

made off with it sticking in him; a second Indian also made an attempt, when she, by a well directed stroke with a stick she had got, laid him on the ground; the third then ran, and the other, as soon as he had recovered his feet, followed his example—on which the woman took her husband in her arms and carried him into the house, and when a magistrate of Ohio county, from whom I had this relation, left that place, the man was in a fair way of recovering. The Indians were pursued to Kenahwa river, and dispersed, their plunder, but not the prisoners, recovered.

[The Pittsburgh Gazette contains accounts of depredations and murders committed by the savages in various other places.]

A L B A N Y, May 16.

Letters received in this city, from Capt. Metcalfe, of the brig Elenora, mention his having returned from the North-West coast of America to Canton—also, the death of his second son, Capt. Thomas Metcalfe.

Philadelphia, May 28.

By the brig Caledonia, Capt. Hunter, from Dublin, to New-York, accounts are received from Ireland to the 7th, and from London to the 3d of April.

The Assembly at Warsaw, Poland, have declared, in a note to the British Minister, Mr. Hailes—that the Republic would never give up, on any condition, the smallest part of its possessions—particularly Dantzic and Thorne. This resolution was made in consequence of information received from the Polish Minister at Vienna, respecting certain propositions from the Court of Berlin.

Some accounts received by the late arrival at New-York from Dublin, say that the prospect of a war with Russia, has enhanced the price of linen in Ireland.

In storming Hmael, the Russians lost 7000 men; in this number were three Major-Generals, one Brigadier, six Colonels, forty Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and from 2 to 300 other commissioned officers. The life of one fellow-creature, in the estimation of humanity, is worth more than all the glory and triumph of such a conquest.

By the votes of the two houses of Parliament, it appears that the British government is determined to interpose its power for bringing about a peace between Russia and the Porte. The armed neutrality, during the last war, affords the precedent for the warlike preparations now making in England. How far Catharine will resist being dictated to, time will discover.

According to a statement published in an English paper, the total expence of the civil and military establishment in Botany Bay amounts to £.42,860 13 10. Future annual expence will be 10,000 0 0. Convicts shipped, 2029. Ditto on board ships under orders for sailing, 1830.

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Extract of a letter to a Swedish gentleman in this city, dated Stockholm, 25th of Nov. 1790.

“Colonel Hæstsko is the only traitor who lost his head, three other Finland Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels were brought out with him to the place of execution, but obtained the King's pardon.”

On this occasion, a person well acquainted with the affairs of Sweden, makes the following remarks:—The constitution of Sweden has much more regard to personal liberty in some very capital circumstances than the British, or that of any Monarchy in Europe: Accordingly, the court before whom the rebellious officers were tried, proceeded with extraordinary caution, and did not condemn more than a few arch-traitors after a trial that lasted some months, and was laid before the public in a minute detail. The King, who with heroic fortitude, has “the milk of human nature” in his veins, would, after all, permit only one sacrifice to the national security. This lenity might be fatal to him and to Sweden if both were not guarded by a patriotic and loyal people.

That the people of England should have a constitution “written on their hearts,” is thought by some a novel and unfounded idea. But it may be asked, should this country ever be so far cursed as that innovators, in their rage for change, should annihilate the form of the present excellent balanced constitution of the United States, would it not be found that the people of this country have the principles of a free constitution written on their hearts? Would they not recur to those principles which are immutable, and indelibly impressed on our natures? They would—and after suffering for a season demagogal tyranny, their sober senses would bring them back to a government founded on reason, equality and justice. Previous to adopting our present constitution, which is nothing more than a definite and express arrangement of acknowledged principles, we were in the disgraceful situation that

some appear desirous of seeing us again reduced to—But it is to be hoped, that the present permanent position of the federal government, and the prospect of continued tranquility in these States, are a death-warrant to the hopes of sedition and anarchy.

