

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEB. 16.

Yesterday Mr. Burke, attended by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, and a great number of Members, presented at the bar the following message.

"My Lords,
I am ordered by the Commons to acquaint your Lordships, that the House of Commons is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. late Governor General of Bengal, now depending before your Lordships, whenever your Lordships will appoint a convenient day for hearing of the same."

Lord Grenville some short time after rose, and having observed, the very great importance of the message which had been brought from the commons, and which in his opinion required their Lordships most serious consideration: In order that the House might profit by the experience and wisdom of their ancestors, Lord Grenville moved,

"That a committee be appointed to search for precedents relative to the state of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq. brought up by the Commons, and proceeded upon in the last Session of Parliament, and to report their opinion to the House."

The same was, upon the question put, agreed to, several Lords present were named, and all the Lords who have been present this Session were ordered to be upon the said Committee.

There was a wicked time, in the history of this country, when a man might lose his heart in the crossing of a street. The good-natured diffidence of the present day relieves him from that danger, unless he can fix his eyes to a pair of legs, or fall in love with a curtain. As to eyes, teeth, and other ingredients of beauty, he has no more to apprehend from them, than if we were a nation of Spaniards; and it is said, "what the eye don't see, the heart will seldom feel."

The mode of attack, both in war and in love is subject to alterations and improvements. The ladies who formerly conquered by the eyes, now hide them behind a curtain, and present their irresistible beauty of short petticoats and neat ankles. This transition from one extreme to another, we cannot approve—*Medio tutissimus!*

The damages occasioned by the fire at the Albion mills are estimated at 200,000*l.* independently of any delay in business, &c. The insurances made at the several offices are stated as not exceeding half that amount!

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

A few of the Turkish provinces in the possession of the Russian troops, will furnish them with the means of adding conquest to conquest, till the Empress, like a female Colossus, setting one foot on Asia, and the other in Europe, and grasping the isles in her hand, will assume the daring prerogative of giving law to the world.

These things ought not to be.

NEW-LONDON, April 1.

Extract of a letter from a foreign correspondent, to the Editors of this paper, dated Jan. 21, 1791.

[Concluded from our last.]

"The good crops in the United States, and in Europe, will make provisions so cheap, that many of your farmers, I presume, will feel the necessity of cultivating a greater quantity of flax and hemp this year. Providence seems to call upon you, with a loud voice, to encourage and promote manufactures. And perhaps this voice will be even louder a few years hence than it is at present. The political revolution in France will probably bring on a revolution in the agriculture of that country. The duke of Orleans has begun the English mode of farming, on one of his own estates, with English farmers. The abolition of the Corvee, and of every other part of the feudal system, will remove that load of disgrace which has hung so heavily on the French farmers, and will inspire them with new life and vigor. They will plant a much greater quantity of land, and improve their land like the English, and probably supply themselves entirely with wheat; except when their crops may fail, as in England, through unfavorable seasons. Where then will your planters find markets for their wheat, unless they can find them at home, in your manufacturing and trading towns? I wish to see the farmer well rewarded for his industry and ingenuity. Nothing will effect this so much as a great increase in the population, consisting of those who are not employed in agriculture. The manufactures of your own country will require a great quantity of raw materials, such as wool, flax, hemp, silk, cotton, hops and barley for breweries, hides and bark to tan them; iron, lead, copper, &c. Thus the farmer will have opportunity to vary his crops, and to raise what will thrive best on his soil, and what will yield him the greatest profit.

"Manufactures more than double and treble the value of raw materials. Some of them augment their value 20, some 50, and some an 100 fold. So much do the goods you manufacture add to the wealth of your country. Moreover, the wealth will not only be great, but general,

without making many individuals too rich and luxurious; and therefore is the most valuable kind of wealth. Besides, they who carry on manufactures run little or no risk of being ruined, except by their own imprudence. Whereas, merchants must venture much more, and some of them may be ruined in spite of all their prudence and attention, while others are known to acquire great wealth, and thereby promote luxury and dissipation, the bane of morals, and the ruin of empires.

