

said to be about seventeen thousand men, of the best troops in the French service, will be all recalled.

While we are told of hostile designs and preparations against the French on the part of Russia, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, &c. news is brought of the Attempt to murder the Swedish Monarch, the principal Mover, and the intended Head of the Associated Army, in his own palace.—Though it may be rash to ascribe the death of a King, according to a natural propensity, to some political and great design, it will be difficult to exclude from the active imaginations of men, the recollection, that the deaths of Leopold and Gustavus have followed each other, at such a crisis, with rapidity.—It will also be recollected that fanatics are never wanting who will dare to attempt, like *Ravillac* and *Damiens*, the lives of the best and the most inoffensive of Princes.

APRIL 26.

The Cornwallis brings advice from Canton, that a dock yard, called the Banfale, belonging to the Dutch, had been burnt. The concerns of that country all over India are by no means in a flourishing state. There has been a disturbance between the English and French seamen in Canton-river, in which the former pulled down the national colours, and trampled them under feet.

The decision of the National Assembly of France has accorded precisely with the general anticipation. In the fitting of Friday evening the important decree was passed which sanctions the hostilities of France with the King of Bohemia and Hungary.

It was at the same time resolved, that a manifesto should be immediately published and distributed through the continent, stating the provocations and the motives by which the nation was induced to enter on a war. It was also proposed that both the national guards and the troops of the line should take the oath to the constitution as prescribed on the 14th of January last; but this new ceremony was deemed superfluous.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, will send a fleet this summer into the Mediterranean. It is supposed that it will convey a number of troops to the South of France, and co-operate with the court of Spain in assisting the counter-revolution in France.

EVENTS IN SWEDEN.

The Dutch mail, which arrived on Saturday, brings less intelligence than might have been expected from Stockholm, the advices from that place being of little later date than those last received.

They concur in confirming former reports of the presence of mind shown by Gustavus during his illness. It appears, that, while he waited for the arrival of his surgeons in an apartment adjoining to the saloon of the opera house, several of the foreign ministers presented themselves, to whom he said, "I have given orders, gentlemen, that the gates of the city shall be shut. You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you should be unable to send couriers to your courts, until after three days. Your advices will then be more certain, since it will then probably be known whether I can survive or not." His conversation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe; and the love of fame, which was always his predominant passion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General Baion d'Armfeldt, one of his most affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with horror, and unable to utter a word. As he approached, the King, stretching out his hand to him, said, "What's the matter my friend? Be not so alarmed on my account. You know by experience what a wound is;" thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the general had received in Finland.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the sacrament. The Queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half past ten, he died in great agonies in the presence of the first physician Dahlberg, of the grand almoner Wallquist, of the chamberlain Borghensiers, and of two pages.

The will was opened the same day at noon, in the apartments of the young King, by Lalthom, the secretary of revision; the two princes his uncles and the chiefs of all the regiments and of the departments, took the oaths to him; and the usual proclamations were made.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the conspiracy was formed by an hundred and eleven persons all noble, residing partly in Stockholm and partly in the provinces; and that the plan consisted of 36 articles, one of which was, that, "as soon as the King should be dispatched, the Duke of Sudermania, and the persons most attached to his Majesty, as the generals Taube and Baron d'Armfeldt, the Baron Ruuth and M. Hakanson, should be attacked, and their heads carried in triumph through the streets; that lieutenant Lillienhorn major of guards, should immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that, when the public force was won over, the constitution should be restored to the ancient principles of a limited monarchy; that the Prince Royal should be entirely executive, and committed to the national sovereignty."

The persons arrested are chiefly young men. Several nobles, who were most forward in the opposition to the King, but who were incapable of meditating his death, repaired to the palace, soon after the attempt was known. The King being informed that the Count de Brahe, one of these, was in an anti-chamber, making enquiries concerning his situation, desired that he might be admitted, and said to him, "though he was under circumstances much to be lamented, he regarded that day as happy for himself, since it had given him an opportunity of reconciliation with one of his oldest friends."

