

northward, for the purpose of rendering their junction with his Lordship more easy and certain.

There are now nearly complete on the stocks at Mangalore, two ships of war—the one pierced for 64 guns—and the other for 36, they have been constructed under the direction of European shipwrights, retained in the service of Tippoo, and are spoken of as being perfect in model as well as workmanship—the taking or destroying of these ships, would be an object of no small import, and merits regard.

During the riots in Birmingham, the Methodists and followers of the late Countess of Huntingdon, were unmolested, on their declaring for Church and King.

The Hotel belonging to Dudley, where the Revolutionists dined, had only the windows broken—it was not pulled down, because it belonged to a Churchman.

The colliers who came to join and assist the rioters in Birmingham, were drove out of town; the mob declaring they did not want the assistance of any rabble, whose object might only be to plunder.

The Empress's Answer to the Ministers of the allied powers by Count d'Osterman.

"Whenever the courts of Berlin and London and other powers, made known to the Empress their desires of seeing the war, which unhappily broke out between Russia and the Porte, speedily finished, her Majesty always shewed such inclination as fully demonstrated a perfect concurrence in the wishes of such powers, of which, in all the cabinets, are to be found the most incontrovertible proofs.

"The memorial delivered on the 26th of May (new style) by the ministers of the two first named powers, only mentions, in general terms, the procuring safety for the Ottoman Porte in the next peace, and of commencing a negotiation on that subject. Her Majesty can penetrate its object and aim the less, as she flatters herself in having offered all that peaceableness, generosity, and condescension, suggested to her for the general conveniences (perhaps circumstances would be a better word) consistent with her dignity, the justice of her cause, and her care for the safety and tranquility of her empire.

"For, after having been unlawfully challenged and attacked, as is well known to all the world, and which have been particularly acknowledged and confessed formerly by the courts of London and Berlin; after a heavy expensive war during four years, though on the part of Russia it has been attended with uninterrupted advantages, and which have put her in possession of several provinces and strong places, under the Turkish dominion; the Empress, conformable to the laws adopted and acknowledged by all nations, ought to have a due right of keeping the whole of these conquests, or at least a part, as a just, but yet too small an indemnification for so many disasters, and incalculable losses, of which the heavy burden has been supported all the time by her dominion.

"However, her Majesty being inspired with moderation and disinterestedness, has not hesitated to make a sacrifice of all the advantages which the progress of her arms seemed to promise her, by making no conditions for herself, excepting only to secure the stability of a peace which she wishes to conclude, by fixing a new frontier, and which frontier far from exposing the defensive safety of the Porte, on the contrary insures it, as it removes all causes of difference and contentions, which an immediate neighborhood is too much liable to do, and which has become a source and occasion of dissensions and bloody wars.

"A river, like that of the Neister, offers a frontier as natural, as fit to prevent, in the progress of time, all the above-mentioned inconveniences, without having any particular influence (which can easily be demonstrated) on the power of both parties interested; her Majesty thinks it necessary to insist upon this demarkation of frontier, the more so, as she thereby makes it agree to prospects which the Courts of Berlin and London seem to have at heart for the safety of the Ottoman Porte, and for the preservation of the lasting and universal tranquility of Europe, which the Empress has also ever made a subject of her continued and most animated care.

"Guided by these motives, evidently the basis of equity and justice, her Majesty has ordered her ministers to declare to the Courts of Berlin and London, that she still continues in the same peaceable and moderate sentiments which she has ever shewn; and that she will avail herself with the greatest pleasure of every impartial and amicable step which the courts shall think proper, for the continuation of the salutary works of peace, provided her dignity and the welfare of her subjects be provided for in such a manner as a just cause and reason prescribes and requires.

(Signed) COUNT D'OSTERMAN."

6th June 1791.

V I E N N A, July 13.

It is whispered, that the Emperor, on the occasion of his approaching Coronation at Prague,

will have an interview with the King of Prussia; and that about that time the Elector of Saxony will definitively determine on the succession to the Crown of Poland, as he waits the decisions of our Court and that of Russia on this subject.

F R A N K F O R T, July 20.

The pregnancy of the Electress of Saxony has been announced at Court. This event will probably alter the proposed plans, and induce the Elector to accept the eventual succession to the throne of Poland.

