

For the NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MODERN DEVOTION.

TO church I went
With good intent,
To hear *Sagrado* preach and pray;
But objects there
Black, brown, and fair,
Turn'd eyes and heart a different way.
Miss Patty's fan,
Miss Molly's man
With powder'd hair and dimpled cheek,
Miss Della's eyes,
That once made prize
Of *Fopling*, with his hair so sleek.
Embroider'd gowns,
And play-house tunes
Estrang'd all hearts from heav'n too wide:
I felt most odd,
This house of God
Should all be flutter, pomp, and pride.
Now, pray be wise,
No prayers will rise
To heaven—where hearts are not sincere:
No church was made
For Cupid's trade,
Then why these arts of ogling here?
Since time draws nigh
When you and I
At church must claim the sexton's care;
Leave pride at home
Whene'er you come
To pay to Heaven your offerings—there.

PRAGUE, September 3.

In the midst of general joy, a circumstance has taken place from religious prejudices, which has considerably allayed it. In the city of Prague there is a great number of Jews who principally inhabit that part called the Little Side. As in the reign of the Emperor Joseph II. they obtained the privileges of citizens, and as the principles of toleration openly professed by Leopold II. did not permit them to entertain the least uneasiness on the subject, they felt themselves inclined to act like the other citizens, to prove their attachment to our Sovereign, who is likewise theirs; in consequence of which, they armed and formed themselves into companies, for the purpose of parading like the other Corporations, on the entrance of their Imperial Majesties, The Catholics would not suffer it. Both parties were irritated, and the quarrel rose to such a height that they fired on each other. On each side there were some killed and wounded. The interposition of the garrison became necessary, which was attended with much success. The wife precaution was adopted, of shutting up the Little Side, and thereby cutting off, for the moment, all communication between that quarter and the other part of the city. It is hoped that the ferment will subside; there is, however, but too much reason to fear for the consequences.

LONDON, September 15.

The Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia, beginning to feel the havoc made in their finances, are both soliciting loans, the former at four per cent. the latter at five per cent.

The debt of the Empress is immense, as besides what she owes to foreign nations, there is hardly a merchant of any eminence in her own dominions to whom she is not a debtor; her resources, however are great, and her mind seems to be equal to all her contingencies.

The above loans, with the American loan, have drawn from this country within these three weeks, near a million sterling; yet such is the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the great influx of wealth from all Europe, that notwithstanding the above sum, with the expence of the late armament before us, the stocks have scarcely fallen one half per cent.

The report of the day is, that the Courts of Berlin and Vienna are on the point of concluding an alliance offensive and defensive, by which they engage to guarantee one another's dominions: to this alliance it is said that the courts of Russia and Stockholm, will likewise accede.

By the Registers of Cadiz and Lisbon, the importation of gold and silver from South America, upon an average, is five millions annually. Of this above a million is brought every year into England, in return for the manufactures sent to Spain and Portugal, independent of raw materials, wine, fruit, salt &c. obtained from these countries. Thus it happens, from the superior industry of the British manufacturers, and the spirit of enterprise among the merchants, that the

mines of Mexico, Peru, and Brazil, produce more solid advantages to this country, than they do to the Spaniards and Portuguese.

Sept. 20. Letters received within these few days from Cadiz describe the situation of the people there, and in most other parts of Spain, as perfectly uneasy and dissatisfied. The recent rigorous measures taken to repress the progress of the French principles have generally increased, and, in some instances, created popular discontents. French politics are the general topic, and whenever they are discussed, the conduct of the National Assembly is talked of with rapture and admiration. From the general temper of the public mind, it should seem as if the people waited only for a favorable conjuncture of circumstances to imitate the conduct they admire. The government in Spain never very strong, is now, from its apprehensions and embarrassments, less able than ever to conduct itself with proper strength and caution, and every day evinces its folly by some absurd measure, designed to prevent, but really fitted to execute public discontent.

Sept. 21. The French National Assembly may be expected to give place in a few days to the first Legislature. One hundred and fifty of the new Representatives were arrived in Paris about ten days ago, and the number required to constitute a Legislative Assembly is three hundred and seventy-three.

The great majority of the new members are men of the same description and of the same sentiments with those who form the majority in the National Assembly. They will therefore be governed by the same maxims, and pursue the same course, with but few of the difficulties to embarrass them which opposed their predecessors at every step.

The meeting of the Parliament is fixed for an early day in November.

