

ROME, April 20.

THE departure of the Pope for the marshes of Pontini took place on the 26th inst. It is his custom once a year to visit those works, which have now been a long time carrying on, in order to restore to fertility and cultivation an immense extent of marshy and unhealthy territory.

VIENNA, April 15.

At the departure of Monsieur de Bischoffswerder for Berlin, the following resolutions were agreed to, on the part of his Apostolic Majesty and the King of Prussia.

1. Plan of operation against France, conducted by the Duke of Brunswick, settled by Prince Hohenloe, and mutually adopted.

2. Letters of request to be addressed to all the Princes of the empire, who are able to grant supplies of men, and the measures furnishing their contingent to be previously determined.

3. Circular letters to all the powers of Europe, who concur in the sentiment of supporting the Monarchical government of France; especially to the Courts of Russia, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, Naples, Sardinia and Switzerland.

These letters propose—a full restitution of the Comtat of Avignon to the Pope—a perfect restoration of the rights of the German Princes' landholders in Alsace and Lorraine—A full homage to be paid by the people of France to his Most Christian Majesty, as Monarch of France.—An invitation to all the Powers of Europe, to induce them to contribute all in their power toward the accomplishment of these ends.

The march of our troops continue with the utmost expedition; and our army in the Netherlands amounts already to 70,000 men.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 20.

Intelligence is received of Captain Billings, who is employed in continuing to make discoveries for Russia in the South Seas. This navigator during the year 1790, surveyed those clusters of islands denominated the Kourilis and Aloutes, where he has discovered many new species of plants—proper for the sustenance of man and beast: Happy discoveries! and a thousand times more useful to man than those political systems which disturb, and will for a long time disturb the peace of this little restless quarter of the globe, called Europe.

BASIL, (Switzerland) May 3.

The aristocrats of this country are constantly giving the reins to their imagination in order to render odious the patriotic spirit in France. The words *propagande* and *Jacobins* have, through their influence, a sort of talismanic effect, and entirely fascinate the eyes as well as the understanding. They contrive a creed of the French political faith by their own fire-sides, and then set about abusing it as if it were the real constitution.

BRUSSELS, May 6.

On the third of the present month were marched into this city a number of French prisoners, together with a long train of carriages, bringing in the first fruits of conquest over the French, among which are, one howitzer, four pieces artillery, called *la Modeste*, *la Timide*, *l'Ecorcheuse*, (the hide-flayer) and *la Martiale*, with covered waggons, travelling forges, &c. In regard to the attack upon Mons, the Austrian accounts are as follow: that besides five four pound pieces of artillery, and a ten pounder howitz, with their carriages, &c. there were taken from the French several forges, for the purpose of heating their balls red hot, to be discharged against Mons; a large quantity of hay and oats, and warlike stores of every kind: the prisoners were one lieutenant-colonel, two other officers, and eighty-nine men. The whole loss of the French was estimated at 400 men killed in the attack and pursuit.

MAY 13.

Intelligence has been just received here, that the little town of Bavay, between Valenciennes and Meubuge, was yesterday taken by the Austrians, 108 men, with 4 officers, who were there posted, made prisoners.

This government has received an account, that general Sztaray, who had been quartered at Charleroy, to watch the movements of M. de la Fayette's army, having understood that a large detachment was posted at a place called Flottenne, at no great distance from Phillipville, he resolved to attack it, though his force was much inferior; M. de Gouvion's numbers being estimated at seven thousand, and those of General Sztaray at but three. The French, after an obstinate resistance, in the end gave way, leaving 150 dead, several wounded, three pieces of cannon, and all their baggage and ammunition; the loss of the Austrians was four killed, and twenty-two wounded. No more particular circumstances of this action are as yet received.

PARIS, May 10.

By a letter from Cologne, dated the 5th of May, we are informed, that the Prussian army is certainly on March in two columns, consisting each of 20,000 men. The first is commanded by the Duke of Brunswick, and the second by the Prince-Royal of Prussia.

LONDON, May 29.

The London Gazette contains a proclamation, forbidding any of his Majesty's subjects serving at sea any foreign power, or fitting out privateers against any; also notice of the marriage of Prince Maximilian of Dresden, with the Princess of Parma; the delivery of the Queen of Naples of a Prince, and the appointment of Sir Lucas Pepys, as physician in ordinary to his Majesty, on the death of Sir Noah Thomas.

A report is prevalent in the higher circles, that the Duke of Portland, with all his interest, means to act in future with the Minister.

Lord Thurlow is likely to continue the Seals, though not to act as a Cabinet Minister, for some time; a certain personage having requested him to hold them until he had gone thro' all his decrees on causes completely heard.

