

LONDON, March 28.

THE Empress's navy abounds with English officers, who preferred her service, from the improbability that ever she would be involved in a war with England; if a war should actually be declared, the situation of those officers would be rendered very unpleasant.

Those who have not forgot how NEAR we were to actual hostilities against the Spaniards last year, will think it necessary to carry our present preparations much farther, before they give implicit faith to a war with Russia.—Nothing, in our opinion, is less probable.

The Empress's object is, obviously the ruin of the Turks; and therefore the overthrow of the balance of power in Europe. This is bad enough. But something more alarming to us, deserves to be mentioned; and that is, HER PROJECT FOR RENDERING HERSELF THE FIRST MARITIME POWER IN EUROPE, BY SPREADING HER NAVIES OVER NOT ONLY THE BALTIC, BUT THE BLACK SEA!!! And in this project she will infallibly succeed, if her career be not speedily stopped.

The European officers, who have been for some time resorting on the Turkish lines, now form a considerably body, and have communicated some new confidence to the army of the Grand Vifir. There also the Asiatic troops began to return, and some new levies, of which the arrival was doubtful, have lately appeared.

APRIL 8.

"Grim visaged War" seems still to go on. The press has at length nearly reached the capital. It is not, indeed, seen stalking in our streets, nor has it yet invaded those dwellings about Wapping and the hermitage, which are generally the rendezvous of the brave and hardy sailor. But the river has been fairly swept from Deptford to the Nore. The merchant-ships are all stripped of their hands, and our outward-bound ships detained by it.

The Trinity house have provided pilots for the Baltic. It is not a little remarkable, that several Captains in the Russian and Swedish trade have actually refused their services on this occasion.

Russia still continues to menace the Turks with another campaign, far more bloody than the former.

The preparations in Germany keep pace with those in Russia, and there is every appearance of some great and important event on the part of the Emperor.

A Deputation from the Russia Merchants waited yesterday on the Duke of Leeds, for information respecting the safety and propriety of merchant-ships sailing for the Baltic. The answer was, "That in the present situation of affairs, nothing could be determined relative to the expediency of the departure of the ships for the several ports in the Russian Empire: That as soon as his Majesty's Ministers should be able to give any information on the subject, the Duke of Leeds would send notice to the Governor; but it was uncertain when that notice might be expected."

I S M A E L.

An account of the capture of this fortress has been published by authority at Petersburg, and in this it is stated, as a justification of the slaughter which took place, that, previous to the assault, Aidos Mechmet, the commander, was summoned to surrender, and informed that, upon resistance, no quarter would be given.

The Turkish garrison consisted of forty two thousand men, of whom thirty thousand, eight hundred and sixty were slain on the spot, and nine thousand taken prisoners. The latter number was diminished on the ensuing day by two thousand men who died of their wounds.

The loss of the Russians is stated at only eighteen hundred and fifteen men killed, with two thousand, four hundred and fifty wounded.

Two hundred and sixty-five cannon were found in the place, and four hundred and sixty-four in the Turkish vessels upon the Danube, burnt by General Ribas.

A description of the action we have before given, when the intelligence was new; the numerical particulars of the slaughter are now added, because, as they are printed by order of the Empress, the value of the conquest may probably depend upon them!

Extraordinary Will, made by a Miser, in Ireland.

These words are:—"I give and bequeath to my sister in law, Sarah Dennis, four old worsted stockings, which she will find underneath my bed; to my nephew, Charles Macartney, two other pair of stockings lying in the box where I keep my linen; to Lieutenant Johnson, of his Majesty's 5th regiment of foot, my only pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great coat; and to Hannah Bourke, my house-keeper, in return for her long and faithful services, my crackt earthen pitcher." Hannah, in anger, told the other legatees, that she resigned to them her valuable share of the property; and retired.

In equal rage, Charles kicked down the pitcher; and, as it broke, a multitude of guineas burst out; and rolled along the floor. This fortunate discovery induced those present to examine the stockings, which, to their great joy, were crammed with money.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 19.

The circumstances which lead to the death of the gallant and unfortunate Col. Mauduit, have been much misrepresented. It seems that the troops lately from Old France, were no sooner landed at Port-au-Prince, than they revolted, joined the party which are contending for an independent legislature, and put their officers to defiance. Seduced by the example, Col. Mauduit's regiment likewise deserted their colours, and joined the rest. In this situation, they thought proper to call to mind a disturbance that had formerly happened among the people, and which the Colonel had employed them to quell; and formed a determination to compel him to disavow his fidelity to the National Assembly, or deprive him of life. In this frame of mind, the officer was led to the scene of the former action, and there pressed to a compliance with their demands, which he peremptorily refused. They urged and threatened in vain. Firm in his opinions, the Colonel, first taking the cross of St. Louis from his bosom, and giving it to a soldier, and then breaking his sword in two, told his men that his honor was in his own keeping, his life was in their hands; and, baring his breast, he added, that his determination was fixed, and they might use their pleasure. At this moment a multitude exclaimed, COUPE! and in an instant a soldier severed his head with a sabre, while another pierced his body through with a bayonet. Thus fell an officer of tried bravery and good conduct, and who, but a few weeks before, had been crowned with a laurel, as the true friend and defender of the colony.

BOSTON, May 30.