"I am pleased with the rapid increase of manufactures in the United States, from moral as well as political considerations, they afford relief to a number of poor industrious people, who ought not to suffer for want, while they are willing to work;—they train up children in the habit of industry, and thereby secure them from the vices of idleness;—and they have a tendency to reclaim some who have contracted an idle habit, and yielded to the temptations of vice, and will leave them without excuse if they continue therein, or run to extremes. In this connection I may observe the solitary confinement of criminals, and the hard labour to which they are kept, by the new method lately adopted, will at once promote manufactures, and thereby make them useful members of society while they are confined, and bring them into the habit of industry, and give them time for serious reflection, and at the same time put it out of the power of all to corrupt, or be corrupted by one another."

ELIZABETH-TOWN, (M.) April 6.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has been pleased to appoint MOSES RAWLINGS, Esquire, to command the battalion of levies to be raised in this State.

BOSTON, April 6.

On Monday last agreeably to the Constitution, the citizens of this Commonwealth, met in their respective towns, for the choice of GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, and SENATORS, for the year ensuing. The votes in this town for Governor, were; for His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. 543
The Hon. FRANCIS DANA, Esq. 81

Lieutenant-Governor.
His Honor SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. 540
The Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Esq. 57
The Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, Esq. 26

We have received information from several towns; in all which the present Chief and Second Magistrates have been unanimously or generally voted for.

In Worcester county, the Hon. Mr. GROUT, has many votes for Senator.

Major FRANKS is appointed Inspector of the federal troops, to be raised in the Eastern States.

From New-York, via Providence, April 2, 1791.

I am informed from good authority, that late orders have arrived from Holland to the Agents in Philadelphia, and this city, to purchase all the stock they can lay their hands on—and from some manoeuvres amongst the Stockjobbers, I am convinced of the truth of it; but I hope our countrymen will have wisdom sufficient to refuse selling the price of our country's independence for a song; and thereby prevent our becoming in fact tributary to foreigners.

ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1791.

The following lines, comprising twelve words, will prove out the day of the week of any day of the month of the year 1791, by observing that the first letter tells the day of the first of each month.

Sad Toil some Troubles Follow Subjects Wrong,
Foul Murders Threat'ning Savage Tumults Throng.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

S O N N E T, V.

"SAY, what is Life?" the sons of sorrow cry—
"Is it to breathe a lingering age of woe
"In vegetative being here below?
"To eat, to drink, to sleep, and then—to die?"
"Is it in Pleasure's airy rounds to fly?
"To laugh, to dance?"—the souls of Joy would know—
"To plunge in lewdness, and no care bestow
"On what may greatly fit us for the sky?"
No.—'Tis the Twilight of a heavenly Day,
Whose radiant glories opening on the Soul,
Shall raise, and bear it, from itself away,
Far o'er the bounds of this terrestrial pole,
Wak'd to new rapture by the living lay,
Where GOD informs the immeasurable whole.

E L L A.

Philadelphia, April 20.

On the 13th inst. the President of the United States dined at an elegant entertainment, prepared by the citizens of Richmond, Virginia. On the day of his arrival every mark of respect and attention was paid, and every demonstration of public joy exhibited; in the evening there was a general illumination—previous to which the corporation presented a respectful address, which was answered in the usual style of dignity, condescension and benevolence.

A letter from Fort St. Tammany, Georgia, says the treaty with the Creeks, although in some particulars disagreeable to the Georgians, has given a new countenance to the inhabitants in this quarter and will tend greatly to facilitate the settlement of this charming river.

A writer in a late paper, imputes the loss of so many ships which founder at sea, to the modern mode of constructing their sterns, which are low hanging and slightly built—and recommends the Dutch method of building with pink sterns, which will always scud before a turbulent sea with safety.

The superior price that YELLOW INDIAN CORN commands, is mentioned, as a hint to Farmers, to give that kind the preference in planting the present season.

A late writer judiciously observes, that he had rather be guided in his opinions by one experienced man of business, than by an hundred theorists, who are verfed only in books.

