

agg on, for the conclusion of the paper, some observations made by the most celebrated writers on this head.

"This is one of the most important points (says M. Rollin) in education, and at the same time the most difficult; for among a great number of masters, who in other respects are very deserving, there are very few to be found, who are happy enough to make their scholars fond of study."

"It should be the great care of the masters (says Quintilian) who teach children their letters, to do it in such a manner that a child who is not yet capable of being fond of his book, should not take an aversion to it, and the dislike continue when he grows up." "For this reason (says he) his study should be made a diversion to him. The master must proceed by asking him little questions. He must be encouraged by commendation, and allowed to set some value upon himself, and be pleased with having learnt any thing. Sometimes what he refuses to learn must be taught another, to raise his jealousy. We must enter into little disputes with him, and let him think he has often the better. We must entice him likewise by little rewards, which children at that age are very fond of." Quint. Lib. 1. Cap. 1.

"The great secret to make children love their books, is to make them fond of their master. In this case they willingly give ear to him, become docile, strive to please him, and take a pleasure in his lessons." Quint. Lib. 2. Cap. 9. *Studium discendi Voluntate, que cogi non potest.* Lib. 1. Cap. 3. QUINT.

"We may confine the body, make a scholar sit at his desk against his inclination, double his labor by way of punishment, force him to finish a task imposed on him, and for that end deprive him of his play and recreation, but can laboring thus upon force be properly called study?" —M. Rollin. F.

P A R I S, March 15.

THE King is much better, he is able to sit up, his cough is less violent. The French wags pretend that he caught cold by throwing off his Royal Robes on a sudden.

Yesterday the Bishop of Lidda was elected to the Metropolitan see of Paris.

M. Brendle is elected Bishop of Strasburgh, vice Cardinal de Rohan.

The law of primogeniture is abolished—property is to be equally distributed among the males and females of the family.

L O N D O N, March 19.

The veils of our fashionable females seem to increase in their dimensions as the sun increases its powerful influence; they are at present so very highly in favor, as not only, to be worn with the petit bonnet by day, but they fall gracefully over the shoulders from the dress cap by night. The reason given by the ladies for their fondness for this article of dress, is by no means a bad one; it gives them, they say, an excellent pretence for shunning all those whom they do not wish to speak to, and a charming opportunity of being particular, where they desire to be so.

Lord Castlewart is said to intend claiming the Dukedom of Albany, upon pretensions which, if established, will prove him to be head of the late Royal House of Stuart.

Remittances to a considerable amount arrived by the packet on Thursday from America. They consist of bills drawn in the name of the United States, on their agent at Amsterdam.

Lord Grosvenor's estates are in so improving a way, and so fast do the houses of lease fall in, that in a few years he will have an income of not less than four score thousand pounds a year.

The duke of Bedford, the duke of Portland, and earl Grosvenor, have had their estates doubled, within the space of fifteen years.

The number of persons confined in Paris for various causes, amount to one thousand eight hundred.

The acquittal of Cagliostro at Rome, does honor at once to the Pope and the inquisition that tried him.

Our woolen manufacture exports, of the last year, have amounted to nearly 2,000,000l. the nett produce of our own corn lands more than 9,000,000l. the produce of butter, cheese, and milk, about 2,500,000l. amount of timber cut for building, 500,000l. and the rent of pastures, meadows, commons, forests, heaths, &c. has amounted to about 7,000,000l.

The Lords committees appointed to search for precedents respecting the continuance of impeachments from Parliament to Parliament, proceed with so much deliberation, that it is doubtful whether they will be able to make their report in the course of the present session.

The public will recollect, that, for more than three months, the general defence of the Minister's plan, for taking 500,000l. of the unrecieved Dividends out of the bank, was, that they consisted of money to which there was no known claimant. That defence is now expressly dis-

claimed by the Minister himself, who acknowledges that there is, strictly speaking, no such thing as unrecieved Dividends, and that the 500,000l. is to be taken from the floating balance in the bank.

An indictment was preferred at Colchester against a person for an assault. It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff had attempted to hang himself; and that the defendant, finding him in that situation, cut him down, tweaked him by the nose, and struck him several smart blows on the back, for the purpose of reviving suspended animation. The jury considering that there was no malice in the case, found a verdict for the defendant.

The noble city of Venice, and the islands about it, are so populous, have so many manufactures, and carry on so great a trade, more especially when the other powers of Italy are at war, and the subjects of the republic enjoy the benefit of her neutrality, that the revenue drawn from them to the State amounts annually to three millions of ducats. The entire revenue of the republic is computed at eight millions of ducats, and the annual expence does not commonly exceed half that sum; so that, in time of peace, they are constantly accumulating vast treasure. Before the fatal war of Candia, they had in their treasury fifteen millions of ducats in ready money, exclusive of a famous gold chain, to which they annually added some links, which forty porters could hardly carry, and which, on certain festivals, was extended across the square at St. Mark, for the entertainment of the people. As they have now enjoyed peace for many years, it may be presumed that their coffers are again pretty full; so that, upon an emergency, they would be able to make much greater exertion than is commonly imagined.

M A R C H 23.

Sir R. P. Arden received on Saturday at the bank, the dividends of 1400l. which were brought to light by the present bill.

One Banker is said to have recovered fifty dividends upon a large sum, the principal likewise remaining unfold.

A French Deputy, lately challenged by an officer, replied he knew nothing of arms, and was even ignorant how to load a pistol; but he proposed, before four witnesses to throw up for the chance of which of them should be hanged.

