

mediately after it dispatched a courier to London. The Count is soon expected here to reside. It appears that the Russians have discontinued their offensive operations against the fortresses of Brailow, and even have given up the execution of their projects against Bulgaria. It is probable that the importance of the forces under Jussuf Pacha is believed, and that Prince Repnin thinks it prudent to remain on the defensive.

The last dispatches from Petersburg contain letters written in the Empress's own hand writing. They were immediately sent by express to the Emperor in Italy. Baron de Buhler, who was the bearer of them, returned immediately to his court.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.

By a letter received from the Helder, dated on Saturday last, we are informed, that Vice Admiral Kingsbergen, who has for two years commanded the fleet of observation, had struck his flag, and that the whole fleet was going to be laid up in ordinary.

The Directors of the East-India Company have come to the resolution of recalling M. de Graaft, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and of sending a deputation to regulate the contested affairs, and repress the divisions in the said colony.

BASLE (Switzerland) June 1.

We hear from Berne, that the French emigrants are very numerous in that city: Most of them have been absent from France since the beginning of the Revolution; some from Italy; others return from Germany. They boast of their intentions to effect a counter-revolution; but the only step they appear to have taken towards this, is, wearing white cockades.

PARIS, May 26.

Yesterday, for the first time since the barbarous, impolitic, and ever to be execrated revocation of the edict of Nantz, a congregation of Protestants were seen in Paris, under the Aegis of the law, publicly worshipping the Eternal, according to their rights!—M. Maron officiated as Minister, and it is but justice to say, that we never saw a Clergyman perform the service with more fervency, order and propriety,—his text was "la nuit et passee; le jour est leve;" "the night is far spent, the day is at hand; let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and put on the armour of light." Romans, chap. xiii. v. xii. xiii. He dwelt long on the goodness of the Divinity, that, in his wisdom, suffered man to be persecuted to try his faith. He expatiated widely on the sage and philanthropic decrees of the National Assembly; and earnestly exhorted his auditory to prove their gratitude by a strict, formal, and an uninterrupted obedience to the law, the nation, and the king. There were above 2000 present on the occasion, all the English in Paris assisted—the attraction was irresistible.

We learn from Nantz, that the society of the friends of the constitution there, not only went into mourning for Dr. Price, as the Jacobins here did, but have resolved to place his bust in their hall, beside the Declaration of the rights of Men—to name one of the quarters of the town, consisting mostly of new buildings, LE QUARTER DE RICHARD PRICE, and annually, on the 4th of November, when they celebrate the English revolution, to read his funeral oration.

The greatest preparation is making in the plain of the confederation for the celebration of the ensuing birth-day of liberty, the 14th of July. Last week there were not less than ten thousand persons employed; the number, however, is now reduced to about eight thousand.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, MAY 23.

M. le Grand, member of the ecclesiastical Committee, proposed, that the eighty-six convents in French Flanders should be reduced to nineteen, which was agreed to by the Assembly, though opposed by M. l'Abbe Brewart, who pronounced an eulogium on the monastic life, notwithstanding they were invited to quit it.

M. de Montesquieu presented a state of the daily reports, whereby it appeared, that the deficiency for the month of April alone amounted to upwards of 24,262,000 livres.—He proposed that on the 14th of each month, the superintendent of the public treasury should deliver in an account of the receipts of the preceding month; that as the expences of each month may amount to 48,558,333 livres, the extraordinary bank should pay into the public treasury whatever part of that sum should be deficient; and that to defray the deficiency of the month of April, the said bank shall immediately pay the sum of 24,262,505 livres. The proposal was adopted without opposition.

MAY 25. M. Bouche suggested an amendment to the resolution of paying four millions as a dower, granted by the National Assembly to the Queen, on condition of her surviving the King. He proposed that the four millions of livres should be paid to the Queen, only on condition of her continuing to reside in France. The Assembly, however, did not adopt his proposal.

A decree was afterwards passed, confirming the King in the possession of the domains and country seats of which his Majesty a year ago expressed his intention to retain the possession.

LONDON, June 6.

According to a speech of the Attorney General in the House of Commons on the subject of libels, it appears that in the last thirty years, the number of prosecutions on that account, amounted to seventy—amongst them some were against the scriptures, others against the king, against the revolution, the government and other objects, and some were obscene.—Fifty of these had been convicted—of the other twenty, some had absconded, and allowed judgment to pass by default, and a few had been pilloried.—Five he believed was the number sentenced to the pillory, two of whom for publishing obscene books—one of them was however pardoned it having been proved that he was not accessory to the publication, being ill at the time—two were for libels against his Majesty, and two for libels on the Russian Ambassador, &c. these were all that in the course of thirty years had been sentenced to that punishment.

According to the account given of M. de Mirabeau's illness, by M. Chabinis, his friend and physician, he said not long before he died, of our Mr. Pitt, "This Pitt is the minister of preparation; he governs by what he threatens rather than what he does. If I had lived, I should have given him I believe some mortifications." M. Mirabeau conceived, says M. Chabinis, that liberty acquired by insurrection, should be maintained by respect for the laws—and that the laws could not be executed but by an active power; and that the alliance of a good democracy and of monarchy was the natural form of government; and that no other form could equally unite the vigilance of constant regulation to the inviolable security of national freedom.

JUNE 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BILL.

In a committee, Lord Cathcart in the chair, the bill was read clause by clause, and a number of amendments were proposed, some of which were accepted, particularly the alteration of the oath enacted in the year 1778, as a qualification for the Irish Catholics.

The Bishop of London moved, "That Catholic Schoolmasters should be restrained from setting up Schools in the two Universities, and from educating the children of Protestant Parents." After a debate, the amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIBELS.

Upon the motion for the third reading of the bill for confirming the Rights of Juries in cases of Libels.