P A R I S, July 29.

Already the free corporation of Paris are turning their eyes to the objects of commerce and magnificence. They have published proposals for the erection of two bridges across the Seine, the one opposite to the Champ de Confederation, the other to connect the faubourgs of St. Antoine and St. Marveil, which is the quarter of Paris now the most crowded with carriages, as these are the greatest inlets for provisions and wine. Several companies have offered to erect these bridges, on condition of being allowed a toll; but as jobs are not encouraged, they have not yielded to any of these proposals, but make a general offer to all artists willing to engage in the undertaking.

A subscription has been opened here to erect a statue of the late Dr. Franklin, in order to preserve to distant ages the memory of a man, who, by inducing France to support the standard of Liberty in America, taught her the way to erect it in the heart of her own dominions.

Q U E B E C, August 18.

Last Thursday evening arrived here his majesty's ships, Ulysses and Resistance in seven weeks from Gibraltar, having on board the seventh or royal regiment of fusileers, under the command of the colonel his royal highness prince Edward.

On Saturday at the castle of St. Lewis, his royal highness received the respectful compliments of the officers of the garrison, civil and military, the clergy, merchants, citizens, &c.

In the afternoon the ladies of Quebec were also introduced to his royal highness.

On Tuesday the seventh regiment disembarked on the beach or landing place, in the Lower town, where, after having formed, his royal highness, in compliment to the garrison, made them perform the usual evolutions of a salute, the drums beating and music playing God save the King. They then marched up to the parade before the castle, where being drawn up in the presence of a great concourse of spectators they were viewed by his excellency lord Dorchester and his honor general Clarke, his royal highness commanded in person, in a manner that shewed the prince not less than the soldier. From thence the regiment filed up Port Louis street, deposited the colors at his highness's house, and marched to the block-house at Cape Diamond.

Saturday last arrived here (accompanied by sir John Johnston) colonel Brant, with about 40 chiefs, &c. deputed from the confederated western nations of Indians, to represent to government their situation with regard to the United States of America, in the war now carrying on betwixt them.

Sunday they were admitted to a public conference at the castle, in which they complained of encroachments on their territories, prayed for the interposition of the British government to accommodate their differences with the States, &c. After having explained the objects of their mission, they were referred to next day (Monday) to receive his lordship's reply. In which, he promised on his arrival in Great Britain, faithfully to represent their situation to his majesty, and said he would be happy to contribute all in his power to effect the restoration of peace on solid and advantageous terms.

We are happy to have it in our power to congratulate the public on the very promising and forward state of the crop all over the province.

P O R T L A N D, (Mass.) Sept. 19.

A writer in the Liverpool paper of July 21st, calls earnestly on the inhabitants of that place to erect a number of new Churches, for the accommodation of the poor. He says that of the established Church there are at least thirty-five thousand poor persons—of whom upwards of thirty thousand are altogether unprovided with places of public worship. "We see thousands of the lower sort," adds he, "in defiance of all law and decency, profaning the Sabbath, and loitering in the field, lanes, and public houses."

If those of the established Church in Birmingham, are in the same miserable situation with their brethren in Liverpool, we may readily account for their late horrid proceedings.—How should men fear a God whom they had never been taught to worship?—or obey his laws, of which they had never even heard?

People of America! can you read this, without looking up to heaven with an eye of thankfulness for the inestimable privileges you enjoy.—In Europe, the Ministers of justice punish crimes:—In America, the teachers of Morality and Religion prevent them.

C O N C O R D, (N. H.) Sept. 14.

On Thursday the 23d of August, Mr. William Kimball, of Bradford, in Massachusetts, as he was standing with his back towards a Mr. Fry, who had been to work with him, the latter innocently (though rashly) caught hold of the former, unawares, and with a sudden exertion, tossed him over his head, by which unlucky circumstance Mr. Kimball's neck joint was dislocated. He was immediately carried to a surgeon, but no relief could be had until the Saturday following, when Dr. Kitteridge came and set the joint; but it had lain too long out of its place—the sense of feeling, from his neck to his feet, immediately left him, on the joint's being put into its place; and he died the next Saturday. His mental faculties continued, and he could speak distinctly, until a few minutes before he expired. This misfortune may serve as a monitor to those who frequently and imprudently divert themselves in a manner that endangers life.