A lot of ground adjoining the road to Hampstead, part of the estate of Lord Camden, has lately been let on a building lease to three persons of considerable property in the city, who have entered into an agreement to build within a limited time, four hundred houses, to be divided into streets, and called Camden Town. The bricks are now making on the spot for the purpose. This, when completed, with other buildings, now erecting on that road, will soon join Hampstead, to London.

Great commotions are expected throughout France upon the re-election of the National Assembly in May or June next, but the influence of the Aristocracy is so completely destroyed, as to give the friends of the new government very little apprehension.

Mr. and Mrs. Orleans (as every one now calls them) set a grand example to the rich: From the 6th of this month, they are to pay ready money for every thing they purchase—the French who only know the British Nobility for their virtues, imagine the innovation to have been imported from England.

A P R I L 2.

On Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, the Cabinet Ministers met in council at the Duke of Leeds's Office, Whitehall, and sat till one o'clock yesterday morning, when his Grace dispatched a messenger with letters to the Earl of Eglin, at Vienna.

A messenger set off with dispatches for Berlin yesterday morning at five o'clock. He was told, that it depended on a contingency, whether he would be sent by our Ambassador there to Peterburgh.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 1.

"About three o'clock this afternoon, on a signal made from the Royal William, a general press took place here. There being a considerable number of colliers and other coasting vessels in the harbour, near three hundred prime seamen were picked up in a few hours, principally North countrymen. An outward bound West-Indiaman, in St. Helen's Road, had all her hands taken out.

"This evening sailed his Majesty's ships Ardent and Assistance, for the Downs; and the Flirt and Scout sloops, and Barracouta cutter, on the impress service."

On Wednesday morning, at four o'clock, the Russian Minister dispatched a courier to Peterburgh, with the result of the debate in the two houses of Parliament. His return may be expected within five weeks, and the contents of his dispatches will decide whether we shall have a war with Russia or not.

Last week the long depending cause of the St. Eufatius business was, after eight years litiga-

tion, finally determined before the Lords of the Council, and it is expected the claimants will receive their several dividends in the course of a few days.

Russia does not appear to pay any regard to the mediation in her quarrel with the Porte. It is asserted, that her fleet at Sebastopolis has received orders to sail as soon as the season will permit.

The Grand Seignior has sent the Sultana Valide, his mother, to the old Seraglio, for having attempted to reconcile him to the Russians.

H O U S E of L O R D S, April 1. PRUSSIAN TREATY.

The order of the day being read for the house to take into consideration the above treaty.

Earl Fitzwilliam rose, and after contending for some time, that by the treaty, Great-Britain was not bound to assist Prussia in offensive conduct, moved the following resolutions:

"That Great-Britain hath not become bound by either the express or implied engagement of the treaty of defensive alliance with his Prussian Majesty, or with the United Provinces, to take hostile measures, in order to compel the Empress of Russia to relinquish the advantages gained by her arms, in the Ockzakow, Tartary, and in Bessarabia."

"That the progress of the Russian arms in the Ockzakow, Tartary, and in Bessarabia, is not an adequate nor just cause for Great-Britain to make war against the Empress of Russia."

"That the refusal of the conditions of peace proposed by a power offering mediation, is no just cause for hostile measures in support of the mediation so rejected."

Lord Grenville moved the previous question. Lord Derby, Lord Dorchester, Earl of Guildford, Viscount Stormont, and Lord Rawdon, were for the resolution.

The Duke of Leeds, Lord Hardwicke, and the Lord Chancellor, were for the previous question.

The question being put on the previous question, the House divided.

Contents, with Proxies 94
Not Contents, with Proxies 34

Adjourned.

L I V E R P O O L, March 21.

Accident has produced a very useful discovery; for, by the late inundations of the sea, it was observed, that as far as the tide extended, it brought all the worms from their holes, and killed them. This experiment has been since tried with the sea-water in several gardens, and has answered the desired effect beyond expectation.

A shoemaker's wife in Pimlico dreamed on Tuesday night, that No. 18 would be drawn a prize on Wednesday. She communicated the dream in the morning to her husband, who swore that he dreamed she was hanged. The woman sold all she was worth to insure the number, on the confidence of her dream. No. 18 was not drawn; and what is extremely singular, the husband's dream was realized, as his wife hanged herself the same evening!

It is a little singular, that when General Wolfe was carried off the field of battle, he should be wrapped up in the plaid of Donald Macleod, the oldest soldier in the King's service. It was a more honorable covering than Imperial purple.

A Caution.—There are counterfeit guineas in circulation, a very good imitation of the coin struck in 1788; they weigh as much as a real guinea, are pale, and the rim of the shield on the tail is somewhat broader; the crown on the arms larger, the fleur de lis in the arms of France closer together, and the Irish harp not so well executed; the milling is not so rough, nor is the hair of the head of his majesty so well curled. These counterfeit guineas are supposed to be scarcely worth more than 10s.

R I C H M O N D, May 19.

On Friday the 9th of March last, Samuel Brady and Francis M'Guire, assembled an armed force, and made an attack upon a party of Delaware Indians on Beaver Creek in the State of Pennsylvania, who were in friendship with the United States, and killed four of them, after which the perpetrators fled into this State; in consequence thereof the governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of 600 dollars for the delivery of Brady and M'Guire, to the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, in order that they may be tried agreeable to the laws of the State.

P I T T S B U R G H, May 14.

On Friday or Saturday, the 29th or 30th of April, a party of Indians penetrated the country near to Clarksburch, where they took two people prisoners, and considerable plunder of horses and other property. Three of them made their appearance at a farm house, and fired on the man at his door, who fell; they ran towards him, and on one of them stooping to scalp him, he was saluted by the man's wife with a stroke from a large hatchet in his back, which went so completely into his body, that at three different efforts she could not disengage it, and the Indian