

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

MEMBERS of the TIERS ETAT, according to the titles affixed to their names, in the list published by authority.

Avocats	181
Avocats du Roi	18
Conseillers	11
Lieutenants Criminels	9
Lieutenants Generaux de Baillage	45
Notaries	34
Procureurs	2
Procureurs du Roi	34
Total limbs of the Law (out of 588 Members)	334
Cultivateurs	23
Fermiers	11
Laboueurs	12
Medecins	9
Marchands (Anglice Shopkeepers)	11
Negociants (Anglice Merchants)	31

Total appertaining to agriculture, science, and trade (out of 588 Members)	97
Members to whose names no title is affixed	175

Total of the third estate 588

The Representatives of the Clergy are about 300, and those of the Noblesse about 280, which make nearly the number originally assembled; but a considerable proportion of the last bodies have been non-attendants for some months past.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

Early on Friday morning last, this city was honored by the arrival of the PRESIDENT, attended by Major Jackson.

Intelligence having been received of his intended embarkation at Rock Hall, he had been anxiously expected on Thursday evening—but the Governor, and several other gentlemen, who had failed to meet him, were compelled to return without tidings. The vessel, which contained the chief treasure of America, did not enter the river Severn until ten o'clock, in a dark tempestuous night. She struck on a bar, or point, within about a mile of the city; and although she made a signal of distress, it was impossible, before day-light, to go to her relief. The guardian angel of America was still watchful; and we are happy in assuring our countrymen that the health of their dearest friend has not been at all affected by an accident, far more distressing to those who were apprised, or rather apprehensive, of his situation, than to himself.

At 10 o'clock on the same day, attended by the Governor, and a number of respectable citizens, he visited the college, and expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of this rising feminary—He then pursued his walk to the government house. At three o'clock he sat down to a public dinner at Mr. Mann's with a numerous company of inhabitants, and continued at table until there had been circulated a number of toasts, each of which was announced by the discharge of cannon.

On Saturday the President again dined with a large company at the government house; and in the evening his presence enlivened a ball, at which was exhibited every thing which this little city contains of beauty and elegance.

On Sunday, at eight o'clock, he rode out of town, attended by a company of gentlemen, of whom he took leave at South river. The governor waits on him to George-Town, where he purposed to remain some days before he pursues his arduous patriotic journey to the southward.

WINDHAM, (Conn.) March 26.

There is now living in this town, three brothers, whose ages added together, amount to Two hundred and seventy-eight years!

BOSTON, March 26.

FRENCH CONSULAR-OFFICE.

Extra of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, December 8, 1790.

Memorandum of the timber, proper for the Bourdeaux market. Oak Plank, for ships bottoms, should be 24 to 50 feet long, 2 to 4 1/2 inches thick, and at least 9 inches wide at the narrowest end. The usual price from 2 to 3 livres per cubick foot. White Pine Plank should not exceed 12 inches in width (all over is left) and 1 and 1/2 inches thick, and is worth 3 fous the running foot, those of one inch 2 fous.—Pine Rafters and Beams from 10 to 16 inches square, different lengths are worth from 20 to 24 fous the cubick foot.—Scantling from 4 to 6 inches square, from 22 to 26 fous the cubick foot.—Masts and Bowspits, straight, clear of faults, from 72 to 75 feet long, 25 to 27 inches diameter, are worth 1800 to 1200 livres each; those of 66 to 68 feet long and 22 to 24 inches diameter, from 600 to 800 livres—and Bowspits from 45 to 48 feet long, and from 26 to 27 inches diameter, from 400 to 500 livres each: The diameter of Masts and Bowspits is taken at 1/2 the distance from the big end, and the small end should hold 1/2 less than at the first measurement—small Spars sell in proportion—Oak Beams and Rafters from 10 to 15 inches square, are worth from 45 to 50 fous per cubick foot—Knees, &c. in proportion to their size, quality, &c.—Southern hoghead staves from 250 to 300 livres per M. of 1616—Northern from 200 to 250 livres. These are the general prices—at present they are something lower, owing to a stagnation of Ship-building since the disturbances in this country; but as they are now at an end, we may expect to see commerce revive, and with it the prices of the necessaries for carrying it on of course.—The feet and inches above are French, which are one twelfth longer than English.

Upon inquiry the circumstances respecting Mr. Cox, at Londonderry, are no more than this: Mr. Cox received orders from the Mayor and Corporation of Derry, to open the bridge on the day mentioned, for the benefit of the people, and as the work-

men and timber were American, permitted him to display on the bridge, the American flag. The novelty of these circumstances drew together a large concourse of people. The watermen, who were thus thrown out of business, collected in numbers to oppose the passing and repassing of the people—this occasioned a fracas, and the Mayor, at the head of the main-guard, endeavored to suppress it, which he could not effect until the troops had fired, and killed several of the rioters. Mr. Cox was taken into custody for his own protection from the rage of the watermen.