After the anniversary Election Sermon on Wednesday last,

His Excellency the GOVERNOR, in his carriage,

His Honor the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, The Honorable COUNCIL,

The PRESIDENT and SENATE,

The Speaker, and several Members of the House of Representatives,

Foreign Consuls,

Strangers of distinction,

Several Officers of his most Christian Majesty's

Troops,

The President of the University,

Clergy,

Private Citizens,

Town Officers,

Officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery

—Castle—and Militia,

proceeded to Faneuil-Hall, escorted by the Independent Fusileers, under Capt. Laughton, where they partook of a sumptuous entertainment.—After dinner, the following toasts were given—

1. Happiness to all mankind.
2. The PRESIDENT of the United States.
3. The States united, and the States separate.
4. The King of the French.
5. The King of Great-Britain.
6. The United Netherlands.
7. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
8. The Town of Boston.
9. May the Ministers of Religion and Morality, be amply encouraged and prospered.
10. The National Assembly of France.
11. The Marquis la Fayette.
12. May wisdom and sound understanding be the stability of the free governments of America.
13. Long Life, long Health, long Pleasure.
14. The Officers and gentlemen of the Independent Company of Fusileers—may their obedience, alacrity and attention, be an example for others.

The whole number of votes this year for Governor were 17,032—of which his Excellency John Hancock, Esq. had 15,996.

Whole number for Lieutenant-Governor, were 14,998—His Honor Samuel Adams had 13,032.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The committee appointed to count the votes for Governor and Lieut. Governor reported, that His Excellency John Hancock, Esq. was chosen Governor, and His Honor Samuel Adams, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth.

At half past 12 o'clock His Excellency the Governor appeared in the House (where the Senate had convened) and in a short and pertinent address, informed the two branches of the General Court, That he had been politely informed by their committee of his having been re-elected to the office of First Magistrate of the Commonwealth, that he was fully sensible of the honour done him by this fresh instance of the confidence

reposed in him by the citizens thereof; that he experienced the highest satisfaction in contemplating that the welfare and happiness of the Commonwealth had ever been the chief objects of his concern, and that he should not fail of paying that attention to its interests which this repeated instance of confidence demanded. The President of the Senate then administered the oaths to his Excellency. Before the President of the Senate administered the oaths to his Honor Samuel Adams Esq. he addressed the two branches as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT.

BY the Constitution of this Commonwealth, powers sufficient for the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people and the well ordering of civil society, are annually delegated to such persons as the free citizens think fit to confide in. Those original rights of men, which are deemed to be by the laws of God and Nature unalienable, are secluded from the controul of civil government; and are left to be exercised by each individual, at his own discretion without injury to others. It is a Constitution, not obtruded by any one man, or any number of men who might combine to gratify their own feelings to the exclusion of all others, but contemplated, deliberated, approved and adopted by the people themselves.

You are very sensible, Sir, there are advantages in frequently recurring to first principles.

It is the express language of this excellent Constitution, and I conceive it to be the clear voice of Nature and Reason, that "all power originally resides in the people; and being derived from them, the several Magistrates and Officers of government, whether Legislative, Executive or Judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them." That "the people alone have the incontestible, unalienable and indefeasible right to institute governments, and to reform, alter or totally change the same, when they find their own safety, protection and welfare require it." That "the idea of a man born a Magistrate, Legislator or Judge, is absurd and unnatural."

May it not hence be inferred, that claims to hereditary right, to shares in sovereignty, or in the administration of government, transmissible to children, or relations by blood are usurpations of the natural rights of men, as well as totally repugnant to the first principles of our free Constitution. It is further declared, that "the people have a right, at certain periods, to cause their public officers to return to private life, and to fill up vacant places by regular elections and appointments." And, "that all elections ought to be free."

Upon these, and other like principles, the people of this territory did solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign and independent body politic or state.

When the year expired, in which I was called to officiate in the office of Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth, I freely and voluntarily complied with a rule of the Constitution, wisely calculated, and I conceive intended, to secure and perpetuate annual elections, and returned to my own native private station in the community.

A joint committee of the two branches of the General Court, have by their order informed me, that my fellow citizens have thought it proper again to elect me to the same office. I am highly honored by this repeated mark of their confidence. I accept the trust: And am ready, before this venerable and freely elected Legislature now convened for the purpose, to take and subscribe, the several oaths and declarations which the Constitution of this Commonwealth have made pre-requisite to my acting in the office. Having done this I shall use my utmost endeavor, to perform the duties required, diligently and faithfully, according to the best of my ability and understanding.

A petition from Mr. Winslow Warren was read. It stated the circumstances of his commitment for debt under the authority of the United States, and the peculiar hardships with which it was attended—and prayed that relief might be granted him by an act or resolve being passed explaining the law of the Commonwealth which granted the privilege of imprisonment in the gaols, to the United States, so as that the prisoners of the United States may not be precluded from the liberty of the yard, in such cases as are allowed by the laws of this State.

Referred to a committee who reported a bill agreeable thereto.

Died at Concord, the 16th inst. Col. JOHN BUTTERICK, in the 60th year of his age.—A widow and ten children deeply mourn the loss of a tender husband and kind father—and the town and Church sincerely regret the death of a very valuable member. His remains were interred under arms; and other marks of affection and respect accompanied his interment. The corpse