

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PETERSBURGH, March 16.
COUNT Rzewski, General of the Polish army, arrived here last night; and Count Potocki, grand master of the artillery of the republic, is hourly expected. These two generals, who are displeased with the new order of things in their own country, have been for some time at Jassy, with Count Besborodko. They afterwards went to Cherson on some commercial business, which has retarded their arrival in this capital a month. As to their political projects, circumstances are plainly against them; and if our court has not acknowledged the new constitution of Poland, the long time it has suffered to elapse, without reclaiming its guaranty of the constitution of 1775, seems a tacit resignation of a right otherwise very doubtful with regard to a free and independent foreign nation.

BELFAST, May 1.

We are informed that an association is forming in London for the purpose of forwarding a Reformation to the British Parliament in which some very eminent characters are taking a lead, and from whom much is expected.

DUBLIN, April 1.

In the course of the last week, at Ballinamore, the seat of Thomas Ormsby, Esq. four of his labourers were found dead, having been suffocated from the rarification of the air in the room where they slept: This melancholy consequence arose from a lighted turf having been left burning where there was no chimney for the egress of the heated air.

There were eight men in the room, all of whom were insensible: but from the skilful means which were administered, four of them were restored to life: The state of the others baffled every attempt of recovery which skill could suggest, or humanity employ; the organs of respiration had so long ceased to act, that no new impulse could be given.

The first act of liberality from a Protestant Government to Roman Catholics on the continent, was done by the late King of Prussia, who built a most elegant church, furnished it with an organ, and every suitable decoration for the use of such Catholics, strangers or subjects as were resident at Berlin. The compliment was soon returned by the three ecclesiastical electors of Mentz, Trier, and Cologne, the Bishop of Hohenloe, Saltzburgh &c. So that Lutherans and Calvinists, are not only tolerated, but protected and caressed in all those States.

LONDON, May 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 30.

A debate, or rather conversation on the subject of a reform in the British representation took place in the House of Commons this day. Mr. Grey introduced the business; in the course of his observations he reminded Mr. Pitt of his former declarations on this point, and considered him as pledged to give a reform his support. The example of a neighboring kingdom, whatever it may suggest to other gentlemen, only tended to confirm him in the opinion, that the defects of a constitution should always be reformed before they amounted to a cause for the constitution being subverted. He gave notice, that he should, at an early period of the ensuing session, submit a motion for a Parliamentary Reform, and hoped gentlemen would not, in the interval, omit turning their most serious thoughts to so interesting a subject.

Mr. Pitt acknowledged that his opinion was changed—at the time he mentioned a reform, the American war raged, Parliament and the people then appeared to be opposed, to restore union and harmony at that time, he proposed the measure; but such were the resources to be found in the constitution, that the situation of the country was now changed from indigence and distress, to affluence and comfort: The greatest possible good therefore which the allotment of man was capable of receiving, could amount to no more than that

when he found himself happy, he should take measures to render that happiness as secure and durable as may be: He objected to the time and manner of bringing forward the business.

As to the time there were the most serious objections, when mischievous politicians were setting opinions afloat which must in their nature be subversive of all order and government—when the avowed partisans of this measure were persons who acknowledged themselves to be the enemies of monarchy—the asserters of our having no constitution whatever—the haters of aristocracy—the enemies of religion, and men who were inflexibly averse to all subordination and distinction of ranks whatever.

The manner of bringing it forward he also thought highly reprehensible; where members, withdrawing themselves from that duty and responsibility which their stations imposed upon them, sought seditious associations, deserted the regular Parliamentary line of conduct, and put their names in the public newspapers to resolutions framed in dangerous and irregular meetings.

