

BOSTON, June 4.

By an arrival from France, the editor has received French Gazettes, published at Paris, as late as April 12. The first article of importance they contain, is an account of the sudden death of M. (late Count) Mirabeau—whose talents as a statesman and a scholar—whose zeal in the cause of liberty—have made his loss very sensibly felt throughout all France. He died the 2d of April—an eulogium on him was spoken in the National Assembly.

The National Assembly proceed with steadiness and harmony in the great work of reorganizing the nation—The great objects of the Constitution have been effected—Some subordinate regulations were before the Assembly at the date of our papers; and they appeared to contemplate with pleasure the speedy arrival of the period which shall close their labours, and give to the French nation a legitimate legislature.

We see nothing in the papers of those riots, plots and stratagems which have so frequently been detailed in the London papers. Almost all the Clergy have taken the oath of allegiance, as have the Ambassadors, &c. to foreign courts.—Three of the latter have refused, and their stations have been filled by other persons.

The Right Rev. Bishop CARROL, of the Roman Catholic Church, arrived in town a few days since—and has confirmed the baptisms of a number of Catholics. This gentleman, justly esteemed for his piety, learning and benevolence, will preach to-morrow at the Roman Catholic Church.

If, as Mr. Burke laments, "the age of chivalry is gone;" the circumstance of beholding every denomination in the full exercise of their religious privileges, proves that we have in exchange, an age of Toleration, Liberty and Light.

Yesterday arrived here a Brig from St. Maloes, in France, under the French National Flag, the first ever displayed in this port. She had 55 days passage, but brings nothing new—The report of the opening of the ports, &c. is founded in error. She brought some dispatches for the Consul.

Capt. Metcalfe, in his late letters, says, he is fitting out a vessel, at Canton, upwards of 1100 tons, for New-York; to be freighted with the most valuable commodities of that country.

Capt. Prince, of the Massachusetts Indiaman, has arrived in town from Canton. The Massachusetts was sold to the Royal India Company of Denmark.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town, March 2.

"THE Albion Mill, at the Surry end of Blackfriar's Bridge—the pride, the triumph of mechanical ingenuity—a work in which artificial force had been applied, perhaps, to a greater extent, and with more energy, precision and utility of effect, than in any other structure of the kind that has been produced in the known world, \*this morning fell a sacrifice, I fear, to private malignity, being totally consumed by fire in about three hours. This magnificent structure cost 75,000 pounds sterling. I am just come from viewing the tremendous spectacle—with what sensations I cannot describe. I have already met with people, whose minds are little enough to palliate, and even attempt to justify, this horrid fact; stigmatizing the Albion Mill as a monopoly:—To such, one can only afford to sport a jocular answer—"that in the utmost strength of the objection, it was only being imposed upon, by one set of rogues, instead of a thousand." But I have a much better (and a much better founded) opinion of this great undertaking; and of the general equity of that government which has never discountenanced it.

\* This prodigious machine was put in motion by the force of steam.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 1.

Ordered, That Mr. Mason, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Henshaw be a committee to examine what forwardness the Accounts of this Commonwealth against the United States are in, and report.

JUNE 2.

The committee appointed to consider the expediency of discontinuing the Excise Laws, &c. reported,—that it would be expedient to pass a Law repealing all the Excise Laws now existing.

NEW-LONDON, June 9.

A letter from A. O. to T. ALLEN, received by the Newport mail this evening, says, "Two American vessels arrived at Wampoo, near Canton, in October last, viz. Brig Elenora, capt. Metcalfe and schooner Polly, capt. Douglass, from the northwest coast of America. They have made very successful voyages. A small schooner fitted out by capt. Metcalfe and commanded by his son, had likewise made a good voyage, but were afterwards cut off at one of the Sandwich Islands, and every soul murdered. The ship General Washington, in which I am a passenger, had short of four months passage from China to St. Eustatia, and it is but ten days since we left Statia.

S A L E M, June 7.

