

clares war, should think to carry it on defensively—what if the House of Austria, against whom the war is declared, and with whom the choice seems more naturally to reside, should determine to carry it on in this way too? what would be the result? an armed frontier on either side without any aggression of territory.

Some very incendiary publications having made their appearance here, going even to the length of applauding regicide; and papers having been publicly distributed of the following horrid contents:—"Six months ago I foretold that our generals (all creatures of the court) would betray the nation, and deliver up the frontiers; my hope is, that the army will open their eyes, and see that the first thing they have to do is to massacre their generals." M. de Benquet entered the National Assembly with one of these papers in his hand, and in a very animated speech execrated the publication of such papers, and recommended the prosecution of the authors and publishers, which was decreed accordingly. During the course of the debate much was said of the liberty of the press; but it was determined that every thing libellous and licentious should be restrained and punished.

BRUSSELS, May 10.

The ill success of the first invasion on the part of the French is the more fortunate for our government, as the public tranquility is not too well secured in our provinces. No district, village, or individual, it is true, declared for them, on the entrance of their troops, though the enterprize was planned by the French ministry on that supposition. The partizans, however, of the famous Vander Noot do not seem inclined to remain quiet; they have taken advantage of the moment when the cities in the interior parts of the country were furnished with troops, to raise the people in various places, and urge them to the commission of excesses at Diest. They have mal-treated a number of respectable citizens, destroyed their property, pillaged and damaged their houses, and committed all the outrages that the spirit of party could compel them to. The monks, we are assured, are at the head of these fanatics, and have seduced them under the pretence that those whom they insulted were *Vonckiesti*, or royal enemies to the constitution of Brabant. At Louvain there has been a conflict between the citizens and the students, the martial law was proclaimed, and they fired on those who, in spite of it, continued riotous, by which many persons were killed. Yesterday morning a detachment of infantry, another of dragoons, and some artillery, set off, from Brussels, to restore tranquility in those two cities.

LONDON, May 27.

The villainous attempt which appeared last week, to burn down the Houses of Parliament, and some other circumstances, join to tell us, that there are turbulent spirits who have set a party to work to make such mischief here; but the greatest part of the people are satisfied and happy in comparing our state with that of the neighboring nations; and it is to be hoped, that the eyes of government are on the watch, and steadily resolved, to punish in an exemplary manner, all those who are traitorously endeavoring to introduce mischief and confusion among us.

Count Cabarras, who was deprived of his liberty under the administration of count Florida Blanca, has obtained permission to justify himself on the cause of his detention. Major-general Pignatelli, who was sent from Madrid, and several other persons who had been disgraced, are also recalled by count d'Aranda.

The declaration of war by France has considerably lowered the funds at Vienna. They are now two per cent. below par.

JUNE 7.

Our prospects now are truly delightful—political foes uniting in the common cause of the Constitution—its opposers sinking into contempt and awed into silence—the King adored—his Minister beloved—so true it is that—

"Nought can England rue,  
"If England to ITSELF do prove but TRUE!"

Catharine the great, Empress of Russia, has published a declaration which is a *Chef d'Ouvre*, and Unique in the diplomatic annals. From motives of transcendent generosity and disinterestedness, says this magnanimous Princess, I have ordered my troops to march into Poland, being graciously inclined to restore to the illustrious nation of the Poles, a Constitution which they abhor, and under which they have unanimously adopted another, which secures their liberty and independence.—How consequentially this great female argues!!!

Every day brings to light some discovery that does honor to the genius of our countrymen, and forms a preface of the increased prosperity and glory of England: The improvement in the steam engine, and its application to new objects: The wonderful art of multiplying pictures in oil colours, so as not to be distinguishable from the originals but by microscopical attention: The discovery of so many different kinds and qualities of arts:—All these, and many other circumstances, mark the present as an era of rapid advancement in science and practical knowledge. An invention of equal importance to any of these, attracts attention at the present moment: and it peculiarly becomes the conductor of a Printing Press to mention it:—A gentleman of Kent has found out a chemical process, which renders paper made of any rags, as white as that made of the finest kind; which, it is hoped, will considerably reduce the price of paper.