By a private letter received at Paris from the banks of the Rhine, it appears that the court of Prussia had, some time ago, ordered the Prussian Envoy at Paris to dispatch a courier the moment that war should be resolved upon by the National Assembly. The first courier has accordingly been

sent with all expedition to Hesse Cassel, from whence another was to be instantly dispatched to the Commander in Chief of the army of 15,000 Prussians, waiting for orders to march into Liege, which they will easily accomplish in three days. This army is intended not only to check the irruption of the French, but also to keep the Liegeois in awe, who only wish for another opportunity to break their fetters.

M de Conde is at Bingen with 1,500 men. There are 8,000 emigrants in the vicinity of Coblenz. The corps of Wittgenstein has received orders from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to quit the country of Hanau in 48 hours.

The Legion of Mirabeau is still in the principality of Hohenloe, unprovided with any arms except sabres.

Quarters are preparing in the Margravate of Baden for 8,000 Austrian Horse. Bavaria is full of troops, but they are not yet in motion.

Letters from Madrid inform, that Don Francisco Monino, Governor of the Councils of the Indies, and brother to Count de Florida Blanca, is disgraced. He was ordered, on the 21st of March, to quit Madrid instantly, and to repair to a small town called Enmel, in La Mancha. He is deprived of all his pensions. Abbe d'Heral, Agent for the French Princes, is also on the point of leaving Madrid.

One of the public Societies of Ireland have voted, "That the proclamation of the Irish Parliament for apprehending Napper Tandy, Esq. without giving him a summons, is illegal, and shall be brought forward to receive a judicial discussion."

In consequence of the unfeeling sarcasms thrown out against M. Gouvier in the National Assembly, by M. Chodieu, for having dared to complain that his brother was murdered by the soldiers of Chateaux, the sarcastic Legislator has been challenged by M. Gouvier. They met near Bondy, and M. Chodieu was killed by the first shot.

While it might be supposed, that under the circumstances of actual war, in which the French are now engaged, they would be glad to unite, and combine the abilities of their best Generals, and those who have been the firmest friends to the revolution, we find the greatest degradation cast on M. de la Fayette that a rabble could invent. His bust, which was erected at the expence of the nation, for his supposed services to it in the beginning of the revolution, has been torn down by the mob, and ignominiously dragged through the streets of Paris.

On Easter Sunday the new King of Hungary washed the feet of twelve poor old men, and his Queen, accompanied by the Archduchesses, those of twelve poor women. In the afternoon, they visited several of the churches in Vienna on foot.

The Chevalier Emo, Commander of the Venetian Squadron cruising in the Mediterranean against the Tunisians, died lately on board his vessel, and the command has devolved on Admiral Conduimer.

They are much disturbed in Poland by a report that the Empress of Russia, who has long secretly abetted the enemies of the new constitution, has now granted them her entire and open protection.

The Dutch mail of yesterday brings us the certain accounts of the march of the Austrian troops.

Dr. Willis, shortly after his arrival in Portugal, dismissed 40 Physicians "at a clap," who attended the Queen, and nearly as many Friars who surrounded her. If the Doctor is not upon his guard, he may have a little physic administered to himself.

A few days since died at Vienna, after a long illness, Count Zinzendorf, Privy Councillor, and President of the Royal Council of Appeal. On the same day died, Baron Kienmayor, Vice-President of the same tribunal.

On Monday the 9th inst. Gustavus Vassa, the African, well known in England as the champion and advocate for procuring a suppression of the slave trade, was married at Soham, in Cambridge-shire, to Miss Cullen, daughter of Mr. Cullen, of Ely, in the same county, in presence of a vast number of people assembled on the occasion.

The mutual explanations which have passed between the courts of London and Paris on the subject of the engagement between the frigates in the East-Indies, have settled the subject amicably and honorably to both.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 19. "We learn that M. de la Tour du Pin Goussickles of the French Diplomatic Corps is going to remove from his post, and he has accordingly delivered his letters of recall as Minister from France to our government. He has discharged most of his domestics, but will most likely not return to his own country, but, like many other French ministers, wait in a foreign climate the return of tranquillity in France.

"Our Government has resolved to furnish the frontiers with additional troops, and accordingly orders are given for the troops in the interior parts to approach the frontiers successively."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, April 10. "Since the return of general Bischoffswerder our cabinet is very busy, and such arrangements are making as indicate an approaching march of troops. The army smiths and other workmen are fully employed, and yesterday, at the giving of the word for the day, the order was renewed not to enlist any French, Alsatians, Lithuanians, Swis, or other Germans, who had been in the French service, in order to prevent the introduction of any discontented persons, and that in short, no recruit should be accepted without undergoing a severe examination.

