

Five regiments of Horse are stationed in the neighborhood of London. Mr. Pitt has caught the anti-federal fever, and is afraid of its becoming inflammatory—if he has recourse to bleeding, his disease will, doubtless, prove mortal.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 6.
 "Several of the Birmingham rioters are under sentence of death, though it is thought few or none will be executed. Poor Doctor Priestley's loss is irreparable. This lawless misguided crew waged war, not only against the Doctor, but against the arts and sciences, morality, religion, and polite literature. His collection of books was one of the best in Europe, and contained not a few of which another copy does not exist in the world. The philosopher seems sensibly affected at the loss, but behaves tolerably well under his misfortune. An old friend having paid him a visit some days after the riot, to console with him, and, if possible, administer consolation; the Doctor coolly observed—"I should have read my books to little purpose if they had not taught me to bear the loss of them with indifference."

The following is translated from the original decree of the National Assembly of France for abolishing the Droit d'Aubaine, August 6, 1790.

Mr. Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Domains, on the motion of Mr. Marianne Fonjullianne; You have charged your committee of domains to offer their opinion on the suppression of the Droit d'Aubaine. The droit (duty) originated at that period when there existed no intercourse between nations; it belonged to the king, the treasury, the nation, who succeeded to the property of the foreigner, not naturalized, on the event of his death, or of the naturalized foreigner who died intestate, and of the French citizen, who on leaving France, had abandoned his country. Considering this duty in its relation to the constitution and present laws, its fate seems to be already determined. According to the report of the treasury, the sums arising from this duty are not great, scarcely amounting to forty thousand livres. The committee has enjoined it upon me to offer the following draft of a decree for your approbation.

"The National Assembly, having attended to the report of the committee of Domains, and considering that the Droit de Aubaine is contrary to those fraternal principles of affection, which ought to unite all men, be their country or government what it may; considering further, that this law was established in the most barbarous ages, they are of opinion it ought to be abolished in every country whose constitution is founded upon the rights of men and citizenship, and that France, being now free, ought to open her bosom to the whole world, and invite them to enjoy under her mild and benevolent government, the sacred and inalienable rights of mankind---It is decreed therefore as follows:

"That the Droit de Aubaine and the right of draw-backs upon property shall be forever abolished; and, secondly, that all procedures, suits, and enquiries, which may be founded upon those rights, or either of them, are forever extinguished and of no effect.

The draft of this decree was then adopted unanimously and without debate.

Price of Stocks at New-York.
 Bank Stock from 153 to 156
 Six per cents 22 1/2 to 23

Genuine copy of the introduction to a toast, proposed by Dr. Price, on Wednesday the 14th of July, at the feast for celebrating the first Anniversary of the Revolution in France.

GENTLEMEN,
 THE subject of the toast I am going to propose to you, appears to me very important. In consequence of five wars in which we have been involved since the Revolution in 1688, the kingdom is now bending under a heavy load of debts and incumbrances, which render it incapable of meeting another war without the utmost danger. For certainly there is a limit, beyond which if we go in adding to our debts ruin must follow; and one more war may bring us to that limit.

A long period of peace, therefore, to give us time for the redemption of our debts, is necessary to our security, and perhaps, even to our existence. In France there is a disposition to unite itself to us, by an alliance for maintain-

ing and perpetuating peace. Such an alliance would be an union between the two first kingdoms in the world, for the noblest purpose. It would be an effect worthy of that union of philosophy to politics, which distinguishes the present era of the world. It might save Britain. It would bless the world; and complete the hopes of all the friends of human liberty and happiness. I can say, from very respectable authority, that there has been a design formed in the National Assembly of France, to make a proposal of such an alliance to this country.

"O heavenly philanthropists! well do you deserve the admiration not only of your own country, but of all countries. You have already determined to renounce, for ever, all views of conquest, and all offensive wars. This is an instance of wisdom and attention to human rights which has no example. But you will do more. You will invite Great-Britain to join you in this determination, and to enter into a compact with you for promoting peace on earth and good will among men."

GENTLEMEN,
 Such are the fruits of that glorious revolution which we are this day celebrating. It promises a new and better order in human affairs. The passions of Kings and their Ministers have too often and too long involved nations in the calamities of war. But now (thanks to the National Assembly of France) the axe is laid to the root of this cause of human misery; and the intrigues of courts are likely to lose their power of embroiling the world.

