decrees of the National Assembly. All fears of a counter-revolution are at an end. The King has written to the Count d'Artois and the Prince of Condé, to return to their country, and be at peace. And the King of Sardinia has given the exiles a broad hint to decamp from his territories. So great has been the demand for Mr. Burke's celebrated pamphlet, that an impression of thirteen thousand has been sold since its publication.

CON.
The Marquis de la Fayette has turned Printer; keeps a press in his house, to puff off his own virtues. The Marquis has seceded from the demerit of interest, and has run off to Turin, to join the Aristocrats. The revolutionists are renewing the works at Cherbourg:—This is no design of monarchy; but a desperate feint of the democrats. The revolution in Brabant is at an end, the Emperor Leopold being acknowledged in all the cities; and the downfall of the late usurpation, celebrated with every demonstration of joy. The Emperor of Germany is determined to interpose in behalf of his sister, the Queen of France, and has already demanded that she be sent to Vienna. The Bishops have remonstrated against the decrees of the National Assembly, respecting spiritual matters. The cities of Lorraine have recalled their deputies and other cities are resolved to follow their example. A great blow is on the point of being struck against the revolution—The exiles are, or have been in motion—Fayette is no longer popular, and has been openly impeached in the National Assembly by one of its members. Burke's pamphlet on the revolution is called the ravings of a mad man, and has tarnished all the former lustre of his political character and literary abilities, and it hardly requires common sense to refute it.

WILMINGTON, March 2.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the improvements in grist-mills, lately invented by a citizen of this state, Mr. Oliver Evans, are increasing very rapidly in public estimation. Every part of the machinery in which those improvements consist, is now in use at the Brandywine Mills, and is highly approved of. The wheat elevator has been lately applied, for the first time, to unload a shallop; it elevates 300 bushels per hour, and enables the miller to convey his wheat to any granary in the mill without the assistance of manual labor. To such perfection are our grist and merchant mills brought, by the assistance of those improvements, that we may say, perhaps without boasting, that they are not equalled in the world. The machinery is so well applied, that from the time the wheat leaves the waggoner's bag, the measurer's half-bushel or the vessel's hold, as the case may be, no manual labor is required, but the wheat is converted into superfine or other flour, fit for packing, entirely by the effect of the machinery. Mr. Evans has obtained a patent for his discovery, which we are happy is like to turn out much to his advantage.

BALTIMORE, March 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince to his friend in this town, dated January 14.

"Mr. Porter, from New-England, established as a Merchant in this place, died on the 24th ult. His books, papers, &c. were immediately seized, by virtue of the *Droit d'Aubaine*; which is still cruelly and rigorously enforced in the French Colonies, although expressly contrary to the treaty between France and the United States. Affidavits of the seizure will be taken, and forwarded to the President of the United States, with a representation of this unjust proceeding."

Philadelphia, March 16.

In the English papers received by the Packet, there is an account of a most tremendous Thunder Storm, which passed over London, on the morning of the 23d December last: The wind, rain, and hail, were extremely violent; great damage was sustained by many buildings, and the shipping in the river.

In the above storm an incredible number of vessels were lost—the crews of many of which perished: The Charlemont Packet from Liverpool for Dublin was wrecked, and of 110 passengers, 19 only escaped—A tender, having on board upwards of 400 men, was lost off Liverpool, and almost every person on board perished. The Alert, Cutter, Capt. Dean, was also wrecked on the Chapel Rocks, in Budden Bay, and every soul on board lost. This storm extended almost all over England; the lightning and thunder were the severest almost ever known, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane: The papers by the Packet give a long detail of the disastrous consequences.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, Jan. 26.

On the 10th January the Indians attacked Dunlap's station, about 25 miles up the big Miami—The Stockade Fort, was commanded by Lieut. Kingbury, of the Federal troops, who had under his command only 12 men.—There were in the party of Indians 250—they remained before the place 24 hours—and then retreated, driving off all the Cattle of the place—during the attack only one soldier was wounded—The Indians left three dead on the ground—and a number were afterwards found at a distance from the Stockade—The Indians on this occasion marched within a short distance of the Fort in columns, like veteran troops, with an intention to storm it—but the besieged poured in so well directed a fire, as broke and dispersed them.