Lord Lauderdale's single signature to the late protest, gives him a very just claim to the title of Lord Unit.

Napper Tandy's trial is to come on in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on Monday the 11th of June. The Bill of Indictment contains four counts against him.

A great personage in France lately said, let them do what they please, they never can detach my heart from the House of Austria.

At a consultation held in the House of Commons, upon the *inflammable Breaches* found in an adjoining closet, Sir Joseph Banks took away a slip of the same, to make experiments thereon.—This the public may depend upon is a fact.

The Count Staray who commanded the Austrians in the engagement with the French, is an Hungarian Nobleman of the first rank, a Knight of Malta, and of the order of Maria Theresa.—He is lineally descended from Prince Ragotzi, a Prince of Transylvania.

He was trained up in the military school of Marshal Laudohn, and made all his campaigns under that General.

Staray served in the late war against the Turks, and killed, with his own hand, the Bashaw of Belgrade, and took his horse and accoutrements, and sent the Turk's bridle as a present to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Many people affected by the circumstance of a noble Lord's (Rodney) body, being kept above ground by the Sheriff's Writ, exclaim against the cruelty of such a law; but, alas, say the prisoners in many of the gaols of England, let us only be free while we live, and you may arrest our bodies, when dead, with all our hearts.

The corpse of a Peer may certainly be stopped by the laws of England for a debt. The body is no longer a Peer.—The son is the Peer as soon as the father is dead, whether he be buried or not.—O, the pity of it, immortal Rodney, O the pity of it.

The Duke of York is buying several running horses. He gave Lord Barrymore 2800 guineas guineas for Chanticlear after his last match won.

*The Age of Chivalry is not gone by.*

His late Majesty of Sweden having, at the close of the war between the Swedes and Russians, been pleased to install Sir Sydney Smith in the presence of both armies, with the *Order of the Sword*, of the first class, which honor gives to him and his heirs the privilege of Peerage in that kingdom; His Majesty, at the particular request of the late King of Sweden, invested Sir Sydney the 16th ult. in form with the Collar of that order.

CONCORD, (N.H.) July 18.

It is fashionable to rail at every thing (whether just or unjust it matters not) which is contrary to *public whim*—or, in other words, which is not strictly customary. It was a custom, for many years, for people, in different parts of the United States, to receive newspapers by the mails, free of postage—This was a *custom*—But JUSTICE awakes with the new, efficient government, and points out a more equitable mode—The Guardians of our Liberties do not see any injustice in a man's paying for transporting his newspapers, even if they be transported in the public mail—nor do they see the justice of an individual's employing a servant of the public in his own private business, without compensating the public therefor—Hence, we suppose, they thought themselves wholly justifiable in laying postage on newspapers carried in the mail:—In consequence of this, many have strove to traduce the character of Congress, and have hallooed in the people's ears, that the liberty of the press is infringed—that despotism begins to prevail—that our rulers will enslave us, &c. But no—this is not honest dealing—The liberty of the press remains secure—Tho' Congress may have *infringed* the right of transporting newspapers in the public mail, *free of expense to individuals*—they have not infringed the Freedom of the Press! It is yet Free—nor are our papers *stamped*!—The present establishment renders the exchange of papers, between the respective printers on the continent, more sure than ever it was before since the birth day of America:—Postmasters are now bound by law to forward all exchange papers to the printers—before they were not—of consequence the circulation of News is more certain and extensive—The printers in New-Hampshire may now receive papers from the printers in Georgia, or any other state in the Union, regularly—Therefore, the liberty of the press is not infringed—The tax on subscribers' newspapers is certainly JUST—Nor is the tax extravagant—though perhaps half the sum might have answered the purpose. The postage on a weekly paper, conveyed in the mail from Philadelphia to the centre of New-Hampshire, will be but very little more than a private post would charge, for conveying the same paper from the centre of New-Hampshire to the extremity thereof—a distance, perhaps, of about one fifth. Those who decry the tax, are those only whose private interests interfere—at least, their objections cannot arise from a republican spirit—but from a quite different cause: it is because they are obliged to pay for a benefit, which they long enjoyed *gratis*, but for which they ought always to have paid. Is the government under obligations to send newspapers to individuals, who chuse to take them, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, free of postage? An individual has as just a right to demand a horse to ride a journey of that distance, on private business of his own, and to have his expenses defrayed by the public.—The tax on papers is no more an infringement on the press, than a private post rider's refusing to distribute papers through the country, *gratis*, would be. If people were once *accustomed* to it they would demand, as a just claim, a fee for receiving newspapers *gratis*—and would say, the liberty of the press was infringed, if the fee were not paid.—The government does not compel people to receive newspapers by the mail—nor does it debar them the privilege of using any other mean that they may find more convenient. And till individuals are willing to transport the mail for the public, *gratis*, they ought not to expect the free transportation of their newspapers. Where is the Justice of it? In truth, Justice is out of the play—and a selfish disposition, dangerous in a Republican country, is substituted. Because we were once indulged in receiving our papers free of postage, shall we say it is unjust if we not always gratified in that way? We might, with equal propriety, maintain, that because our forefathers wore *short coats*, it is unjust, tyrannical, and antifeederal, for us to wear *long ones*!