Capt. Moseley, who left l'Orion the 25th of April, and arrived here yesterday, informs, that perfect order and tranquility appeared to reign in France—that the people were full of ideas of liberty, and happy under their present government.—The account of the death of the celebrated M. Mirabeau spread a general gloom over the inhabitants of l'Orion, who wore mourning on the occasion.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

DEATH OF DR. PRICE.

DIED, on Tuesday morning, 18th April, at his house at Newington-Green, near London, the Rev. Dr. PRICE, celebrated as a Divine, a Philosopher, and a Politician. The friends of civil liberty, and the people of these United States in particular, have just cause to deplore the loss of this truly great and good man, who has so often and so ably employed his pen in their cause.

Philadelphia, June 15.

Mr. Hadfield, who lately killed Mr. Sterrett, of Baltimore, in a duel, is arrived at Niagara, and claimed protection from his pursuers, from the British government.

The importation of blubber, oil, whale-fins and spermaceti, into Great-Britain, from the United States, is prohibited in either British or American vessels.

The Ship Four Friends, Capt. Volans, from Cadiz, arrived here on Saturday last.

In this ship came passengers, His Excellency Don Joseph Jaudenes, Commissioner from his Catholic Majesty to the United States of America, Don Joseph Santayana, Mr. James Leamy, and Mr. Joseph Wiseman.

It appears by the proceedings of the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Newark, New-Jersey, on the 4th instant, that a Copy Right in the Book of Common Prayer, as altered by the late general Episcopal Convention, had been claimed by William Hall, as proprietor under the act of Congress. The convention have remonstrated against this claim, and declare it is not well founded—that such assumed exclusive privilege is in its operation an imposition on the members of that church: and they accordingly propose, that the several state conventions of the Episcopal Clergy should take measures to have the said book printed reasonably, and expeditiously, that a general supply of them may be obtained.

In a hail storm in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, the 24th ult. very great injury was sustained—the crops of grain, and in short every green thing within its reach were destroyed—cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry were killed by the hail stones, some of which were found to weigh three ounces—many persons exposed were very much wounded; and it was observed that the horses had large swellings on their heads and bodies, occasioned by strokes from the hail.

A writer in Mr. Dunlap's paper, noticing the account of the Caterpillars in Elizabeth-Town, Maryland, says—"That the smell of gunpowder will entirely destroy these insects. Make a run of powder near or round the spot, or place at some distance small heaps of powder, when the dew lays upon the plant, burn it and the smook will kill them. If they should be in cabbage or other vegetables, fire a gun between the rows; it will have the same effect. This method is successfully practised in Holland, and has always answered the purpose."

By the latest European arrival, the reasons of the Empress of Russia for declining the mediatorial offices of the allied powers are received in a memorial sent by the Danish Ambassador to the Courts of London, Berlin, and the Hague.

After saying that Denmark had fulfilled its engagements in attempting to bring about a peace, the memorial states the reasons assigned by the Empress, the substance of which is, "That her Imperial Majesty will neither dispute upon terms nor abstract ideas, but she appeals to the hearts of those Sovereigns of whose friendship she is desirous, whether there can exist a more equitable statu quo than that which she proposes, of restoring a number of entire provinces, only to retain one single place, and an uncultivated district, for the sole purpose of procuring to herself a more secure frontier; and if ever a power, constantly victorious, had given such strong and decided proofs of perfect moderation. She has yet very important considerations to insist on: she wishes not to be confounded with those ambitious Sovereigns, whose threatening progress ought to be stopped: she is desirous of retaining but one part, which is only useful to her, as tending to her security, and which is but an imperceptible point, when compared with her Empire or that of the Turks: she does not threaten the Turks with destruction: she restores to them almost every thing: she restores to them what they are neither able to defend, nor to preserve."

Her Imperial Majesty lately says, "That she is persuaded that she shall find those Courts whom she considers as her friends, as much disposed to moderation as she is herself. That it is the only rivalship to which her heart will open; it will be inaccessible to that of force and power."

