

VIENNA, March 7.

FUNERAL OF LEOPOLD THE SECOND.

ON Friday the 3d inst. the body was opened in the presence of the Imperial physicians and embalmed. The heart was put into a silver urn, and the entrails into a brass kettle.

On Sunday at half an hour after two, the Aulic Parson consecrated the body, and it was carried to the Aulic church, preceded by some Augustin and Capuchin Friars.

The valet de chambre of the deceased carried the kettle with the entrails, and another the goblet with the heart, both covered with black taffety.

The body was in an open coffin, dressed in a black robe laced, the head was covered with a hat adorned with blue imperial feathers, and the body decorated with all the orders of knighthood.—When it arrived at the Aulic church, which was hung over all in black, with imperial escutcheons, the body was again consecrated, and placed on the Lit de parade in the middle of the church, having on each side velvet cushions with the imperial crown, sceptre and orb, called the Apple of the empire. Masses were read till noon, at which the foreign ministers, privy counsellors, and the nobility of both sexes attended.

The public, who had liberty to pass through to see the body, were told by an exempt on passing, "Das is der Keizer"—that is the Emperor.

On Monday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the heart, after being consecrated again, was taken up by the two eldest valets de chambre, two other elect chamberlains, and a detachment of eight German and Hungarian life guards, and removed to the Augustin church, received by the priors and the monks of the monastery, and placed in the vaults.

Immediately after the entrails being consecrated anew, with the same attendance as the heart, were removed by the Bishop, the Chapter and the Clergy, carried down to the vaults, and deposited with the usual forms and prayers.

On the 6th, at six in the afternoon, the funeral procession went out of the church, and after having crossed the hospital, proceeded to the Capuchin church.

At seven o'clock the body was taken off the bier by the valets de chambre; the coffin was then shut, and the benediction performed by the court chaplain, assisted by the master of ceremonies, and the other chaplains, in presence of the pages, carrying lighted torches, and attended by the life-guards, lord chamberlain, master of the horse, and three captains of the guards—it was put into a mourning coach, glazed all round, and drawn by six horses. The procession then crossed Josephus square to the Capuchin church.

The Capuchin church was prepared for the funeral, as follows:

In the middle the bier was raised six feet high, with a black velvet canopy over it, fringed with gold, and adorned with the Imperial eagle at each corner.

Round the coffin was placed the regalia before mentioned, with the field marshal's staff, hat, sword and scarf. On the eight steps of the bier there were three hundred and seventy-two silver candlesticks, and at the corner silver pyramids, with seventy-two wax tapers each.

The whole church was hung in black, with eighty candelabres divided by coats of arms, and forty-five lustres.

The high altar was covered with a rich embroidered cloth, having the Imperial coat of arms trimmed round with mourning, and one thousand seven hundred lights round it.

The mourning commenced the sixth, and is ordered to be continued six months.

PARIS, March 17.

The Austrian party is completely vanquished for this time, and the only ministers remaining in office, who are not either dismissed, or who have not given in their resignation, are M. Dupont de Terre, and M. Tarbe, and there was even a rumor that M. Dupont has also given in his resignation. It remains to be seen what will be the issue of this contest between the Court and the Assembly.

M. Delessart has set out, under a guard of the Gens d'Armerie, to Orleans, to take his trial before the high court appointed for the trial of state prisoners.

M. de Taleyrand and Perigord, arrived at Paris on Saturday last.

The King has given the red ribband to M. de la Fayette, M. Maillardot, and d'Ernest.

In the sitting of the National Assembly on Friday last, a letter was read, which states that Avignon and Arles are in a state of revolt, advanced guards being posted round the latter place, the walls of which are completely furnished with cannon; two thousand patriots have been obliged to leave Avignon; the passage of Durance was shut against a battalion of the National Guards marching to the frontiers; the white flag was hoisted, and the patriots were threatened with a massacre.

The National Guards of Montpellier, Marseilles, Nimes and Orange, were however upon the point of marching when this letter left the Department du Gard, and the rebellious citizens of Avignon and Arles were shortly expected to be quelled. The regiment of Lamark, and a detachment of Hussars in the former place, are as much suspected of anti-constitutional principles.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE new impost law, which has lately passed, was strenuously opposed. Some of the objections were not without force. It was said, enough is already drawn from impost. It was replied, this is true of many imported articles, but many others will bear more; and it will be useful to our landed and manufacturing interests to raise the rate of duties on the latter. The additional duties ad valorem will cease with the Indian war. The urgent necessity of the public requires the further revenue, yet it were to be wished that the revenue laws might have remained fixed, as every change is embarrassing to trade. Besides, low duties fall on the profits of trade, but increasing the rate, overcomes old habits of buying and selling, and throws the duty on the consumer—where it should be. The merchants will therefore pay only as consumers, and the credits given for the duties, will not deprive them of their trading capital, by paying the duties before they have received them of the consumer.