HUDSON, August 2.

On Tuesday morning last, Mr. Henry Lyon of this city, calmly and deliberately, in the presence of a number of people, walked down the ferry stairs into Hudson's river, till the water was as deep as his breast, when he immediately fell backwards and was drowned. Notwithstanding he continued in the water not more than eight or ten minutes—and every exertion possible was made to restore him to life—all endeavors were ineffectual. An incident so extraordinary naturally roused the attention of the people, and led them to enquire into its cause. From every circumstance it is highly probable that Mr. Lyon was deprived of his reason. For a considerable time past he has been subject to periodical fits of insanity, which continued but for a short time, and almost immediately deprived him of sense and motion.

PROVIDENCE, August 4.

Capt. Corey, of the Sloop Nancy, arrived here on Thursday last, in 12 Days from Leogane. He informs, that on the 11th of July two 74 gun ships and a frigate arrived at Cape-Francois from France, with 2000 troops; that these ships brought the decree of the National Assembly in favor of the people of Colour and free Blacks; that the decree had been published, and unanimously accepted at the Cape, after which the ships, with the Governor-General of the Cape, and Mr. Roumes, a Commissioner from France, accompanied by 1500 troops, proceeded to St. Mark, at which place the decree was likewise accepted unanimously; and that from thence they proceeded to Port-au-Prince, where the decree was also submitted to.—Capt. Corey, on his passage, fell in with a ship returning from Cuba to Port-au-Prince, with a large number of emigrants that had fled from Hispaniola. The Negroes that had been in arms were returning to the plantations, and there was some prospect of tranquility being restored.

BOSTON, August 4.

OUR COUNTRY,

As it respects public affairs has every thing to *hope*, and nothing to *fear*. If there is not a peace made with the Indians, it will not be the fault of the Supreme Executive—as every project which can be supposed to accelerate it, is in train. As to past transactions, a full developement will undoubtedly take place the next session of Congress, and justice will be done. The recruiting service goes on with vigour and success—and, it is not unreasonable to conjecture, that after this, our frontiers will forever repose in peace—and the wilderness blossom as the rose. Universal tranquility, in respect to the laws of the Union, prevails in all parts of the Nation—and we trust we shall long continue so happy as to "*know our happy state*."

Frequent mention is made in the General Orders of the *French Army* of our beloved *President*—his example is recommended to the officers, and the example of his troops to the troops of *France*.

ANTIGUA, June 25.

The commotions which for some time past existed in Martinique, we are informed, have totally subsided.

SALEM, August 7.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN.

Captain Strong arrived here yesterday from Bilbao, which he left the 8th of June. A Spanish officer in the land service informed him, that there were orders for raising 18,000 men in the northern parts of Spain, to be sent to Madrid, to overawe the people as was supposed, who begin to talk and write too freely of the measures of government. The Queen's party is considered there (as was the case in France) as inimical to the interests of the people, in compliance with whose wishes and contrary to hers, the present ministers have been brought into office.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) August 2.

DIED—At the Rock Landing, on the 12th ult. MARTIN BRIMMER SOHIER, lieutenant in the second United States regiment, and adjutant of the federal troops in Georgia.