

own eyes, it appears that the soldiery as well as the citizens are discontented; for if the troops were not in league with the incendiaries, this scourge could not long exist.

"The ravages which the flames have made in Constantinople, in Pera and Galatea, are beyond estimation. Nor does the government seem to wish to have an accurate idea of the losses.

"All the Franks are astonished to see the steadiness of the Sublime Porte under these circumstances, and are at a loss what to think.

"But the politicians who see clearly, say that Selim III. is persuaded, or has been induced by foreign insinuations, to think that the people are not discontented with the war, but only the want of success; and in consequence of this principle he flatters himself that their uneasiness will be converted into joy as soon as couriers arrive with an account of the Empire of Russia being attacked by powerful fleets in the Baltic, and that by this division the Grand Vizier will be in a situation to give law in his turn on the banks of the Danube, if we may rely on the language of the Ottoman Ministry, we may expect accounts within a fortnight, as they consider the affairs already settled."

W A R S A W, April 30.

The Comte Malachowski, Marshall of the Confederation, and of the Diet, went, immediately after the adoption of the new constitutional articles, to the Hotel de Ville, accompanied by a great number of Nonces and other gentlemen, and took, as citizens, the civic oath.

The citizens of Warsaw manifested their joy at this event by unanimous acclamations, and by a concert of music playing at the same time.

The people attempted to take off the horses from the Marshall's chariot, and to draw it themselves, but he would not accept this honour, which he considered as degrading to his fellow citizens.

The spirit of the Nation seems entirely changed. Several of the representatives have gone into mourning for M. Mirabeau, who is considered, as having nobly defended the rights of Man, and the justice which ought to be reciprocally observed between nations and their sovereigns.

P A R I S, May 27.

A riot, that gave much alarm, happened on Sunday last, in the Thuilleries, and which was occasioned by the ill behaviour of several grenadiers of the National Guard, who grossly affronted the people walking there. Whether any thing more mischievous than what happened was expected is not generally known, but from this period the King's guard has been reinforced.

JUNE 15.

We have just received letters from Bonn, which say that the general report in that city is, that Messrs. L'Artois and Conde mean immediately to quit Germany, and return to Paris. Should this be the case, they add, adieu counter-revolution! We only repeat this as it is a report.

But other accounts assure us, that the black army, which in Alsace they term the army of "thirty-three," is daily augmenting the number of its officers, without gaining any addition in men.

Our letters from Bourdeaux say, "That they have given there an entertainment to Ernest Augustus, son of George III. king of Great-Britain," and add, "they do not know how king George will receive this news, as they know he is not fond of the revolutionists, and had particularly forbid his son to become too familiar with these heretics."

The remains of Voltaire are expected to arrive between the 15th and 20th.

The assassination of Mr. Mauduit, an account of which was read to the assembly on Thursday, produced a general indignation against the perpetrators, and the assembly has promised to bring his murderers to justice.

L O N D O N, May 24.

There are few Sovereigns at present who enjoy a greater share of happiness and security than the King of Poland. As a private character, Stanislaus was always esteemed—but his ready acquiescence in the new constitution, has gained him the hearts of all his subjects. He is now the King of Freemen! a title not extorted from him, but to which he aspired.

A number of gun boats, lately constructed at the merchants yards, have been put together in the boat-house at Deptford-yard, to be surveyed by the Commissioners of the Navy; after which they are to be taken to pieces, and sent on board the men of war under the command of Lord Hood, destined for the Baltic.

The sub-treasurer and steward of the society of Lincoln's-Inn, has lately absconded to America, with no less a sum than 14,000l. belonging to the society and a few individuals who had entrusted him with sums of money. He had received the rents of the society to the latest date, and had borrowed money wherever he could raise it. He had previously destroyed the books of

the society, and sold every article of his own furniture. He had been absent some time before his elopement was discovered, under pretence of going to Margate for his health.

On wednesday last died, Mr. Van Veyhovin, a Dutchman, at his lodgings in Air-street, Piccadilly. He departed, where he had lived, in a garret. The fortune he has left behind him, it is said, amounts to 400,000l.

He had reached the great age of 76—in which he had daily denied to himself the necessaries of life. To those whom he had solicited to attend his funeral, he did not leave mourning.

Amongst the sums he has bequeathed in Public Charities, are the following:

To an Hospital,	60,000
To propagate the Christian Religion in foreign parts,	90,000
To cleanse the Streets of Dublin from Vagrants,	20,000

Our ingenious Correspondent, who favors us with this, says—"That had he appeared there, with his old wig and tattered blue coat, he would inevitably have fallen a victim to his own bounty."

June 7. Saturday, while the guns were firing in St. James's Park, a pickpocket was industriously following his vocation; being however detected, he had the temerity to draw a knife, and threatened any one with instant annihilation that should presume to lay hold of him; this so justly exasperated those present, that they seized the daring wretch, and harrassed him up and down the Park, then took him to the basin, where they kept dragging him through until he was nearly exhausted.

June 14. The following is a more correct account of the Russian fleet, which was ready to sail from Cronstadt the 18th of last month, than has been yet published:

Ships of 100 guns,	on three decks,	4	
Ditto of 92	ditto	1	
Ditto of 76	on two decks,	2	
Ditto of 74	ditto	9	
Ditto of 70	ditto	5	
Ditto of 66	ditto	2	
total of the line—23			
Frigates	7	Cutters	4
Sloops	9	Luggers	2
Store Ships	11	Shallops	2
Gun Boats	13	Ordnance Barges	7

THE PROROGATION.

