The ship Alexander *belonging to the Turks*, which was destined to burn the Russian fleet, and which sailed for Ostend, laden with merchandize, foundered on the 7th of last month, on the north coast of Holland, and all the cargo was lost, but the crew were saved by a fishing vessel.

PARIS, JULY 9.

The National Assembly has at length resolved that the Island of *St. Domingo* shall send six deputies to Parliament.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Previous to M. Neckar's dismission, M. de Mirabeau retracted his charge of impeachment against him, as being the principal cause of the present scarcity of corn. It seems that M. de Mirabeau had been informed that the States of America had offered to supply France with grain, which was contradicted by a letter written from Mr. Jefferson, the American minister at Paris. He was imposed on, it is said, by some invidious persons to ruin the character of M. Neckar; this retraction is, however, no apology for his rashness in alledging a grievous charge on such a slight foundation.

JULY 18. By the Custom House books it appears, that the duty on tobacco, from the 4th of April, 1788, to the 5th of April, 1789, amounted to four hundred and ninety-eight thousand and twenty-one pounds, seven shillings, and two pence halfpenny, and that the tea for the same time only produced one hundred and twelve thousand and one hundred five pounds, one shilling, and two pence. *What a fund America supplies!*

JULY 23. During the tumults in Paris, M. LABUT, a private gentleman, gave 500,000 livres to assist the patriots, and at the same time offered his five children as volunteers in the cause.

The Marquis de la FAYETTE ordered the Bastile to be *entirely demolished* without consulting the King. A motion was made in the Town hall, to erect on the spot where the Bastile stood, a Statue, to be dedicated to Louis XVI—inscribed to the *Father of his people*, and the *Restorer of Liberty!*

A GENEROUS PROPOSAL!

Were *England* in the situation *France* is, and the blue and buff mob as formidable as the Parisian Canaille, our East and West India possessions would be snatched at by our Gallic neighbours. Why then shonld we tamely look on, and not profit by the wretched state of France? They would shew us no quarter in the same situation.

JULY 24.

Marshal Loudohn has written to the Emperor, to inform him that he expected there would be a practicable breach in the wallsof Berbir by the 27th ult. and it was his intention to storm the fort, least, if he should wait to take it by regular approaches, he should lose so much time that the enemy might be able to succour it. The place is garrisoned chiefly by Bosniacks. The houses had been almost all beat down by the Marshal's artillery, when the last letters left the camp before Berbir. The forces employed in this siege amount to 26,000 men.

ENGAGEMENT between the SWEDES and RUSSIANS.

On the second of July, a courier arrived at Stockholm with letters from the King to the Queen, giving an account that on the 28th of June, about seven in the morning, his Majesty fell in with a body of Russians, amounting to 3600 men, near Uddemalm, two Swedish miles from Davidstadt.

That the left wing, under Lieutenant General Platen, began to attack the enemy immediately, and the action became general and very hot on both sides, although the Swedes were but 2100 in the whole; but they soon drove the Russians, and took possion of their camp.

The regiment of Westermanland suffered the most, having one officer killed and two wounded. The whole loss of the Swedes amounted to 120 killed and wounded. The Russians lost twice the number.

The King of Sweden, who only acted in the affair as a volunteer, contributed greatly to the success of the day. After the first fire, the Swedes took to their old method of charging with the bayonet; and Major Paultman, who, by marching round in the enemy's rear, distinguished himself greatly, was made a Lieutenant Colonel on the field. The King ordered the troops to rest eight hours, and then to proceed to follow the enemy. His Majesty is going on to Williamstrand, in order to see those orders executed, which he has given for attacking the enemy in every quarter, both by land and sea.

Copy of a letter from the King of Sweden to the Crown Prince.

MY DEAR SON,

I received two letters from you since my leaving Stockholm, for which I thank you.

I would not answer them before, because I had not seen the enemy.

Their troops, however, have fought well, but ours better. This news must excite you to prove worthy of commanding such a generous and brave people. I am in health, and always your affectionate Father, GUSTAVUS.

On the Field of Battle, at Uddemalm, the 28th of June, 1789.

