

ing object of distress he thought proper. He accordingly disposed of them for a guinea, and with it, and some small addition to it, liberated a poor man from the Poultry Compter. Presence and tranquility of mind, benevolence, penetration, and acute observation, are said to have been the science of the countess of Huntingdon. She delighted in meditation, that spring of unceasing pleasures, and true school of wisdom. It is but justice to her memory to say, that she strictly adhered to the maxim of the primitive christians, viz. "that religion consisted not in talking, but in doing good things."

Lately died at the Coal Pits, near Wedenbury, in Staffordshire, Joseph Rawlins, commonly known by the appellation of the Pit Preacher, from the circumstance of his performing religious duties in the Methodistical manner, for a number of years past, among the colliers in that neighbourhood, and which he was first impelled to from ill-using Mr. J. Wesley, when preaching near that place in 1749. This singular pastor, though blind, worked on the week days as a collier, and, what is more extraordinary, distributed the most of his earnings among his auditors, in cases of sickness, &c.

In the history of mankind there are but very few instances to be found, where kings, unsolicited and un intimidated, have made a voluntary surrender of their power. There are many great sayings of great acts; but we read of none that deserves to be preferred in the judgment and estimation of mankind to the late conduct of the King of Poland. The form of the new constitution of Poland, is not merely sanctioned by the King; but dictated, framed, and fashioned in the exalted superiority of his own mind, affords a new lesson to the world. It shews a King who knows and reverences his own station; not a King of Robes and Sceptres, not a King of Diadems and Prerogatives, but a King in Mind, in Principle, a King in wisdom and virtue.

The King of Sweden arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle the 13th instant, and the next day he was visited by all the French nobility at that place.

The age of the Prince of Conde, the leader of the anti-revolutionists, is seventy. Perhaps he may think the remnant of his life but a small sacrifice to his principles!

It is to the honor of Great Britain, that she knows how to sympathize with the joy, and to acknowledge the virtue and heroic conduct of the French nation, without wantonly imitating their example. Whatever may be said by wrong-headed scholars, whom too much fancy multiplied into much learning has really and actually made mad, on the one hand; or by hot-headed and vulgar desperadoes on the other; the sensible and moderate part of the nation, the most patriotic, judicious, and able part of the community have not concealed, but avowed their congratulation with the French people restored to the rights of their Francian and Franco-Gallican ancestors. But while they acknowledge it was wisdom as well as fortitude to incur hazards in France, it would be egregious folly, they know, to unhinge the actual government of England, as there would be many chances against its ever settling again in so just an equilibrium between despotic oppression and democratical madness. Yet is not THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE without a happy and practical influence on this kingdom. It has been observed of the reformation in religion, that the Protestants reformed the manners and the doctrines too of the Catholics, without making any impression on their outward forms and ceremonies. Just so the French revolution may be expected to operate on monarchical governments. Nor Kings, nor combined Lords, nor haughty Commoners, will hereafter dare to commit such acts of injustice and oppression as they have done.—Perhaps we may trace, in some measure, to what has happened in France, the ease with which the bill for the trial of libels by juries, that is, the liberty of the press, passed through the House of Commons. It is in this way that we wish it may operate: as a gentle alterative, not as a drastic purge.

Mrs. Hart, the fair friend of Sir William Hamilton, possesses an uncommon degree of promptitude, in placing herself in the attitudes of all the celebrated statues of antiquity. This may appear a whimsical species of accomplishment to those who have not seen a specimen of her skill in this way; but those who have been present, pronounce it a very beautiful and diverting spectacle.

On Thursday last the lady of Charles Straubenzee, Esq. of Carr-Lodge, near Wakefield, was safely delivered of a daughter, being her 18th child.

Died a few days since, at Cheshamford, near Bury in Lancashire, in his 89th year, Robert Haworth, bedder. He had resided at the above place 51 years, as tenant to five different landlords; but what is still more remarkable, he was father, grand-father, great grand-father, and great great grand father to 174 children; twelve grand-children lived with him at his decease.