At three o'clock his Majesty came in the usual state to the House of Peers; the sword of state was borne by Earl Walsingham, and the cap of maintenance by Earl Cardigan.

His Majesty being seated on his throne in his Royal robes, with the usual solemnities, Sir Francis Molyneux (Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod) was ordered to the Commons, to command their immediate attendance on his Majesty.

The Commons attended accordingly, and their Speaker addressed his Majesty to the following effect:—"That he held in his hand a Bill enabling the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to pay into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, 500,000l. which closed the surplus granted by his Majesty's most faithful Commons, for the services of the year; that in the course of a long and laborious session, his Majesty's faithful Commons had given a recent instance of their duty and attachment to his Royal Person, by making a provision out of the aggregate revenue of the Kingdom, for the relief of the Civil List from an expence necessary to the maintenance and support of one of the younger branches of his Majesty's Royal and August Family:—Feeling the blessings of our own happy constitution his Majesty's faithful Commons had, on the same principles, provided a Government for the province of Quebec: and that his Majesty's faithful Commons had provided for the maintenance of the honor of his Majesty's crown, by coming to a unanimous vote to enable his Majesty to augment his navy, in order to give weight to his Majesty's negotiations for restoring peace to the contending powers. He concluded by reading the title of the Bank Loan Bill.

The Bank Loan, and other Bills agreed to by both Houses, were immediately passed by the Clerk's in the usual form.

His Majesty was then pleased to make the following most gracious speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In closing the present session of Parliament, I cannot omit expressing my satisfaction in that zeal for the public interests with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the different objects which I recommended to your attention.

"The measures which have been adopted for defraying the extraordinary expences of last year, in such a manner as not to make any permanent addition to the public burthens, and the provisions which have been made for the good government and prosperity of my subjects in Canada, call for my particular acknowledgments.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my thanks for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies ne-

cessary for the public service, and for the proof of your affectionate attachment in enabling me to provide for a part of the charges of the younger branches of my family out of the Consolidated Fund.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am not yet enabled to inform you of the result of the steps which I have taken with a view to the re-establishment of peace between Russia and the Porte: It is my earnest wish that this important object may be effectuated in such a manner as may contribute to the preservation and maintenance of the general tranquillity of Europe. I feel with the greatest satisfaction the confidence which you have reposed in me, and my constant endeavours will be directed to the pursuit of such measures as may appear to me to be the best calculated to promote the interests and happiness of my people, which are inseparable from my own."

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 16th of August next, to be then and there holden; and the Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 16th day of August next."

JUNE 16.

The Attorney-General has filed an information, ex officio, upon the provisions of the last bill, against Mr. Holland, lately arrived in the Rodney, upon a charge of having accepted a present of 120,000l. from a single donor.

The Russians, it is now confirmed, have received a check before Brahilow, which has occasioned them to raise the siege of that place.

The messenger from Petersburg, with Mr. Fawkener's first dispatches, is expected at the Secretary of State's office in the course of Sunday or Monday.

The accounts brought by the Seraphis, East-Indiaman, which arrived at L'Orient on Friday last, are in the highest degree favorable to the interests of this country in India. They state, particularly, that Tipoo was reduced, by his repeated flights, to such straits as to be in actual want of common necessaries, even for his body guards; and in this perilous situation had at length made overtures for a pacification to Earl Cornwallis, in the most humiliating manner.

The Cabinet now consists of the following members:—Mr. Pitt, Lord Thurlow, Lord Camden, Marquis of Stafford, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, Lord Chatham, Duke of Richmond, and Lord Hawkesbury.

Of these, four are generally in the habit of agreeing with the first Lord of the Treasury, viz. Lords Camden, Chatham, Grenville, and Mr. Dundas. The Marquis of Stafford has always gone with the Chancellor, and the Duke of Richmond stands by himself. Lord Hawkesbury has, ever since the secession of the Earl of Bute, been considered as the chief of that party which is distinguished by the appellation of the King's friends.

The fleet, in spite of two months pressing, is still very deficient of men; and, unless the West-India ships come in time to supply it, must put to sea without its proper complement. This was the case with the fleet equipped last year; it was not completely manned, although six months were employed in preparing it for sea.

Tuesday night and Wednesday morning the press on the river was so great, that they cleared every ship of their hands, not regarding protections, and picked up about 230 men.

Some thousands of men have been employed within the last four months in strengthening the works at Revel, erecting fresh batteries, and putting the old works in a complete state of repair.

Mr. Boswel, in his life of Johnson, has endeavored to refute the long received opinion that Savage, the poet, was Lady Macclesfield's son. He supposes him to be an impostor, and to have deceived Johnson into a belief of his story. Mr. B. brings forward some circumstances and reasoning, which do not, however, we think, amount to a certainty, when put into the balance against the evidence for Savage's illegitimately-honourable descent.

A correspondent observes, that Mr. Sayer's new print, entitled, Mr. Burke's pair of Spectacles for short sighted politicians, in respect to just and lucky hits, is allowed to exceed all his other satirical effusions. The following are the chief circumstances represented in it:

A hand displays a pair of spectacles, the glasses of which exhibits the captivating countenance of Messrs. Fox and Sherryderry—the former whimpering, and the latter pouting. The Duke of Portland (his nose fastened to a string held by Mr. Fox) is seated on a fragment of the column proposed to be erected at Runnymede. Mr. Fox, in the character of Cromwell, with the national cockade of France in his hat, is applying his axe (on which the Rights of Man are engraved) to the root of our constitutional tree. On its brows the escutcheons of hereditary honours, &c. are suspended. Busy devils (poor Charles's associates) are striving to cut down these emblems with scissars, scythes, &c.