"His Majesty has granted the French General Heymann an annual pension of 2000 dollars."

[For more European articles, see 4th page.]

BOSTON, June 7.

We hear from undoubted authority, that there is a majority of the inhabitants of the District of Maine, against a separation of the Eastern Counties from this Commonwealth.

MIDDLETOWN, June 9.

On the 13th inst. if the weather be fair, if not, the first fair day following, an attempt will be made to remove the Meeting-House, in Newtown, about eight rods, with the steeple entire.

As this will be the greatest movement ever attempted in this State, it is probable that Newtown will have the honor, as well as the profit, of many spectators on that day, who have not too deeply neglected their purses.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

We hear from Clerktown, Orange county, that on the 30th ult. Mr. Daniel Odell, of that town, was inhumanly murdered at or near Haverstraw, where a party were met to spend the evening in jollity: that the jury which sat upon the body, brought in their verdict willful murder; and that one Isaac Jones was immediately committed to gaol, on the presumption that he had perpetrated the fact. The wife of the deceased, with 5 children, left the house but a few moments before the fatal catastrophe took place.

June 12. Yesterday the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, was determined in this city, when GEORGE CLINTON and PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Esquires, were, by Melancton Smith, David Gellton, Jonathan N. Havens, Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun. Thomas Tillotson, David McCarty and Daniel Graham, being a majority of the canvassers, appointed and declared Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.

For the satisfaction of the public, Capt. Jeffers has furnished us with the following intelligence: Immediately on receiving information at Fort Franklin of the depredations committed by the Indians at Reed's Station, I marched, with the rangers under my command, in order, if possible, to intercept the party on their return; but the distance and difficulty of the march, and other unavoidable obstacles, prevented it; and from the appearance of the tracks, the enemy had passed three days before. On the Shenango I fell in with two Muncies and a Cayuga, who I made prisoners and brought to this place, but from sundry circumstances in their favor, Gen. Putnam thought proper to release them. A short distance beyond the Salt Licks, I fell in with a party of Delawares, killed two, and wounded one.

In justice to Messrs. Lord, Wentworth, and Rosecrantz, volunteers under me, I must observe, that their conduct on all occasions was uniform and steady, and they obeyed every order with the greatest alacrity. Such men deserve the notice of those at the head of our affairs.

EXTRACT

From Governor HANCOCK'S Speech to both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"THE means most likely to continue our public felicity, are the establishing and executing such laws, as will tend to support the habits of truth, integrity, and every moral virtue; and by certain, and adequate punishments, to prohibit all frauds, and every immorality and vice: The providing for a regular support of teachers of piety, religion, and morality; and the maintenance of free public schools in the towns of the state, by which the children of the poorer will have equal advantages with those of the richer part of the community. I am exceedingly gratified in being assured, that these important institutions are so generally attended to by the people of this state: And as I consider our University at Cambridge, as being the principal source of the learning and intelligence possessed by this community, I cannot but earnestly solicit you to give it your encouragement and support. By these, and other measures, which your wisdom and prudence will dictate, under the smiles of that Divine Being, who has hitherto afforded us his support, we may hope, for a continuance of our prosperity, and for permanent public happiness.

"We live in a country that naturally excites the mind to enterprise; giving encouragement to industry, and to that spirit of commerce, which tends to command a friendly intercourse amongst all the nations of the earth, to improve in the arts, and to render more valuable and important the vast variety of blessings which we possess.

"I have directed the Secretary to lay before you, such acts and proceedings of the Congress of the United States, as have been forwarded to me. Among them, is an act for regulating the Militia of the States. That act appears to me to be quite consonant to the constitution of the General Government, and I shall, as Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, take every measure within my power to render the Militia respectable under it.

"There is also another act providing for the proportion of Representatives to be sent from the States to Congress. Your attention will be immediately called to the forming districts from whence they are to be elected in this State.—You will in this business be pleased to consider, that having the districts so formed as to give a center of communication to the inhabitants of each, will have a tendency to promote harmony and unanimity in their proceedings."