What are equal rights? This is a term frequently made use of, but it is suspected with very different meanings. The constitution of the United States holds out the best commentary upon them—that has opened the door to genius and patriotism wherever discovered—every citizen is eligible to the honor of serving the public, whose merits entitle him to the distinction—every man is by that constitution secured in the possession of his acquisitions, whether of scientific or pecuniary property, and consequently secured in all the advantages and privileges connected with them. Were this not the case, the springs of industry would be broken, and every stimulus to enterprise destroyed. Equal rights then strictly mean, security of property, person and life.

By the Betty, Capt. Howland, arrived in the Chesapeake, from the Isle of France, accounts are received which it is said state, that the English army in India under the command of Gen. Meadows has been defeated by the forces of Tippo Saib, and that the British General was among the slain.

The British April Packet, is arrived at Halifax.

It has already been mentioned, that Capt. Josiah, in the Brig Brothers, performed the voyage to Canton and back again to this port, without losing a man by sickness: We are since informed, that no spiritous liquors were used on board his ship—the constant drink of the ship's company being Spruce Beer.—The following pertinent remark has been made on the occasion: Twenty years ago it was considered as utopian to think of navigating a vessel without a daily allowance of rum to sailors, as it now is, to propose the cultivation of Rice or Sugar without Slaves.

We hear that the ship Massachusetts, Job Prince, Esq. Commander, has been sold in India for Sixty Five Thousand Dollars: This ship was upwards of 800 tons burthen. The ship Hercules, upwards of 600 tons, has also been sold in that country. These vessels were built in Massachusetts, the former, composed of American materials altogether.

Stocks have risen lately a little in New-York. The Tammany Society, No. 1, of New-York, are forming an extensive Museum in that city—a considerable collection is already made—their plan is general, and will have a friendly aspect on the natural and political history of our country.

We hear that the French 74 at Newport, has on board one of the regiments lately sent from France, to restore peace in Martinique—and is on her return home: It is rumoured that the people at Martinique would not suffer the soldiers to land.

From the eastern papers it appears that a slight shock of an earthquake was felt on the evening of the 16th inst. in many of the sea ports extending from the State of New-York to Boston.

Agreeable to the intimation in our last, we learn by a Charleston paper, that The President of the United States continued his tour to the southward, by setting out for Savannah on Monday the 9th inst. He was escorted out of the city by the Cincinnati, and a number of other respectable characters.

The Hon. ROGER SHERMAN is elected Senator of the United States for the State of Connecticut, in the room of Dr. JOHNSON, resigned.

The highest prize in the New-York Lottery was drawn by Capt. STEDDIFORD, of the late continental army, and Mr. JOHN UTTS, both of New-York.

A correspondent observes, it is a little surprising that no refutation of the insinuation against the genuineness of the letter, said to be from Lord MANSFIELD, has appeared since Saturday last: If the letter is genuine it can be easily made to appear.

Of the French foreign ministers it appears from information communicated to the National Assembly by M. Montmorin, minister of foreign affairs—that two only have refused to take the civic oath, viz. Cardinal de Bernis and M. Bombelle, minister at Venice, whose places are to be filled by new appointments.

The minister likewise informed the assembly that the accounts from the frontiers do not contain a SINGLE FACT OF AN ALARMING NATURE.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

O D E S.

O D E V.

ONE MORE HINT TO REVIEWERS.

PUNCTUAL, you see, without the touch upon My shoulder blade, of gentle Ballif's hand, To your assistance, here comes honest JOHN, While sage Instruction by his side doth stand.

“Tis a plain, homespun, truth, I know,” That all mankind are caught by show; That many, who to wit, and sense, Can have but very small pretence, By caution, and by constant care, Upon their fellows to impose, That wisdom seems to fill their air, And science wrinkle up their nose.