By the death of Mrs. Macauley Graham, her whole fortune goes from her husband; 400l. a year to the executors of Dr. Wilson, and the remainder to her daughter. Her personal effects are said, however, to be considerable, and they of course are her husband's.

That the people of this country should celebrate a revolution in France, is ridiculous to the highest degree. What have we to do with the constitution of another country? Our business is to look to our own, and watch all incendiaries who may attempt to inflame the minds of the people, and create another June 1780 in this metropolis.

An act of parliament is much wanted to regulate building houses, as it is lately become a practice to build on a ten years lease, and to use such materials as shall only last for that time.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 13.

A member of the central committee of liquidation presented a report relative to the debt of more than four millions of livres claimed by the Duke d'Orleans. According to this report the debt is clearly proved, but other members proposed to adjourn the question, some to the Thursday following, and some to the next legislature.

M. d'Orleans, who little suspected that this latter motion would prevail, made a show of disinterestedness and generosity, by voting himself for it; and, to his great astonishment, the question was adjourned sine die.

June 19. M. Beauharnois was declared President.

The Jacobins, disappointed in their attempts to seize the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault as their prey, were resolved to issue a decree not only authorising the public accusers to do their duty, but to compel them to do it, on pain of being dismissed and punished for their neglect.

Their resolves were crowned with success: and now, the Committee of Enquiry and the public accusers will form an inquisitorial coalition, more terrible in its effects, beyond comparison, than any institution under the ancient form of Government.

"It was also decreed, that the Priests who shall retract their oath from conscientious motives, shall not receive any salary. So that this tolerating Legislature deprives of the means of subsistence all those who do not exactly think as they do; though it be utterly impossible for them to procure by any profession, except the honorable profession of begging, the means of supporting life."

An estimate of national effects was laid before the Assembly, and a new fabrication of assignats, to the extent of six hundred millions, was decreed, one hundred and sixty millions of which to be issued for the present demands of the state.

Before the conclusion of the sitting, M. d'André proposed the following decree, which was adopted:

"The National Assembly decrees that their decree of the 28th of October last, relative to the Princes who have possessions in Alsace, shall also extend to the possessions which they have in other departments: decrees also, that in the damages and the interest to be paid them, shall be included all arrears, &c. until they shall be reimbursed."

EDINBURGH, June 27.

John Cooper, who was lately convicted before the Court of Session of being a fraudulent bankrupt, and was sentenced to stand on the pillory, underwent that punishment at Aberdeen.

PORTLAND, (Mass.) August 19.

Agreeable to engagement in the last week's Gazette, the result of the survey of the Committee chosen by several towns in this county, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a canal from Sebago pond, into Presumpscot river, or, building sluice-ways is inserted.

The following contains a brief account of the survey, as minutely by the Clerk of the Committee.

Falmouth, May 16, 1789.

"Observations of the Committee, chosen by several towns in this county, for the purpose of viewing the situation of that part of Sebago Pond lying near\* and joining Presumpscot River, in order to ascertain the practicability of opening a canal, or building sluice-ways from said pond into said river. The Committee after a regular survey find that,

1st. From Sebago to the first Otter Pond water level, surface of the Otter, Do. of Sebago,	feet 34 23 1-2
30 rods distance, leave a fall of	10 1-2
2d. Water level of first Otter Pond, Second do.	48 41
20 rods leave a fall of	7
3d. Water level to the great Swamp, Second Otter do.	60 25

40 rods leave a fall of 35  
The fall of water level, between Sebago and the great Swamp, (which is 90 rods distance) is 52 1-2 feet.

The Committee estimate the expences of digging, &c. at 1800l. Damages that would be sustained by individuals, in consequence of overflowing their lands, 1200l."

DESCRIPTION OF SEBAGO.

Sebago Pond lies about 14 miles from the sea-coast, is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; is bounded on the S. W. and W. by

\* Where the Canal is proposed to be cut is at some distance; and the making sluice-ways down the river from the Out-let, would be more expensive and difficult.

Standish and Flintston; on the S. E. and E. by Gotham and Windham; on the N. E. and N. by Raymondton. In it is an island, containing about 700 acres of excellent land, well watered. It affords a plentiful supply of fish, among which are Salmon-trout of the largest size known in this country.