Philadelphia, June 16.

The last accounts from Europe inform, that Dr. Willis has pronounced the Queen of Portugal to be in a state of convalescence—on which account there were great rejoicings in Lisbon.

The report lately circulated in print, of the death of Mr. M'GILLIVRAY, appears to be without foundation.

The Marquis Vaudreuil, Lieutenant-General of the Naval Forces of France, returned the following haughty answer to the letter of M. Bertrand (the late Minister of Marine) to recall him to his place, on condition of his retracting his signature of protest as member of the late National Assembly of France:

"I have hitherto," said he, "published my opinions and principles upon all occasions; and do you call on me to retract them, at the very moment when God is arming all the powers of Europe to avenge the ALTAIR and the THRONE."

A snake was lately seen in Wrentham, Massachusetts, by a Mr. John Frost, which he judged to be 13 feet long, and 12 inches in circumference. Mr. Frost encountered the snake with a stick, but was obliged to retreat behind a tree, when the snake luckily disappeared.

The English House of Commons having, on the 23d of April last, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the means for abolishing the African Slave Trade, Mr. Dundas submitted a variety of propositions for the gradual abolition, and after considerable debate the committee rose and reported progress.

On the 25th of the same month the House again resolved itself into a committee on the same subject. Mr. Dundas moved his first resolution, "That it shall not be lawful to import any African Negroes into any British Colonies or Plantations, in ships owned or navigated by British subjects, at any time after the first day of January 1800."

Lord Morington moved to strike out "1800," and insert "1793."

After much debate a division took place on Lord Morington's motion, "that the trade should cease on the first of January, 1793," which was negatived by a majority of 49—the numbers being

For it,	409
Against it,	158

The committee rose and reported progress.

The public good is the supreme law—this is the basis of a republican government—the grand difficulty always has been, how this shall be most effectually secured and promoted. Different patriots, of equal worth and abilities, have differed as to the means—but this consideration weighs nothing with CHRONUS, who says, every man who does not adopt his plan, is a fool or a knave.

It is a silent though persuasive eulogium on the operation of the measures of the general government, that they have produced throughout the union as great a degree of tranquillity and apparent prosperity, as ever were enjoyed by the people of this country at any period since its first settlement—and as an happy indication that the people are generally satisfied with the conduct of their civil rulers, it may be noticed with satisfaction, that in respect to the truly republican state of Connecticut, the freemen thereof have placed on their nomination-list of members of Congress, every one of the representatives who have served them in the present and preceding Congress.

Those eagle-eyed politicians who see blemishes in the sun, say they are determined to have a change of men and measures; but the above circumstance does not do much credit to their spirit of prophecy at least.

Beware of that man who pretends to infallibility—you will find such an one a slave to his own opinions, and a tyrant in respect to those of persons who differ from him.

Times of confusion and anarchy afford the only opportunities to men of no industry, property or principles, in which they stand any chance of mending their condition. The United States have happily passed through this period of degradation and distress—but certain writers appear extremely solicitous to set us afloat again, that they may enjoy the pleasure of wrecking the public tranquillity preparatory to a scramble among the ruins which their storms shall have made.

If a majority of the Legislature of the United States, through four succeeding sessions, have uniformly been opposed in their measures by the wisest and best members, it follows that the people are totally unqualified to exercise the most important of all republican rights, that of election.

What measure of government has not met with opposition?—It is as evident as any object of sense can be, that however wise, honest and patriotic, the minority is now, always was, and always will be, that the perfection of their system was to do nothing. This is certainly the surest way to escape censure; it is something more, for the negative qualities of the minority are always positive virtues, till they are unfolded in action.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/
3 per Cents,	13/
Deferred,	13/3
Indents,	13/
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half shares Bank U. S.	65 per cent. prem.
Shares Bank North-America,	17 ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop Sally, Franklin, Maryland
The Newport, Robinson, of Rhode-Island, with flaxseed, was spoke with by the London Packet, Frazer, leaky, and had thrown part of her cargo overboard.
The Ship Castle Douglas was to sail about the 1st of May from London for Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, otherwise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (cp4w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homeyown breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his height about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid.

ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*cp1m)