

Philadelphia, May 30.

By the Pigou, Capt. Loxley, arrived at this port from London, English newspapers are received to the 4th April—the following is an abstract of the intelligence they contain:—

The new King of Hungary has declared that the situation of things will not permit him to interfere in the affairs of France. Leopold died on the very day limited by the National Assembly for him to give his final answer respecting the part he meant to take in French affairs. The ex-princes Conde & d'Artois, find themselves duped by M. Calonne, who had promised them more immediate success.—The Empress of Russia, in a letter to the Pope, condoles with him on the loss of Avignon, and promises to do all in her power to re-instate him in the estates he has been deprived of by the National Assembly.—

The negotiations between Austria and Prussia, interrupted by the death of the Emperor, have been renewed at Vienna with the new King of Hungary. The diet for the coronation of Francis I. in Hungary, is fixed for the 20th May.—An insurrection broke out in Hesse Cassel, occasioned by a regiment's demanding full pay as in war time, on being ordered to march to a town on the Rhine. The confusion and danger were so great, that the Landgrave retired to his castle, and from thence fled to Hanau near Frankfort. This is the prince who sold his subjects at so much a head during the late war! Times appear to be changed.—The plague has been so horrible in Egypt, that 60,000 have died of it in Grand Cairo alone the last summer.—At a meeting of the Humane Society, London, Doctor Lettsom stated that 1579 persons have been restored to life by the means recommended by the society.—The losses in St. Domingo, by the insurrection, are estimated at 25,000,000 sterling.—Letters from Constantinople mention, that the Grand Seignior has caused the famous Bassa of Ackiska to be strangled, and his head to be exposed on the walls of the Seraglio—this Bassa was a principal instigator of the war with Russia.—Orders have been given by the King of the French to form a camp in the south of France.—Fifteen articles of impeachment against M. de Lessart, one of the late French Ministers, are published under the Paris head; they relate chiefly to remissness and inattention in respect to the conduct of the Emperor of Germany and the ex-princes, and neglecting and betraying his duties—he is to be impeached and tried.—A new office is created by the King of the French, that of a Director-General of Foreign Affairs; to which M. Bonnacarrere, a bosom friend of Mirabeau, deceased, is appointed.—On the 13th March, the French Court went into mourning on account of the death of the Emperor, but only a few ventured to appear publicly therein. The Jacobins had declared publicly, in the coffee-houses and other places, that all those deserved to be knocked down who were possessed of so little patriotism as to appear in mourning.—The death of the Emperor was considered as an event so favorable to the revolution, that assignats rose one day 10 per cent. but fell again to their old price.—Accounts from Messrs. Fenwick and Co. Bourdeaux, received at Providence, R. I. say, that exchange was in favor of assignats, and that they had gained from 15 to 20 per cent. with every appearance of a further rise.—Further accounts to 26th March, state, that the political affairs of France had assumed a very pleasing aspect since the Emperor's death—and that there were 300,000 national troops on the frontiers ready to repel any invasion.

On the third of April, the subject of the Slave-Trade was the order of the day in the British House of Commons—when Mr. Wilberforce, after a lengthy speech, in committee of the whole, on the injustice, cruelty and inhumanity of this commerce, made the following motion:

That it is the opinion of this committee that the slave-trade carried on by this country ought to be abolished—and

That the chairman move for leave to bring in a bill to procure its abolition.

After a long debate, the motion was amended to read thus: That it is the opinion of this committee, that the trade in slaves between the coast of Africa and the West-India islands, should be gradually abolished.

The motion, thus amended, was agreed to—ayes 230, noes 85.

Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Mr. Thornton, and others, were in favor of an immediate abolition—the Speaker, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Jenkinson, and others, for a gradual period to its existence.

Benjamin West, Esq. is chosen President of the Royal Academicians, in the place of Sir Joshua Reynolds, deceased.

