

to the stores of the merchants of this state, into the public offices, and even in the houses of the legislature amongst the clerks, on every piece of blotted paper, you may observe an imitation of the hands and signatures of all the gentlemen entrusted with public business, of every gentleman of eminence, of the public officers, and more especially, of the signers of the paper money, other paper securities, and certificates."

"I am an old man, and no *Timon*, and who in the round of his life, am known to take as much pleasure in the advancement of youth as any person, do declare, I often tremble in observing poor boys very skilful in the use of the pen, without any expectations from parents, friends or property, deeply engaged in this baneful science, making without any intention or knowledge, *huge strides to the gallows or the Devil*. I will add the observation of an experienced and sensible merchant, who gave it to me whilst writing—"That it is as necessary in credit, that the hand writings of men should be as different as their faces, and that a man, who can write every man's hand, was as dangerous in society, as he who could put on every man's face; that such a person perchance might be honest, but never could be trusted: And that if a young man in a counting-house in Europe, should he be caught trying his hand in such business, he would be dismissed, as soon as for the commission of any offence; as no merchant would conceive himself safe with such an adept in the transactions of business, where his honor or credit depended." It would give me great satisfaction if any person of more leisure than I can spare, and greater abilities than I possess, would enlarge on this subject, and be the happy means of deterring our idle youth, who generally have no great stock of religion or morality, from this very useless, dangerous and scandalous practice." HERACLITUS.

LONDON, July 5.

THE Queen of France is certainly by this time closely immured in a convent:—she wept abundantly when she was told by the national commissioners, that it was their painful duty to separate her from the King and dauphin.

The flight of the French king has had this good effect upon the patriots, that it has united those who had before some little differences. When M. de la Fayette was first suspected of being concerned in the escape, M. Barnave, his opponent in the assembly, rose and said, that he would answer for the integrity of M. de la Fayette.

The dauphin of France, who on the 27th of March last attained his sixth year, is a boy of the most promising abilities. His manners and disposition are of so conciliating a nature, as to render him universally beloved.

Monsieur and the Comte d'Artois, will immediately be attainted.

The Queen is to be brought to trial for high treason, and all the world trembles for her destiny, which appears inevitable.

Two of the guards had their throats cut, previous to the French king's escape.

The late agitations in France will necessarily occasion a change in the French affairs, all over Europe. There will be no knowing how to estimate their form of government, or acknowledge the ministers sent to other countries by it.

The king and queen are separately confined and guarded—they met in the chapel royal on Sunday, when the queen fainted at the sight of her children.

Monsieur, the king's brother, and Madame, are arrived at Brussels, where a congress, it is said, will be held to settle a regency for France. Bouille has escaped to Luxembourg.

The royal flight has stopped the general election in France, which will not now take place till order is somewhat restored, and some permanent form of government adopted.

From passengers arrived in Dublin from Bourdeaux, there is intelligence, that the wheat harvest, from the seasonable rains that fell last month in the southern provinces of France, is uncommonly abundant; and the vines, now all in blossom, promise an excellent and abundant vintage: they say also, that the West-India trade at Bourdeaux, was entirely revived from the inactive state which it had been for some thrown into by the commotions that prevailed in the French islands.

It is said the Prince of Wales won upwards of 50,000l. on Tuesday's race at Ascot. The bets depending were more considerable than ever were known at any race—a million of money having, it is said, been sported on this occasion.

Jens Gron, a Norwegian by birth, captain of a vessel named the Emanuel, discovered, on the 31st of May last, a shoal, between the Isle of Anholt and Vastborg, in Sweden. As this shoal is not laid down in the chart of the Categat, published last year by Professor Lons, the Danish Admiralty have dispatched two yachts, with experienced officers, to examine it minutely, for the future safety of navigators.

The irruption lately made into France, by the Spaniards, was not as has been suggested, the consequence of any dispute among the borderers: but the result of a premeditated plan for invading that kingdom, on all sides, as soon as the Monarch should have effected his escape. The re-capture of his Majesty, having rendered the whole design abortive, the Spanish troops are again retired, and the war suspended till another time.

A certain Republican Writer (Mr. Paine) when he says that hereditary governments are now verging to their decline, is contradicted in one instance at this moment. Poland, from the sad experience of an elective monarchy, by which it has been so long a prey to its own internal feuds, has at this time determined, the crown shall descend in hereditary succession; a change that will in great probability raise that country to its natural degree of elevation and importance among the surrounding states; by whose meddling interference she had declined to the lowest degree of political insignificance. That a country of such extent and fertility should have been reduced so long to submit to the intriguing management of ambitious neighbours, must be owing to some defect in the constitution of its government, by which the powers of an habit naturally robust, could not make those exertions for which it was in possession of very sufficient resources, could they have been brought into action.

The Rev. Dr. Coke, the principal successor to the late Mr. John Wesley, has arrived in the William Penn, from Pennsylvania, and immediately enters into the functions appointed by his predecessor.

A member of one of the democratic clubs in Paris proposed—"That the King of the French should be deprived of all wine for a month, as the greatest punishment he could experience."

According to letters from Brussels, a discovery is said to have been made of a conspiracy to seize the Prince of Conde, and carry him a prisoner to the National Assembly at Paris.

The King of Sweden is a personal sufferer by the French Revolution. The National Assembly grant no subsidies to Monarchs, because they do not want their assistance in making conquests, and to the defence of France the inhabitants are very competent themselves.

The magnanimity displayed by the Queen of France, in her late trying situation, has been spoken of even in Paris, with much respect.—Knowing, as every child may now a days know, how easy the transition is from one extreme to another, we should not wonder if her Majesty were to become popular.