Easterly from Sebago, about 6 miles, lies little Sebago, communicating with great Sebago by a small river. Northerly from Sebago runs Crooked River, 12 miles in length, navigable for small boats. Northerly from Sebago, two and an half miles, lies Brandy Pond, one mile in width, communicating with Sebago by a river, which runs through it—and one mile further, nearly the same course, lies Long Pond (communicating by the same river) fourteen miles in length and two in breadth, navigable for small boats. From Long Pond North, extends a river, navigable for small boats, its length not ascertained, communicating with small ponds. A little to the Westward runs Muddy river 9 miles in length. N. W. ten miles, runs North-West river navigable.

It is supposed that lumber, produce, &c. (should the above-mentioned canal be effected) might be brought to Saccarappa Falls (7 miles from Portland) 60 or 70 miles from the country.

The amazing quantities of oak and pine timber, suitable for every necessary use here, and exportation would open a source of business not easily to be conceived of—Add to this the transportation of Maple-Sugar, the manufacture of which is greatly increasing among us.

Pot and Pearl Ashes, Iron, &c. are now brought to this market, 100 miles distance—a water carriage would not only make the transportation easier to the Manufacturer, but enable him to afford his commodities at a cheaper rate.

NEW-HAVEN, August 24.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, of West-Springfield, to the President of Yale-College, dated July 18, 1791.

—“AS I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a little incident, which may perhaps give some light in the natural history of birds. A neighbor of mine, having occasion to go into the meeting-house, with some others, late in autumn, after the cold weather had commenced, observed one of those beautiful birds called humbirds, perched on a nail, in an attitude so natural that he at first imagined it to be alive. With caution he approached, and laid his hand gently upon it, and found it stiff and lifeless. While he and others were handling and examining the curious little creature, he discovered a small degree of motion, which induced him to put it into his bosom, where, in a short time, it recovered perfect animation, and all the agility of a humbird in summer. This instance has, in some measure, confirmed an opinion, which I have long entertained, that many of our summer-birds continue among us through the winter, in a torpid insensible state. If the bird above mentioned could be so soon reanimated by the warmth of a human body, why may not others be capable of reviviscence in the beams of the vernal sun?

“A curiosity of a different kind, relating to the human species, I will take the liberty to mention.—A young man in this town, some years since, was in consequence of bathing in water, visited with a peculiar kind of disorder, which operated by paroxysms. When a fit seized him, he would at first fall down; but in a moment or two rise, possessed of an agility far superior to what was natural. In two or three hours, and sometimes sooner, the fit would pass off and leave him in his usual state, and, to appearance, in health. But what was most remarkable in his case, was the state of his mind. While he was in a fit, he perfectly remembered things which had occurred in all preceding fits, but nothing which had happened in the intervals, or in the time prior to his disorder. In the intervals, all his fits and every thing which had passed in them were totally obliterated; but he could distinctly recollect the occurrences of former intervals. The time of his fits appeared to him in continuity, as did also his healthful periods—when one was present, the other was lost. If in the time of a fit, he took up any business, he would drop it when the fit ceased, without any recollection of the matter; and when the fit returned he would resume the business without any idea of his having discontinued it. The case was the same, if he undertook any thing in the intervals of his disorders. In short he seemed to have two distinct minds, which acted by turns independently of each other. In the space I think, of about two years, in the use of a particular remedy, his fits left him and he was reduced to a simple consciousness. The remedy, which cured him or deprived him of one of his souls, I have not been able to learn, the family having lost the recipe.

“The above account I received from his father, and from others of the family.”

NASSAU, August 5.

A new flag was displayed here on Wednesday; it was that of the Creek nation, worn by a vessel in which General Bowles and the Indian Chiefs embarked, on their return to the American continent.

A writer in the European Magazine of April last, thus concludes an account of the above mentioned persons—“The principal business of the Ambassadors from the Creek country to England, was to procure a remission of some of the articles of the free port act. In this they have been successful.”

This, we understand, has allusion to vessels wearing the Indian flag, being put on the same footing in the free ports, with vessels of foreign European powers.