Sept. 22. In framing a constitution for a people, their circumstances ought not only to be considered, but also, the expressed wishes that their circumstances dictate. In regard to the Canadians, we ought not to forget, that whatever the old French Colonists might think, when the last Canada act was passed, they must now be better acquainted with the principles of the British constitution, as well as more attentive to the measures pursued in the parent country, which has risen to a distinguished rank in the present annals of liberty; that the rest are British subjects; and that both are in the neighbourhood of the republican United States of America.

Counter Declaration of the Emperor of Morocco.
MULEY ALICIR, Emperor of Morocco, &c.

I MAKE known to all my vassals in general, that from this day, I declare war by sea and land, against the Christian Spaniards my enemies, who are hurtful to our holy law: my intention being in the mean time, to get possession of the place of Medina, which they call Ceuta, which they have usurped from my dominions. I order all my faithful subjects, to take up arms, and to exert their valorous efforts against their enemies. I grant to all those who undertake this enterprise, every thing they find in the place, except the artillery and war stores, which I reserve for my own service.

I command likewise, and order a Ramazan, to the end that our great prophet, who is revered in his vast and incomparable temple of Mecca, may accord his protection to all those who take up arms against the Christians, our enemies. Signed, &c.

MULEY ALICIR.

RESULT of the CONFERENCE at PILNITZ.

The following Paper is printed on the continent, with an address to the people, congratulating them on the near prospect of their being freed from their chains of slavery by it, which they call the DEATH WARRANT of the two Sovereigns themselves.

Convention between his Majesty the Emperor, and his Prussian Majesty.

His Majesty the Emperor, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, having heard the wishes and representations of Monsieur (the French King's brother) and the Count d'Artois, do jointly declare, that they look upon the actual situation of his Majesty the King of France as an object of common concern to all

the Sovereigns of Europe. They hope that this concern will, doubtless, be acknowledged by all the powers, from whom assistance is required; and that, in consequence, they will not refuse employing, in conjunction with their said Majesties, the most efficacious means, relative to their forces, in order to enable the King of France to consolidate, in the most perfect liberty, the basis of a monarchical government, suitable to the rights of Sovereigns, and the welfare of the French nation—Then, and in this case, their said Majesties the Emperor and King of Prussia are determined to act speedily, with mutual concord, and with necessary forces, to obtain the proposed end in common.

Mean while they will give to their troops necessary orders that they may be ready for putting themselves in a state for activity.

Pilnitz, the 27th of August, 1791.

The Convention between his Imperial Majesty and the Ottoman Porte, for regulating their frontiers.

THE Imperial Court, and the Ottoman Porte, at the happy period of a concluded peace, being desirous of giving one another essential proofs of their friendship, of preventing every thing that in progress of time might disturb the perfect harmony of the extended frontiers of their dominions, and of confirming, for their mutual advantage, the only alterations which they ever shall permit to be made in the articles of the whole definitive treaty of peace, concluded this day, August 4, 1791, at Szistovia, have by means of their plenipotentiary ministers, (being, on the part of the Imperial royal court, Baron Philip Van Herbert Rath-Keal, actual counsellor of the court of his Imperial Apostolic Majesty, and Count Francis Eternazy Van Galanthy, his actual Chamberlain, Lord of Trostis, and hereditary Lord of the county of Forchtenstein; and, on the part of the Ottoman Porte, the Reis Effendi or Minister of Foreign Affairs, Berri Abdulah Effendi, the Orderi Kadissi or Chief Justice of the Ottoman armies, Armet Ibrahim Bey, and the Rousnamedji, or Comptroller-General of the Finances, Duri Mahomed Effendi), agreed upon the following articles, viz.

1. Whereas, a negotiation was opened before the war, concerning the claims of the Imperial court on the tracts of land of the Bannat of Temeswar, in possession of the Porte, and concerning the districts situated on the left side of the river Unna; the sublime parties, considering on the one part, the defects of the former demarcation of frontiers in those tracts of land, and being willing, on the other part, to procure, in an invariable manner, and for a general advantage, the final arrangement made and specified in the second and third article of this Convention; by which settlement they do totally and definitively, and by mutual consent, terminate all the causes of claims, which make the object of said negotiation.

2. In consequence of this, the Ottoman Porte grants, that the borough and territory of Old Orfowa, as far as the Czerna, shall remain in the possession and the sovereignty of the Imperial Royal Court, in such manner that the river Czerna, on that side, shall for ever constitute the demarcation of frontiers of the Austrian Monarchy, on this express condition, however, that the said Imperial Royal Court is never to fortify either the former borough of Orfowa, or any part of the territory ceded by the Ottoman Porte in virtue of this present article; And as to the little valley opposite the fort of the Island of Orfowa, expressed by "the frontiers" in the fifth article of the treaty of peace of Belgrade, this shall forever, in the strictest acceptance, remain neuter between the two dominions; that is to say, its sovereignty shall appertain neither to the one nor to the other, and the contracting parties engage to let the said valley lay perfectly waste, without ever permitting that any body should build upon it, inhabit the same, or exercise husbandry thereon.