On you, my dear Reviewers, let me press This great, important, and eternal law— Let naught entice you error to confess, Or own your judgement can admit a flaw. But if a Book of such a kind appears That your own ignorance you can't but feel, Say, that your Readers have both eyes and ears, And you will nothing from their pleasure steal. Then, with the liberality of Heaven, Let copious extracts from the Work be given.

JOHN.

GENEROSITY OF MARSHAL TURENNE.

The Deputies of a great metropolis in Germany offered him one hundred thousand crowns not to pass with his army through their city.—“Gentlemen”, said he, “I can't in conscience accept your money, for I had no intention to pass that way.”

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Table with columns for FUNDLED DEBT and UNFUNDLED DEBT, listing various securities and their prices.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by SAMUEL ANDERSON, Chestnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL Lottery Tickets,

Class SECOND, to be had at the same place. May 28, 1791. (optf)

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise the sum of FOUR THOUSAND Pounds, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed the 24th November, 1790, for the purpose of laying out and improving the Roads and Causeways between the Town of Newark, in the County of Essex, and Paules-Hook Ferry, in the County of Bergen, in said State.

THIS Lottery is composed of 15,000 Tickets, to be drawn in Three Classes, as described in the inserted Scheme: The price of a Ticket in the First Class is One Dollar; in the Second Class Two Dollars, and in the Third Class Four Dollars. The operation of this Lottery will appear in the following order: The whole 15,000 numbers will be put in one wheel, and 3100 prizes in the other wheel, of which 3100 numbers only will be drawn in the First Class, which shews the whole number drawn in this Class are prizes, agreeably to the Scheme.

The numbers which remain undrawn compose the Second Class, of which 4000 will be drawn against 2000 prizes and 2000 blanks; this shews there is only one blank to a prize, agreeably to the scheme.

The remaining 8000 numbers undrawn, composing the Third Class, will be drawn against 2667 prizes and 5333 blanks, which shews there are about two blanks to a prize, agreeably to the scheme.

The Adventurers in this Lottery will please to observe—That the numbers drawn in the First and Second Classes are precluded from all chance in the Third and most valuable Class, as the possessors of the numbers undrawn are entitled to the same numbers in the succeeding Classes, provided they apply to renew their tickets fifteen days before the time fixed for the drawing the Second and Third Classes. On neglect the undrawn numbers will be sold to others. Such Adventurers as wish to benefit by the superior chance of CAPITAL PRIZES in the Third Class, will see their interest by supplying themselves with a sufficient number of tickets in the First Class. Every application for renewal must be attended with the Original Ticket in the preceding Class.

The drawing of the First Class will commence in the town of Newark, in the State of New-Jersey, on Monday the 20th day of June next, it full. The Second Class will commence drawing two months after the First. The Third, and last Class, will commence drawing two months after the Second.

The drawing of this Lottery will be under the constant superintendance of, at least, two of the Commissioners, appointed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, to contract for the erection of the bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic rivers.

FIRST CLASS.

Table for First Class lottery prizes, listing prize amounts and ticket counts.

SECOND CLASS.

Table for Second Class lottery prizes, listing prize amounts and ticket counts.

THIRD CLASS.

Table for Third Class lottery prizes, listing prize amounts and ticket counts.

The object of this Lottery being of such evident utility to the United States in general, and the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in particular, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support, as every traveller will experience the happiness of enjoying regular complete Roads, leading to and from well-constructed bridges.

TICKETS are to be had of the Subscribers, who are duly appointed Managers of this Lottery by the Commissioners. The Prizes will be punctually paid by the respective Managers who signed the fortunate numbers, immediately after drawing the several Classes—subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

JOHN N. CUMMING, } Newark, JESSE BALDWIN, } JOHN D. ALVEY, } New-Brunswick.

New-Jersey, March 8, 1791.

N. B. For the accommodation of those who would wish to become Adventurers in the above Lottery, letters, post paid, directed to John D. Alvey, New-Brunswick, enclosing Philadelphia, or New-York Bank Notes, will be particularly attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.