Accounts are received from India to the 28th December, at which time Lord Cornwallis had not taken Seringapatam. Tippoo was advanced ten miles from his capital, and had strongly fortified his camp, which it was hourly expected the allied army would attack.

We some time since mentioned that there had been an engagement between a French and English frigate in the Indian seas—the French frigate was the RESOLVE, of 32 guns—the English, the PHENIX, Capt. STRACHAN. The action happened on the 19th November, occasioned by the Frenchman's opposing the English in their attempt to search some French merchantman—after a well fought action, the RESOLVE was taken; she had 25 men killed, and 40 wounded—the PHENIX, six killed and 11 wounded. The French frigate was left in Malle Road, her officers and men refusing to have any more to do with her.—The English frigate Pandora, is lost on a reef of rocks off the north end of New Holland.—The Providence, Captain Bligh, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for the South Seas. This is the ship destined to bring the Bread-Fruit-Tree to the West-India islands.—India Stock fell 1½ per cent. in consequence of the above news brought home by the Thames Frigate.

Paris accounts, via Hamburg, inform, that a new appointment of Ministers had taken place. M. Grenice is Keeper of the Seal—M. Roland de la Platiere, of Lyons, Minister of the Home Department—M. Claviere, Minister of Finance.—The House of Le Normand, of Cadiz, has failed for ten millions, and has involved the House of Lalanne, and several others.—M. Dumourier, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, constantly attends the Jacobin Club.

Francis, the new Sovereign of Germany, has adopted the system of the Emperor Joseph—educated in his school, and having imbibed his principles, it is expected he will carry them into execution.—A frigate has arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah, with a cargo of 1,192,924 piastres for the King, and 128,359 on private account, &c.—A decree of amnesty has passed the National Assembly, in behalf of the people of Avignon, concerned in the excesses and massacres which took place in that city, as mentioned in a former paper—this is represented in the English papers, in an extract of a letter from Paris, as having excited universal indignation in that city—several of the members published protests against it.—The foreign accounts vary exceedingly as to the part which Francis the first will ultimately take in the affairs of the emigrant princes—the predominant idea is, that he will cultivate a pacific system.—The articles under the head of Coblenz are full of flattering representations.—The late change in the Spanish

Ministry, they say, is auspicious to the cause of the emigrants, as the new Prime Minister, Count D'Aranda, is said to be much attached to the House of Bourbon—whereas Count Florida Blanca was unfriendly to the family compact with France.—The petitions to Parliament for the abolition of the slave-trade, were exceedingly numerous, and were received from almost all the principal towns in England and Scotland; and for the honor of human nature, and this enlightened era, it is most earnestly to be wished that this inhuman traffic in BLACK MEN may no longer BLACKEN the character of WHITE MEN.

We can assure the public, from good authority, that the Bank of the United States have lately made a Loan to the Government of Five Hundred and Twenty-Three Thousand, Five Hundred Dollars, at a rate of interest of five per cent. per annum, FREE FROM CHARGES, AND REDEMPTABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thus do we see realized (says a correspondent) much earlier than was supposed, by a direct loan, in our own country, a reduction of one per cent. in the rate of government interest; and we see also a striking illustration of the utility of the institution from which the loan proceeded. This money has been borrowed on anticipation of the extra duties laid during the last session of Congress, for the purpose of carrying into execution the measures which are in train for the protection of our invaded frontiers. The influence is the more interesting, as in it we find extended to the remotest parts of the Union, the benefits of a sound state of public credit, and of the measures by which it has been established.

By letters from the Western Country, of a late date, we learn that no recent depredations of the Indians have taken place—and that in consequence of Gen. Wilkinson's having established a post at Fort St. Clair, a council of the hostile tribes has been held; what the result was, is not mentioned.

In the Pigou, Captain Loxley, came the following passengers:

Mr. Imman, Mr. Freyer, Mr. Lea, Mr. Callanan, and 10 steerage passengers.