3. Concerning the district on the left side of the river Unna, the two contracting parties have agreed, that the frontiers of both empires, shall for the future, and for ever, be regulated in the following manner, viz. The new line of separation (drawn with red ink on the map annexed to this convention) is to begin in the tracts of land on the right shore of the river Glina, (at the dot pointed out on said map) and is to continue along a river, leaving Czartin and its district under the Imperial Royal dominions: It is to extend along the territory of the Turkish fort Sturlish or Sturlitz, (marked on the map with yellow) in such manner that this fort and its territory, as far as a cannon ball will reach, are to remain in the possession of the Turkish empire; whence this line is to continue in a straight direction towards the Coronna, in order to follow the stream of that river upward, as far as, and inclusive of, Drefnick, which, together with its territory, is to remain under the Imperial Royal jurisdiction. Moreover, said line is to extend over the mounts Smolnits, and the place called Tichiewo, continue along the high mountains, at whose bottom is situated the place Lapaz (marked yellow in the map) and continue as far as the Unna, the space of an hour's walking above Vacup; (marked yellow) from whence this line upwards, on the left shore of the Unna, is to follow as far as its western sources (marked with a red dot) in order to terminate at the present triple demarcation or frontiers, by the straight way pointed out by the extent of the high mountains, leaving thus Strenitz Turi under the Turkish dominion. The Imperial Royal Court engages never to cause to be repaired, or built, any fortresses whatever, under any denomination, or for any cause whatsoever, in the whole extent (without distinction) of the district which the Porte, by this article, does cede to the same.

4. The Imperial Royal Court, in order to answer, on its part, the amicable dispositions shown

by the Porte in the final settlement of the frontiers, as well in relation to the borough and territory of Old Orfowa as concerning the High Unna, as has been agreed by the 2d and 3d articles of this convention, and in order to confirm and consolidate the happy peace concluded between the two Empires, declares, in the most solemn manner, that it acknowledges as definitive the present regulation of the frontiers, and engages not to claim, for the future, any other than the above limited frontiers.

5. The Imperial Royal Court, willing to shew its satisfaction at this regulation of frontiers, engages to return to the Porte, all fortresses, castles, and fortifications, taken from the Turks, in the state in which they are at present, and without destroying any of the repairs or new works which have been made upon them since their capture; renouncing, for this purpose, the clause concerning the levelling, as specified in the end of article 6th of the definitive treaty.

6. The Imperial Royal Court, disposed to fulfil the desires of the Porte, of speedily being put in possession of all the conquests, readily co-operates, in order to abridge the periods in article 6th of said treaty, defined for the evacuations; and, in conjunction with the Porte, fixes that the periods shall be reckoned from the day of the signing of the treaty, and not from the exchange of the ratifications, viz. thirty days from this day till the evacuation, cession, and restoration of Wallachia, and the other five districts of Moldavia, and sixty days from the same epoch for all the other conquests.

Both parties moreover engage to perform the exchange of the ratification of the treaty of peace, at farthest, within a fortnight, instead of forty days, as mentioned in article 14th of the definitive treaty.

7. The ratifications of this separate convention are to be drawn up separately, and exchanged on the same day as that of the treaty of peace.

Done at Szistovia, 4th August, 1791.

[Signed]

Baron Van Herbert Rath-Keal, and Count Francis Eternazy Van Galantha.

Copy of a Clause or Postscript added to the original Treaty of Peace between Austria and the Porte, underneath the signatures of the Ministers of the above powers.

"We, Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, and of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces, having assisted as Mediators in the work of this peace, declare, that the above Treaty of Peace between the Imperial and Royal Court, and the Sublime Ottoman Porte, with all the clauses, conditions, and stipulations which it contains, has been concluded by the mediation of their Majesties the King of Prussia and of Great-Britain, and of their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces.

In testimony of which, we have signed the present with our names, and set thereto the seal of our arms.

Done at Szistovia, the 4th of Aug. 1791.

(L. S.) Jerome Marquis de Lucchesini,
(L. S.) Robert Murray Keith,
(L. S.) K. de Haefsten.

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Woolen Draper & Mercer,

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