Mr. Fox said he held the same opinion now with respect to a Parliamentary reform which he had constantly and uniformly maintained. He contended that there never was a time more proper for a reform than the present, when we were profoundly at peace, and when the disorders of a neighbouring country gave us, however necessary to themselves, an awful example of the effects of anarchy and confusion. He did not wish to be misunderstood on this point, for whatever may be the present distress of France—whether by applying to abstract principles, they had in the end produced no government (which was by no means his opinion) yet the ancient despotism was so detestable, that it ought certainly to be removed, whatever sacrifice it may occasion. France, however, furnished no subject for the imitation of this country. It was the great excellence and glory of our constitution, that it was always subject to reform, and susceptible of improvement, and in the advancements which reason and philosophy were making in the progress of human science, renovation and amendment must be applied with greater effect. In France, no repair was sufficient; the whole fabric must be destroyed. But of our constitution there is not a part which has not more than once been reformed.—The prerogatives of the crown, and the privileges of both houses of the legislature, had undergone various modifications, as circumstances required them, from time to time.

Mr. Burke maintained, that there was not in this country any society or body of men who were openly associated for the avowed purpose of supporting the cause of despotism; but that there were societies for the support and promotion of anarchy, and the extinction of our present constitution, was known to every one, and even sanctioned by known and respectable names.—Here (being called upon to name) he mentioned, amongst others, Mr. Walker, of Manchester, who was forward in circulating Paine's book, containing the most gross as well as absurd libels on the constitution. Whether the man in question was an American or not he could not tell.—He appeared to him in the light of an ambitious kind of an animal, neither quite French, English, nor Irish, but running about with alertness to see what mischief may possibly be done in any. His plans had so far succeeded, that a confederacy was formed between the disaffected here and the Jacobin Club in France, that race of Regicides and Monsters, whom it was impossible to think of without horror. To shew the sort of men with which this confederacy was formed, he gave a curious description of the present National Assembly of France. Out of 700 men, 500 were attorneys, and others low practitioners in the law. The greatest part of the remainder consisted of shop-boys, journeymen, and adventurers. He could point out 60 members who did not possess 200l. a year amongst them all; and in the whole congregation there were known to be only six men of property. If

men of such habits, such education, and such character, were fit for the purpose of Legislation, let Englishmen imitate them, but let them view their comparative situation before they formed their opinions.

From the turbulent disposition of the times, he thought this an improper moment to agitate such questions. If the present question came in the shape of a direct proposition, he would for one oppose it; but coming as it did in an indefinite shape, which gave encouragement to the views of the boldest and most profligate adventurers, he could not let it pass without receiving from him the most serious disapprobation.

Mr. Fox recapitulated some arguments in which he had been misunderstood. With regard to Mr. Paine's writings, he again alleged that they were libels against the constitution.

Mr. Burke agreed with Mr. Fox, whom he termed his Hon. friend. The writings in question were libels, but not scandalous; for any man, provided he were amenable to the laws of the country, might declare his sentiments of the constitution.

Mr. Erskine praising the history of the constitution, said that as a lawyer, and as a man, he was bound to maintain its original principles. Addressing himself to Mr. Pitt, he affirmed, that the people of this country were not adequately represented in Parliament; and challenged him to vote a resolution to that effect. If the constitution had remained unimpaired, there would have been a speedy end to the American troubles. Has not Mr. Pitt receded from his former principles? He laid the foundation, they added only a brick or two to form a superstructure. When bad men conspire against the interests of the community, good men must associate. This was the chief reason for union which now attracted their attention. Am I to suppose (says he) that men will consent to lop off the rotten boroughs, when they have received them as an inheritance? Am I to suppose that certain gentlemen will relapse into the mass of people? Could Mr. Pitt state the particular services which all those that had been advanced to the peerage had performed? As they had all borough influence, it could not be expected that they would consent to relinquish their power.