The revolution of Poland is to be annually celebrated in a church which is to be erected hereafter, and consecrated to Divine Providence, on the 3d of May.

The King, the Nobles, and the Members of the Diet of Poland, ascribe their revolution solely to the interposition of Providence; and the first of their resolves is to build a temple to the Almighty, in which they may annually commemorate this glorious event.

The French Legislature ascribe their revolution to a word which they themselves do not seem to understand (Philosophy) and shut up or pull down the temples which the piety of their ancestors had built.

The French revolution is a loss to the Pope of about two millions of livres per annum, by the suppression of first fruits to the holy see.

The removal of the remains of Voltaire was attended by all the porters and carriers of the general and penny post-office; in short, all the men of letters in Paris attended.

Number of the principal Public and State Officers, in the course of the present reign.

- 8 Lord Chamberlains
- 51 Lords of the Bed chamber
- 8 Masters of the Horse
- 9 Lord Chancellors
- 10 Lord Presidents
- 17 Lord Privy Seals
- 11 Chief Justices in Eyre
- 14 Attornies General
- 16 Solicitors General
- 10 First Lords of the Treasury
- 11 Chancellors of the Exchequer
- 31 Secretaries of State
- 12 Paymasters of the Forces
- 18 Postmasters General
- 9 Secretaries at War
- 13 First Lords of the Admiralty
- 9 Treasurers of the Navy
- 7 Masters of Ordnance
- 17 Lord Lieutenants of Ireland
- 9 Chief and Puisne Judges of the King's Bench
- 11 Chief and Puisne of the Common Pleas
- 11 Barons of the Exchequer
- 115 Ambassadors and Plenipo's to foreign parts
- 6 Archbishops, and
- 92 Bishops.

Notwithstanding the *love letters* sent by the American Congress to the National Assembly, England seems to possess their best affections, by their constantly addressing their *commercial epistles* and ships to their ports.

It seems to announce not merely treachery and falsehood, but absolute incapacity on the part of Louis XVI. to imagine that such miserable reasons as appear in his Declaration, would either be admitted by an enlightened Assembly, or credited by the People. Retire, and dwell in the secure fortrefs of Montmedy, in order to be ready to head his troops against the rebel Insurgents! Surely this is the drivell of idiocy. Did he not know, that the very distance forfeited his Crown!

By the paucity of expression in the Declaration of the Queen, she seems to have disdained the task she was compelled to perform. All her care seems to be, to exonerate her domestics from the danger of being privy to the design, and thus her magnanimity is uniform, and her praise complete.

Czarsko Zelo, where the Empress of Russia lately received Mr. Fawkener, is a favorite *pleasure house*, and though a *private retreat*, is often devoted to *plenipotentiary business*.

Prince Potemkin, on the 4th of June, gave a grand entertainment to the English Ministers, and families of distinction, resident at Petersburg, in honor of the birth day of his Britannic Majesty.

Not long since Lady Auckland was delivered of a son at the Hague; and, what is not a little singular, her Ladyship can now produce six children, born in as many different kingdoms.

Notwithstanding the rejection of Mr. Fox's Bill declaratory of the powers of a jury with respect to a verdict in cases of Libel, yet we think, hereafter no Judge will venture to press the unconstitutional doctrine which has for a number of years obtained, that Juries are not competent to decide on the point of Law as well as Fact; nor is it likely any Jury will consent to be bullied into a verdict in which a fellow citizen is found guilty of publishing a *false and malicious Libel*, unless the facts stated in the indictment are clearly and satisfactorily proved, after the sound and legal opinion delivered by Earl Camden in the House of Lords on Wednesday, who declared, that "as the law now stood if *twenty-four Judges* were to give a decided opinion, and charge, upon any point of law in issue before a Jury, that Jury had a right, if they thought proper, to bring in a verdict directly contrary to the opinions of those Judges, and that verdict would stand good against all power that could be brought against it, for such verdict would be founded on the Law of the Land."

In illustration of the above, we have inserted the following: The first action for a Libel, since the introduction of Mr. Fox's explanatory Bill, was tried on Wednesday before Lord Loughborough, in the Court of Common Pleas, wherein a tea dealer was plaintiff, and an Agent of a Revenue Officer defendant; the damages were laid at 2,000l. The learned Judge, in summing up, stated, "that it was his duty to point out the circumstances of the case, but now it was their Privilege to determine upon the whole of the evidence, as their understanding might direct them, without being influenced in the smallest degree by him." The defendant justified; but failing in complete proof of his allegations, the Jury, after retiring a few minutes, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, with 100l. damages. Thus under the direction of a Chief Justice, we have the instance of the rights of a Jury to exercise their opinion of the Law as well as the Fact.

Died on the 4th of July, at his house in Hartstreet, Bloomsbury-square, in his 82d year, the Hon. W. Bull, a native of South-Carolina, and many years his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the said province, which he left with the British troops in 1782, and has since resided in Great-Britain.

ANECDOTE.

At a ball and supper lately given at Berlin by Madame Reitz, an old favorite of the King's, the Turkish Ambassador was present; the Lady having pressed this disciple of Mahomet to drink a glass of Champaign with her, he at length consented, but not until he had a napkin thrown over his face to conceal this trespass on his religious tenets. This, he observed, would prevent the Prophet from being a witness of his sins.

The NAPKIN of the Turkish Ambassador at the Prussian feast, on being obliged to taste the horrid Bacchanalian beverage, was merely the second edition of Dignum's exclamation in the Sultan—"Mahomet, shut your eyes!"

BERLIN, June 14.

The evening before yesterday, a courier arrived here from Petersburg with dispatches of a pacific nature; in consequence of which messengers were sent to Pomerania and Prussia to order some of the regiments to enter their quarters again.