The objections above noticed, answers to which are just hinted, are respectable. It is presumed, however, that with the candid and discerning, they will yield to a sense of the urgency of the occasion, as well as to the other considerations which have been noticed.

But other arguments were urged against the impost, which belong to the unanswerable class. It was said, without laughing, the additional duties are intended for the Indian war—and you ought to confine your views to the obtaining money for that end only—yet, behold, you afford advantage to the farmers, by encouraging the production of flax, hemp, cotton, and various other things. The manufacturers also receive protection and encouragement—and to make all these the more effectual, you make the law on all the articles except those charged at 7½ per cent. ad valorem, permanent—that is, a standing law, to be repealed when you no longer like it. What an outrage against republican liberty! and on this topic a few hundred dozen high flourishes were made. The public has had opportunity by reading the newspapers, to admire the good sense and moderation of this part of the debate. The cod-fishery too was accused of picking the pockets of the people a second time—because the law for encouraging that fishery allows the money which is paid into the treasury for the salt used in curing the fish that is sent out of the country, to be paid back to the owners of the fishing vessels, in the form of a bounty on the tonnage of the vessels. All other articles, on being exported, are allowed to drawback the duties they have paid; the law making a like allowance to the fishing vessels was called partial and unjust—that was the first picking of pockets by the fishery—and as the late law raises the duty on salt, the principle of the fishery law required that a further allowance, in nature of a drawback, should be made, in order that the owners of the fishing vessels might stand on the same footing with other citizens exporting dutiable articles. Accordingly the new impost law allows a further sum to those vessels, equal to the increase of the salt duty. By the Constitution, every article is to be exported duty free—salt fish may now be exported duty free—and this was not only called a partial favor, but it was strenuously insisted to be a violation of the Constitution.

Another odious design of the new impost law, is to form a sinking fund—so that the surplus revenue shall be applied to buying up the public debt. This called forth no small powers of eloquence. The debt is hateful—the means of paying it off are hateful—sinking it is improper, in this way and in that way. There is no manner of doubt that there is the most perfect consistency of design in those who say the debt is great, is increasing, and ought to be diminished, and yet oppose the raising and applying a revenue to sinking it as fast as possible!

The public will be edified, no doubt, by the arguments against the impost law. It was said, all you want is money for the Indian war—and behold, you have rambled over the whole field of politics to pick up other objects of legislation. You encourage the farmer, the manufacturer, and the fishery, and you provide means for diminishing the public debt. This was called entangling the bill with FOREIGN matter, and undertaking to do half a dozen things at once. Besides all which, the object of the Indian war is temporary, and your act is a standing law.

The force of this censure seems to lie here—you should make an act for one or two years. Then the merchants would have the plague and vexation of the law, and would find it impossible to make their arrangements on such ground. The farmers would not produce, nor the manufacturers work up the raw materials of the country, because an act for a year or two, which would expire with the Indian war, would afford no encouragement to engage in any new production or branch of business. A law which would take every man's money, and yet would protect no man's industry as a farmer or manufacturer, would have no friends or advocates. And all good citizens being found to hate revenue laws, there is no manner of doubt that a law on the footing which was contended for, would be sufficiently detested.

Philadelphia, May 23.

Accounts have been received at the War-Office from Major Hamtramck, commanding officer of Post Vincennes, on the river Wabash, dated 30th March, stating that he had made a pacific agreement with the Wea and Eel River Indians—and it was expected that the Pyankehas would become parties thereto. These tribes, with their subdivisions of villages, contain a considerable part of the Wabash Indians, who have hitherto been hostile.

The Revenue Cutter, Capt. Montgomery, having received directions to assist in piloting vessels in the River, &c. has been thus employed the week past.—On Saturday evening last she met with an accident, a ship running foul of the cutter while she lay at anchor, carried away her main-mast; but we hear the injury has since been repaired.

The face of nature has now a most pleasing aspect, grass and winter grain appear to load the earth, and there is a fine prospect of a redundancy of various species of fruit.

Accounts from Sweden mention the destruction of one fourth part of the city of Gottenburg by fire, on or about the first of March. The computed loss is said to be immense.

On the 3d inst. 34 Students, all of one class, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts—and ten, the degree of Master of Arts in Dickinson College at Carlisle.

The town of Boston, at a late town meeting, voted to give 250l. per ann. to each of their public Schoolmasters—there are seven of them, and an Usher to each school; their salary half the above sum, viz. 100l. each.

The Hon. Geo. Leonard is chosen Representative in Congress for the district of Bristol, &c. Massachusetts.

On the Passaic, or some of the streams that empty therein, is unanimously determined on by the directors as the permanent seat of the manufactures to be prosecuted under the auspices of the society lately incorporated by the legislature of New-Jersey.