The city of London yesterday voted an address of thanks to the king for his proclamation.

Very considerable improvements are to be made in the Light-houses along the coast. The Patent Lamps are to be generally adopted, and the North-Foreland Light-house is to be heightened twenty-two feet.

Last week Capt. Hartwell made a survey of the Light-houses upon the coast of Kent and Sussex, in consequence of which the above important alterations are to take place.

On Friday the 25th inst. in the 74th year of his age, died, the Right Hon. GEORGE BRIDGES RODNEY, Lord Rodney, Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Somersetshire, Baron and K.B. an Admiral of England; his Lordship succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, the Hon. George Rodney, who married, April 10th, 1782, Martha, daughter of the Right Hon. Alderman Harley, and his issue.

In honor of the memory of Lord Rodney, several vessels in the Dock had their colours half mast.

Lord Rodney, on the morning of his death, walked out in the most perfect health, returned to dress for dinner about four o'clock, when he received a parylytic stroke, and expired almost instantaneously!

A most alarming discovery was made at a Ball-Room in Bath, a few nights ago—One of the company was guilty of being a *tradesman*—the confusion was general, and the *delinquent* was desired to withdraw, to prevent the *Ladies* from falling into *hysterics*.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 25.

"A robber and assassin was this day the first to experience the fatal effect of the new machine for the execution of criminals. He was securely bound to an upright pillar, which turning upon a hinge laid him in a horizontal position with his head in a kind of aperture like that of a pilory. The boards that confined his head were double to admit between them a blade of enormous weight, which rushing down upon an inclined plane divided the neck with certain and instantaneous effect, and no doubt

without much sensation of pain to the sufferer. A basket placed before him received the head; the bleeding trunk was again erected, and both were immediately sent away. Though there is something awful in this punishment, the populace who coolly discussed its merits, said "they should relish it better than hanging." The honor of the invention being due to M. Guillotin, physician, political writer, and a distinguished member of the first assembly, it is universally called the Guillotine. Could his modesty, however, have foreseen that he should go by this road to immortality, it is much to be doubted whether he would have availed himself of the versatility of his talents."

BRITISH SARCASMS.

The ridiculous conduct of the French, seems fully to justify one severe sarcasm the late King of Prussia addressed to the Marquis de Valori, the French Ambassador, in the Opera House of Berlin.—The curtain from some obstacle not rising higher than to shew the legs of the performers—Frederick exclaimed "Monsieur de Valori—you now see the French government, many legs and no heads!"

"He that fights and runs away, May live to fight another day," says Hudibras—but the French heroes out do him quite—by running away without fighting!

Yesterday morning the renowned Thomas Paine, stole off from this metropolis without beat of drum.—LIBERTY, being the very soul of the rights of man, Thomas hesitated not to take the freedom of giving his sureties—leg bail; and of escaping from Bailiffs—Constables—Jailors—and, most probably, from Jack Ketch himself—*"Ah ca ira, ca ira, ca ira!"*

DOVER (N. Ham.) July 5.

We are informed from good authority that a CANAL is to be dug from Winnepissiokee pond to unite the waters with Cochecho river—and that a subscription is filling for that purpose—and we hear that a gentleman of property in Portsmouth, has offered 500l. towards the undertaking—and considering the rage for Canal cutting—it will be accomplished with ease—as 'tis said, that the water in the pond at the time of the great freshet, a few years since overflowed, and found their way into Cochecho river.

ALBANY, July 19.

Gentlemen who reside on the Military Lands, in the county of Herkemer, inform us, that that tract of country contains a very great proportion of rich land, well watered, and timbered—That there is already a considerable number of settlers there, and that it bids fair to people as rapidly as any part of America—That 16 bushels of salt are daily manufactured at Maj. Danforth's works, at the Salt-Springs—and that Mr. Isaac Van Vleck, formerly of Kinderhook, is erecting other works at the same place, for carrying on the like manufactory—That, whenever sufficient works shall be erected at these Springs a thousand bushels of salt can be made every day—That it now sells there at five shillings per bushel—That its weight is about 56lb. to the bushel; and equal in quality (by the lb.) to that of Turks-Island—That the salmon-fishery in that country, must become an object of great importance, as that fine fish (the salmon) abounds in their lakes and rivers, in the spring and fall—that it is not uncommon for a party to spear 20 or 30 in an evening, from 14 to 30lb. each—that if the rivers were cleared and seines made use of, some thousand barrels might be caught in a season—that they are equal to the salmon of Connecticut river—That a boat loaded with salt, going to Niagara, where it sells at 24s. per bushel, was lately seized by the British at Oswego.