The Crown Prince will be only eleven years old the first of next November,

We have just received an account that another action has taken place betwen the Russians and the Swedes in Finland, in which the latter were defeated.

General Michelson, notwithstanding the check he received frow Col. Steding, who forced him to retreat to Christina, having been reinforced from Williamstrand, renewed his attack of Fort St. Michael.

Col. Steding was obliged to fall back to a place at some distance, where General Siegroth lay with a body of 4000 of the Swedish army.

The Russians followed, and a battle ensued. General Siegroth, after a most vigorous resistance, was obliged to give way, with the loss of 600 men killed and 400 wounded.

St. Michael fell into the hands of the Russians.

The loss of this fort will be the most sensibly felt by the Swedes, as it was the *depot* of all the provisions and stores for their army in the province of Savolox, and which are now in the possession of the Russians.

The Swedes fought with great intrepidity: Tho driven from post to post they never fled; and when they were at last obliged to give up the contest, they retreated in very good order.

They repulsed the Russians in two different attacks; but the were forced at the third to bend under the weight of superior numbers.

This action took place on the sixteeuth of last month.

To compleat the misfortune of the Swedish army, thirteen transports laden with provisions and stores for the use of that army, have been lost on the rocks near Norkoping. One of these vessels had on board the medicine chests destined for the use of all the ships composing the Royal Fleet at Carlscrone.

AUGUST 5. We have received advice that tho Selim III, seemed from the first day of his reign to breath nothing but vengeance against Austria and Rnssia, and a continuance of war against these two powers, this young Prince has very lately shewn symptoms of a disposition to peace.

The cause of those symptoms are not generally known. Some attribute them to the defeat of the first division of the Turkish fleet, which must render it next to impossible for the Ottomans to recover Oczakow.—Others to the slow but sure progress of the confederates.

Extract of a letter from Elsineur, July 25.

"We have received certain advice that the Petersburgh fleet of men of war, 40 in number, were off Gothland, in the Baltic, the 20th current, and that the Swedish squadron was at the same time eastward of Bornholm."

AUGUST 6. The flame of liberty is appearing in Spain; and we should have wondered if it had not; it is too active in itself to be longer dormant, and the example of the first branch of the House of Burbon will be too powerful not to be followed. Many of the Municipalities have made application to the Governors of the respective provinces to establish their ancient Cortez or Assemblies. It may require years before the spirit becomes so general as to bring the people into action; but the spark is kindled and the Court has taken the alarm. We have even heard that the King apprehends the old oath, binding him to assemble the Cortez may be tendered to him at his coronation, and that ceremony has been delayed from this apprehension.

In Flanders the people are much discontented. The ostensible reason for their murmurs and dissatisfaction is the deprivation of their Tergresses (fairs) by the Emperor's orders; but a spirit of liberty has for some time been in embryo in these provinces, and the situation of France, and the Emperor's declining state of health, promise the Flemish an opportunity of aggrandizing themselves too glaring to be over looked, and too precious to be neglected.

AUGUST 7. By accounts received in town yesterday, we learn, that M. de Mesmay, who blew up so many of his neighbours at Vesoul, is taken, and certainly in the hands of justice.

The National Assembly have proceeded a considerable way in the modeling of their constitution, and we rejoice to hear from the best informed men in this kingdom, that their wisdom and intelligence on this subject are estimated as highly as their spirit and firmness in the great struggle which brought their Monarch to submission.

Under the article of the "*Droits du Roi*," they acknowlege that the dignity of the Crown is essential to the welfare of the empire; but its splendor and establishment should be derived from the people; and that the King has not, and ought not to have patrimonial estates of his own, applicable to the support of his houshold; that therefore there should be established a Civil List, to be granted by the nation; and that the annual sum thus appropriated to the maintenance of the Crown, should, to manifest the loyalty and liberality of Frenchmen, be larger than the sum hitherto taken and enjoyed by the King.

Under the article of "*Organization et Fonctions de l'Assemblie Nationale*," the committee report, that in their opinion the Assembly should consist of two houses.

That the Clergy and Noblesse should compose one house. The Commons another.