In this kingdom we have been used to speak of the people of France as our natural enemies; and, however absurd, as well as ungenerous and wicked such language was, it admitted of some excuse while they consisted only of a monarch and his slaves. But now, with a spirit that astonishes mankind, and that makes tyrants tremble, they have broke their yoke, they have asserted their rights, and made themselves as free as ourselves. In doing this, we have been an example to THEM. THEY are now become an example to us; and we have reason to expect, that they will soon crown their glorious work by calling upon us to meet them (not as formerly, in the fields of blood, at the command of a despot) but on the sacred ground of liberty, to embrace us as brethren, to exchange vows with us of eternal amity, and to settle the terms of a confederation for extending the blessings of peace and liberty through the world. Thus united, the two kingdoms will be omnipotent. They will soon draw into their confederation HOLLAND, and other countries on this side the globe, and the United States of AMERICA on the other; and, when alarms of war come, they will be able to say to contending nations, PEACE, and there will be PEACE.

I have therefore thought, that it would be worthy of this respectable company on this most animating and joyous occasion, to express its wishes of success to the proposal I have mentioned, by drinking the following toast:

An alliance between FRANCE and GREAT-BRITAIN, for perpetuating peace, and making the world happy.

GALLIPOLIS.

The settlers of Gallipolis are in great hopes of succeeding in making wine,—not of exotic grapes, but by cultivating the wild American grape. A singular circumstance gave rise to these hopes. In the Ohio, immediately opposite to Gallipolis, is a sandy island remarkable for the goodness of the wild grape, produced on it. They are juicy, the skin much thinner and stone smaller than the grapes of the same kind in the other parts of the country. This difference is attributed to the effects of the ice in winter, which, when the river rises, sweeps over the island and trims the vines. This coarse dressing, tho' it happens in an unfavorable season of the year, together with the exposed situation of the island to the direct rays of the sun, is conceived to be the reason of the superiority of the grapes in this small spot. Very palatable wine has already been made of these grapes, and when the hint is improved upon, and a regular course of culture bestowed upon our native vine (which is the determination of our settlers to attempt) Scioto wine, who knows, may perhaps, one day supplant the Madeira on our tables.

L I N E S

Occasioned by the putting a Dog on shore at the Island of Sapota, for theft.—1788.

SINCE nature taught you, Tray, to be a thief
 What blame have you for working at your trade?
 What if you stole a handsome round of beef,
 Theft, in your code of laws, no crime was made.

The ten commandments you have never read
 Nor did it ever enter in your head;
 But art and nature, careful to conceal,
 Disclopd not even the eighth—*Thou shalt not steal.*

Then to the green wood, Caitiff, haste away—
 There take your chance to live—for truth
 must say
 We have no right, for theft, to hang up Tray.

BOSTON, October 25.

Yesterday sailed from this port, with a fair wind, the copper-bottomed ship Margaret, James Magee, Esq. commander, on a voyage to the north-west coast of America. It is the intention of this enterprising navigator to proceed much farther north, than any of his predecessors have ever attempted. The ship is amply furnished with every article necessary for so long and dangerous a voyage, and a literary gentleman, Mr. Howel, of Boston, has taken passage on board, with a view to make such observations on the various coasts and seas they shall visit, as will tend to throw light on the geography of America.

At the Boston Duck Manufactory, can be produced duck equal, if not superior, to any imported, and the demands for it are greater than can readily be complied with.

ALBANY, Oct. 24.

Saturday last Cornelius Hogeboom, Esq. sheriff of the county of Columbia, accompanied by two other gentlemen, went to the sale of some property, legally advertised, at Nobletown, and not finding his deputy, whom he had expected, he adjourned the sale to a future day, and having mounted his horse on his return, had not proceeded fifty yards from the house, when a number of armed men started up from among the bushes, and, at the second discharge of their muskets, the sheriff fell a victim to the mean revenge of a cowardly set of assassins.

WINCHESTER, October 22.

A person arrived here on Wednesday last from Kentucky, who informs, that he started from the Crab-Orchards in company with several other persons; that, as they passed through the wilderness, they discovered two human bodies, which had been killed and scalped by some Indians; and that he and his companions stopped and buried them.