Mr. Fox, in order, he said, that as few quibbles might be furnished by this bill as possible, would move to leave out certain words which admitted of different constructions, and whereby juries had been limited in their jurisdiction, but which this bill sought to extend. The words he moved, were, after matter at issue before them; it having hitherto been the practice of the Courts only to suffer the jury to find the defendant guilty of publishing; then the criminality of that publication, if seditious or defamatory, was confirmed, and the defendant found guilty, without leaving to the Jury to decide, with what disposition and spirit he published the paper containing the Libel.

The motion being seconded, the amendment was adopted—whereby the whole of the matter at issue is left to the determination of a Jury.

LONDONDERRY, May 24.

On Saturday last, Mr. Cox finished his contract for erecting the Bridge over the river Foyle.—When we consider the immensity of the undertaking, and the shortness of the time in which it has been completed, we cannot too much admire and applaud the genius and execution of this most able artist. He began and completed the whole work in little more than twelve months; and if a sufficiency of timber had been always at hand, it would have been finished much sooner.

Philadelphia, August 13.

Extract of a letter from London, to a house in this city, received by the Lark, arrived at New-York, dated June 7th.

"The dispute with Russia is yet unsettled, but I think it will be adjusted in an amicable manner this summer, and a general peace take place throughout Europe. I would advise you, therefore, to make no speculations that are not founded on pacific principles; and with regard to the prices of your produce, you will be guided by the advices you may receive from different quarters. The crops of grain in Europe have, from all accounts, the most luxuriant appearance, but particularly so throughout this island, where every kind of grain is really abundant and promising."

On Tuesday afternoon, TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. arrived in this city from the Indian country, whither he had been sent by the President of the United States, to negotiate a treaty with certain Indian tribes. We have every reason to infer, when we reflect on this gentleman's acknowledged abilities, steadiness and moderation, that he has satisfactorily completed the very important objects of his mission.

A District Court of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, was held last Tuesday at the New Court-House in this city, where a grand jury was impanelled, and an excellent charge delivered by the Judge, William Lewis, Esquire.

Several bills were laid before the grand jury, after which the Court adjourned until Wednesday, ten o'clock.

The French Sloop of War, La Favourite, Monf. Riviere, Commander, is the first French ship we have seen in the Delaware with the National Colours.

During the late war between Great-Britain and the United States, M. de Ternant, now Ambassador from the Court of France, served as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the American Army.

Arrived at New-York on Sunday last, the Ship Ann and Susan, Capt. Duplex, in 62 days from Londonderry, with five hundred passengers; every one of whom paid their passage before they left Ireland.

APPOINTMENTS.

THOMAS JOHNSON, Esq. of Maryland, Associate Judge, in the room of J. RUTLEDGE, Esq. who has resigned.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Esq. of New-York, Marshal of that District, in the room of W. S. SMITH, Esq. appointed Supervisor.

SCRIP.

NOW sixty years have roll'd about,
Since grandame Britain saw,
The famous south-sea-bubble-rout,
Rais'd by that schemer LAW.

Of golden mountains—in the moon,
What pictures did they draw!
And diamonds dimming sol at noon,
Form'd by that conj'r LAW.

But soon they found the bubble burst—
The balloon had a flaw;
And thousands found themselves accurst,
That built their hopes on LAW.

This fatal fact one would have tho't,
Should fill mankind with awe!
But we by ruin still taught,
In Scrip have distanc'd LAW.

The continuation of the 'Political Sketch,' and other articles, are unavoidably postponed till next publication.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Ship Brothers, | Hall, | Lisbon, |
| — Beatrix, | Agio, | St. Andero, |
| Brig Betsey, | Clark, | Cape-Francois, |
| — Molly, | Paul, | St. Croix, |
| Sloop Sally, | Preston, | Virginia. |

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| FUNDED DEBT. | | |
| 6 pr. Cents | 22/6 | pr. £. 112½ pr. cent. |
| 3 pr. Cents | 13/2 | 66 do. |
| Deferred 6 pr. Cents | 13/4 | 66½ do. |
| UNFUNDED DEBT. | | |
| Final Sett. and other Certificates | 20/6 | 102½ do. |
| Indents | 13/2 | 66 do. |
| N. and S. Carolina debts, | 18/6. | |
| Bank Subscriptions, | | 150 to 160 Dollars. |

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY late arrivals from France, the Editor has received from No. 10 to 31, both inclusive, of a Publication which comes out twice a week in Paris, entitled, "CORRESPONDANCE NATIONALE."—From No. 1 to No. 10, have been shipped, but are not yet come to hand. Any person who may incline to subscribe for this work, which appears to be ingenious, impartial and patriotic, may be furnished with the numbers as they come to hand, by applying to the Editor of this Gazette.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

(BY ORDER OF THE MANAGERS.)

New-Haven, July 20, 1791.

THE Public are informed, that the Tickets in the New-Haven Wharf Lottery have met with a rapid Sale;—more than two-thirds are already disposed of. The DRAWING will positively commence on the 13th September next. Those Persons who have received Tickets to sell, are requested, without fail, to return to the Managers what shall remain unsold on the 10th September. Those who intend to become Adventurers in this Lottery, will do well to secure TICKETS immediately, lest, by delay, they lose the CHANCE of making their FORTUNES; as the Managers have no doubt the Tickets will all be SOLD before the 10th September.

A few of the above TICKETS may be had (if applied for soon) of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN & Co. corner of Pine and Front-streets—who are authorized to pay the PRIZES. Philadelphia, August 13, 1791.

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

T E A S,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the first quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS,

Charlestown (Massachusetts) to commence drawing 1st Sept.
New-Haven Wharf, 13th do.
Massachusetts Semi-Annual, 2d Class, 13th Oct.
may be had as above.