The Clergy to be represented by the Archbishops and Bishops—The inferior Clergy to be of the Third Estate, and to be eligible to sit in that Assembly as deputies, in common with their fellow citizens.

The Noblesse to be represented by the Heads of Houses only, being so numerous—That there shall be a limitted number chosen to represent the whole, until the body shall be reduced to a certain number. The younger sons to be eligible to sit in the Commons House as Deputies.

AUGUST 10. The last messenger from Paris, who arrived at the Duke of Leed's Office, Whitehall, travelled without the least interruption: So that order is beginning to return in other parts of France as well as the capital.

Since M. Neckar's return, the French stocks have risen four per cent.

THE SEA-FARING BACHELOR.

SO long harrass'd by winds and seas,
Tis time, at length, to take your ease,
And seek a bride—for few can find
The sea a mistress to their mind.——

In all your rounds, 'tis wound'rous strange
No fair one tempts you to a change—
Madness it is, you must agree,
To lodge alone till *forty-three*.

Old Plato own'd, no blessing here
Could equal love—if but sincere;
And writings penn'd, by Heaven, have shown,
That man can ne'er be blest alone.

O'er life's meridian have you pass'd;
The night of death advances fast!
No props you plant for your decline,
No partner sooth these cares of thine.

If Neptune's self, who rul'd the main.
Kept sea-nymphs there to ease his pain;
Yourself, who skim that empire o'er,
May safely keep one nymph on shore.

Myrtilla fair, in yonder grove,
Has so much beauty, so much love,
That, on her lips, the meanest fly
Is happier far than you or I.

THE NATIONAL MONITOR.——No. XXI.

"May the foul breath of Scandal never blast
The ripening Fruits of government and peace:
But may mankind from our Example learn,
That laws and Freedom can united reign."

THE real sentiments of the people can not be determined by the interested declamations of party; the sneers of the envious, or the complaints of the disappointed.—A party, factious spirit rejects with disdain the soothing voice of candor, and the tediousness of cool examination.—The envious man will never want subjects to torment him, or to excite his malevolence; and it is extremely difficult to satisfy the disappointed, that their just claims are not overlooked. A wise administration will therefore look beyond these, and many other descriptions of characters which might be mentioned, to ascertain the solid judgment of the people.—For while on the one hand, it will be attentive to every suggestion that may possibly affect the general welfare, so on the other it will rise superior to the railing accusations of those, who discover a total incapacity to judge on political subjects, and instead of discovering a genuine spirit of patriotism, endeavor to excite jealousies, dissatisfaction and sedition.

Congress having adjourned, the recess will afford a favorable opportunity to the members, of learning the free, unbiassed opinions of their constituents.—Having in an open and prompt manner conducted their deliberations, and upon such principles as they conceived to be just, enacted a number of laws, which have an intimate connection with the essential interests of their constituents—the appeal is now made, not to the querulous, the suspicious, and the carping minority, but to that calm intelligence, that magnanimity of thinking, which distinguish the great majority of the people of these States.

Their just observations will be duly attended to, and their righteous expectations fulfilled; and there is no doubt, but that every alteration will be made, and every arrangement adjusted, which the real and lasting benefit of the people may require.—For notwithstanding what may be asserted to the contrary, it is equally the inclination as it is the interest of the rulers of a free people, to pursue such measures as will conciliate the good will of an enlightened majority of the citizens.

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) AUGUST 12.

We learn from Grenada, that the cotton crop has been equal to any reaped for years past; but among the Islands dependent on the government of St. Vincent, together with Martinique, the caterpillars have totally destroyed the promising appearance the planters had before them. In Trinidada, the crop is utterly ruined by these pernicious vermin, and the bark eaten off the trees.

BOSTON, SEPT. 23.

From a computation of the amount of impost for two or three years last past; and from the proceeds in some of the Custom-Houses, it is estimated that the impost will nett 2,500,000 dollars per annum. The civil list expences, including the executive, legislative, and jndicial, is estimated at 350,000 dollars per annum. In Philadelphia, it is said, the collection has been in the first month after the Impost Law took effect, 55,000 dollars—In New-York upwards of 40,000. And the second month will be much greater.