The Lottery, seems to arrest the attention of all ranks of citizens—to describe the disease is impossible—all are fascinated—all expect to be the favored children of Fortune.—The rich court her smiles, as eagerly as the poor—and whilst, O! fickle Goddess, the Young pour fourth their supplications for thy favors,

*"With salt'ring pace, and feeble knee,
See Age advance, in shameful haste;
The palsied hand is stretch'd to thee,
For Wealth, it wants the pow'r to taste."*

The delusion is general—and general must the mortification be. But as attention must be paid to the infatuation—we have endeavored, by a regular publication of the fortunate numbers, to alleviate its frenzy.



By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation bearing date the 24th day of January of this present year, and in pursuance of certain acts of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and of the Congress of the United States therein mentioned, certain lines of experiment were directed to be run in the neighbourhood of Georgetown in Maryland, for the purpose of determining the location of a part of the territory of ten miles square for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, and a certain part was directed to be located within the said lines of experiment on both sides of the Patowmac, and above the limit of the Eastern branch prescribed by the said act of Congress.

And Congress by an amendatory act, passed on the 3d day of this present month of March, have given further authority to the President of the United States, "to make any part of the territory below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the said district, so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern branch, and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria."

NOW THEREFORE, for the purpose of amending and completing the location of the whole of the said territory of ten miles square, in conformity with the said amendatory act of Congress, I do hereby declare and make known that the whole of the said territory shall be located and included within the four lines following, that is to say—

Beginning at Jones's point, being the upper Cape of Hunting Creek, in Virginia, and at an angle, in the outset, of 45 degrees west of the north, and running in a direct line ten miles for the first line: then beginning again at the same Jones's point, and running another direct line, at a right angle with the first, across the Patowmac, ten miles for the second line: then from the terminations of the said first and second lines, running two other direct lines, of ten miles each, the one crossing the Eastern branch aforesaid, and the other the Patowmac, and meeting each other in a point.

And I do accordingly direct the Commissioners named under the authority of the said first mentioned act of Congress, to proceed forthwith to have the said four lines run, and by proper metes and bounds defined and limited, and thereof to make due report under their hands and seals; and the territory so to be located, defined, and limited, shall be the whole territory accepted by the said acts of Congress as the district for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at Georgetown aforesaid, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1791, and of the Independence of the United States the fiftenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE above location will include about four thousand five hundred acres of land. The proprietors in the district give up their lands, on the condition of receiving, after the town is laid off, one-half of the lots so laid off; and the President has the sale of the other half, for the use of the public—which will, it is said, produce the sum of THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.—The spot for the public buildings is not yet fixed.

Philadelphia, April 9.

Accounts from Pittsburgh mention various deprivations and murders committed by the Indians; 13 persons on the Alleghany a few miles from that place have recently been butchered, and a number carried into captivity; this last attack has struck a dread and caused a general alarm—and the people are abandoning their farms and retreating to a place of safety. Similar accounts are received from Mulingum—where the inhabitants are now all garrisoned waiting with anxiety succours from government—this we are happy to learn, they will speedily receive; the recruiting service is prosecuting with vigor and success, in this and the Eastern States—and every possible exertion is making in the war department to expedite the requisite preparations.

Monday last being the anniversary of their Institution, the Hibernian Society dined at Byrne's tavern, in Front-Street. They were honored with the presence of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Attorney General of the United States, and the officers of the other national societies.—The entertainment was splendid, and a number of patriotic toasts concluded the festivity of the day.

We are frequently presented with an article from foreign papers, under the title of "The state of politics during the last week," when the articles refer frequently to countries 500 miles distant from the place of publication!

The Turkish garrison of Ismael, which was butchered by the Russians in storming that place, was at first said to consist of 12000 men: This number is multiplied by two in a more recent account, and out of 24000, 5000 only, it is said, escaped the carnage—

*Thus the red thunderbolts of war are hurl'd,
And mad ambition desolates the world.*

All the Barbary powers are arming to assist the Turks against Russia—and in order to do this, have made a general peace with other powers.

England, Prussia and Holland are now interposing their mediatorial influence to bring about a peace between CATHERINE and the PORTE: How far they will succeed, appears very uncertain: The propositions made to the Empress go so far as to suggest a relinquishment of her conquests; flushed however with the great success of her arms, she rejects the mediation; and this appears to have been expected, for the several powers are making the most vigorous preparations to enforce their propositions.

It is nearly two years since the foreign news-mongers began to amuse us with accounts of plots, counter-revolutions, and massacres, in France—and their inventions are not yet exhausted: The latest details under the London head, in some of the papers, state, "That the consternation of the citizens of Paris, has for some days been inexplicable; but on what account they do not know."—This appears curious indeed, when it is considered as characteristic of the French—

*T' enjoy the present, and to leave to-morrow,
To find an antidote for its own sorrow.*

Seasonable Remarks from a late London Paper.