By the latest British accounts it appears that the prospect of war with Russia was almost at an end. Mr. Pitt and the King of Prussia it is said are willing to accede to the propositions of the Empress, communicated by the Danish Ambassador.

Recent accounts from the French West Indies inform, that peace and tranquility are returning, and the prospect of a good crop is very flattering.

By a late London paper we learn, that the Whig Club of England has expressed its disapprobation of a war with Russia, in the most pointed terms, as a body.

Accounts from France, several days subsequent to the death of M. Mirabeau, inform, that the National Assembly were drawing near to a close of their labours in completing the constitution.—The astonishing abilities of M. Mirabeau had been exerted to great effect. The English paragraphists represent him as the main prop of the revolution; but it may justly be queried, whether an extensive confidence was placed in him either by the assembly or the nation, when it was well known, and the event has shewn it, that if the existence and establishment of the revolution had depended on his abilities, they would have been risked on the consequences of a debauch.

A terrible fever was raging in the county of Wexford, Ireland, the beginning of April last—and from some circumstances attending the rise and progress of the disorder, it was greatly feared to be the plague. Four and five persons were laying dead at one time in a house. The next arrival from that kingdom, will probably bring further particulars.

By the latest arrivals from Europe, it appears that the foreign markets for wheat and flour are extremely dull, and will very probably continue so. An extra duty is laid on the exportation of foreign flour from Spain to their West-India islands—and there is a corn-bill before the British House of Commons, which has an unfavorable aspect. This bill has been carried in committee, by which the average price of wheat for regulating the importation, is to be 52s. per quarter, instead of 48s. as usual—and what is worse, any wheat arriving in any port of Great-Britain when the ports are shut, is not to be landed at all.

LIBERALITY.

At the annual Artillery Election dinner in Boston, the 6th inst.—the Blessing was asked by the Rev. Dr. PARKER, an Episcopalian, and Thanks returned by the Right Rev. Bishop CARROLL, a Roman Catholic.

APPOINTMENTS.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, jun. Esq. having resigned the commission which he held under the authority of the late Supreme Executive Council, the Governor has re-appointed him Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

EDWARD BURD, Esq. has, in like manner, been re-appointed Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Conception,	Stephens,	Bilboa,
Brig Columbus,	Silman,	Malaga,
Mary,	Moll,	Barbadoes,
Minerva,	Morgan,	Jamaica via Port-au-Prince,

Securities as in our last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Subscribers in the city are this day furnished with a TITLE PAGE and INDEX to the Second Volume of this GAZETTE, which began April 14, 1790, and ended April 27, 1791.—The first six months' papers were published in New-York—the last in this city. Subscribers who commenced in November or December, and have preserved the Numbers, may have the Volume completed, by applying to the Editor. Subscribers at a distance who propose binding their papers, will be supplied with the Index by the persons of whom they receive the Gazette.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price Six Shillings)

By CAREY, STEWART, & Co.

No. 22, North Front-Street,

A T R E A T I S E ON THE IMPORTANCE OF RELIGIOUS OPINIONS. BY M. NECKER.

Extracts from the Monthly Review, vol. 78, page 598.

De l'importance des opinions religieuses. By M. NECKER.

THE offering here made at the shrine of religion, by a man of business, a man of true political wisdom, and a man of the world, in the city of Paris, is a curious phenomenon.—It is also a noble one—and gives M. Necker, who has been long esteemed for his great capacity, literary merit, and eminent virtues, a new and distinguished title to the veneration of the public. It has been this virtuous man's destiny to arrive at eminence in every line that he has pursued, from the counting house to the threshold of the cabinet, and it is impossible, if we read the work before us with candour and attention, not to see that both his head and his heart make a distinguished and affecting appearance in the cause of religion.

Vol. 80, page 370.

"We rejoice to see this excellent work naturalized here—and it ought to be translated into every European language." (4)