Mr. Penn, and Mr. Andrew Allen, and their families were expected to embark, on board the Castle Douglas (of Charleston) for Philadelphia in a few days after the Pigou sailed.

Saturday last arrived from Cape-Francois, the brig Fair Hebe, Captain Feinour, in which vessel several ladies and gentlemen came passengers, among whom is the Hon. Mr. de la Koute, one of the judges of the island of Hispaniola.

Captain Macpherson, of this city, recommends the following method to prevent the roofs of shingled Houses taking fire. Let your shingles, when prepared for nailing on the lath, be soaked fourteen days in a trough of strong pickle. The saline particles will in that time thoroughly pervade every pore of the shingles so as to render them in a great degree, incombusible; at least, if burning coals are put thereon, they will be extinguished without injuring the shingles.

We hear there is a prospect of the business of opening the coal-mines on the river Lehigh, being soon taken up seriously. A meeting of the president and managers of the company, established for that purpose, was held in this city on Thursday last, when it was determined that a convocation of the stockholders shall be held at the State House on Monday, July 2d.

A meeting of subscribers to "the several Gazettes and newspapers printed in Philadelphia," is advertised, in the Virginia Gazette of the 19th instant, to be held at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st of May, "to take into consideration the law of the United States imposing a tax on the said Gazettes and newspapers"—A discussion of this subject by the said subscribers, and indeed by the citizens at large, who are invited also to this meeting, appears to be more necessary at this time, from the alarming consequences which may arise from the want of due information on a number of subjects, only to be obtained by a free circulation of that important article, A PUBLIC NEWSPAPER."

Extract of a letter from a house of reputation at Cape-Francois, to their friends in this city.

"This island is more and more approaching towards its total destruction, and in a very short time, if some considerable forces do not arrive from France, no kind of produce will be procured here."

"I think it certain (says Mr. Paine) that if the fleets of England, France, and Holland were confederated, together with such force as the United States of America could throw in, they might propose with effect, to Spain, the independence of South-America, and the opening those countries of immense extent and wealth to the general commerce of the world, as North America now is. The opening of South America would produce an immense field of commerce, and a ready money market for manufactures, which the Eastern world does not."

"With how much more glory and advantage (continues he) to itself, does a nation act, when it exerts its powers to rescue the world from bondage, and to create itself friends, than when it employs those powers to create ruin, desolation and misery. The horrid scene that is now acting by the British government in the East Indies, is fit only to be told of Goths and Vandals, who, destitute of principle, robbed and tortured the world they were incapable of enjoying."

Died, at Woodstock, State of Rhode-Island, the Honorable JOSEPH RUSSELL—aged 60.

Economy is a republican virtue—by the exercise of which, liberty has been preserved, perpetuated and enjoyed, where the fertility of nature afforded scarcely any thing else.

Luxury, on the other hand, is the canker of a free state—it vitiates and destroys the principles of patriotism, by creating a false taste, and substituting for the virtues on which the public freedom and happiness must ultimately depend for their support, the principles of unbridled licentiousness.

In last Wednesday's Gazette, a new publication, entitled, "The Foresters, an American Tale," was mentioned—The following extract from the work will shew the author's manner:—

"It remains only that I give you some account of Mr. Lewis. The adventures in his family have been very singular. I formerly told you that he fed lawyers to plead the cause of the foresters.* These subtle practitioners soon found that the same arguments which they were obliged to use in favor of the foresters, would apply with equal propriety to the case of Mr. Lewis's own family. He had long been a widower, and the family was governed by a succession of kept mistresses, who minded only their pleasures and the enriching of their own relations and dependants. The tenants were abused, the mansion house was dirty and out of repair, and though the rents were paid into the hands of the steward, yet much oppression and embezzlement, and little economy, were the constant topics of complaint.