Another party, who recently came in through the wilderness, were attacked by a small number of Indians; but they all escaped, saving one woman, who fell into the hands of the savages. She, however, was fortunate enough to liberate herself afterwards, in the following manner.—The night after she was taken, the Indians made a large fire, and placed her between themselves and it; they then fell asleep, and, apparently, the woman did the same; but, watching her opportunity, she stole away from them unperceived, and wandered in the woods until she came to a run of water, whose course she kept for a considerable number of miles, and at length arrived safe in a settlement of white inhabitants.

**This day is Published,
 By CHILDS and SWAINE,**

In one Volume Octavo;
 [Price One Dollar and a half, the small Edition, and One Dollar and three quarters the large.]

L A W S of the UNITED STATES.

Collated with, and corrected by the original Rolls in the Office of the Secretary of State.

With a copious INDEX; or
 A complete DIGEST of the LAWS;

(Making 56 pages.)
 Executed by an eminent Law Character.

To obtain this useful and necessary Part of the Work complete, has retarded the Publication.

This Volume comprises the Acts of the Three Sessions of the first Congress; also, the Federal Constitution, and the Treaties between the United States and Foreign Nations.—Together with an Appendix, containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Ordinances and Resolves of Congress under the Confederation.

Sold by Childs and Swaine, No 239, High Street, Thomas Dobson, Joseph Cruikshank, and Robert Campbell, Philadelphia.

October 25.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Editor of the National Gazette having found his proposals for establishing a paper of that kind attended with all the success he could reasonably expect, considering the short time that has elapsed since his first acquainting the public with his design, takes the opportunity briefly to remind his subscribers, and others, of the plan upon which he originally intended, and still proposes to proceed.

The National Gazette shall be published on the Monday and Thursday mornings of every week, in the city of Philadelphia, and sent to the more distant subscribers by the most ready and regular modes of conveyance. Such persons, resident in the city of Philadelphia, as incline to become subscribers, shall be supplied early on the mornings of publication, at their own houses. The price will be THREE DOLLARS a year; the first half yearly payment to be made in three months from the time of subscribing, and future payments every six months.

The paper shall contain, among other interesting particulars, the most important foreign intelligence, collected not only from the British, French, and Dutch newspapers (a constant and punctual supply of which has been engaged) but also from original communications, letters, and other papers to which the Editor may have an opportunity of recurring for the most authentic information relative to the affairs of Europe.

The department for domestic news will be rendered as complete and satisfactory as possible, by inserting a judicious detail of such occurrences as shall appear worthy the notice of the public.

The most respectful attention shall be paid to all decent productions of entertainment in prose or verse that may be sent for insertion, as well as to such political essays as have a tendency to promote the general interests of the Union. There will also be inserted during the sessions of Congress, a brief History of the Debates and Proceedings of the Supreme Legislature of the United States, executed, it is hoped, in such a manner as to answer the expectations and gratify the curiosity of every reader.

Persons at a distance who may subscribe for fifteen papers, and will become responsible for the subscription money, shall receive with the packet a sixteenth, gratis.

Subscriptions are received at the Office, No. 239, High-street; also at the respective Bookstores of Mr. FRANCIS BAILEY, and Mr. THOMAS DOBSON.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOHN CAREY,
 No. 112, Union-Street,
 A COLLECTION OF
Scarce and Valuable
B O O K S,

Which may be seen every day, until 5 o'clock P.M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. Homer, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Eusebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Thesaurus Ciceronis, Biblia Junii & Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapuzze—Phavorini—Martini—Hoffmanni Lexica, Vossii Etymologicum, Antiquit. Eccles. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæsar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Vossii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Justinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Hesiod, Poëte minores Gr. Isocrates, Phalaris, various editions of Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Aufonius, Buchanan, Sallust, Curtius, Florus, Justin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hist. August. Scriptores, English and French Translations of some of the Classics, a great variety of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

Catalogues may be had of Messrs. Rice & Co. Bookellers, Market-street; or of

JOHN CAREY.

Oct. 31.

PRINTED BY
CHILDS and SWAINE,
 AT THEIR OFFICE, NO. 239, HIGH-STREET,
 NEAR SIXTH-STREET,
 PHILADELPHIA.