G O S H E N, (N. Y.) Sept. 20.

It is pleasing, says a correspondent, to observe the progress of the ST. TAMMANY SOCIETY, of New York; not long since, they opened a Museum for the reception of Natural Curiosities, &c. which has thriven in an astonishing manner, and become extremely entertaining;—They have since issued proposals for the establishment of a Literary Magazine, which, from their assiduity and perseverance we may expect will be highly valuable: add to these, they have established a Library containing, at this early period of it, no less than 300 volumes, consisting of the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, to which additions of the best publications are constantly making. This Society is a body corporate, consisting of upwards of 300 members, and rapidly increasing. Admission at present as a member, is \$1. which after the first of October next, will be raised to \$15 dollars.—Their harmonious proceedings, excellent regulations, and praiseworthy motives, appear to merit the well-wishes of all who are acquainted with their operations, and bid fair to be of infinite advantage, in a particular manner, to the citizens of that metropolis.

On Thursday last, a ship of about two hundred tons burthen was, and this day a brig of nearly the same burthen will be, launched at Newburgh.—This beautiful situation, seems but to want encouragement to become a populous and thriving commercial town, partaking of easy access both by land and water, and best with an excellent and extensive country in its rear.

P O R T S M O U T H [N. H.] Sept. 22.

Last Friday the Convention which met at Concord for the purpose of revising the Constitution of this State, adjourned to meet at the same place the second Wednesday of February next. The following is a summary account of the alterations agreed upon, which are referred to a committee of ten to report at the adjournment, viz.

G O V E R N O R.

The title of the President to be altered to Governor. The paragraph relative to the President's residing in the Senate, &c. to be expunged—Yeas 65, Nays 14. The Governor to nominate, and by and with the advice of the Council, to appoint officers.

S E N A T E.

The State to be divided into thirteen districts, each district to choose a Senator—a plurality of votes to make a choice. The Senate to choose their President—Yeas 57, Nays 41. When trying impeachments the Senate may adjourn. Legislature to alter the mode of collecting votes.

C O U N S E L L O R S.

One to be chosen in each county by the people—plurality of votes to make a choice. Qualification, 300. citac.—and not to have a seat in the legislature.

W A G E S and T R A V E L.

Of the Members of both Houses to be paid out of the Treasury. No Member of Congress, or person holding an office under the United States, to hold the office of Governor, or sit in the legislature.

O A T H of A L L E G I A N C E.

The oath of allegiance to be altered to the following form: "I solemnly swear, that I will bear faith and true allegiance to the State of New Hampshire, and will support the Constitution thereof."

I N F E R I O R C O U R T.

The Inferior Court to be abolished—Yeas 55—Nays 31.

S E S S I O N S.

Not to be abolished—Yeas 37—Nays 59.

S U P R E M E C O U R T.

To be one Supreme Court, to have original jurisdiction of all causes above \$1.—Justices to have cognizance of causes of \$1. and under, except where title of land is concerned.

C O U R T S of E Q U I T Y.

To be established, or law courts invested with the power—not incompatible with the bill of rights—Jurisdiction to be limited by express laws—Yeas 72—Nays 26.

No member of the legislature to take FEES, or to be an advocate in any cause.

Journal of the Acts, Resolves and Votes for raising money to be printed, in lieu of the former mode of printing the journals.

The following are the motions which did not prevail. To alter the mean encreasing number in the choice of representatives from 300 to a smaller number.—Yeas 22—Nays 73.

The State to be divided into 60 districts each district to choose one representative.—Yeas 22—Nays 73.

To lessen the number of representatives.—Yeas 32—Nays 70.

To strike out 'PROTESTANT RELIGION' in the qualification of representatives.—Yeas 33—Nays 51.

To erase the 6th article in the bill of rights in order to substitute another.—Yeas 14—Nays 88.

To alter ONE MEMBER'S having the yeas and nays entered upon the journals; and requiring the motion to be seconded. Yeas 19—Nays 62.

The respectability of the committee to whom the foregoing resolutions are referred, to be moulded into form, must greatly raise the expectations of the public. Their profound knowledge of law and politics, must render them completely competent to the business assigned them.—We may therefore expect a very perfect system, after our constitution is corrected by such able hands.