After several other members had spoken pro and con, the subject subsided at that time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The advertisements inserted in our public prints give a kind of local history of the manners of the age, and, in some trifling respects, this differs from any which preceded it. A servant in the last age sometimes flattered his master; but a day or two since, a young man who wants a place, advertises that he flatters himself he can shave. Another (provided it is with a single gentleman) has no objection to travel for the summer, and would, if required, take care of one horse, besides that which he is to ride himself. Another having been used to families of fashion, has no objection to late hours; and a fourth, having been used to regularity, and being a steady man, would prefer a sober, orderly and good natured family to any other. One generous trader embraces an early opportunity to inform the public he sells considerably under prime cost; and another is ever alive to the most heart-felt gratitude for favors already received. One gentleman advertises for a gentleman of an active mind, as a partner in the dyeing business; and another for a partner in a very lucrative employment, who must have insinuating manners and an easy address, as his employment will lead him into frequent intercourse with ladies of the first fashion.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) June 14. TO THE PRINTER.

About three years ago, an English farmer from Warwickshire, arrived in this town with a wife and nine or ten small children; by my advice (and Mr. Miller's, late printer) he went to live in the back settlements of this state, called Long Cane, in Ninety-Six district, from which place he wrote me the 10th of last month. The following is an extract from his letter.

"I know you used to be fond to hear of improvements made in the back woods. I have just now been able to treat my neighbors with a draught of good ale, brewed the beginning of last March, and, as I hope, I think it will keep most of the summer. I planted the barley and hops myself, and I also brewed the beer, and I know it to be the best I have drank in the state."

BOSTON, June 23.

Yesterday, in the Senate, the question, Shall the Union Bank bill pass to be engrossed? was determined in the affirmative—yeas 15, nays 9.

MR. COX—the artist.

Of this town, was in Ireland, at the date of our last accounts from thence, April 6, and in high reputation, continually receiving applications for building Bridges, and performing other efforts of enterprize. He was then contemplating the construction of a dam for the Grand Canal Company; and had offers to engage in the building of two large Bridges, one 2000 and another 700 feet long—the timber to be the production of the American soil. The account published some time since, of his being engaged in levelling the monument in London, was not authentic—the above is.

The Cannon, for the use of the Artillery of this commonwealth, are now casting by Col. Revere, at his Foundry in this town.

DANBURY, June 25.

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the attempt of Mess. Glover, Beers, and Tomlinson, to remove the Presbyterian meeting-house in New-town (as notified in a former number of this paper) succeeded so well, that in less than two hours after the operation commenced, the building, together with the steeple, was removed entire, eight rods from its foundation, without the least injury to the building, or hurt to any person employed in the underraking. So singular a movement highly gratified the curiosity of a numerous concourse of spectators. And the plan by which it was effected appeared so well contrived, that though more than an hundred men were employed in the operation, it was supposed by the best judges present, that fifty men would have effected it in the same space of time.

NEW YORK, June 29.

Captain Sills of the sloop Happy Couple, who arrived here yesterday from Edenton, brings the following account, "That on the 23d instant, nine Frenchmen landed on the beach of Portsmouth, eight of whom set out immediately for Washington; the one remaining, said that they belonged to a French Brig bound from Savannah to France, with 300 hogheads of Tobacco—That on Sunday the 17th June they murdered the Captain and Mate, scuttled the brig on both sides, and left her with a woman on board, and that on Friday the 24th June, Capt. Sills, in lat. 35. 20 fell in with the above brig, & which had been just taken possession of by a British schooner, commanded by Capt. Elisha Jones, from Antigua bound to Edenton, who had put some hands on board, and directed her for Norfolk.—The brig had 5 feet water in the hold when boarded by Capt. Jones.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, June 27.

A trooper, in Capt. Stakes' company of dragoons, on the march last week from this place to Trenton, near Brunswick, being invaded by sleep, fell of his horse and broke his neck.

NEWARK, June 28.

On Monday the 25th inst. the Foundation Stone of the New Academy, to be erected in this town, by public subscription, was laid with Masonic rites and ceremonies, by desire of the Governors of the Academy.

A vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion, and after the ceremony of laying the stone, attended Divine Worship in the New Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Uzal Ogden, rector of Trinity church, delivered an excellent discourse suitable to the occasion, from Proverbs xvi. 16. "How much better is it to get wisdom than gold? and to get understanding rather than silver."