"After the alteration, produced by the assistance of Lewis's lawyers in the forest, they began to think it was high time to do something of the same kind at home. The only peaceable remedy which they could imagine, was to persuade Mr. Lewis to marry a reputable woman, who would be agreeable to the family. After much argument he was at length brought to see the necessity of the case; and to prevent a lawsuit, which which they threatened him, he consented to take the wife which they recommended. She is a lady of good sense and polite manners, and treats him with the greatest deference and propriety. She has had the mansion thoroughly repaired, the floors and windows cleaned, and the walls whitewashed, and is not afraid to let her inmost apartments be visited by the sun and air. The building is now commodious, wholesome, and pleasant, and the dirty dog kennel, which stood near the door, is demolished.

"It is suspected by some that Lewis still has a hankering after his old connexions, but he professes love to his new wife in the strongest terms imaginable. His cast-off mistress has had the audacity to insult the newly married lady, and tell her that she has no business to occupy her apartments; that all Mr. Lewis's professions are insincere, and that she still possesses his heart. If these ladies should go to pulling caps, Mr. Lewis will be in a critical situation, as indeed every man is when two women are contending for him. It is said that some of the neighbouring gentlemen, who prefer concubinage to matrimony, have taken the part of the late mistress, and insist on her restoration to bed and board; but how this matter will terminate can be decided only by futurity.

"He has also been very unfortunate in some of his distant plantations and factories. His black cattle have caught the horn distemper; some of his farm houses have been burnt, and it is thought that several years will intervene before his affairs will be set to rights.

* Americans. † The National Constitution. ‡ Basile.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Pigou,	Loxley,	London,
Patsey Rutledge,	M'Pherson,	Hamburg,
Barque Caesar,	Thompson,	Lisbon,
Brig Hope,	Lee,	Jamaica,
Hetty,	Cloufer,	St. Eustatia,
Molly,	Coppinger,	Port-au-Prince,

At New-York, on Sunday last, the British Packet for March.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/6
3 per Cents,	13/4
Deferred,	13/9
Indents,	13/4
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half shares Bank U. S.	52 per cent. premium.
Shares Bank North-America,	15 ditto.

This number completes the Third Volume of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES; in which the publication of the Laws, &c. passed at the late session of Congress, is finished.—An index will be prepared as soon as possible.

Subscribers for this Gazette in New-York, are requested to pay any arrearages due on their subscriptions, to Messrs. P. WETMORE and Brothers, No. 9 Burling Slip—with whom, those who may see proper to continue Customers, will please to renew their Subscriptions. The Papers to be sent by Post.

THIS DAY are published by ANDREW BROWN, and sold by the principal Booksellers in the city of Philadelphia,

L A W S

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS: COLLATED WITH, AND CORRECTED BY THE ORIGINAL ROLLS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Price One Quarter of a Dollar. THE ACTS of this session, agreeably to the plan of this edition of the laws of the United States, will be considered as the FIRST PART of the SECOND VOLUME; so that the acts of each Congress (the duration of which is limited by the constitution to the term of two years) will be comprised in one volume.

To the acts of this session will be annexed the ratifications of the amendments to the Constitution; the confederation between the United States and the Delaware nation of Indians; the treaty between the United States and the Wyandot, Delaware, Ottawa, Chippewa, Patawatimi and Sac Nations; the treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation; and the armistice, declaring a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Great-Britain: These, with those in the first volume of the laws are all the existing treaties.

A copious index will accompany the second volume—when completed, at the end of the next session of Congress.

As it is desirable that copies of the laws should be so multiplied throughout the States, and in such cheap forms, as that every citizen of the United States may be able to procure them, it has been thought advisable, in this addition, to omit the signatures of the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Their signatures would have increased the size of the volume, and consequently have rendered it more expensive, without adding to its usefulness or authenticity, inasmuch as the Secretary of State's certificate is to be prefixed to the volume.

This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be Sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq. Providence, Rhode-Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Thomas Greenleaf, New-York; Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Augustine Davis, Esq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South-Carolina.