One of the vessels employed in transporting the free blacks from Nova-Scotia to Sierra Leona, commanded by Captain Nicols, has returned from Africa, and arrived at this port after 8 weeks passage. The whole fleet of 13 sail arrived safe at the place of destination—tho' numbers of the blacks died on the passage.

Their landing was at first opposed by the natives—but they were on peaceable terms when Captain Nicols left them. The country appears fertile, and on the whole the settlement bore a promising aspect, and the enterprize bid fair to answer the views of the benevolent projectors. No vessel from England had arrived. Capt. Nicols has a paper from the Agent, testifying his humanity and attention to the blacks during the voyage.

One county in the District of Maine, consisting of 16 towns, has decided the question of separation from Massachusetts—three in favor, and thirteen against it.

William Eustis, John C. Jones, C. Jarvis, J. Mason, T. Dawes, B. Austin, jun. S. Breck and W. Tudor, Esqrs. were elected Representatives for the town of Boston the 8th inst.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first information at Lisbon, to his correspondent in this city, dated March 18.

"After certain intelligence had been received at Gibraltar that Muley Yazid had defeated his brother's army on the 12th of last month, about the end of the same month the unexpected news arrived there of his having died on the 16th, in consequence of his wounds: as likewise the death of his antagonist, Muley Ishem, who is reported by some to have been killed in the battle; and by others, to have died also of the wounds he received in battle. What is asserted to be less doubtful is, that Muley Islama has actually been proclaimed emperor at Tangier. He is also asserted to be a much more unexceptionable character than the two brothers who have fallen, and more likely to cultivate peace, upon reasonable terms, with all nations.—The same letter mentions the 22d instant as the day agreed upon for the delivering upon of Oran to the regency of Algiers."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Lisbon, March 25.

"The ameliorations in the queen's health are great. Doctor Willis found that the physicians had treated her case in a very improper manner. It seems probable, that, if the same treatment had been continued a little longer, she must have died. At present Dr. Willis entertains hopes of her total recovery. Yesterday she was much better than she has been at any other time since his arrival, and entirely in her right mind—I am just informed that the Emperor of Germany is dead. This news was brought by a courier from Madrid to the Spanish CHARGE DES AFFAIRES here."

Extract of a letter from Princeton, dated May 18. "We have not had the Gazette since last Wednesday week—please to let us know the cause why they are not sent as usual."

The Editor assures his Subscribers in Princeton, that the papers have been punctually sent to the Post-Office Monday and Wednesday mornings, and the Post-Master has informed him that they have been sent on.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

Many true friends of liberty spin an over-fine thread of reasoning, rather beyond the strength of the stuff. They shew how trade produces wealth—and wealth, luxury—and this again, corruption—and corruption destroys liberty. In this way we may conjure up ten thousand apparitions!—Some astronomers in Europe, of the last century, lived very miserable lives, because they found by calculation that within two million two hundred thousand years, a comet would run bounce against our earth, and either sting or crack it to its total ruin; so that it would be no longer a world fit to live in.—Those that fear this ruin of liberty, should establish public free-schools, and support good laws, which will produce good morals, and these will preserve the public liberty and virtue, as long as human means can have any efficacy on human affairs.

The yeomanry of the country are often addressed on the subject of the many wrongs they suffer from the national government. One of the complaints which is made for them is, that the duty on the tonnage of foreign vessels is an injury to the landed interest. Half a dollar a ton on a vessel is alleged to be a grievous imposition, and discouraging to the free sale of our produce. Supposing this duty to be some discouragement to purchasers coming from foreign parts to carry off our produce in their own vessels, it operates in an equal degree to encourage the employment of our own ships to go in search of a market. The power at any time to seek the market, and to chuse the best of several, affords better encouragement to the sale of the articles of our farms, than they would meet with if we were obliged to depend solely or principally on foreigners.

Besides, the increase of ships and seamen is essential to the landed interest in case of a war, as the protection of our staple articles by sea could be no otherwise depended on.

On the whole, the landed men will have no cause to complain. It is also very agreeable, to a liberal mind, to observe that the interests of the northern and southern states, in this particular, perfectly accord, and are reciprocal.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Mary,	Morton,	Teneriffe,
Brig Levan,	Richardson,	Jamaica,
Hope,	Stockley,	Cadiz,
John,	Christie,	Curracoa,
Calharine,	Nieds,	Sierra Leone,
Snow Mars,	Langford,	Oporto,
Schooner Isabella,	Luce,	Boston,
Sloop Liberty,	Montayne,	St. Kitts,
Sally,	Drisco,	Portsmouth, N. H.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	-	-	22f
3 per Cents,	-	-	12/8
Deferred,	-	-	13/3
Indents,	-	-	12/3
Final Settlements,	-	-	18/6
Half shares Bank U. S.	50 per cent.	premium.	
Shares Bank North-America,	15	ditto.	