GEORGE-TOWN, July 21.

On Sunday last the President of the United States arrived in this city from Philadelphia, and on Tuesday set out for his Seat at Mount Vernon.

On Monday and Tuesday last the President of the United States, and the Commissioners of the Federal Buildings, examined the plans for a Capitol, and President's House, to be

erected in the City of Washington; several of considerable merit for each building, were presented. The premium for the best Plan of a President's House, was adjudged to James Hoben, from Charleston, South-Carolina, but no decision was given in favor of any plan for a Capitol, three or four of superior merit are under consideration, and it is expected that the Commissioners, at their next meeting (the 1st of August) will then make their election.

WASHINGTON (N. C.) July 3.

On Wednesday last, about midnight, a fire broke out in the store of Mr. Peter Cain, of this town; the devouring element soon reached the dwelling house which it totally consumed as well as the kitchen and other out houses. The most vigorous efforts of the inhabitants were in vain exerted. The house of Mr. David Shoemaker, and that of Mr. David Jones fell also a prey to the flames. The next house, Mr. Cooke's, was pulled down, which prevented further damage.

NEWBURYPORT, July 18.

Several Newspapers of the past and present week have prematurely mentioned Mr. Perkins of this town being sent for to Philadelphia, for the purpose of superintending the coinage there. Mr. Perkins' abilities in that line are fully adequate to such an appointment, as the specimens he has exhibited in that line amply testify.— Instead of the former method of performing the business, he has invented a new machine, which cuts the metal into such circular pieces as are wanted, and gives the impression at the same time—its motion is accelerated by a balance-wheel, and more than one third of the time and labor thereby saved.—He has also constructed another machine, of his own invention, for milling or lettering the edge, by which a boy can mill sixty each minute.—Were it found necessary, he could apply steam to perform all the most laborious part of the business. But what is of more importance, and will be found to be of more public utility than all the foregoing, is a Check, which he has invented, for discovering Counterfeits—this is so contrived, as that one eighth of a minute is sufficient to determine, without the possibility of a mistake, whether a piece of money is genuine, or not; and any town or merchant can be supplied, at a small expense, with said Checks, and then rest assured that an imposition will be absolutely impossible.

BOSTON, July 18.

Concentrating the various public offices in State-Street, is a measure that very much accelerates business, and of course is greatly advantageous to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the town.—But the benefit of the measure does not stop here—the repairs and ornaments of the buildings add much to the beauty of the street; and must impress foreigners, who enter the town from the water, with favorable ideas of its wealth and consequence.

Among the ornaments above alluded to, a very handsome one was added a few days since over the door of the Post-Office. It is a winged Mercury, in the act of bounding from a Globe, supporting his Caduceus in his left hand, and holding in his right a letter directed to "Thomas Russell, Esq. Merchant, Boston—per post"—conveying a handsome compliment to the mercantile interest of the town, and to one of its principal supporters. The execution of the work was by Skillings—and mentioning that, precludes the necessity of saying it is elegantly done.

ANECDOTE.

Influences of *honour* and *honesty* are worthy of record for the imitation and gratification of mankind.—About a fortnight since, a gentleman of this State in travelling from the southward near Fairfield, Connecticut, lost a pocket-book containing much property. The stage was stopped some time that search might be made, but the search proved in vain. At night, however, after the gentleman who suffered the loss was asleep, he was awakened by a countryman, who inquired, if he had lost a pocket-book—and being satisfied with the reply, told the gentleman he had found it. Elated at the news, the gentleman sprang from his bed, and having received the pocket-book, requested the man who found it to take any sum for his trouble he pleased—but he declined. The gentleman then offered him *Thirty Dollars*; which was also refused—as was *twenty-five*, and *twenty*—the countryman observing, that his expectations were not great, and that four or five dollars would fully satisfy him for his trouble. The gentleman, almost vexed at the scrupulous feelings of the man, insisted that unless he took twenty dollars he should have nothing—but in vain. At length, however, after much *intreaty*, he was persuaded to accept of fifteen—but he declared, that he did it with reluctance, as the labour and trouble he had taken, were not worth the money; and that he could not, in conscience, but give the child who picked up the book, two-thirds thereof.

THE EFFECT OF COVETOUSNESS;

or a warning to MISERS.

WE are informed by Valerius Maximus—that when HANNIBAL had besieged Castellum, and reduced the garrison, for want of provision, to the last extremity, a soldier happened to catch a half-starved mouse, and his covetousness exceeding his hunger, he sold it to one of his comrades for eleven shillings sterling; which proved a fatal bargain to him, for he who bought the mouse, saved his life by the purchase, while he who sold it died with hunger.