"THIS morning upwards of five hundred people paid for seats in the galleries at Guildhall, in expectation of hearing their tickets drawn, and to their infinite surprize not one of them is twenty thousand pounds richer than he was.

"Only think, three twenty thousands!" says one.—Somebody must have them, and why not I as soon as another; well, I shall certainly get one of the little ten thousand four pounders, and that will be some comfort at least!—Huff! God bless my soul, that's my number, it only wants two figures of it—blank—Thank God it is not mine."

The space below was occupied by dreamers of dreams and seers of visions, strict observers of times and seasons: here stood a poor fellow without a shirt, which he had pawned the day before, to avail himself of early and cheap insurance, poring over a long list of the different ages of his starving children, having lost his money, losing his time, in expectation of a miracle being wrought to redeem both! There sat a wretched woman, her naked shoulders wrapped in a miserable red cloak, anxiously listening for a number which she had dreamt of and of which she intended to continue dreaming so long as her scanty household should furnish the means of insurance!

Another class of beings were drawing their own chances from the pockets of such as the mania of the moment had not robbed of all before; in the midst of these ingenious spectators, a country squire, in a marketable form, who had come to town on purpose to hear his ticket drawn a twenty thousand, and who was slouching away with the Hobson's-choice comfort of a four pound prize, had his pockets reduced to the standard of his head, for, having lost his time, it was thought he needed no instrument to reckon it by, and having a four pound prize, it was imagined, that sum out of his pocket could be no loss to him.

Those who have got prizes, affect to despise their insignificance; those who have blanks, pretend that they never expected any other; and such as have yet to wait the event of their purchases, will tell you, though you should meet them in the hall every day during the drawing, that they are totally indifferent about the matter.

From the VERMONT GAZETTE.

MR. HASWELL,
The following is a copy of a letter from Adonijah Crane, while in goal at New York, to his relations in Rupert, as appears from its contents: It came to hand by accident; I have shewn it to a number of the principal characters in this town, who wish to have it inserted in your gazette, as it may be of consequence in exposing the villainy of that club, and making the people cautious in their connections with them.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1790.

Friends and Relations,

"THIS is to inform you that Francis and I are well, and live together very comfortably. I hope you are all well. I have not heard from you since we received a letter from Lemuel, brought by Old Head to us. Old Head and the Green P****g are good, and give us what money we want; and stand ready to advance 300 dollars for our benefit, if requested—for they are able and willing: they have 3000 dollars, in cash, on hand. They have repeatedly promised that we should not want for 1000 dollars.

Mr. Spring is honorably discharged, and exerts himself for us. Old Morris is out, and judge no more.—Three evidences are here, two of them you know. Desire Mr. Halsey to attend court, and fail not. We shall have our trial by the 5th of Jan. desire the evidences to not delay the time one day. It is already the opinion of the people that we shall get clear upon trial: and if our evidences come as I expect, I am sure of whipping them properly. Our friends encrease fast: attorneys grow mad in our behalf; and our past ill-usage echoes through the city. Mr. Willard is in danger of his life from the prisoners, because he is an evidence against us; and he has to keep in a room by himself to keep from being killed: Many a time he has been kicked down stairs.

I hope that Lemuel will take care of that Scott matter: make yourselves as comfortable as possible: I hope to visit you before long, but God only knows when; but I verily expect to be cleared. This from your friend, ADONIJAH CRANE.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

- Ship Adriana, Robertson, Liverpool, 33.
- Brig Hetty, Cloufer, Charleston, 13.
- Schooner Thomas, Jones, Hispaniola, 18.
- Do. Friendship, Bowen, Maryland, 6.
- Sloop Three Sisters, Thompson, Virginia, 7.
- Brig Fame, Stephenson, Cork, 48.
- Sloop Phenix, Shepard, Virginia, 6.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	16/10.	17/2.	88 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents		9/.	45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	8/11	9/.	45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	15/9	78 1/2	do.
Indents		9/.	45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15/.	

POST-OFFICE, Philad. April 8, 1791.

By information received this day from the Agent for the British Packet, her sailing is postponed until the 20th inst.—Letters will be received at this Office until Tuesday Morning the 19th inst. at half past 9 o'clock.

NOTIFICATION.

Colonel THOMAS PROCTER, Lieutenant of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, being necessarily absent from the city, his Excellency the GOVERNOR hath thought proper to authorize me to discharge the Duties of that Office until his return:—

NOTICE is therefore given, to the MILITIA of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties of said City, the Townships of Moyamensing and Passunk, that they are to meet and exertise under their respective Officers on the following Days, viz.

- First Battalion on the 2d Day of May next,
- Second Battalion on the 3d of do.
- Third Battalion on the 4th of do.
- Fourth Battalion on the 5th of do.
- Fifth Battalion on the 6th of do.
- Sixth Battalion on the 9th of do.
- Seventh Battalion on the 10th of do.

ELEAZER OSWALD, Lieutenant,
pro tem. of the City and Liberties
of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1791.