A celebrated Law Professor in one of the States, once said, that it would be best to raise all public revenue entirely by a land tax, because all taxes come ultimately out of the land. The old financiers of all countries, who know mankind, would laugh at such an opinion, tho' advanced by an able law character. Some of the best arguments in Congress, on the funding system, on excise, and the bank, appear to be built on the same sandy basis, fallacious theory—otherwise it is impossible to account for the respectable opposition made to the most necessary measures of government.

A gentleman in this city has drawn three thousand dollars in the Massachusetts Semi-Annual Lottery.

Died in this city, on Saturday morning last, NICHOLAS EVERLEIGH, Esq. Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

Sunday last arrived here the ship Atlantic, Capt. Swaine, from Liverpool; this ship had the extraordinary run of 2086 miles in ten running days, and was only 22 days from Cape Clear, to the Capes of the Delaware.

Accounts received by this vessel are to 5th March, and state, that on the 8th January the people of Constantinople were in such a ferment, as to excite apprehensions of a revolt; that the republic of Venice is to furnish the Porte with three ships of war; that the city of Geneva was all in arms; 6000 men also in arms in the department of Gard and Ardeche, in France, the report of which did not appear to alarm the National Assembly—that Monf. de Noailles is President; that affairs in the North wear a more pacific appearance, Catharine being more disposed for peace—and that great military preparations are making in France.

We hear that a very interesting discovery has lately been made at Naples. It is said that the most violent hæmorrhages are immediately stopped by the volatile fluor alkali. Repeated experiments made in the hospital of that city have had the completest success. The most singular is the last, which was made on a man who had his leg cut off; cotton dipt in volatile fluor alkali was applied on the part cut, which immediately stopped the blood, and cicatrized the wound.

The nabob of Arcot has filed a bill in the court of Chancery against the East-India Company, calling them to account for seizing his country and plundering his revenues for 10 years past: how many years does a suit in Chancery require?

The number of convicts to be sent to Botany Bay this year amounts to 1200; 2-5ths of which are females; a fruitful source of emigration! But what colonists?

The hereditary general of the posts of the Empire and the Netherlands, has forbid all persons employed in these posts, to admit the circulation of a number of the French Gazettes.

Leave has been given to the British House of Commons to bring in a bill for dividing Canada into two provinces, agreeable to the King's message.

The directors of the bank of England are taking spirited measures to prevent the minister from taking possession of the unclaimed dividends.

By the above arrival from Europe we learn, that a peace is concluded between Austria and the Porte—every thing to remain as before the breaking out of the war in 1788. The Turks, so far from being disheartened at the loss of Ismael, are determined to prosecute the war against Russia, with vigor—the Sultan has accordingly ordered an immediate augmentation of his army by a reinforcement of 40000 men—and all the Bassas or Governors of Provinces, are ordered to enlist every man from 15 to 60 years of age.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the favors he has received from his poetical correspondents ELLA and BIRTHA; their productions would do honor to any miscellany whatever. The readers of the Gazette have doubtless been pleased, and the pleasure will be heightened to surprise, when they are informed that ELLA is but a youth of 17.—The authors are unknown to each other.

But, truth and genius boast a foreign law,
Which minds congenial to each other draw;
While one bright object, centers every aim—
Their muse, on Virtue, builds a deathless fame.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17f.	pr. f.	85 pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9f.		45 do.
Deferred 6 pr. Cents	9f.		45 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Sett. and other Certificates	16f.		80
Indents	9f.		45 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	12/2	15f.	do.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

- Brig Ann, Smith, Norfolk, 8 days.
- Schooner Polly, Jacobs, Savannah, 40.
- Do. Polly, Coffin, Halifax, 16.
- Sloop Betty, Brooks, New-York, 6.
- Do. Harriot, Kerby, Charleston, 12.
- Ship Delaware, Art, Charleston, 9.
- Do. Atlantic, Swaine, Liverpool, 22.
- Sloop Polly, Valentine, N. Carolina, 12.
- Do. Nancy, Stolett, Virginia, 6.

The ship St. James, from New-York for Londonderry, is ashore Londonderry river.