According to accounts from Georgia, it appears that Mr. MATTHEWS and Mr. JACKSON, lost their election by a majority of only 5 votes in favor of the successful candidates; and that a very small proportion of the votes of their respective districts were given in on the occasion.

Letters for the British Packet will be received at the Post-Office, till 10 o'clock this morning.

PRICE CURRENT. PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17/.	17/1.	pr. £. 85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/.		45 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/10	9/.	45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	15/6		78 1/2 do.
Indents	9/.		45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/6		6 1/2 do.

A special meeting of the Society for the establishment of Sunday schools in this city, and liberties, will be held on Friday evening next, at half after six o'clock, at the Academy of Mr. Sharpless, in Second-Street. M. Carey, Sec.

March, 15, 1791.

Captain ARMSTRONG,

INFORMS his fellow-soldiers and others, who may wish to enlist, that he has commenced recruiting in the city of Philadelphia, where a generous bounty, and other encouragement will be given. Young men, who wish to become Adventurers in a new country, by joining this command, may acquire a knowledge of the Western World, subject to no expense; and after serving a short period, set down on their own farms, and enjoy all the blessings of peace and plenty. JOHN ARMSTRONG. Philadelphia, March 14, 1791.

FOR SALE,

In the City of New-Brunswick,

A Commodious TWO STORY HOUSE, almost new, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Raritan, together with a large Lot in the rear, and a very good Wharf immediately in front of the House. Said House is thirty-four feet square has four rooms on each floor, with entries between the same, and a good stone cellar under the whole. Any person inclining to purchase may have possession the first day of May next, and know the price and terms of payment which will be made easy by applying to LEWIS FORMAN, in said city, or the subscriber in Borden Town. J. VAN EMBURGH. N. B. If not sold, to be rented from 1st day of May next.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A WORK, Entitled

The ART of WRITING,

REDUCED TO A PLAIN AND EASY SYSTEM, On a Plan entirely new. IN SEVEN BOOKS.

By JOHN JENKINS, Writing-Master.

THE first book contains a very plain, easy and familiar introduction to this art, and leads the learner to a right understanding of the principles of the work. The small letters are dissected—the principal strokes are placed by themselves, and accompanied with particular explanations. A table, or scheme, is added, which exhibits at one view the component parts of each letter, both small and great, placed in different classes, that the learner may at once perceive, by inspection, the relation and dependence which one letter has upon another. To which is annexed, a Dialogue, calculated to fix the attention of children, and impress their minds with right ideas of the letters. This work is designed for the benefit of schools, and may be used with advantage by all who would acquire a knowledge of penmanship.

Five of the remaining six are proper Writing Books, with Copperplate Copies, and are designed as an execution of the foregoing plan, each book proceeding by regular steps, from the first principles to joining-hand Copies, and gradually proceeding from a large Round-hand, to an easy Running-hand; all which are preparatory to the seventh and last book, which is a collection of Writing Pieces, Promissory Notes, Orders, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, &c.

CONDITIONS OF THE FIRST BOOK.

- I. It will be printed on fine writing paper, and contain about twenty-eight pages, quarto, with eight copperplate engravings.
- II. The price will be Three Fifths of a Dollar, stitched in blue.
- III. As the author risks the publication, he requests that each subscriber would advance One Quarter of a Dollar.
- N. B. As the engravings are not yet completed, the price of the remaining six cannot at present be ascertained.
- * * * Gentlemen who have these subscription papers in their hands, are requested to return them to Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, or Thomas and Andrews, Boston, by the first of June next.

The plan of the above work has been submitted to, and approved of by the Governors of several of the States, several members of Congress—the Presidents of Cambridge, Rhode-Island, Yale, Columbia, the President and Vice-President of New-Jersey, and several of the Professors of Pennsylvania Colleges—Also, by many of the Clergy, and several eminent Writing-Masters and Instructors of Youth. Philadelphia, March 7, 1791.

English late London Newspapers give an